

DRAFT
THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN
ASSAM

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Planning and Development Department
Government of Assam
Shillong

P. C L.

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Part I

CHAPTER I

Introduction

The National Third Plan represents another important phase in the development of the country's economy. Its broad aims and objectives as given in the Draft National Third Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission are :

(i) to secure during the next five year period a rise in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, the pattern of investment being designed also to sustain that rate of growth during the subsequent Plan periods ;

(ii) to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and to increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports ;

(iii) to expand basic industries like steel, fuel and power, and establish machine building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources ;

(iv) to utilise to the fullest extent possible the man power resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities ; and

(v) to bring about a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth, and a more even distribution of economic power.

2. Looking to the above objectives of the national plan, one is immediately beset with certain preliminary difficulties enjoined by the situation for the Plan of Assam. We have a low per capita income of Rs. 276 in 1958-59 as against the All-India average of Rs. 294. Our cost of living is the highest in India. This is brought about by an inevitable supply line of nearly thousand miles from outside Assam. Our political situation has been perpetually beset with difficulties since Partition. Border firing by Pakistan and Naga troubles are going on disrupting our economy. Then again, it is hardly realised that unlike other States of India, Assam started with initial handicaps due to creation of Pakistan, whose geographical location snapped the vital transport lines between Assam and Calcutta. Although the Link Railway Line was built in record time, it was disrupted by recurrent floods, during the post-war years. Due to these, no industrial development took place in the post-war decade while other States marched in rapid pace towards industrial development. As a matter of fact, only Rs.3 crores worth of investment in factory industry occurred in Assam in the post-war era as against the figures in other States which are to-day well known. To retard our progress further, the development of power continued to be rudimentary, and it is estimated that against the average All-India power consumption of 50 units, Assam's average would be only 5 units. Then again, as if to break the camel's back with the last straw came an earthquake and floods in 1950 which changed the topography of the State, making the Brahmaputra shallow and liable to recurrent floods. This led to erosion of Dibrugarh town and the necessity of having embankments, spurs, etc., to protect the people from floods; which was a negative measure as compared to the large scale measures of irrigation which were undertaken by other States for increasing their production by way of double-cropping, fertilizer, etc., during the last decade. On the top of it has now come the Chinese threat of aggression which we have now to encounter. Then again, we have a very large percentage of population which is tribal and backward, and some of their border trade with Pakistan areas having been blocked, herculean efforts had to be made to direct border trade North-ward. The process has hardly been completed yet. It will be appreciated that most of the above problems did not occur in other States of India, and therefore they have advanced to a stage which we look up to yet while other States have had the benefit of Government investments as well as private investments, Assam continued to be deprived of both, and only recently Assam has got the benefit of a Refinery which is under construction now. As regards private sector investment, it would not be incorrect to say that we have practically missed both the first two Plans, and because of the shortage of power which is likely to be available for industrial purposes from 1963 onwards, even a part of the Third Plan will have been lost. On the top of all these, the unemployment problem which was minor in this State, made its appearance in the Second Plan and threatens to become serious in course of the Third Plan.

3. While the Draft Third Five Year Plan of Assam fully keeps the overall national objectives in view, planning in Assam has to be conditioned by a number of factors peculiar to this State and which are not so pronounced in other parts of the country.

4. Situated in the eastern-most part of the country and surrounded almost entirely on all sides by foreign States of Bhutan, Tibet, China, Burma and Pakistan, Assam indeed occupies a strategic position in the political map of the country. On the other hand the State has lagged behind in economic development when judged by the All-India perspective. Even with eight years of planning the per capita income of the State, estimated at Rs.276 in 1958-59, is still lower by as much as Rs.18 than the All-India average, estimated at Rs.294. The reasons for this low per capita income in the State are not far to seek ; for, so far, Assam's economy is predominantly based on its agriculture which lacks in essential stability so that whenever it was subjected to recurrence of floods, erosion, droughts and other natural calamities, there had been large shortfall in production. Alongside, adequate development of the other balancing sectors like communication, transport and factory industries has not been possible because of relatively low level of outlays on these vital items during the First and Second Plan periods as compared to the needs of an under-developed State.

5. While the per capita income in the State is low, the price level in Assam is about the highest in India as will be seen from the table below depicting the wholesale price of a few essential commodities prevailing in Assam and elsewhere in the country during the first week of March, 1960.

		Rupees per md.							
		Assam*	Calcutta	Patna	Delhi	Madras	Kanpur	Jabalpur	
Rice (fine)	...	30.25	26.00	...	...	26.50	...	23.75
Rice (medium)	..	23.25	...	...	...	...	...	20.62
Rice (coarse)	...	21.09	...	...	...	19.50	20.64	16.00
Gram Dal	..	12.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.26	14.89	15.00	
Masur Dal	...	25.87	21.00	...	16.00	...	20.00	21.00	
Mug Dal	...	29.00	26.00	27.00	21.00	28.90	22.06	20.00	
Mustard oil	...	86.34	80.00	...	70.00	90.00	75.00	78.50	
Sugar	...	44.00	41.85	42.00	40.25	42.96	43.00	42.75	
Gur	...	19.33	19.50	18.00	19.00	19.43	16.50	21.00	
Ghee (pure)	...	295.00	240.00	..	225.00	230.00	...	200.00	
Potato	...	15.25	9.75	7.00	8.00	12.34	6.50	9.00	
Eggs (per 100)	..	15.30	10.00	...	...	10.00	...	...

*Average of Dibrugarh, Shillong and Gauhati.

6. In the matter of planned development of the country, conditions today not only tend to perpetuate the regional disparities in the country but actually have threatened to make the gulf between them even wider. The State national income of Assam rose by 2.5 percent per annum in the First Plan, while the corresponding increases for the country as a whole were 3.5 per cent and 4 percent in the First and Second Plans respectively. The difference in the levels of per capita income in Assam and All-India which was only Rs.9 in 1951-52 has become as wide as Rs.18 in 1958-59. Also, because of high prices, not only cost of living is the highest in the country but it keeps on rising in an altogether different way. In the matter of developing a quick and efficient transport system, Assam has not received adequate attention as warranted by her political importance and strategic location. But for the slender and unstable links, the State is practically isolated from the rest of the country by virtue of its geographical position. There are the rich natural resources of the State which, till very recently, have virtually remained untapped. These rich, but idle, natural resources are almost unlimited and it will take several successive Five Year Plans to harness them for optimum utilisation. These aspects are discussed more fully in Chapter III.

7. In a way, bearing in mind the urgent needs for quickly developing a strong base of the country's economy, concentration of heavy industries and large irrigation and power projects in the already developed areas in the early stages of planning becomes really inevitable. With the steps taken in this direction in the first two plans, the more advanced States, because of their already relatively stronger base which was also

partly a result of historical accidents, could develop, out of given outlay, a much higher growth potential than what the more backward States could do. In a State like Assam because of its peculiarity topographically, economically and otherwise, the potential thus created is very low indeed. Consequently, the disparities between regions have become more glaring than ever. In the Third Plan, while keeping the broader objectives in view, it is desirable that the bigger Central and private sector schemes be so diffused as to lay in the backward States, a growth foundation which will enable them to gain as much ground as may be possible in the shortest possible time.

8. All these factors point out to the need for making far greater investment efforts in the State during the Third Plan period than hitherto not only for reducing the existing disparities to maximum extent possible but also for accelerating the tempo of development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Plan period which is so necessary to the State to break away from her present stagnation.

9. According to the instructions of the Planning Commission, a number of Working Groups was constituted under each sector of development to evolve tentative targets and financial outlays in various lines. The allocations proposed by the different departments, on the advice of the Working Groups, amounted to Rs.242.13 crores. A State Planning Advisory Board was also constituted at the State level to assist the State Government in the matter of finalisation of the State Plan. The State Planning Advisory Board, consists of State Ministers, M. Ps., M.L. As, other non-official members and some official members. The Board, while discussing the departmental plans, constituted a number of Sub-committees to go into the departmental plans more thoroughly. These Sub-committees, after examining the schemes under each sector of development, recommended that the size of the State Third Plan should be of the order of Rs.254 crores.

10. Considering, however, the other limiting factors, the State Government has come round to the view that the State Third Five Year Plan should entail an outlay of Rs. 150 crores. In bringing down the size of the proposed State Third Five Year Plan from Rs. 254 crores recommended by the Sub-committees of the State Planning Advisory Board, the original departmental plans had to be drastically pruned by eliminating some of the schemes of somewhat lower priority and reducing allocations of the other schemes to the extent possible. The proposed Third Five Year Plan of the State has thus already undergone a series of revisions; the State Plan of Rs. 150 crores now submitted to the Planning Commission is, therefore, the minimum that the State has proposed.

11. A plan of this size has been evolved taking into consideration the existing gaps between the State's per capita income and All-India per capita income, the growing needs of the State for a proportionately greater emphasis on the development of power, communication and technical education, etc., which would help in the industrial break-through, thus making possible increasing utilisation of the State's mineral and other resources. In particular, the Third Five Year Plan of the State has been formulated keeping the following important plan issues in the forefront, which are generally in accord with the objectives, priorities and techniques, etc., accepted for the National Third Five Year Plan:—

- (i) The need for stabilising the food situation and to keep the cost of living at reasonable levels, at the same time, maintaining proper parity between agricultural prices and the prices of industrial goods;
- (ii) the need to keep in mind a longer perspective of 10 to 15 years and accordingly give emphasis on the provision and development of economic and social overheads like technical personnel, power and efficient transport facilities which would strengthen the economy at the base for progressive industrialisation of the State, in future;
- (iii) there should be an internal balance between industry, power and transport and a fair balance between social services and economic development;
- (iv) the need for diversification of employment and provision of additional employment opportunities for the new additions to the labour force along with the back-log of the Second Five Year Plan period. This aspect of planning has assumed importance in view of the fact that the population of the State, according to the trend of increase of 1.9 per cent per annum is likely to reach the figure of 120.5 lakhs in 1965-66 as against 108.4 lakhs in the base year for the Third Plan (1960-61) and 98.5 lakhs in the base year for the second Plan (1955-56). Moreover, with the progress of Plan activities and expansion of education, etc., the trend for urbanisation will also increase.

- (v) there has been a gap between the average per capita income in Assam and, an average for All-India ; this gap is to be reduced to the extent possible ;
- (vi) the State has to march, side by side with the rest of the country in respect of All-India programmes like community development, various eradication programmes under the health sector, national water supply scheme and programme for compulsory primary education, etc. ;
- (vii) finally, there is also the necessity for continued emphasis on intensive development of the tribal and other backward areas in order to bring their standard of living on par with the average standards obtaining in the State.

12. While an indication has been given above of the broad social objectives of the Third Five Year Plan of Assam, a brief indication is given hereafter of the main pivots of development on which the Third Plan of Assam rests, and how the different programmes envisaged are integrated with each other.

13. The main programmes of Assam for the purpose of planning may be conveniently summarised as :—

- (1) The improvement of communications, internal as well as those linking Assam with the rest of India, and corresponding improvement of transport facilities.
- (2) Bringing about stability to agriculture and making Assam self-sufficient in such commodities as can conveniently be grown in the State.
- (3) Giving due emphasis to industry both in the factory and cottage industries spheres, in order to meet adequately the internal demands for consumer goods and to give a firm base to Assam's economy which at present takes little or no account of its large internal resources. Industrialisation is also necessary to generate the much needed shift from agriculture to industry.
- (4) In accordance with the accepted principles of State policy, to bring about a general improvement in the standard of living of the tribal population so that they may compare with the standards generally obtaining in the State.
- (5) Improvement of social services in the spheres of health and education, etc., comparable with the scale of improvements envisaged in the All-India sphere.
- (6) In view of the rapid increase in the urban population and haphazard growth of towns, etc., provide necessary improvements in the shape of town planning and provide for housing programmes.

14. Lack of adequate communication and transport facilities is Assam's foremost problem. The Draft Third Five Year Plan of Assam makes, within its limits, provision to meet this problem, leaving aside the improvement of railways, air services and national highways to be dealt with by the Central sector. The Plan provides for improvement and surfacing of existing roads, building of new roads, special emphasis to road construction in the tribal areas, etc., besides provision for other minor roads to be improved or built by the Local Bodies and District Councils and village roads. Provision has also been made for two ropeways. These services are expected to be the main channels through which benefits of developmental schemes in every sector will be carried to the scattered population, whether they be in the nature of welfare services like education and public health or facilities for better marketing of produce and opening of the way for utilisation of industries or reaching of financial and technical aids to the people at large, in the agriculture and cottage and small scale industrial spheres. The provision of adequate rail facilities and adequate improvement and extension of national highways in the Central sector has to be treated as part of the overall communication plan for Assam. It is to be hoped that the Central Government will, on their part, balance the State Plan adequately by the development of rail, air and national highway services.

15. Agriculture in Assam, almost regularly, suffers from annual flood and erosion. The State has also since experienced severe droughts during recent years. Accordingly, it is not only necessary to have a programme of flood control and take anti-erosion schemes but also the irrigation schemes have become a 'must'. Apart from the increase in productivity aimed at through better agricultural and manurial practices, proper balancing of

Agricultural output is aimed at by stepping up the production of commodities for which Assam is in short supply, *e.g.*, pulses, oil seeds, etc. Taking into account the industrial programme the production of cash crops like jute, sugarcane, cotton, etc., are also sought to be stepped up. Improvement in agriculture is also aimed at through provision of irrigation in submontane or other areas, wherever necessary, and through drainage schemes to drain water logged areas, etc. The soil conservation aspects are not being lost sight of, as this is necessary not only to induce stable agricultural practices but also to improve the best wealth of the State and to protect the water catchments of the different river basins, which now or later, may be developed from the power or multipurpose points of view. To supply motive power for agriculture and a balanced diet for the population, provisions have been made for veterinary and animal husbandry facilities (including milk supply), and improvement of fisheries is included in the overall agricultural plan. Intensive development of agriculture and allied services is sought to be effected through the programmes of community development, panchayats and co-operation, which are being taken up in accordance with the All-India patterns evolved by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, etc. In view of the present unstability of Agriculture and the limitations of its extension as a base for economy of the State as a source of livelihood of the growing population of Assam, a substantial programme of factory and cottage industries is sought to be taken up. This programme will give full time employment to a substantial section of the population, part time employment to a still larger section which is unoccupied during several months of the year during the off season in agriculture. It will also make possible better utilisation of the existing resources of the State and in general, make available a variety of consumer goods for which the State is now dependent on imports from outside. Linked with the Industrial programme is the programme for power development. Power development and power consumption of Assam, is, at present, amongst the lowest obtaining in any of the States of India. This has not only denied the ordinary amenities of lighting and fans, etc., to the urban and village population, but has prevented industrialisation. In the earlier Plans, the provision for power and industry was not at all commensurate with the needs of economic expansion in the State. In the Third Plan it is proposed to make good this deficiency to the extent feasible.

16. Assam has a large population of tribal and backward population, the tribal population alone constituting over 17 per cent., of the total. In accordance with the existing principles of the State policy, apart from the benefits to be derived by the tribal and other backward areas from the general State Plan under the different sectors, the standard of living of the tribal population is sought to be improved by a substantial programme under the head "Welfare of Backward Classes". This programme covers almost all the heads of development and is in the nature of an additional programme to make up shortfalls now existing between the levels of development of the tribal and backward population and the rest of the population.

17. In the sphere of general welfare services like education and public health, due to the various reasons of climate and history, etc., the State has lagged behind the standards obtaining in other States. The beginnings made during the First and Second Plan periods are sought to be consolidated and further expanded, during the Third Plan period in order to provide adequate educational and medical facilities on par with the overall national targets envisaged for the country as a whole.

18. In view of the pressure of population on land and in view of the increasing expansion of the education, etc., there has been in common with other States, an increasing tendency of urbanisation in the State. This has led to acute problem of congestion, housing shortages, inadequate provision for sanitation and water-supply, etc. To tackle these problems, provisions have been made for town planning, town plans, housing sanitation and water-supply, etc.

19. It has been suggested in the Second Five-Year Plan that to an increasing extent the State Planning and Development Department has to be concerned with an appraisal of the economic and social needs of the State, with assessment of financial and material resources, training programmes and overall policy aspects of State programmes. For this purpose it was emphasised that statistical and economic staff in the State should be augmented and brought into close working relationship with the Planning Department. Accordingly the Statistics Department has been increasingly associated in the role of planning and implementation of Plan schemes. The Directorate of Statistics is being suitably strengthened and expanded.

20. The success of a Plan depends to a great extent on the preparedness of administrative and technical personnel to effectively implement the Plan that has been formulated. Accordingly, on the one hand, a re-organisation of the general administrative set up has already been made, and, on the other hand, a Method and Organisation Division has been opened in the Secretariat which is dealing with the several problems of administrative procedures, training of administrative personnel, etc. Pursuant to the directive of the Planning Commission, assessment is also being made of the requirements of the technically trained personnel, extent of charge thereof and training facilities needed to make up such shortages. The required studies are being made by creating a man power cell under the department of Planning and Development. The State Public Works Department has been suitably expanded, besides creating another department of Flood Control for dealing with the flood control and irrigation schemes. Similarly, for the purpose of development of electricity, a State Electricity Board has been established. A few more departments like the departments of Town and Country Planning and Housing, etc., have also been established. Finally, to rouse the co-operation of the people and enthuse them with the development plans, the publicity organisation is sought to be suitably strengthened so that it can give written, pictorial and audio-visual publicity on the various facts of the Third Five-Year Plan.

CHAPTER II

The Third Five Year Plan, Assam In Out line

MAIN FEATURES

Out line.—In the earlier pages, it has been indicated that a Plan of the order of Rs.150 crores has been decided for the Third Five Year Plan for Assam. *Interse* distribution of this outlay amongst the different sectors will be as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Second Plan allocations	Third Plan allocations		
		Total outlay	Current outlay	Investment
Agriculture and Community Development	1488.21	2478.00	453.78	2014.22
Irrigation	63.65	1157.00	45.38	1111.62
Power	380.00	2676.00	..	2676.00
Village and Small scale industries	380.00	612.60	60.00	552.00
Large and medium industries	133.00	924.00	..	924.00
Transport and Communication	769.50	1636.00	..	1636.00
Social Services and miscellaneous	2579.33	5517.00	79.34	5437.66
Total ..	5793.69	15 00.00	618.50	14351.50

2. *Employment targets and target of national income.*—The objective of increase of national income and the objective of fuller employment are the *sine qua non* of economic planning and are accepted in the Draft Third Five Year Plan for Assam also. Closely linked with the question of income and employment potential is the necessity for rapid industrialisation. Industrialisation is not only necessary to make the country self-sufficient in the basic industries within the shortest time possible, it is also vital for laying a sound base for furthering social service amenities. In the case of Assam, the objective of laying emphasis on industrialisation is particularly important from the point of view of natural and other resources and from the point of view of regional self-sufficiency.

3. It has been assessed that the national income of the country should be increased on an average at least 5 per cent per annum, the pattern of investment being designed also to sustain the rate of growth during the subsequent Plan periods, making an overall increase of about 28 per cent in real terms. A computation has been made of the increase of the State national income during the First and Second Plan periods and the likely increase resulting from the programme of development envisaged in the Draft Third Five Year Plan of Assam. This matter has been dealt with more fully in Chapter IV. As indicated in that chapter, it has been estimated that the increase in the State national income of Assam during the First and Second Plan periods fell short of the increases originally anticipated. A larger target of national income for Assam in the Third Plan is justified in view of the current disparity between the levels of per capita income in the State and the country as a whole (Rs.276 for Assam against Rs.294 for all-India in 1958-59). The per capita income in Assam in 1960-61 is estimated to be Rs.285 and this is expected to go up to Rs.353 or about 24 per cent by the end of the Third Plan period. This may, however, turn out to be somewhat less; because the population is believed to have been growing at a rate faster than what is currently assumed for the purpose of national income estimation. According to the available indications in regard to the population growth the per capita income in Assam is likely to stand at Rs.315 in 1965-66 *e. g.*, 19 per cent increase over the Second Plan as against 20 per cent for the country as a whole.

4. The employment targets for the State Third Five Year Plan is estimated at 6.27 lakh additional full time jobs comprising of a backlog of 0.87 lakhs unemployed at the end of the Second Plan and 5.40 lakhs new entrants to the labour force during the Third Plan period. The outline Plan of Rs.150 crores in the State sector, along with the complementary investments expected from the central and private sectors may generate about 3.65 lakh additional jobs. The pattern of employment will also get slightly diversified with a shift from agriculture to industry and other sectors. The picture

emerging from the First and Second Five Year Plan periods and from the implementation of the Draft Third Plan of Assam, in the sphere of per capita income, when compared to the corresponding figures in the national per capita income, will be somewhat as follows:—

Per capita income at 1948-49 price according to old rate of population growth.

(Figure in rupees).

(1)	Pre-plan 1950-51	First Plan (final estimates)		Second Plan (anticipated)		Third Plan (anticipated)	
		1955-56	Increase over plan period	1960-61	Increase over plan period	1965-66	Increase over plan period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
India	246	274	11.4 %	303	10.6 %	380	25.4 %
Assam	256	276	7.8 %	285	3.3 %	353	23.9 %

5. *Physical targets and programmes.*—In chapter VII detailed description has been given as to the level of development likely to be reached under different sectors at the end of the Second Plan and the level of development visualised for the Third Plan, besides description of each scheme, under each head of development. Here the broad magnitudes of the important physical targets proposed for the Third Plan are indicated below along with the achievements expected at the end of the Second Plan period.

PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Progress and Targets

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61 (anticip- ated)	1965-66 targets	Increase in 1960-61 over 1950-51 (percen- tage)	Increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61 (percen- tage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.—AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—							
1. Agricultural production—							
Foodgrains	000 tons	1,435	1,650	1,900	2,300	32	21
Cotton	000 bales	12	9	9	14	...	56
Sugarcane-gur	000 tons	68	66	92	118	35	28
Oil seeds	000 tons	55	52	60	75	9	25
Jute	000 bales	790	1,094	1,100	1,400	39	27
Fish	In mds.	...	2,370	6,600	1,72,000	...	260
Milk	Mds.	3,607	4,057	4,147	4,701	115	130
2. Agricultural services—							
Area irrigated (net total) ...	000 acres	133	927	1,527	2,527	1,048	65
Land reclamation (additional area)	000 ,,	...	8	13	8	...	...
Soil conservation (additional area benefited).	000 ,,	...	..	10	15	...	50
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed	000 tons of N.	0.25	5	10	30	3,900	200
Phosphatic fertilisers consumed ...	000 tons of P ₂ O ₅ .	0.50	0.50	4	10	700	150
Seed farms	Number	9	9	144	144	1,500	...

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61 (anti- cipated)	1965-66 target	Increase in 1960-61 over 1950-51 (percen- tage)	Increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61 (percen- tage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3. Animal Husbandry—							
Key Villages	... Number	...	34	28	48	...	71
Artificial insemina- tion centres.	Number	...	6	7	18	...	257
Forests—							
Plantation ..	... 000 acres.	40	50	63	75	58	19
Natural regeneration	... 000 acres.	21	24	30	35	43	17
4. Co-operation—							
Small size primary agricultural societies.	Number	676	1,925	4,000	6,600	492	65
Membership of village co-operatives.	Number	17,543	41,332	2,65,600	1,50,000	1,414	...
Co-operative farming societies	... Number	27	105	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
Agricultural Credit advanced through co-operative agencies.	Rs. lakhs						
(i) Short term	... ..	0.86	31	630	1,494	633	137
(ii) Long term	... ..	...	...	29	650	...	2,165
(iii) Medium term	... ..	...	...	200	358	...	79
Community Development Blocks	Number	...	27	79	160	...	103
Villages covered	... .. Thousands	...	6	14	25	...	79
Population served	... .. 000 No.	...	18	43	84	...	95
Panchayat—							
(i) Gaon Sabha	... .. Number	183	1,662	2,657	2,657	1,352	...
(ii) Mahkuma Parishads	... .. Number	...	...	16	16	...	...
(iii) Anchalic Panchayats	... .. Number	...	...	120	120	...	...
(vi) Panchayati Adalats	... .. Number	...	...	37	120	...	...
(vii) Number of villages served	Number	1,209	11,009	17,598	17,598	1,356	224

II. IRRIGATION & POWER—

8. (a) Irrigation (Major & Medium)	000 acres	...	...	...	330	...	...
(b) Minor Irrigation (by P. W. D.)	000 acres.	66	101	159	509	140	220
(c) Flood Control	... .. 000 acres	...	664	1,354	1,629	...	118
9. Power.							
Electricity (installed capacity)	... 000 kw.	...	0.39	25	144	...	476
Electricity generated	... .. 000 kwh.	...	250	80,000	8,45,000	...	956
Towns and Villages electrified	... .. Number	...	2	56	116	...	107

III INDUSTRIES & MINERALS—

0. Large scale industries.							
(i) Spun Silk	... .. 000 lbs.	...	...	20	125	...	525
(ii) Cotton yarn	... .. 000 Spindles	...	...	...	38	...	...
(iii) Jute	... .. 000 tons.	...	...	...	5	...	...
(iv) Natural gas	... .. Million cft.	...	...	...	6	...	...
(v) Carbon black	... .. 000 tons.	...	...	...	6	...	...
(vi) Synthetic rubber	... .. 000 „	...	...	...	4	...	...

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61 (anticipa- ted)	1965-66 targets	Increase in 1960-61 over 1950- 51 (percen- tage)	Increase in 1965-66 over 1960- 61 (per- centage).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
11. Other industries.							
Sugar	000 tons	...	...	0.08	0.16	...	1.00
Cement	000 "	...	...	..	0.5	..	...
Petroleum products	000 "	...	...	...	750	...	...
Paper and paper board	000 "	...	...	..	142	...	...
Synthetic plastic	000 "	...	...	...	700	...	...
12. Village and Small Industries.							
Khadi ; traditional	000 yards	...	5	250	300	...	20
Ambar	000 "	..	...	150	400	...	166
Handloom fabrics	million "	30	40	54	70	47	30
Sericulture and Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ericut cocoons	000 lbs.	410	478	550	700	34	27
Muga raw silk	000 "	101	158	240	300	135	25
Mulberry raw silk	000 "	20	26	32	50	57	56
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—							
13. Roads:— surfaced including national highways.	In miles	1,031	1,115	1,273	1,602	23	26
Mileage (metalled)	"	90	101	142	20	58	..
Village roads (a) gravelled	"	1,774	3,041	2,426	5,613	149	27
(b) earth	"	3,096	2,292	2,160	2,365	...	9
14. State Transport:—							
Route mileage	Miles	342	610	1,137	1,663	386	46
Buses—(i) Diesel	Number	...	...	518	627	148	20
(ii) Petrol	"	226	308	42	42		
V. SOCIAL SERVICES—							
15. Education—							
General education students in schools.	000 Num- bers.	821	1,028	1,385	1,905	69	137
School going children as percentage of children in the respective age groups.							
Primary stage... 6-11 years	000 Num- bers.	671	815	1,066	1,506	59	141
Middle stage .. 11-14	000 "	107	146	216	266	102	123
Higher secondary stage 14-17	000 "	43	67	103	133	140	129
Institutions—							
Primary/junior basic schools	000 Num- bers.	10.7	12.61	14.09	19.09	32	135
Middle/senior basic schools	000 "	0.91	1.35	1.6	2	85	118
High schools	000 "	0.27	0.37	0.48	0.58	78	121
Higher secondary multipurpose schools.	000 "	..	0.14	0.18	0.30	...	167
16. Technical Education.—							
Engineering and technology.							
Degree level (intake)	Number	...	60	180	240	...	33
Diploma level (intake)...	Number	120	180	420	720	250	72
Certificate level (intake)	Number	325	900	1,200	1,500	270	25
17. Agriculture.—							
Degree level (intake)	Number	20	35	70	100	250	43
Diploma level (intake)	Number	50	150	400	400	700	...
Veterinary.							
Degree level (intake)	Number	35	68	93	93	265	...

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61 (anticipa- ted)	1965-66 targets	Increase in 1960-61 over 1950- 51 (percen- tage)	Increase- in 1965-66 over 1960- 61 (per- centage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
18. Health—							
Institutions.							
Hospitals and dispensaries	... .. Numbers.	130	178	500	600	26	83
Hospital beds	... .. 000 „	2.5	2.7	4.0	5.8	63	69
Primary health units	... .. Number	...	20	70	152	..	46
Family planning centres	.. .. Number	..	...	54	104	...	54
Personnel—							
Medical colleges (intake)	.. .. Number	65	65	200	200	33	33
Doctors (registered)	... .. Numbers.	133	233	341	641	39	53
Nurses (registered)	... .. „	178	760	978	1,278	18	76
Midwives (registered)	... .. „	132	704	1,014	1,274	13	79
Nurse-dais and dais (registered)	... .. „	...	1,122	...	...	...	..
Health assistants and sanitary inspectors.	... .. „	160	200	270	370	60	54
19. Housing—							
Units built under.							
(i) Industrial Housing	.. .. Number.	...	...	167	408	100	144
(ii) Low Income Group Housing	.. .. „	...	...	420	450	100	7
(iii) Rural Housing	... .. „	..	...	230	660	100	186
(iv) Plantation Housing	... .. „	...	..	230	320	100	39
(v) Slum clearance	... .. „	...	...	362	100	100	...
20. Welfare of Backward classes.							
Scheduled tribes.—							
Scholarships	... .. Number.	NA.	100	3,018	3,800	...	25
*Hospitals and Dispensaries opened	.. .. „	NA.	23	44	68	...	14
*Roads constructed	... .. Miles.	NA.	NA.	130	140	...	7
Scheduled caste—							
Scholarships	... .. Number.	NA.	NA.	1,500	1,800	..	20

*Figures against these items have been included in figures against items 13 and 18.

6. *Technical personnel.*—The requirements and output of some of the trained prsonnel are likely to be as follows:—

Categories	Likely demand during the Third Plan including the backlog from the Second Plan	Likely output during the Third Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)
Civil Engineers	409	332
Mechanical Engineers	138	144
Electrical Engineers	153	144
Other Engineering (Degree) (Chemical, Telecommunication, Architechtrual, etc.)	442	...
Civil Overseers	1,032	936
Mechanical Overseers	286	252
Electrical Overseers	292	252
Other State (Diploma) (Chemical, Telecommunication, Architechtrual, etc.)	228	...
Doctors	716	300
Nurses and Midwives	521	700
Agriculture Graduats and Post-graduats	450	336
Veterinary Graduats	131	250

7. These assessments are tentative and have been indicated to give an idea of the size of the technical manpower problem. It is only after the full details for individual schemes are prepared that the position will be known more fully.

8. *Training programmes.*—With a view to meet the requirements of technically trained personnel, it is proposed to further expand the State Agricultural College and Veterinary College. To meet the requirements of Engineers, Technical Education Schemes have been prepared. Similarly to meet the requirements of the medical personnel it is proposed not only to expand the existing Medical College but also to start two more Medical Colleges. In the other sectors also, either independent schemes have been proposed for establishment of training institutions or for training elsewhere by awarding scholarships where the required facilities are available.

9. *Co-ordination.*—To achieve co-ordination and obtain high level decisions on developmental matters, a committee of Ministers of Development Departments, presided over by the Chief Minister and known as State Development Committee, has been functioning as a Committee of the Cabinet for all developmental matters. To advise the State Government in regard to planning, a State Planning Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of important sections of public life and including Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament have also been formed. In the District and Subdivisions, Subdivisional Development Boards and Subdivisional Development Committees had also been constituted. With the enforcement of the Assam Panchayat Act and establishment of Anchalik Panchayats, the Subdivisional Development Boards in the plains districts have since been abolished. The Subdivisional Development Committees, which consist of all local representatives of the development departments are presided over by the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers concerned and are functioning. The functions of these committees is, among other things, to review and co-ordinate and implement all the developmental programmes and suggest, at official levels, any changes considered necessary from the local points of view. These committees are also being used to obtain local opinion regarding needs of the different local areas, more especially in the matter of utilisation of funds available for the districts and subdivisions under the Plan schemes.

10. *Financing of the plan.*—An important consideration in regard to the Third Five Year Plan of the State relates to the State's financial resources that might be available during the Third Plan period. This is a matter which is being more elaborately dealt with by the financial experts of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance at the national level and the State's Finance Department at the State level. The Finance Department of the Government of Assam will be forwarding to the Planning Commission a picture of its financial resources for the Third Plan period. In doing so, the State's Finance Department will, no doubt, be considering to what extent additional resources can be raised during the Plan period. As is well known, however, Assam's financial position is not as strong as in the case of more developed States. The main obstacle standing in the way of raising additional resources through taxation is that the economy of the State is still such that consumption of taxed and taxable commodities is very low. Any additional burden of indirect taxation as such will have to be borne by a disproportionately small urban population. Also indirect taxes like State excise and the road tax on tea are dwindling because other wider considerations have to be taken into account. In the case of direct taxation, any additional measure, like increase in land revenue, is also difficult of contemplating, because, as yet, there is no stability in Assam's agriculture to ensure a continued favourable term to the farmers so as to justify such a measure. Even in the case of agricultural income tax, which is being paid mainly by one of the most organised industries, *viz.*, the plantation industry, the yield of tax is directly dependent on the fortunes of the tea industry which in turn depends upon the uncertain internal and international conditions. In a way, the financial resources of a State have a close link with the past investments made in the State. In the case of Assam in the First and Second Five Year Plans emphasis had to be laid on social services for obvious reasons. Not much productive investments will have been made in the State even by the end of the Second Plan period. In the case of those investments made towards the close of the Second Plan period their impact on the State's finances will be felt only much later because of their gestation lag. It is, therefore, hoped that the Planning Commission and the Union Government will not hesitate in extending financial assistance or otherwise to the State Government in view of the importance of the State along with the combination of factors peculiar to her, about which references have already been made elsewhere in the earlier pages.

CHAPTER III

REGIONAL DISPARITIES

Assam vis-a-vis the country as a whole

The need for removing regional disparities has long been recognised by the national planners. The question was once again brought to focus in the discussions of the N. D. C. in March last. This is as it should be. As the country develops the question of regional balance will more and more come to the fore. Economic growth in this country has, because of a number of historical accidents, been palpably uneven with the result that the economic relation between States sometimes looks like one of unequal partnership which, in national interests, has to be ended as quickly as possible. While it cannot be denied that over-concern with this problem may delimit the interest of the country's overall growth which, in the ultimate analysis, will affect the backward areas as well, yet a balance has to be struck between the interests of growth of the country as a whole and those of its constituent parts.

2. In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to analyse Assam's current economic trends (especially with reference to *per capita* income, industrialisation, standard of living, price disparity, etc.) in the perspective of development taking place in the country as a whole. Inadequacy in the currently available official statistics of various States prevents any firm comparative study of the regional imbalance of development in this State *vis-a-vis* other States of India. Yet the analysis is worthwhile attempting, if only for the general glimpse it gives of the broad and basic imbalances in the State's economic setting against the all-India perspective so that the same could be borne in mind by Planning Commission while finalising the Third Five-Year Plan allocation for this State.

Per capita income

3. State national income in relation to National Income is an important index for assessing the relative economic development of a State within a country. Assam's State national income rose from Rs.224 crores in 1950-51 to Rs.271 crores in 1958-59. The national income of India in 1958-59 is estimated at Rs.11,690 crores. Thus Assam's contribution to national income of India in 1958-59 is barely 2.3 per cent which is by no means commensurate with Assam's proportion of India's population (2.5 per cent). The *per capita* income in Assam in 1958-59 is Rs.276 as against Rs.294 for all India. Also over the past few years the rate of increase in *per capita* income was less than the corresponding rate for all-India. To wit, Assam's national income over the period between 1950-51 and 1958-59 has risen by less than 21 per cent as against over 32 for the country as a whole, and with such a differential growth of income, the disparity is further accentuated. Thus the gap in *per capita* income between Assam and India which was Rs.9 in 1951-52 became as wide as Rs.18 in 1958-59.

4. A comparison with some of the more advanced States like Bombay, West Bengal and Punjab will further reveal Assam's relative lag in the level of *per capita* income. Unfortunately, up-to-date figures for these States are not currently available. Nevertheless, facts are that at current prices *per capita* income in the Punjab even as far back as in 1952-53 was Rs. 342 while in West Bengal it was Rs. 304 in 1951-52. At 1948-49 prices the corresponding figures are approximately Rs.351 and Rs.278 respectively. But in Assam even after 9 years of planning the *per capita* income at 1948-49 price is still down below Rs. 276.

5. The estimates of State national income by themselves do not tell the whole truth, for as they are now compiled, the figures indicate only the net domestic product generated within the boundaries of the States and not the income that is left within their boundaries. Thus if inter-State income repatriation is taken into consideration the position of Assam becomes worse because a good part of the income of the tea, oil and match industries which have been primarily built up by factors of production of outside extraction, as also those of many other companies and a large section of the trading community goes outside annually in the shape of wages, salaries and profits. Besides, every year there is a large seasonal influx of manual labourers into Assam who, at the end of the season, return to their native places with the entire saving out of what they earn in Assam. Then there is also the income of the Central Government commercial establishments as well as the salaries of the Central Government employees coming from other States and the bulk of such earnings also goes out of the State's boundaries. As against this the income accruing to Assam from outside, as far as can

be seen, is insignificant compared to the substantial annual outflow of income from the State. Viewed from this same angle the position in respect of States like Bombay, West Bengal and Rajasthan will be just the reverse because in their case there is, besides the income generated within their geographical boundaries, a sizeable net inflow as a result of inter-State repatriation. Thus the actual gap in per capita income between Assam and other States is, in its true sense, much wider than what would apparently appear from the respective figures of per capita income.

6. Further, the aggregate income figures at best give us only a macro-picture of the relative economic backwardness of the State. In fact, micro-analysis of the State National Income will show that Assam is not only economically poor but also that the very base of her economy is weak. Though estimates of State National Income of different States are neither uniform nor do they relate to the same period, their intrinsic value will not, however, be lost for the purpose of inter-State comparison of the structural composition of the economy of different States.

Percentage contribution to national income of some States.

Sectors	Assam 1958-59	West Ben- gal 1951-52	Panjab 1954-55	U. P. 1955-56	Andhra 1958-59	Bihar 1953-54	All-India 1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture and allied activities	60.2	33.8	45.2	48.3	60.2	55.7	46.7
2. Mining and manufacturing	16.9	23.7	21.5	15.3	9.0	16.6	18.4
3. Other activities ...	22.9	42.5	33.3	35.5	31.4	27.7	34.7

7. The above table brings out the lop-sided character of Assam's economy. Agriculture along with the agricultural component of the tea industry (estimated at 60 per cent of the net income of tea industry) contributes about 60 per cent of the total State national income, as against 34 per cent for West Bengal, 45 per cent for Panjab, 48 per cent for U. P. and 47 per cent for all-India.

8. What is more embarrassing is that despite its predominance, Assam's agricultural base—its structure, size and efficiency—is not strong to produce enough food for its growing population and raw materials for industries. The State has a net cropped area of about 54 lakhs acres (out of total geographical area of 329 lakh acres) of which 9 lakh acres (17 per cent) are sown more than once. Cultivated area per capita has suffered a decreasing trend over the past four decades and now stands at less than 0.6 acres as against 0.77 acres for All-India. Moreover, judged by the yield per acre and the total production of important crops, agriculture in Assam lacks the essential stability. Production shows wide fluctuations from year to year. Sometimes when nature turns angry, the uneasy equilibrium between demand and supply suffers an abrupt jolt. At others, when the monsoons are up-to expectation, the shortages are either wiped-out or assumes normal proportions.

9. The major determining factor stabilising and increasing agricultural production in the State is the provision of irrigation facilities and positive flood control measures. The present availability of irrigation facilities which is only 19 per cent of gross cropped area in Assam (against 20 per cent of All-India) is totally inadequate for sustained annual increases of agricultural production. These facilities are again unevenly distributed as between regions and as between crops. Because of the nature of terrain, soil conditions, large areas of the State, especially in the north bank of Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang districts and the fertile Kapili basin lying north of the hills and mainly drained by the Jamuna river, require most urgently to be provided with irrigation facilities.

Industrial development

10. In the field of industrialisation and mineral development, Assam stands very backward judged by all-India standards and that of several other States. Though contribution from mining and manufacturing sector (including the industry component of tea estimated at 40 per cent of the net income of tea industry) to the State National Income of Assam is 17 per cent which is very close to the corresponding of figure 18.4 per cent for All-India, yet this closeness will be seen to be more apparent rather than real. For, as has been referred before, Assam's tea, oil and match industries are still in large

part in the hands of foreign companies or foreign controlled managing agencies and therefore, have but very limited effect on the State's balance of accounts, even though their impact on the domestic economy cannot be overlooked. In terms of such things as increased tax revenue, training and employment of local people, development of internal trade and communication, etc. which these foreign-built industries have done, have no doubt added appreciably to the State's prosperity and economic strength. But, leaving aside these major and specialised industries, the other factory industries of Assam contribute only 3.7 per cent to the State National Income as against 8.4 per cent for All-India. Neither are these factory establishments potentially capable of eradicating the growing unemployment, as they are mostly of small size with limited employing capacity.

Number of registered factories and persons employed in Assam and a few industrial States—1957

	Assam	West Bengal	Bombay	Madras	Bihar	All-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of factories	1,125 (2.6)	3,538 (8.4)	11,615 (27.8)	5,164 (12.3)	5,433 (13.0)	41,784 (100.0)
No. of persons employed ..	72,415 (2.08)	6,88,092 (19.8)	10,75,944 (30.9)	3,24,617 (9.33)	1,80,260 (5.18)	34,79,865 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages to All-India)

Business investment

11. An idea of the State's backwardness can also be obtained from the trends in business investment such as can be gathered from a comparison of the figures relating to the Joint Stock companies. In 1958, the number of companies which were registered in Assam was 360 with Rs.5.3 crores paid-up capital as against 28,283 companies and Rs.1,300 crores paid-up capital for India as a whole. The number of companies registered in Assam represents 1.3 per cent of the all-India total while their paid-up capital works out at only 0.4 per cent of the All-India figure. During the period from 1950-51 to 1957-58, the paid up capital of companies registered in Assam rose by only 39 per cent against the corresponding figure of 68 per cent for India as a whole. The growth of paid-up capital of the Joint Stock companies registered in Assam and a few other States is presented below :—

Paid-up capital of Joint Stock Companies

State	(Rs. in crores)		
	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	3.8 (0.5)	5.3 (0.5)	5.3 (0.4)
Bihar	10.0 (1.3)	29.2 (2.8)	31.1 (2.4)
Bombay	52,9.0 (33.5)	3,54.5 (31.6)	4,33.4 (33.3)
Orissa	4.7 (0.6)	7.3 (0.7)	8.5 (0.7)
West Bengal ...	2,59.7 (33.6)	3,16.7 (30.9)	3,47.6 (26.7)
All-India	7,72.4 (100.0)	10,24.2 (100.0)	13,00.1 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets relate to percentages)

Note.—(i) During 1958-59, 17 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs.50.0 crores (including the Oil India Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs.50 crores) were registered in Assam.

(ii) Over and above the companies registered in the State there may be others of outside registration operating in the State and in the case of Assam it is actually so. But information regarding the number of paid-up capital of such companies is not available.

12. The total productive fixed capital employed in the factories located in the State also comprises only a small fraction of the figure for the country. Statewise figures of capital employed in all industries are not currently available. But the table below showing the position in respect of the 29 industries covered by the Census of manufactures is revealing. It will be seen that while fixed capital has grown by 4.6 per cent for all-India, for Assam it has declined by 3.6 per cent between 1950 and 1957. It can, therefore, be assumed that during this period there had been very little or even no increase in the capital assets in this sector in Assam.

Productive fixed capital employed in
factories (29 industries)

State	1950	Per cent to Total	(Rs. in lakhs) 1957	Per cent to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam	140.5	0.5	135.9	0.5
Bombay	7285.1	28.6	7895.5	29.7
West Bengal	7573.1	29.8	7292.5	27.5
Bihar	2944.3	11.6	3146.2	11.8
Orissa	443.3	1.7	642.8	2.8
All-India	25,449.6	100.0	26,622.1	100.0

Capital formation in the public sector

13. Even in the public sector the rate of capital formation in Assam had not been very encouraging. The total gross capital formation in the country from the public sector was Rs.833 crores in 1957-58, the contribution of some of the State Governments being as follows:

Gross capital formation (inclusive of assets of Public Authorities)*

	1957-58 (Rs. in crores).
Assam	12.5 (1.5 per cent)
Bihar	30.2 (3.6 per cent)
Madras	19.5 (2.3 per cent)
Orissa	18.7 (2.2 per cent)
Madhya Pradesh	22.5 (2.7 per cent)
Punjab	31.2 (3.7 per cent)
Uttar Pradesh	43.7 (5.2 per cent)
West Bengal	29.3 (3.5 per cent)
Bombay	30.5 (4.6 per cent)
All Public Authorities	832.5 (100 per cent)

(*excludes autonomous and statutory corporations and Government companies).

In 1957-58 net capital formation in public and private sectors in the country is believed to be of the order of 13.5 per cent of the National Income against which it was roughly 7.2 per cent or so in Assam.

14. In regard to plan investments for the development of irrigation, power, industry and transport in the State sector plans under the first and the Second Plans the following table shows the allocation for Assam against those for a few other States. The allocation for Assam being lowest the investment expenditure cannot be otherwise.

Plan allocation

(Rs. in crores).

States	Irrigation						Power, Industry and transport		
	(medium and major)						1st plan	2nd plan	Total
	1st plan	2nd plan	Total	1st plan	2nd plan	Total			
Assam	3.5	0.6	4.1	4.9	16.6	21.5			
Bihar	12.5	16.4	28.9	21.0	49.4	70.0			
Madhya Pradesh	2.6	19.3	21.9	13.1	47.7	60.8			
Orissa	2.6	18.1	20.7	8.3	32.2	40.5			
Uttar Pradesh	28.4	25.8	54.2	27.1	58.1	115.2			
West Bengal	14.2	8.5	22.7	18.5	34.4	52.9			

15. Another angle from which the extent of capital formation can be judged is the geographical location of the big projects (mostly in the Central Sector) which have a high investment content. Of the 37 big projects in the public sector which were originally included in the National Second Plan and accounted for as much as Rs.1,030 crores or 21 per cent of the total public sector outlay of the National Second Plan none of these was located in Assam. Of course, recently a few new projects like the Brahmaputra Bridge and Gauhati refinery have been included in the Plan, but investments of substantial order on these schemes are not likely to be realised within the Second Plan period.

16. Thus the fact remains that Assam's industrialisation had not so far been on a scale related to her potential or in a way befitting her needs. Despite her fair abundance of various raw materials, tea, oil, coal and hydro-power resources, Assam continued to be one of the industrially backward States of India. Though a start has been lately made to introduce a number of industries the quantum of the prospective industrialisation is for too inadequate to bring about genuine industrial advance in the State. Moreover, during the crucial period of the next 5 or 6 years, the industrial programme will need a very careful steering.

Tertiary activities

17. As an obvious corollary to the slow progress and absence of diversification in the mines and manufacturing sectors, the development of the tertiary sectors cannot but be slow. Thus the contribution of tertiary activities including public administration to the State national income is barely 23 per cent in Assam as against 35 per cent for the country as a whole.

Social and economic overheads

18. One of the major reasons of the slower growth and structural imbalance of Assam's economy, which at once hits the eye, is the inadequacy of the essential social and economic overheads—power, transport and technical manpower—which should form the *infra*-structure of a dynamic economic growth. In fact there had been not only inadequate attention but also a very late start in building all these overheads. Thus despite the fact that the State commands about one-fourth of the total 40 million kw. hydro-power potential of India, and large thermal energy sources like coal and gas, one finds to-day that *per capita* consumption of electricity is still one of the lowest in the country (2.5 Kwh. in Assam as against 32.9 Kwh. in India in 1959). Supply of power for industries is far too short of growing requirements, as also transport by rail and road for stimulating industrial growth; and regional disparities between plains and hills are highly pronounced. The requirements of education, both general and technical, are but met half way at present; while development of higher scientific and technological research has received little or no attention so far. Thus the State's economy as a whole, except the highly specialised oil and tea industries, has not yet felt the invigorating touch of changing technology.

Price disparity

19. While one of the indices of the prosperity of a State is its *per capita* income it has to be borne in mind that the figures themselves are not strictly comparable. Because of the price disparity between States, a rupee will not buy the same quantity of a commodity in all the States. In this respect the relative costliness of Assam is a well known fact. Following were the prices of a few essential commodities during the first week of March, 1960 (the latest week for which *data* for several centres are available).

Prices of selected commodities during the first week of March, 1960 (Rs. per md.,)

	Rice		Pulses			Mustard Oil	Potato	Milk	Eggs * (per 100)
	Fine	Coarse	Mug.	Masur	Gram				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam*	30.25	21.09	29.50	25.87	21.00	86.34	15.25	28.16	115.39
Calcutta	26.00	...	26.00	21.00	18.00	80.00	9.75	35.00	110.00
Jabalpur	23.75	16.00	20.00	21.00	15.00	78.50	9.00	30.00	...
Delhi	...	...	21.00	16.00	14.50	70.00	8.00	20.00	...
Kanpur	...	20.64	22.06	20.00	14.89	75.00	6.50	20.00	...
Madras	26.50	19.50	28.90	...	17.26	90.27	12.34	27.97	110.00

*Average of Dibrugarh, Gauhati and Shillong.

20. Thus although Assam's *per capita* income appears to be higher than those of the States like U. P., Bihar and Orissa, it is unlikely to be so if the price effect is taken into account.

Consumption standard

21. The price disparities are bound to tell upon the standard of living in the different States. According to data thrown up by the N.S.S. 7th round, while the eastern zone comprising of Assam, Bihar, West-Bengal, Manipur and Tripura has the low consumption level of Rs.17.67 per person per month, the expenditure on food items expressed as percentage of total expenditure in this zone is the highest.

Expenditure per person for a period of 30 days. (National Sample Survey—Seventh Round)

(1)	Expenditure (Rs.)		(2) as percentage of (3)
	Food	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Northern zone	11.54	16.63	69.4
Eastern zone	12.33	17.67	69.8
Southern zone	9.84	14.79	66.5
Western zone	12.42	18.37	67.6
Central zone	11.15	17.78	62.7
North-Western zone	13.28	21.06	63.1

22. Although State-wise break-up of consumption expenditure relating to the same period are not available an idea of the standard in the different parts of the eastern zone can be had from the fact that according to N. S. S. 1st round, consumption expenditure was Rs. 18.50 in Bihar and West Bengal combined. As against this the rural economic surveys conducted in Assam placed the *per capita* monthly consumption expenditure in the State at Rs. 16.40. The higher consumption expenditure in the advanced regions is more a result of bigger and wider range of consumption than of price differentials. In fact as has already been discussed earlier, Assam is very uncomfortably placed in regard to prices. So her low expenditure within high price levels is more significant than it would ordinarily appear.

23. The size of the income tax paying population is, in a way, an index of the affluence or poverty of a region. In this respect Assam fares very poorly amongst States. In relation to total population this only 0.13 per cent in Assam as against 0.48 per cent in Bombay, 0.47 per cent in West Bengal and 0.17 per cent for all-India. In view of the low incomes of the masses, the range of consumption is restricted to a very few necessities. What is more, the prices and for that matter, the cost of living in Assam over the past

ten years or so behaved in a very peculiar way. In course of the general rise in the cost of living between 1950 and 1951 the figures for Assam went up suddenly by 13 per cent as against 5 per cent in Bihar, 8 per cent in Delhi, 9 per cent in M. P. and practically no rise in the States of Bombay Punjab and West Bengal. After 1951 when prices were falling down, in Assam they came down very reluctantly and by 1955 cost of living in Assam had come down by only 12 per cent below the 1950 level as against a fall of 21 per cent in Bihar, 19 per cent in Orissa, 18 per cent in Bombay, 17 per cent in the Punjab, 23 per cent in Rajasthan and 21 per cent in M. P. But after 1955 when prices again began to rise cost of living in Assam shot up suddenly and stood practically at the same level over the past three years. In the first few months 1960 prices in important centres of the State showed no uniform trend while in other States they were more or less steady.

Transport development

24. The geographical isolation of Assam as also the State's strategic location, having far-flung and common frontiers with East Pakistan, Burma Bhutan and Tibet, is too well known. With the partition of the country she lost her outlets and became almost completely isolated from the rest of the country. Her slender transport links with the outside world are susceptible to frequent dislocations. The State's only railway link is a single track with the capacity of a mere 170 M. C. wagons per day each way. The operating indices on the N. F. Railway is relatively low with only about 25 wagon miles per wagon day as against 49 on Western the Railway metre-gauge section and 31 on the all-India metre-gauge system. The alternative transport *viz.*, the river transport service along the Brahmaputra passes through foreign territories, while the air services also are often irregular due to uncertain weather conditions.

25. Neither her internal transport system is satisfactory. The rail route mileage in Assam at present is only 1,093 miles as against 35,000 miles for the country as a whole. In regard to road transport, owing to topographical peculiarities and unfavourable natural conditions—*e. g.* heavy monsoons, hilly terrains, problem of flood and shifting rivers, tremors of earthquakes, etc. the transport operations in the State are a much more difficult and expensive job than in other States. There are still vast tracts in the hills districts which are inaccessible except on foot. In the field of water transport, the 1950 earthquake affected the navigability of the Brahmaputra over its considerable length between Noamati and Dibrugarh.

26. A number of factors need special consideration in the case of Assam's transport development. Firstly, from the economic point of view, for maintaining stability of transport service, a considerable degree of reserve capacity on the different modes of transport—rail, river, road and air is necessary to be maintained. Secondly, the development of the transport services in the tribal areas and in the North-Bank is more than an economic activity. Thirdly, for stimulating economic activity, quick and regular distribution and stabilisation of prices, the need for road expansion and improvement of water-way transport facilities is very acute. All these expansions will, however, involve huge expenditure and, without Central financial assistance, these are beyond the capacity of the State Government.

Tax effort

27. In an economy as that of Assam and with her prevailing tax structure, a much heavier part of burden of taxation falls on a small minority, *viz.* the urban population. The urban population in Assam constitutes only 4.7% of the total as against 23.9% in West Bengal, 24.4% in Madras, 28.3% in Bombay and 23% in Mysore. Even amongst the backward States, Assam has a much lower urban population. This is definitely a limitation in regard to increasing the State's financial resources through conventional tax methods.

28. But despite this limitation as also the rigidities and backwardness of her economy Assam's tax efforts were commendable and indeed only a few States of Indian Union could show better performance. The magnitude of the efforts can be gauged from the fact that while *per capita* income in Assam had risen only by 2.2% between 1954-55, and 1958-59 *per capita* tax burden had increased by as much as 132% during the same period following the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Between 1951-52 and 1958-59 the *per capita* tax burden in the State had increased from Rs. 6.36 to Rs. 18.09 *i. e.* by 185%. Increased tax efforts were no doubt made in other States also but the increase has been next to West Bengal, the highest in Assam. In the five years between 1954-55 and 1958-59 *per capita* tax burden has increased by Rs. 10.28 in Assam as against Rs. 10.97 in West Bengal, Rs. 7.97 in Punjab and Rs. 5.51 in Bombay. In other States the increase has been modest indeed. Even in the 1959-60 and 1960-61 budgets inspite of additional taxation measures proposed by some States the relative position in regard to *per capita* taxation has largely remained unchanged.

Per capita tax burden in States (in Rs.)

States	1954.55 (Acct.)	1958-59 (Acct.)	Increase between 1954.55 and 1958.59	1959-60 (R.E.)	1960.61 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	7.81	18.09	10.28	16.75	16.02
Bihar	4.18	9.38	5.20	10.47	9.52
Bombay	12.56	18.07	5.51	16.97 (B.E.)	18.21
M.P.	5.76	11.17	5.41	12.16	11.33
Madras	6.30	13.38	7.08	13.69	13.12
Orissa	3.73	8.06	4.33	8.47	8.42
Punjab	7.79	15.76	7.97	16.40	16.14
Rajasthan	7.79	12.25	4.46	13.16	13.47
U.P.	6.54	10.94	4.40	10.79	10.18
West Bengal	9.18	20.15	10.97	19.88	18.95

20. In regard to State taxation which is a better index of tax effort made by States, the burden is, next to West Bengal, already highest in Assam being Rs.13.81 *per capita* as will be seen from the following table.

Per capita incidence of State Taxes in 1958-59.

(Figures in rupees) (Actuals)

States	Sales tax	Agri. income tax	Land revenue	State excise	Total of all State taxes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra	2.40	...	2.87	1.87	9.47
Assam	2.66	2.92	2.35	1.84	13.81
Bihar	1.83	0.04	1.86	1.13	6.07
Mysore	2.82	0.46	2.09	1.36	9.80
Orissa	1.18	negligible	1.36	0.76	4.49
Punjab	2.63	Nil	1.57	3.19	11.52
Bombay	5.80	Nil	2.41	0.21	12.84
M.P.	1.33	Nil	2.95	1.56	7.42
Madras	3.73	0.25	1.35	0.07	9.50
Rajasthan	1.46	negligible	3.81	2.08	8.62
U.P.	1.18	0.09	2.91	0.81	7.12
West Bengal	5.20	0.31	2.03	1.93	15.00

30. It is seen from the above table that *per capita* burden of sales-tax in Assam is far higher than in States like U. P., M. P. and Bihar, though it does not come up to the level of the advanced States of West Bengal, Bombay and Madras. But this is only to be expected of a State with a very negligible urban population and a low standard of living. In regard to agricultural income-tax few States can compare with the efforts made in Assam.

31. In the context of financing the Third Plan in which the States will have to play a more and more important part, fresh avenues of taxation, both direct and indirect will have to be explored more intensively than ever before. But it is a matter of national policy as to how far taxation can be extended. The scope of diffusing the indirect tax to the relatively under-taxed population in the rural sector seems to be limited until the terms of trade are persistently in favour of the agriculturists. An inter-State comparison of the indirect taxes as percentage to total expenditure reveals that the tax burden on the rural sector of Assam is not lagging behind other States as will be seen from the table below:—

Indirect tax as percentage to expenditure.

(Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission)

State	Indirect tax as percentage to	
	Cash expenditure	Total expenditure
Assam	5.3	2.7
Bihar	4.2	2.0
Bombay	6.0	3.7
Madras	4.8	3.3
U. P.	4.8	2.2
West Bengal	4.6	3.0
Mysore	5.3	3.1
All India	5.3	2.9

Conclusion

32. To sum up, Assam's case is one of a very backward State in a backward country. The backwardness of the economy in turn has become a series obstacle in the way of effective mobilisation of the internal resources for further development. It, therefore, calls upon the planning authorities to accord more preferential treatment for developing the State than hitherto. The more advanced States, because of relatively stronger base of their economy, could develop a much higher growth potential out of given outlays than what the under-developed States could possibly do. In fact some of the States seem to have already reached a near self-generating stage in regard to their further advancement. But in the State of Assam, because of peculiar geography, unfavourable natural conditions, inadequacy of economic overheads, high prices, etc., the growth potential created is very low indeed. A compromise should have been brought about even during the early phases of National planning by implementing Central Sector schemes in the State for the development of irrigation and power, transport, technical manpower, scientific and technological research, etc., thus planting the growth-agents for the take-off of the economy into new phases of industrial growth of progress. Instead the question of regional disparity was hitherto virtually overlooked.

33. In making plan allocations to different States in the first two plans, it seems that the considerations that have weighed most are population, areas and the ready facilities of economic overheads rather than the needs of the different States. While such an approach has its own merits, yet under conditions obtaining in the country today it tended not only to perpetuate the disparities but has also actually threatened to make these disparities even wider. Therefore, what is important to-day is to create conditions for building up a sound economic base in the under-developed States in the interest of their balanced development and progressive elimination of disparities. The State of Assam is economically backward but its economic and strategic significance in the Indian politico-economic entity is such that it calls for all-round development of the State in the quickest possible time. It, therefore, behoves that in the Third Five Year Plan, representing a crucial phase in the development of the country, a more than proportionate programme of investment be accorded to Assam in order to transform the State's present backward economy into one with high level of industrial and technological progress.

CHAPTER IV

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT ASPECTS OF THE DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN OF ASSAM

The first two plans of Assam represent only a small step in the total dynamic setting of Assam's economy mainly as a preparation for much bigger steps in the future plans. The Third Five Year Plan should, therefore, aim at the attainment of social and economic development of the State in a bigger way and alongside help also to build a firm economic base for progressive growth of income and employment opportunities. The merit of the State's Third Five Year Plan will, therefore, be judged firstly by its impact on the growth of State's national income and the structural changes thereof and secondly, the volume of job creation and diversification of employment opportunities.

2. A sum of Rs.150 crores has been proposed to be the plan outlay in the State Sector. Over and above this, an investment programme of the order of Rs.33 crores is also anticipated to be undertaken through the Central and private sectors. It is thus expected that the total outlay that may be realised during the Third Plan period in the State by the combined effort of the State Government, the Centre and the private sector may be of the order of Rs. 183 crores. It may be examined how far an outlay programme of Rs.183 crores to be realised in the State during the Third Plan period can bring about changes in the level of income and employment situation in the State. The estimates given here are based on norms of income-employment, income-investment, and investment-employment obtaining in the State and elsewhere. The estimates are, however, tentative at this stage and subject to modification and improvement when further data such as details of actual sectoral programmes and projects, become available.

Anticipated increase in State National Income

3. With the total investment outlay of Rs. 183 crores in the Third Plan along with the impact of such investments made in the Second Plan period it is expected that the State national income of Assam will rise from Rs 287 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 379 crores in 1965-66, that is, by 31.9 per cent as against 10 per cent over the Second Plan period. For the country as a whole the increase in national income in the Third Plan period has been estimated at 27 to 28 per cent. A higher target for Assam would be justifiable in view of the wide gap currently obtained between Assam's per capita income and that for all-India. Estimates for 1958-59 have placed the per capita income at Rs. 294 for the country as a whole as against Rs. 276 for Assam, thereby leaving a gap as wide as Rs. 18.

4. The per capita income of Assam will go up from Rs. 285 in 1960-61 to Rs. 353 in 1965-66, that is, by about 24 per cent. The figure of per capita income is, however, likely to be less than what has been shown, because the population is now believed to be growing at rates faster than what is currently assumed in National Income estimation. According to available indications in regard to population growth the per capita income in the State is likely to stand at Rs. 315 by the end of the Third Plan period. The percentage increase thus represented by this figure is 19 per cent as against 20 per cent anticipated for the country as a whole.

5. As it is, in Assam at present agriculture even excluding the agricultural part of tea industry overwhelmingly dominates over other economic activities and contributes to State's national income no less than 53 per cent as against 46 per cent for the country as a whole. By the end of the Third Plan period, however, though the absolute contribution of agriculture may rise, its relative share will diminish in view of the added emphasis on the development of the industries and power sectors resulting in a faster increase in their relative contributions. An investment of the order of Rs. 37 crores in agriculture and other schemes which directly benefit the primary sectors will raise the income from the primary sectors from Rs. 150 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 185 crores in 1965-66, that is, by about 23 per cent. Nevertheless, due to the facts just stated, the relative share of agriculture and allied sectors will come down by more than 3 per cent from 52 per cent in 1960-61 to less than 49 per cent in 1965-66.

6. In the Second Plan practically there has been no provision for development in the field of industries though towards its later stages there have been some encouraging moves. But it will take some time for these investments to make any material impact. In the Third Plan an investment of about Rs. 73 crores has been envisaged for major, medium and small scale industries including power development in all the three sectors, viz., State, Central and private. This along with such industrial investments made towards the closing years of the Second Plan will raise the income from mining and manufacturing sectors from Rs. 71 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 112 crores by 1965-66, that is, by 58 per cent. Side by side its relative share in total State income will also go up from 25 per cent to more than 29 per cent.

7. An outlay of the magnitude envisaged during the Third Plan period will also result in expanding activities in the tertiary sectors like commerce, transport and communication and professions of all kinds. Income from these sectors will rise from Rs. 38 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 48 crores in 1965-66. Similarly, an investment outlay of Rs. 183 crores will certainly open up many avenues of income earning for the income-earners in other services. Under the proposed Third Plan the income from these services is expected to increase from Rs. 28 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 35 crores in 1965-66.

State National Income of Assam

(at 1948-49 prices)

(Rs. crores)

Sectors	1955-56	1958-59	1960-61 (anticipated)	1965-66 (anti- cipated)	Percentage increase over 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture and allied pursuits	142.8 (54.7)	143.7 (53.1)	150.3 (52.2)	184.8 (48.7)	23.0
2. Mining and Factory establishment	11.1 (4.2)	13.3 (4.9)	16.5 (5.9)	48.8 (12.9)	195.8
3. Tea industry	33.0 (12.7)	32.2 (11.9)	33.0 (11.5)	35.0 (9.2)	6.1
4. Small enterprise	20.1 (7.7)	19.7 (7.3)	21.0 (7.3)	28.0 (7.4)	33.3
5. Commerce, Transport, Communication and professions.	32.3 (12.4)	35.5 (13.1)	38.1 (13.2)	47.6 (12.6)	24.9
6. Public and private services and house property	2.18 (8.3)	26.4 (9.7)	28.4 (9.9)	34.8 (9.4)	22.5
7. Total income	261.1 (100.0)	270.8 (100.0)	287.3 (100.0)	379.0 (100.0)	31.9
8. Per capita income (Rs.)	275.5	275.5	284.9	353.2	24.0

N. B.—Figures in brackets are percentages to total

Anticipated pattern of Employment

8. Studies recently made in the country have brought to light the magnitude of the problem of unemployment during the Third Plan period. It has been worked out that the new entrants to the labour force will be of the order of 14 to 15 million persons, besides, there will also be a back-log of about 7 millions unemployed at the end of the Second Plan period. The Third Plan will, therefore, have to tackle the problem of providing job opportunities to 21 to 22 million persons.

9. In Assam about 5.4 lakh persons would newly enter the labour force during the Third Plan period out of which 5.2 lakhs would come from the rural areas and 20 thousands from the urban areas. To this must be added the back-log unemployed numbering 80 thousands in the rural labour force and 7 thousands in the urban labour force.

(1)	Number of persons (in thousand)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Back-log of unemployed at the end of Second Plan period	7	80	87
New entrants to the labour force	20	520	540
Total	27	600	627

10. Thus in order to wipe-out unemployment in the State, the employment target of the Third Plan should be the colossal figure of 6.27 lakh additional full-time jobs by 1965-66. These jobs should ideally be in the non-agricultural sectors so that further congestion on land can be reduced to the maximum extent. In addition, the Third Plan will also have to look after those under-employed in agriculture as well as the self-employed persons in other rural and urban household enterprises who are currently suffering from chronic under-employment in varying degrees.

11. It is, therefore, necessary to examine whether the target of 6.27 lakhs of additional jobs is possible of being accommodated within an outlay programme of Rs.183 crores during the Third Plan period.

12. In agriculture it is not desirable to increase further the strength of the working force although the output from this sector is sought to be increased by about 23 per cent. The increase in output will have to be sought more through increased productivity to be brought about by improved cultural practices and better irrigation facilities than through any substantial addition to the working population in agriculture. But in view of the immobile nature of the rural labour force, the agricultural sectors will yet have to absorb at least a part of the addition to the rural labour force. An outlay of Rs 37 crores or so in flood control and irrigation together with the primary sectors will also in no small measure provide relief to the existing under-employment in the rural areas. The investment programmes in forestry, fishery and animal husbandry as well as that under Art.275 will not only absorb a good number into the public services but also provide indirect employment to about 5 thousand persons. Taking all the above factors into consideration, additional employment in the primary sectors will increase by roughly 41 thousands or 1.5 per cent.

13. The relative strength of the working population in the agricultural sectors will, however, decline from 64 per cent in 1960-61 to 60.0 per cent in 1965-66 and this will no doubt be a welcome shift in the employment structure in the State.

14. In the industry and power sectors an investment of the order of Rs.73 crores envisaged in the proposed plan is likely to raise the employment opportunities in this sector from 31 thousands in 1960-61 to about 102 thousands in 1965-66. The relative strength of the working population in this sector will go up from 0.7 per cent in 1960-61 to 2.1 per cent in 1965-66.

15. In the past few years it has also been observed that despite the many short-comings which the tea industry has had to face, employment in the tea gardens has been on the increase though not on a substantial scale. This has been mainly the result of an upward trend in tea production and of a somewhat encouraging rate of internal consumption of tea. Taking these facts into account, the tea industry may absorb another 5 thousand persons during the Third Plan period.

16. The Third Plan as envisaged is more capital-biased than its predecessors, and thus will result in creating indirect employment of a substantial scale in the tertiary sectors also. Employment in these sectors is expected to be 3.3 lakhs in 1960-61 and this will go up to 5.1 lakhs in 1965-66. Correspondingly, the relative strength of the working force in these sectors will go up from 7.5 per cent in 1960-61 to 10.8 per cent in 1965-66. Employment in other services is also expected to increase from 3.3 lakhs in 1960-61 to 3.9 lakhs in 1965-66.

17. The strength of the working force under the proposed plan would, therefore, go up from 44.04 lakhs in 1960-61 to 47.69 lakhs in 1965-66. Additional employment creation would thus be of the order of 3.65 lakhs against 6.27 lakhs job seekers leaving thereby a back-log of 2.62 lakhs at the end of the Third Plan. Of the 3.65 lakhs additional jobs created by the proposed State plan the number in the non-agricultural sectors will be 3.24 lakhs as against about 105 lakhs estimated by the Planning Commission for the country as a whole.

Anticipated pattern of employment in Assam.
(lakh persons)

Sectors	1955-56	1960-61 (anticipated)	1965-66 (anticipated)	Increase over 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture and allied pursuits	27.42 (65.1)	28.18 (64.0)	28.59 (60.0)	0.41
2. Mining and manufacturing	0.26 (0.6)	0.31 (0.7)	1.02 (2.1)	0.71
3. Tea industry	5.72 (13.6)	5.88 (13.4)	5.93 (12.4)	0.05
4. Small enterprise	2.96 (7.0)	3.04 (6.9)	3.11 (6.5)	0.07
5. Commerce, Transport, Communication and professions.	3.00 (7.1)	3.33 (7.5)	5.14 (10.8)	1.81
6. Private and public services and house property.	2.75 (6.6)	3.36 (7.5)	3.90 (8.2)	0.60
7. Total working force	42.11 (100.0)	44.04 (100.0)	47.69 (100.0)	3.65

N. B.—Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

In this chapter is indicated the phasing of expenditure on the Plan, year by year, and also the requirements of foreign exchange for the Plan. In phasing the yearly expenditure, priority has been given to the completion of projects which will be carried over from the Second Plan and for ensuring continuity of output year to year.

(i) Phasing of expenditure on the overall State Plan year by year:—

				(Rs. crores)	
Total 1961-66	150.00	} These figures do not include figures for Medium and Minor Irrigation and Flood Control about which mention has been made in the appropriate places.
1960-61	...	...	...	24.24
1962-63	...	..	...	34.45
1963-64	...	...	...	33.35
1964-65	...	...	...	24.65
1965-66	...	...	...	21.74

(ii) *Capital outlay.*—As regards break up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 150 crores between Revenue and Capital, it should be noted that this is about Rs.64.46 crores and Rs.85.54 crores respectively. Revenue expenditure constitutes about 43 pc to the outlay. In this connection it may be mentioned that for the Second Plan of Rs. 57.93 crores, the Planning Commission had put the Revenue outlay at Rs. 36 crores or 60 p.c. of the total outlay. The Revenue expenditure for the Third Plan is thus on the lower side when compared to the total Revenue outlay content of the Second Plan.

(iii) *Carry over of expenditure from Second to the Third Plan.*—As regards break up to carry over expenditure for the Third Plan between 'spillover' and 'current' outlays, the figures are Rs.30.30 crores and Rs.6.48 crores respectively. New schemes included in the Third Plan account for an expenditure of Rs.113.22 crores.

(iv) *Foreign Exchange.*—The total foreign exchange requirements on the draft Third Five Year Plan are estimated at Rs.13.63 crores, in Indian currency. During the first two Plan periods the foreign exchange component of the State plans were probably the lowest in India. For the Third Plan period also the estimates of foreign exchange requirements are not substantial. It is hoped, the Planning Commission and the Government of India will make the required foreign exchange available to the State.

CHAPTER VI

ANNUAL PLAN, 1961-62

The approved outlay on the State Second Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs.577.93 crores. This allocation did not include the provision for certain central sector schemes like Flood Control which was outside the ceiling for the State Second Plan. Subsequently, when the National Second Plan of Rs.4,800 crores was brought down to Rs.4,500 crores, a proportionate cut in the size of the State Plan also became inevitable, and, consequently, the expenditure tempo hitherto has not been proportionate with the size of the original State Plan. Every year we have had to go up with sizeable Annual Plan proposals, but the Planning Commission fixed the size of the Annual Plans at a much lower figure. Thus the outlay approved by the Planning Commission for different years together with the expenditure already incurred or likely to be incurred till the end of the Second Plan period is likely to take the State overall plan expenditure to about Rs.54.6 crores, which is about what it should be applying the *prorata* cut on the State Second Plan on account of the reduction in the size of the National Plan for the Second Plan period by about Rs.300 crores. The figure of Rs.54.6 crores mentioned above relates to schemes in the State Second Plan.

In phasing the expenditure for 1961-62 Rs.24.24 crores (excluding requirements for irrigation and flood control schemes which will be done during discussion with the Planning Commission) care has been taken to see that the rate of annual expenditure in other sectors is uniform. Priority has also been given to the completion of the schemes already under execution and carried over from the Second Plan.

For the original State Second Plan of Rs.57.93 crores, the State Government's share was fixed at Rs.17.3 crores, the balance being expected in the shape of Central assistance. Since then, the Second Finance Commission reviewed the finances of the States and made further allocations to Assam from the Central revenues. The Finance Commission indicated that these further allocations to the State did not involve any changes in the earlier agreed pattern about the share of expenditure on the State Second Plan. In view, however, of the overall shortage of resources experienced by the Central Government and in view of the fact that an uncovered gap of Rs.400 crores had been left in the National Second Plan, the burdens of the State Governments perforce had to be increased. In the case of Assam, the Planning Commission re-fixed the State contribution towards the State Second Plan at Rs.22.3 crores. In actual fact, however, the State Government had contributed more than this revised higher figure also. The State contribution committed by the end of 1959-60 was Rs.17.2 crores. A further sum of Rs.5.5 crores has been committed for the State Annual Plan for 1960-61, thus raising the overall contribution of the State Government to Rs.22.7 crores. Therefore, although on the State Second Plan of Rs.57.93 crores, the State contribution was fixed at Rs.17.3 crores, even on the reduced Plan of Rs.54.6 crores, the State Government would be contributing about Rs.22.7 crores. It is thus apparent that while some other States getting higher allocations for the Second Plan could not probably meet the State commitments to the extent required, Assam more than fulfilled the obligations. It is hoped, while fixing contributions for the States' Third Plans, the States which could not meet the commitments fully during the Second Plan period, should be required to contribute more during the Third Plan period. In that context Assam's contribution for the Third Plan should be somewhat less than otherwise it may be fixed, more especially for the annual plan for 1961-62. This will enable the State Government to consider further measures for the required finances for the subsequent years.

PART II

I.—Summary Statement of Plan Outlay Proposed

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Anticipated outlay 1956-61	Anticipated outlay 1960-61	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after 1965-66
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—												
1	Agriculture	470.00	105.00	700.00	312.50	5.00	134.70	171.70	148.40	152.90	112.30	1621.33
2	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	70.55	28.00	209.00	106.10	8.32	31.73	41.56	49.68	46.63	39.40	..
3	Forests	105.80	27.05	141.00	102.50	..	26.95	30.47	30.25	26.03	27.30	..
4	Fisheries	81.00	9.00	70.00	14.25	..	11.24	13.47	15.65	14.77	15.47	..
5	(a) Co-operation and Warehousing	172.30	50.00	279.00	40.00	..	59.36	71.95	63.73	45.34	38.63	..
	(b) Handloom Cooperative	19.46	10.77	22.00	0.90	..	4.45	4.33	4.35	4.41	4.46	..
6	Community Development	551.00	125.00	835.00	237.38	..	196.04	146.06	147.65	162.01	183.24	725.73
7	Panchayat	144.70	21.50	222.00	..	..	67.19	62.14	41.75	25.16	25.16	..
	Total—I	1564.81	376.32	2478.00	813.63	13.32	531.66	542.28	500.85	457.25	445.96	2347.06
II.—IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
8	Irrigation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	(a) Medium	212.43	16.00	350.00	338.00	13.00	The phasing of annual expenditure will be done at the time of discussion of the State Plan.					
	(b) Minor	152.30	12.50	350.00	340.00	10.30						
9	Flood Control and Erosion	589.00	90.00	457.00	442.00	18.10						
10	Power	498.47	200.00	2676.00	1530.00	936.00	545.00	885.00	820.00	258.16	167.84	..
	Total—II	1452.20	318.50	3833.00	2650.00	974.0	545.00	885.00	820.00	258.16	167.84	..

PART II—*concl'd.*
I.—Summary statement of Plan outlay proposed

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial No.	Head of Development						Anticipated outlay 1956-1961	Anticipated outlay 1960-1961	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after 1965-66
									Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
1	2						3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINING—																	
11.	Village and Small Industries						281.78	87.23	612.00	341.69	14.95	82.85	146.67	152.08	121.99	108.41	..
	(a) Cottage and Small Scale Industry						151.22	51.32	403.00	310.50	12.10	48.80	96.90	104.20	80.00	73.10	..
	(b) Sericulture and Weaving						83.06	23.91	150.00	31.19	1.95	24.47	38.93	35.84	29.12	21.64	..
	(c) Khadi and Village Industries						47.50	12.00	59.00	..	..	9.58	10.84	12.04	12.87	13.67	..
12.	Large and Medium Industries						140.00	37.50	924.00	924.00	180.00	230.00	444.00	209.00	38.00	3.00	..
	TOTAL—III						421.78	124.73	1536.00	1265.69	194.05	312.85	590.67	361.08	159.99	111.41	..
IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—																	
13.	Roads and bridges						665.00	140.00	1000.00	1000.00	13.20	94.55	179.45	239.00	270.00	217.00	..
14.	Road Transport						163.23	40.34	197.00	197.00	40.00	36.00	31.70	43.00	48.40	37.90	..
15.	Other Transport						21.77	8.20	439.00	430.00	60.80	28.72	68.74	120.44	119.36	101.74	..
	TOTAL—IV						850.00	188.54	1636.00	1627.00	113.40	159.27	279.89	402.44	437.76	356.64	..
—SOCIAL SERVICES—																	
16.	Education						766.68	308.69	1924.00	526.70	28.25	307.56	415.43	449.45	390.67	360.89	134.70
	(a) Elementary						281.90	102.35	611.00	..	..	89.53	106.55	119.26	138.82	156.84	..
	(b) Secondary and Miscellaneous						264.63	139.35	459.00	41.00	..	53.63	83.08	99.59	107.75	114.95	..
	(c) University						66.50	24.45	180.00	30.00	11.00	32.40	42.50	48.30	32.90	23.90	..
	(d) Technical						153.65	42.54	674.00	455.70	17.25	132.00	183.30	182.30	111.20	65.20	134.70
17.	Health						426.07	70.72	1062.00	747.15	22.00	147.63	240.36	247.47	216.66	209.88	50.00
18.	Housing						141.50	30.78	362.00	..	..	71.60	72.60	72.60	72.60	72.60	..
19.	Welfare of Backward classes						950.00	200.00	1450.00	441.95	5.20	229.44	287.71	324.65	304.35	303.85	..

PART II

I.—Summary Statement of Plan Outlay Proposed

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Anticipated outlay 1956-61	Anticipated outlay 1960-61	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after 1965-66
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—												
1	Agriculture	470.00	105.00	700.00	312.50	5.00	134.70	171.70	148.40	132.90	112.30	1621.33
2	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	70.55	28.00	209.00	106.10	8.32	31.73	41.56	49.68	46.63	39.40	...
3	Forests	105.80	27.05	141.00	102.50	..	26.95	30.47	30.25	26.03	27.30	..
4	Fisheries	31.00	9.00	70.00	14.25	..	11.24	13.47	15.65	14.77	15.47	..
5	(a) Co-operation and Warehousing	172.30	50.00	279.00	40.00	..	59.36	71.95	63.72	45.34	38.63	..
	(b) Handloom Cooperative	19.46	10.77	22.00	0.90	..	4.45	4.33	4.35	4.41	4.46	..
6	Community Development	551.00	125.00	835.00	237.38	..	196.04	146.06	147.65	162.01	183.24	725.73
7	Panchayat	144.70	21.50	222.00	..	..	67.19	62.74	41.75	25.16	25.16	..
	Total—I	1564.81	376.32	2478.00	813.63	13.32	531.66	542.28	500.85	457.25	445.96	2347.06
II.—IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
8	Irrigation											
1	(a) Medium	212.43	16.00	350.00	338.00	13.00	The phasing of annual expenditure will be done at the time of discussion of the State Plan.					
	(b) Minor	152.30	12.50	350.00	340.00	10.30						
9	Flood Control and Erosion	589.00	90.00	457.00	442.00	18.10						
10	Power	498.47	200.00	2676.00	1530.00	936.00	545.00	885.00	820.00	258.16	167.84	..
	Total—II	1452.20	318.50	3833.00	2650.00	9774.0	545.00	885.00	820.00	258.16	167.84	..

PART II—*concl'd.*
I.—Summary statement of Plan outlay proposed

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial No.	Head of Development		Anticipated outlay 1956-1961	Anticipated outlay 1960-1961	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after 1965-66
					Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II.—INDUSTRIES AND MINING—													
	11. Village and Small Industries		281.78	87.23	612.00	341.69	14.05	82.85	146.67	152.08	121.99	108.41	..
	(a) Cottage and Small Scale Industry		151.22	51.32	403.00	310.50	12.10	48.80	96.90	104.20	80.00	73.10	..
	(b) Sericulture and Weaving		83.06	23.91	150.00	31.19	1.95	24.47	38.93	35.84	29.12	21.64	..
	(c) Khadi and Village Industries		47.50	12.00	59.00	..	..	9.58	10.84	12.04	12.87	13.67	..
	12. Large and Medium Industries		140.00	37.50	924.00	924.00	180.00	230.00	444.00	209.00	38.00	3.00	..
	TOTAL—III		421.78	124.73	1536.00	1265.69	194.05	312.85	590.67	361.08	159.99	111.41	..
V.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—													
	13. Roads and bridges		665.00	140.00	1000.00	1000.00	13.20	94.55	179.45	239.00	270.00	217.00	..
	14. Road Transport		163.23	40.34	197.00	197.00	40.00	36.00	31.70	43.00	48.40	37.90	..
	15. Other Transport		21.77	8.20	439.00	430.00	60.20	28.72	68.74	120.44	119.36	101.74	..
	TOTAL—IV		850.00	188.54	1636.00	1627.00	113.40	159.27	279.89	402.44	437.76	356.64	..
VI.—SOCIAL SERVICES—													
	16. Education		766.68	308.69	1924.00	526.70	28.25	307.56	415.43	449.45	390.67	360.89	134.70
	(a) Elementary		281.90	102.35	611.00	..	..	89.53	106.55	119.26	138.82	156.84	..
	(b) Secondary and Miscellaneous		264.63	139.35	459.00	41.00	..	53.63	83.08	99.59	107.75	114.95	..
	(c) University		66.50	24.45	180.00	30.00	11.00	32.40	42.50	48.30	32.90	23.90	..
	(d) Technical		153.65	42.54	674.00	455.70	17.25	132.00	183.30	182.30	111.20	65.20	134.70
	17. Health		426.07	70.72	1062.00	747.15	22.00	147.63	240.36	247.47	216.66	209.88	50.00
	18. Housing		141.50	30.78	362.00	..	..	71.60	72.60	72.60	72.60	72.60	..
	19. Welfare of Backward classes		950.00	200.00	1450.00	441.95	5.20	229.44	287.71	324.65	304.35	303.85	..

(a) Hills Tribals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	703.00	136.00	1,000.00	333.25	5.00	153.52	192.84	222.88	214.88	215.88	..
(b) Plains Tribals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199.50	52.00	275.00	108.70	0.20	46.52	61.62	65.32	50.57	50.97	..
(c) Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.50	12.00	75.00	..	..	12.85	14.65	16.40	16.50	14.60	..
(d) Other backward classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	16.55	18.60	20.05	22.40	22.40	..
20 Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.00	7.00	79.00	17.00	..	12.15	18.31	16.29	16.68	15.57	6.10
21 Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.54	11.10	71.00	21.32	..	12.61	12.98	14.70	17.29	13.42	..
Total--V								2,331.79	628.29	4,948.00	1,754.12	55.45	780.99	1,047.39	1,125.16	1,018.25	976.21	140.80

VI--MISCELLANEOUS--

22 Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.62	5.00	29.00	3.28	1.79	5.55	5.84	5.89	5.99	5.73	..
23 Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.83	7.00	53.00	..	..	21.63	6.80	7.49	8.19	8.89	..
24 Local Bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	3.00	36.00	..	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	..
25 Town Planning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.80	5.00	308.00	297.00	..	36.97	48.07	70.22	83.32	69.42	..
26 Expansion of P. W. D. organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.00	10.00	143.00	143.00	8.00	23.25	32.50	34.75	28.75	23.75	..
Total--VI								177.25	30.00	569.00	443.28	9.79	94.40	100.21	125.35	133.25	115.79	..
GRAND TOTAL								6797.83	1666.38	15000.00	8553.72	1363.41	2424.17	3445.44	3331.88	2464.66	2173.85	2577.86

AGRICULTURE

I—LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO BE REACHED AT THE END OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

It is estimated that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan the total population of the State will be of the order of 119 lakhs. Considering the adult equivalent at 82 per cent and calculating the per capita consumption at 18 ozs. the total food grain requirement at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is estimated at 19.8 lakh tons. This also includes about 2 lakh tons towards the requirement of seeds, wastage, etc.

It is estimated that by the end of the Second Plan, food grain production potential will be 19 lakh tons, as it is expected that the increased production potential by the end of Second Five Year Plan will be 2.5 lakh tons over the end of the First Five Year Plan which was 16.5 lakh tons. Besides, the State will also be required to keep a reserve for adverse years. The idea, during the Third Plan period is not only to be self-sufficient in respect of food grains but also to be surplus to the extent feasible.

The State also produces a number of cash crops like Jute, Sugarcane, Oilseeds, Cotton, Arecanut, etc. There are possibilities of large exports of these cash crops to other parts of India and abroad.

(a) *Food grain Production.*—At the end of the First Plan period Assam's production potential was 2.30 lakh tons of additional food production over the base year 1950-51. The target for the Second Plan had been fixed at 3.82 lakh tons. Against this, actual production likely to be achieved is 2.50 lakh tons. The target proposed for the Third Plan period is 4 lakh tons of additional food production.

(b) *Cash Crops.*—Necessary measures for development of cash crops were initiated under the First Plan and further intensified under the Second plan. The level of development expected to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan is as follows:—

Item	Second Plan Target
(i) Jute	11 lakh bales.
(ii) Sugarcane	75,000 acres.
(iii) Cotton	9,000 bales.
(iv) Oilseeds	60,000 tons.
(v) Arecanut	40,000 tons.

(c) *Horticulture.*—By the end of the Second Five Year Plan it is expected that about 14,00,000 grafts and plants will be distributed, covering an area of about 5,000 acres.

(d) *Training Programme.*—(i) The Agricultural College will produce about 75 graduates at the end of the Second Plan. Intake capacity of the college has since been raised from 35 to 70 from the third year of the Second Plan.

(ii) Three Basic Training Agricultural Schools have been converted into Integrated Extension Training centres. The 4th Centre has also been established. These institutions are expected to produce about 100 students annually during the Third Plan period.

(iii) The Refreshers course for Extension Officers has been started at Jorhat.

(iv) A Refreshers course for the Gram Savaks is being started, the intake of which will be annually 150 at the rate of 30 per course of two months and 5 such courses to be run in a year.

II—DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

A—SPILL OVER SCHEME—

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

1. *Assam Agricultural College.*—It is proposed to expand the facilities at present available in the Assam Agricultural College and to build up the College as a model one. It is also proposed to increase the intake capacity upto 100. An allocation of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed

B—NEW SCHEMES

I. Minor Irrigation—

(a) *Minor Irrigation including Ring-well.*—It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Third Plan period with 75 per cent subsidy. The acreage targetted is 10 lakh acres, to yield an additional production of 95,000 tons during the Third Plan.

Attempt will be made to execute minor irrigation schemes on permanent or semi-permanent basis as far as possible in order to derive lasting benefits from the projects. Extensive repairing work of minor irrigation projects, executed by the cultivators, more especially in the Tribal belts, will also be taken up. It is also proposed to take up well-irrigation wherever possible. An allocation of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed.

(b) *Deep Tube Well.*—During the Second Plan period, 8 Deep Tube-Wells were sunk in the State. In addition 15 more of such wells which were sunk through the Central Deep Tube-Well Organisation, are also being handed over to the State for future maintenance and upkeep. In all, therefore, there will be 23 Deep Tube-Wells to be maintained and run by the State Government during the Third Plan period. These wells are expected to irrigate about 1,200 acres of land. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs is earmarked for taking up new Deep Tube Wells.

(c) *Power Pump Scheme.*—The Power Pump Scheme will cease to be operated departmentally after the Second Plan. The scheme will be operated through the Co-operatives, Field Management Committees and individual cultivators to whom the machineries and equipment will be made available. The pumps will be given to the parties at 20 per cent subsidy and the balance as loans in 4 equal instalments, from the second year of the issue of the pumps. If the loan is paid within two years the interest may be waived. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided for issuing power pumps to the cultivators.

II. Land Reclamation with Tractors.—It is proposed to divide the work in 2 units of operation, *e. g.*, reclamation and extension of mechanised cultivation. The former will deal with large tracts of waste lands in compact Blocks. Such lands would be reclaimed by tractors and made suitable for growing of crops. It is proposed to reclaim about 2,500 acres, as bigger tracts of lands may not be available. The latter will concentrate its activities on lands which are under cultivation or lying fallow by means of lighter type of work such as ploughing, harrowing, etc. The tractors will operate singly or as a viable fleet, depending on the availability of lands. This process is designed to bring more areas under *Ahu* paddy cultivation. The tractors of this unit will be allotted on district-wise basis and would be allotted to the cultivators, on demand.

The necessity for reclaiming the extensive low lying areas, covered by water hyacinth is keenly felt. Such areas, when reclaimed are expected to help both agriculture and fishery development.

It is also proposed to give tractors to the Co-operatives, Field Management Committees and individual cultivators on a 20 per cent subsidy, the balance being treated as loan and recovered in 4 equal instalments. If the Field Management Committees, Co-operatives and individual cultivators demand more tractors under this system, the tractors managed by the Agriculture department will be handed over to these agencies to the extent necessary, and departmental control and maintenance done away with.

In order to give proper servicing facilities to the owners of the tractors and pumps it is proposed to establish three big regional workshops beside some workshop in each district/subdivision. A provision of Rs.35 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

III. Seed Farms and Stores.—(a) It is proposed to establish a fair sized State farm with an area of 1,000 acres at a total cost of Rs.20 lakhs. The required lands have already been reserved at Fallangani (Golaghat). The farm will produce about 15,000 mds. of improved seeds, 6 lakh sets of Sugarcane, in addition to about 10,000 tons of Sugarcane for supply to the Sugar Mills. The farm will ultimately be developed into a mechanised mixed farm with Poultry, Dairy, Fruits, etc.

(b) One hundred and fifty three Seed Farms are expected to be established by the end of the Second Plan. These farms are proposed to be further developed during the Third Plan period. It is also proposed, as suggested by the Government of India, to establish two more seed stores in each block for facilitating the distribution of improved seeds. A sum of Rs.70 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose. These farms are expected to produce about 40,000 mds of primary seeds for distribution.

(c) In the Third Plan, the target under improved seeds coverage is fixed at about 20 lakh acres. This saturation programme will be implemented with the help of the Field Management Committees and Service Co-operatives by distribution of primary seeds which will be produced in the Block seed farms, all over the State.

IV. Fertilizers and Manures.—By the end of the Second Plan, it is expected that Service Co-operatives will be formed in all the plains districts. It is proposed to take full advantage of these Service Co-operatives in the matter of supplying the manures and fertilizers to the cultivators and Field Management Committees, the departmental staff being utilised for technical work such as demonstration etc.

Under fertilizers and manures, the following schemes will be operated :

- (a) (i) Supply of nitrogenous fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate and urea, etc.
- (ii) Supply of phosphatic fertilizers such as superphosphate, mixed fertilizers, bonemeal, etc.
- (b) Green manuring.
- (c) Supply of oil-cake.
- (d) Development of local manurial resources such as rural compost, town compost.
- (e) The rural compost, town compost and green manure schemes will be handled directly by the departmental staff.

An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided.

V. Plant protection.—The plant protection programme will be operated on the same line as in the Second Five Year Plan, except that it is proposed to issue sprayers and dusters to the individual cultivators, Field Management Committees and Service Co-operatives at 20 per cent subsidy, the rest of the amount being recovered in two equal instalments. It has been felt that a large number of equipment is required by the cultivators who have become conscious of plant protection work. As such, it is proposed to supply sprayers and dusters to all the Field Management Committees and Service Co-operatives. Some hand driven and power driven sprayers and dusters will also be stocked with each Gram Sevak, Demonstrator, Inspector, Extension Officer and Subdivisional Agricultural Officer and District Agricultural Officer for controlling the epidemics. In order to carry out the operations very speedily, it is proposed to establish mobile units in each Subdivision. Two mobile units now working departmentally have proved very successful. A sum of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

The target of operation for different crops is given below:—

Paddy	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 lakh acres.
Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000 acres.
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000 acres.
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 acres.
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000 acres.

It has been indicated by the Government of India that no subsidy will be given for pesticides, although at present 50 per cent subsidy is given. If subsidy is withdrawn, it is likely that the Agricultural production programme will suffer a set back to a great extent. As such, it is very necessary that the subsidy is continued during the Third Plan also.

VI. Improved practices:

(a) *Japanese method of cultivation.*—It is proposed to intensify the work under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

(b) *Crop competition.*—The crop competition scheme will be continued during the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to bring the Field Management Committees in the competition so that crop competition is encouraged.

(c) *Double cropping*.—The acreage under Ahu paddy and Boro paddy is very small as compared to the total area under paddy. It is proposed to increase the area under both these crops. In order to induce the people to take up Ahu paddy and Boro paddy cultivation, it is proposed to give subsidy for fencing their fields as it has been found that stray cattle during the cultivation period of these crops damage the fields to a great extent.

(d) *Mixed farming*.—Mixed farming is a system of farming in which arable crop production is combined with animal husbandry and suitable legumes in rotation. This helps maintenance of soil fertility. It is proposed to conduct a few demonstrations in suitable localities with the help of the Field Management Committees to bring home to the cultivators the advantage of this system of farming.

A sum of Rs.10·00 lakhs is earmarked for these purposes.

VII. Production of Cash Crops.—The cash crops play a vital role in the economy of the agriculturists in Assam. In order to bring more economic returns to the cultivators and to the State, it is proposed to intensify the activities for the development of the following cash crops.

(a) *Jute*.—It is proposed to take up intensive cultivation in jute growing areas with the help of fertilizers, manures, improved agricultural practices, supply of quality seeds and plant protection, etc. A target of 14 lakh bales has been proposed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

There is a proposal to start one Jute Mill at Nowgong and another at Goalpara. Quality jute will be required for these mills. Very little jute is however, grown in Upper Assam and Cachar district. It is, therefore, proposed to bring more areas under jute in these areas.

(b) *Sugarcane*.—One Co-operative Sugar Mill has been established at Dergaon and it is proposed to establish another Sugar Mill. As such, the area under sugarcane cultivation needs to be increased. It is proposed to increase the area under sugarcane to 85,000 acres. Over and above this, intensive cultivation of sugarcane, with the help of manures and fertilizers, improved cultural practices, better sets, plant protection and irrigation facilities, will be taken up.

(c) *Oil seeds*.—It is proposed to increase the production of oil seeds by extensive and intensive methods of cultivation to 75,000 tons by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(d) *Cashewnut*.—It is proposed to extend the acreage under cashewnut cultivation all over the State. The target has been fixed at 5,000 additional acres during the Third Plan.

(e) *Black pepper*.—Black pepper cultivation will be taken up extensively for which it is proposed to distribute above 2.5 lakhs of rooted vines to benefit about 500 acres.

(f) *Areca nut*.—Assam is the third of the areca nut growing States in India. There is great scope for its development. It is proposed to effect additional production of 3 lakh maunds by better cultural practices and by manuring etc. It is also proposed to increase the area under areca nut by supplying seedlings from the nurseries which will be established all over the State.

(g) *Coconut*.—Lately, coconut from South India have been introduced on a large scale in Assam and it is found that they are growing well. It is proposed to intensify the work under coconut development by supplying more seedlings to the cultivators and also by giving facilities for better cultural practices and control of rhinoceros beetle. It is proposed to distribute about 3,50,000 seedlings.

(h) *Cotton*.—Short staple cotton grown in Garo Hills is known for its export value. It is proposed to intensify the cultivation of Garo Hills cotton by giving better seeds and by plant protection measures. It is also proposed to introduce Sea Island Cotton in some parts of Assam, where there are possibilities. An additional target of 12,000 acres has been proposed for both short and long staple cotton. It is proposed to take up the cultivation of cotton during the Third Plan on an extensive scale. An outlay of Rs.93 lakhs is proposed.

(i) *Ginger*.—It is proposed to take up the cultivation of ginger extensively in the State for which a sum of Rs.1·00 lakh has been earmarked.

VIII. Horticulture.—Horticulture has taken a great stride during the Second Five Year Plan, with the help of mobile units that have been established in all the subdivisions. It is proposed to organise horticultural mobile units in each block. It is also proposed to undertake new planting of fruit trees over 5,000 acres and rejuvenation of old orchards in about 5,000 acres.

(a) *Progeny Orchard*.—It is proposed to set up two progeny orchard-cum-nurseries in two regions in order to supply planting materials of outstanding quality.

(b) *Potato*.—The development of potato requires immediate attention. As such, it is proposed to develop a potato breeding farm at Upper Shillong to produce quality potatoes. This will be taken up under Article 275 schemes.

(c) *Vegetables*.—It is proposed to collect indigenous vegetables and select suitable types for multiplication for hills and plains. It is also proposed to intensify the cultivation of vegetables all over the State.

An outlay of Rs.22 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

IX. Subsidiary Food.—Under this programme, it is proposed to take up intensive work for increasing the area under cultivation of sweet potatoes and topioca.

A sum of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

X. Agricultural Implements.—Work under agricultural implements scheme has been started during the Second Five Year Plan and it is proposed to take up production of agricultural implements through the following agencies during the Third Plan:—

- (1) in the regional and district workshops of the Agriculture Department.
- (2) through production-cum-training centres of the Industries Department.
- (3) through Private and Co-operative Agencies.

It is also proposed to equip each Field Management Committee with a set of improved implements for the purpose of demonstration. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

XI. Agricultural Research.—As research is to feed the extension staff with the required materials for their work, it is felt extremely necessary to intensify the existing research works. It is, therefore, proposed to further expand and strengthen them adequately. The research programme will be mainly on the following subjects:—

- (a) Research on sugarcane.
- (b) Research on pulses.
- (c) Research on oil seeds.
- (d) Research on mycology and plant pathology.
- (e) Research on entomology.
- (f) Research on paddy.
- (g) Research on fruits for tropical and temperate zone.
- (h) Research on agricultural soil chemistry.
- (i) Research on vegetables.
- (j) Research on agricultural implements.
- (k) Research on floriculture.

It is also proposed to establish two more regional research institutions in order to cater to the needs of each region. Similar research for the hills is also proposed under the Article 275 scheme.

An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

XII. Agricultural Administration.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee, the State Agriculture Department has been reorganised. It now requires some more strengthening, e. g., evaluation of the various schemes under the Second Plan and Third Plan, strengthening of the planning section, strengthening of the statistical section. It is also proposed to provide a few extension specialists at the Head

quarters to assist the Director of Agriculture and also a few Extension Specialists at the regional level to assist the Regional Joint Directors. A sum of Rs.70 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

XIII. Agricultural Extension and Training :—

(a) *Integrated Extension Training Centre.*—By the end of the Second Plan, there will be 4 Integrated Extension Training Centres in the State. In order to meet the growing demand for Gram Sevaks and Demonstrators, it is proposed to increase the intake capacity in the centres to 75 students in each year per centre. The training centres also require more buildings and equipment.

An outlay of Rs.12 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

XIV. Agricultural Information Service.—The small publicity and propaganda wing attached to the Agriculture Department is proposed to be expanded for the purposes of preparation of technical materials in the shape of leaflets, charts, bulletins, etc., and publication of all agricultural news from the laboratory to the fields. This wing will also be utilised in organising agricultural exhibitions in different areas of the State and in audio visual methods in order to bring home to the public, improved practices. It is also proposed to take up mass scale production of leaflets and bulletins. An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for this purpose which will also cover the cost of establishment of a small Printing Press at the Headquarters, and cost of other technical and non-technical staff.

XV. Agricultural Education—

(a) *Post Graduate Classes.*—In order to build up an efficient and highly technical agricultural service, it is proposed to give post-graduate training leading to M.Sc. degree to all the officers of the Agriculture Department, who have got the basic agricultural degree. It is, therefore, proposed to start post-graduate courses in Agronomy, Horticulture, Agricultural Botany, Entomology, etc., in the Assam Agriculture College.

(b) *Home Science Wing.*—The necessity for training of girls in Home Science has been felt very much, as the trained girls are required to teach in the rural schools aiming at giving a bias on agriculture and preparing for a good home wing. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a Home Science Wing in the Assam Agricultural College to provide for training in Agricultural Botany, Entomology, Agricultural Chemistry, Kitchen-Gardening, Horticulture, Poultry, etc.

(c) *In-Service Training.*—It is proposed to give intensive training in agriculture to those officers who are not trained properly in agriculture for one and a half years so that they are able to keep abreast of the latest technical improvements in agriculture. For this purpose a refreshers' course for the officers will be introduced in the Agricultural College.

A sum of Rs.150 lakhs is earmarked for all these schemes.

XVI. Agricultural Marketing—

It is proposed to expand the activities of the Agricultural marketing section by taking up the following programme—

1. Regulated markets.
2. Grading.
3. Training of marketing personnel.
4. Market Research.
5. Market Extension Programme.

A sum of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for implementation of this scheme.

XVII. Fruit and Vegetable Preservation—

Assistance to individual.—The need for a fruit and vegetable factory has been keenly felt from a considerable time past. The problem has assumed special importance after the partition. Besides, acreage under oranges, pineapples and other fruits, etc., has also been increasing. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a fruit and vegetable factory at Silchar (Cachar) and another at Gauhati. These factories will be built up under public sector and will be handed over to the growers Co-operatives if such organisations can take up the factories at a later date.

It is also proposed to give some loans to the private parties to encourage fruit preservation industry. A sum of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

XVIII. Field Management Committee.—Field Management Committees are being organised in the State with the objective of bringing together actual tillers of the land for planning and execution of their food production plans. These Committees will be the basic institutions for the development of agriculture in particular fields. It is proposed to give them all the facilities to develop and to make them research-minded so that all the demonstrations and simple experiments, etc., can be carried out through them in their fields. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to organise these Field Management Committees and to give them necessary facilities for development.

XIX.—(a) *Consolidation of Agricultural Holdings.*—It has been decided to consolidate 18,750 bighas agricultural lands in the Third Plan period. The staff for necessary works will consist of:—

	For 1961-62			1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
C. O.	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
S. K.	1 for 6 months	...	...	1	2	2	1
Mandal	2 for 6 months	...	...	2	4	4	3
Chairman	2 for 6 months	...	...	2	4	4	3
Assistants	2 for 12 months	...	...	2	4	4	3
Grade IV	2 for 12 months	...	...	2	4	4	3

The first year of the plan will be devoted in making preliminary arrangement such as the passing of the necessary legislation, appointment and training of requisite staff and construction of buildings.

In the second year of the plan the actual work of consolidation will start in 3 villages. As the year proceeds the work will be intensified to complete the target by the last year of the Third plan. The allocation of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Third plan period.

(b) *Rehabilitation scheme on Culturable Waste Lands.*—The scheme aims at re-settling 250 landless families during the Third Plan period at 50 families per year. These families will be re-settled on approximate area of 2,000 bighas of culturable waste lands at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh.

A Committee for survey of culturable waste land was constituted. The Committee has since submitted a report which is under examination of Government. In implementing the scheme the accepted recommendations of the Committee will be borne in mind.

II.—List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Head	Scheme	Total Estimated cost	Spilever from 2nd 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)
Agriculture 1 Assam	Agricultural College	70.00	56.00	50.00	43.00	..	13.00	20.00	9.50	4.50	3.00	6.00	..

III. List of New Schemes Proposed for Inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	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
AGRICULTURE—	I MINOR IRRIGATION—											
	(a) Minor Irrigation including Ringwell	60·00	60·00	60·00	..	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	..	5
	(b) Deep Tubewell	50·00	50·00	45·00	..	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	..	..
	(c) Power Pump Irrigation	50·00	50·00	40·00	..	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	..	..
	II LAND RECLAMATION—											
	(a) Land Reclamation with Tractor	35·00	35·00	10·00	5·00	7·00	7·00	7·00	7·00	7·00	..	..
	III SEED FARMS—											
	(a) Seed Farms and Stores	70·00	70·00	50·00	..	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	10·00	..	..
	IV FERTILISER AND MANURES—											
	(a) Scheme for Phosphatic and Mixed Fertilizer	5·00	5·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..
	(b) Green Manuring	2·50	2·50	..	..	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	..	..
	(c) Scheme for Oilcake	2·50	2·50	..	..	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	..	..
	(d) Development of Local Manurial Resources	4·00	4·00	..	..	0·80	0·80	0·80	0·80	0·80	..	..
	(e) Scheme for Town Compost	6·00	6·00	..	..	1·00	2·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..
	V PLANT PROTECTION—											
	(a) Plant Protection	30·00	30·00	..	..	8·00	7·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	..	..

VI IMPROVED PRACTICES—

(a) Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(b) Double cropping	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(c) Mixed Farming	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(d) Crop Competition	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..

VII—CASH CROPS

(a) Jute Development	25.00	25.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(b) Sugarcane Development	32.00	32.00	5.00	..	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
(c) Oilseed Development	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(d) Cashewnut Development	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(e) Black Pepper Development	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(f) Arecanut Development	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(g) Coconut Development	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(h) Cotton Development	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(i) Ginger Development	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..

VIII HORTICULTURE—

(a) Horticulture Development including Progeny Orchard and Vegetable.	20.00	20.00	5.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
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IX. SUBSIDIARY FOOD—

(a) Subsidiary Food	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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X AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—

(a) Manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements	10.00	10.00	0.50	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
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III. List of New Schemes Proposed for Inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	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
XI AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH—												
	(a) Research on Sugarcane	7.50	7.50	4.50	..	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
	(b) Research on Pulses	1.50	1.50	1.00	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
	(c) Research on Oilseeds	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.30	..	..
	(d) Research on Paddy	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(e) Research on Mycology and Plant Pathology	3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	(f) Research on Entomology	1.50	1.50	1.00	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
	(g) Research on Fruits for Tropical and Temperate Zone	6.00	6.00	2.00	..	1.50	2.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
	(h) Research on Agricultural Soil Chemistry	3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.40	..	..
	(i) Research on Vegetable	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(j) Research on Agricultural Implements	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
	(k) Research on Floriculture	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
XII AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION—												
	(a) Agricultural Administration	27.00	27.00	20.00	..	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	..	..
XIII AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TRAINING—												
		12.00	12.00	2.00	..	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	..	..

XIV AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SERVICE—

(a) Agricultural Information Service	20·00	20·00	2·00	..	3·00	5·00	4·00	4·00	4·00
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XI AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

(a) Post Graduate Classes	12·00	12·00	5·00	..	2·50	4·50	3·00	1·00	1·00
(b) Home Science Wing ..	..	..	..	..	3·00	3·00	..	..	0·60	0·60	0·60	0·60	0·60	..	..
(c) In service Training of Officers ..	..	..	..	..	5·00	5·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..
(d) Home Science Wing attached to the Agricultural College	..			..	10·00	10·00	5·00	..	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·00	1·00	..	..

XVI AGRICULTURAL MARKETING—

(a) Agricultural Marketing	10·00	10·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
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XVII FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION—

(a) Fruit and Vegetable Preservation—Assistance to individuals	10·00	10·00	7·00	..	1·00	3·00	4·00	1·00	1·00
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XVIII FIELD MANAGEMENT—

(a) Field Management Committee	20·00	20·00	4·00	4·00		4·00	4·00
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XIX CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS—

(a) Consolidation of Holdings	1571·00	50·00	1·00	20·00	14·00	14·00	1·00	1521·00	..
(b) Rehabilitation on Culturable Waste Land	95·33	1·00	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·20	94·33	..

TOTAL :—

2265·33	650·00	269·50	5·00	121·70	151·70	138·90	128·40	109·30	1615·33	..
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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

I.—LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT REACHED AT THE END OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The programme of work during the Second Five Year Plan included the continuance and improvements of the First Five Year Plan schemes on the one hand, and starting of a few essential schemes, on the other, the schemes like the Assam Veterinary College, establishment of Key Village schemes, Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, Veterinary Laboratory, Increased Milk Supply, Poultry Development, improvement of PGRs and VGRs, Veterinary Vaccine Section, Fodder Development and Rinder Pest Control are some of them. The Assam Veterinary College, in spite of various difficulties, has been able to produce 250 Veterinary graduates and 175 Veterinary Field Assistants for meeting the requirement of veterinary personnel. The veterinary vaccine section has been regularly manufacturing goat-tissue, ranikhet and fowl-pox vaccine and supplying these to the different parts of the State. 10 veterinary hospitals, 30 veterinary dispensaries and 2 mobile veterinary dispensaries have also been established. 111 cattle shows have also been held. The intake capacity of the veterinary college has been increased from 35 to 93. The increased milk supply scheme is proposed to be continued and further improved. The technical staff is proposed to be strengthened. Provision has also been made for better preservation and utilisation of fodder grass available in the forest reserves, eradication of humpsores and other contagious diseases and encouragement of the livestock industries. With the implementation of the Third Plan scheme, it is expected that a sound beginning could be laid for future development purposes.

The department has all along maintained a close co-ordination with the departments of Agriculture, Forests, Community Development, Tribal Areas, Cottage Industries and the State of Manipur and North-East Frontier Agency.

A total provision of Rs.2.09 crores has been proposed for the Third Plan period, against the Second Plan provision of Rs.1.31 crores.

II.—DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

A—SPILLOVER SCHEMES

Assam Veterinary College.—Although by the end of the Second Plan, the Assam Veterinary College will have its own buildings and equipment, the facilities for post-graduate study will not be available. Besides, the College will still have to be provided with adequate number of books, journals and periodicals to raise its efficiency. It will also require an Extension Unit. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided to enable the College to undertake the above programme.

2. Livestock Research Station.—Animal nutrition, parasitic virus, Bacterial and other diseases are some of the major problems, the State Veterinary Department has to face. Research, investigation and experiments on the various aspects of these problems are necessary to combat the menace. The State is entirely dependant on other States for control of animal diseases. The need for an Animal Research Station has, therefore, been keenly felt; only a disease investigation section is now working under the Second Plan. It is proposed to expand the activities of the section during the Third Plan period. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

3. Provincialisation of Local Board Veterinary Dispensaries.—By the scheme it is proposed to provincialise the Veterinary Dispensaries which were under the management of the Local Boards in the State, in order to bring uniformity in the standard of management and administration. The scheme will also help in the general improvement of the buildings and equipment and stock of medicine. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Dairy Development.—Cattle breeding units are scattered all over the State. The supply is also not regular. Besides, the quality of milk is also very poor. Although this has resulted in very high cost of milk, etc., the producers are also hard placed for want of suitable facilities. It is therefore proposed to encourage dairying. An amount of Rs.35 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

B.—NEW SCHEMES

1. Poultry Development Scheme.—The vigour and size of the local birds, their laying capacity, weight and size of the eggs are very poor. Under the scheme for poultry development, one Central Farm and 3 Extension Centres are now functioning. During the Third Plan period it is proposed to start 4 Extension Centres, 4 Hatcheries, 5 Duck Extension Centres, 2 Poultry Marketing Centres. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided.

2. **Establishment of Veterinary Hospital.**—Facilities for hospitalisation of the sick and lame animal are limited in the State. There are at present only nine hospitals throughout the State. 10 more hospitals are proposed during the Third Five Year Plan, in order that the hospitals may be evenly distributed in the subdivisional towns and other important places. An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is provided.

3. **Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries.**—On the basis of cattle population (numbering 57 lakhs) the State requires 380 Veterinary Dispensaries, 107 Veterinary Dispensaries are already in existence. It is proposed to establish 15 more Veterinary Dispensaries. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided.

4. **Improvement of Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves.**—There are Rs.2.5 lakh acres of land under Village Grazing Reserves in the State. These reserves are being utilised for tending cattle and other livestock. They do not provide any fodder suitable to the animals. Most of the areas remain covered with stubbles and out hillocks. Only a few Village Grazing Reserves are being improved. It is proposed to intensify the programme for improvement of these reserves. About 60,000 acres are proposed to be brought under cultivation. A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided.

5. **Pig, Sheep cum Poultry Farm.**—Very little work has so far been done in the field of sheep and goat development in the State. There are at present one Sheep Research Station and a few Goat Breeding units attached to Community Development Blocks. The local goats and sheep are non-decript and poor in their performance. It is proposed to start two farms at a total cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for the breeding of goats and sheep, so that the local animals could be improved by introduction of approved breeds.

6. **Establishment of Cattle Farms.**—There are at present 7 State Farms. These are intended for raising the production of milk for supply to the Urban areas. These farms will also afford scope for breeding approved bulls and carrying out experimental breeding, research and demonstration. Two more farms are proposed for the Third plan. An expenditure of Rs. 11.75 lakhs is provided.

7. **Administrative Organisation.**—To cope with the increasing activities of the department, *e. g.*, control, supervision and implementation of the schemes, provision has been made for 2 additional Joint Directors, (one for Breeding and other for Extension Service) and specialists in different subjects at the district and subdivisional levels. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

8. **Veterinary Field Assistants' Training.**—A Veterinary Field Assistants' Training Institute has been started in the buildings of the Assam Veterinary College at Khanapara. The institute still require expansion and other facilities like accommodation for the staff and the students, on a permanent basis. A sum of 7.00 lakhs is provided for acquisition of lands and construction of necessary buildings, etc.

9. **Establishment of District Diagnostic Laboratory.**—Although the total number of livestock in the State is 144.49 lakhs facilities for diagnostic and ancillary work like combating livestock disease expeditiously and effectively are not adequate at present. Only 2 laboratories exist in the State for all the districts. In the monsoon most the districts face the absence of diagnostics service in their respective areas. It is, therefore, proposed to establish 9 districts diagnostic laboratories at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs during Third Plan period.

10. **Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries.**—Remote and interior areas of the State are unable to receive prompt and effective veterinary aid as there are only two mobile veterinary dispensaries. Each district requires at least one Mobile unit for giving speedy veterinary aid. It is, therefore, proposed to establish 6 more mobile dispensaries at an expenditure of Rs 5.00 lakhs.

11. **Establishment of check posts and Animal disease control Units.**—There is regular ingress of cattle and other livestock to the State from West Bengal, Bhutan, etc., resulting in devastating outbreak of Rinderpest and others animal diseases. At present there is no arrangement to check this. In order to control entry and unrestricted movement of livestock into the State and to carry out regular vaccination and inoculation operations against animal diseases, it is proposed to establish 6 check posts and to maintain a mobile squad at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

12. Prevention of Cruelty to animals.—With a view to educating the public against cruelties to animals in the State, a society has been formed. The society proposes to start three centres during the Third Plan period to begin with. In order that the society is able to function properly and efficiently, it is proposed to make available financial assistance to the society. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided under Third Plan period.

13. Key Village Scheme including Goushala development and Gosadan.—The scheme aims at all round improvement of cattle of the State. The work includes intensive breeding, feeding management, disease control and provision for marketing facilities to the cattle owners. Breeding is being done through A. I. and natural services, according to the local conditions of the area. The department has got 13 Key Village Blocks with ancillary Key Village Units. It is proposed to start 6 more Rural, 5 Urban, 1 Key Village Block and 2 Extension Centres with 7 A. I. units under the Third Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 20.0 lakhs. The institutions will be provided with demonstration fodder farms. The main idea behind the scheme is to improve local cattle and to augment milk production.

14. Improvement of indigenous Hill Cattle and Buffaloes.—There are more than 4 lakhs of hill cattle including buffaloes in the State. The method of keeping them is primitive and systematic work on breeding, feeding, management and rearing of these animals has not yet been done. This has caused gradual deterioration of the animals. It is proposed to introduce the latest methods of breeding, management, feeding and disease control in these areas on the line of the Key Village Scheme. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for 2 Centres which will also have extension units.

15. Piggery Development Scheme.—Pigs occupy a very important place in the dietary of the tribal people. The practices of management, breeding, feeding of the animals are still orthodox. No work on modern and scientific methods has been attempted so far. It is proposed to start 3 Farms and 5 Extension Centres at an estimated expenditure of Rs.7.00 lakhs.

16. Financial assistance to private enterprisers.—It is proposed to encourage private parties and individuals, by financial assistance, in the matter of development of milk products, poultry and meat products, etc. An allocation of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

II. List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

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)
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING.	1. Assam Veterinary College	36.08	8.08	10.00	10.00	—	7.38	1.46	0.38	0.38	0.40	..	..
	2. Livestock Research Station	20.23	5.01	15.00	7.00	2.00	1.00	2.20	4.00	4.30	3.50	..	..
	3. Provincialisation of Local Board Dispensaries	6.80	0.96	3.00	3.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
	4. Dairy Development	51.67	10.00	36.25	7.00	2.00	4.75	5.50	8.00	9.00	9.00	..	..
Total	..	114.78	24.05	64.25	27.00	4.00	14.13	10.16	13.38	13.68	12.90	..	..

III.—List of New Schemes Proposed for Inclusion

(Rs .in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
N I M A L U S B A N - R Y A N D A I R Y I N G	1. Poultry Development Scheme	20.00	20.00	6.00	...	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	..	..
	2. Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals	10.00	10.00	7.00	0.12	4.00	3.40	0.80	0.80	1.00	..	..
	3. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries	15.00	15.50	10.00	0.20	3.50	4.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
	4. Improvement of Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves.	7.50	7.50	2.00	..	0.70	1.50	1.80	1.60	1.90	..	..
	5. Pig, Sheep cum poultry Farm (Sheep and Goat Development) ..	6.50	6.50	3.50	..	0.50	1.50	1.80	1.50	1.20	..	..
	6. Establishment of Cattle Farms	11.75	11.75	8.00	..	1.00	2.00	4.00	3.75	1.00	..	..
	7. Administrative Organisation	8.00	8.00	4.00	..	1.00	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.80	..	..
	8. Veterinary Field Assistants Training	7.00	7.00	4.00	..	1.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	0.50	..	..
	9. Establishment of District Diagnostic Laboratories	6.00	6.00	4.40	0.40	0.60	3.00	1.50	0.50	0.40	..	..
	10. Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries	5.00	5.00	1.70	1.40	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.30	1.40	..	..
	11. Establishment of Checkposts and Animal Disease Control Units ..	5.00	5.00	2.20	0.20	..	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.20	..	..
	12. Prevention of cruelty to animals	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	..	..
	13. Key village scheme including Goushala Development and Gosadan	20.00	20.00	10.00	2.00	0.50	3.50	4.50	7.00	4.50	..	..
	14. Improvement of Indegenous Hill Cattle and Buffaloes	5.00	5.00	2.30	..	0.30	1.10	1.40	1.20	1.00	..	..
	15. Piggery Development Scheme	7.00	7.00	4.00	..	0.50	1.20	1.80	1.70	1.80	..	..
	16. Financial assistance to private enterprisers	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
Total ..	144.75	144.75	79.10	4.32	17.60	31.40	36.30	32.95	26.50	..	..

FORESTS

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

The main ideas behind the forestry schemes are the overall improvement of the forests, increase in the areas of forest reserves, betterment of communication and extraction facilities for economic exploitation, regeneration of valuable species, establishment of industries based upon the forest resources, etc. The schemes are thus designed to increase forest revenues and rendering maximum possible consideration towards the welfare of the forest dwellers in the inaccessible forest areas by providing them with economic, educational and public health facilities. The plan also provides for special facilities for tourists visiting the Wild-Life Sanctuaries as well as for protection of the rare species of wild life. The Zoo-cum-Botanical Garden at Gauhati is not only a place of attraction to visitors but it has also provided opportunities for study of Biological science.

Plantation of valuable species has also been taken up. Under the schemes for medicinal and economic plants, a target of about 260 acres of plantation, mainly consisting of Ipecac and Rawolfia is expected to be achieved. A target of 662 acres of wattle plantations is also expected to be realised. This being an exotic species its reaction towards the Assam climate and behaviour for its propagation are yet under experiment. More than 3,000 acres of khair plantations, nearly 300 acres of cane plantations and over 6,000 acres of matchwood plantations are also expected to be created and established during the Second Five Year Plan. Under the scheme for plantation of road-side trees, over 20,000 trees of various species have been planted on both sides of the important roads. 7,000 acres of forest areas are being regenerated with valuable species of economic and useful timber species. Nearly 400 miles of roads are likely to be constructed in addition to improvement of 700 miles of old existing roads during the Second Five Year Plan. These measures are designed to increase the revenues of the Forest department, in addition to improving communication and other facilities for the local forest people. Under the scheme for forest village development, nearly 100 miles of additional roads are expected to be constructed inside the forest village areas of the State. The acquisition of Zamindary Forests and their effective management has come into the purview of the Second Five Year Plan and the initial administrative set-up has necessitated construction of quarters for staff, water facilities, roads and regeneration in addition to converting the forests into reserved forests. Under this scheme 500 square miles of Ex-Zamindary Forests have been taken up. The schemes for Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plant is also being finalised and expected to be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. The first stage of laying out the Botanical Garden and Zoo at Gauhati has been completed.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 3,000 acres of Khair Plantations, 6,500 acres of Teak Plantations, 5,500 acres of matchwood plantations, 3,000 acres of plantations of Ply-wood species of white colour, 250 acres of wattle plantations are proposed. It has been found that cultivation of Ipecac and Rawolfia Serpentina can be taken up successfully in the State. It has been experienced that Ipecac Plantation needs Rs.14,000.00 per acre and the Rawolfia Plantation requires Rs. 600.00 per acre and, therefore, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the plantations of Medicinal and Economic Plants only. Acquisition of lands from Tea Gardens and other owners with a view to make up the lee-way in the percentage of area utilised for forestry in the State has been proposed. The Land Use Sub-Committee have recommended taking up waste-lands under the control of the State Government and also to examine all the lands which will be suitable for the purpose of forestry for constitution of reserve forests. 600 to 800 sq. miles of Zamindary Forests will also be constituted in to reserve forests.

It is proposed to construct 17 miles of new roads annually, the roads being all weather. There are over 1,00 miles of roads already existing inside and leading to the 6,700 sq. miles of forest reserves of the State. During the Third Five Year Plan, the extraction of forest produce through river systems will also be taken up which will necessitate improvement of the river systems. These river systems will extend to nearly 1,000 miles of water-ways.

The Forest Department caters to a great extent, to the needs of the timber supplies towards industrial centres of Indian for which purpose the forest produce have to travel from Assam through the Indian Railways. These timbers require to be stored for a certain amount of time before being loaded into the wagons. Thus the timber depots require improvement which has been proposed to be taken up as an item in the Third Five Year Plan.

In addition to a big pressure treatment and seasoning plant which is expected to be completed in the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to have 5 units of mobile timber treatment plants to meet the rural needs.

Towards achievement of the above mentioned targets, it will be necessary to train up the existing executive staff and also to make available more and more trained personnel both in the administrative as well as in the executive cadre. The Forest School at Jhalukbari is proposed to be improved by addition of a Library, Auditorium and additional scientific equipment. Further, certain expenditures are expected to be involved in the purchase of stores, publicity, propaganda, etc.

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

B.—NEW SCHEMES

1. **Botanical Garden-cum-Zoo.**—Assam being one of the few States, having no Zoological or Botanical Garden, a beginning of a zoo-cum-Botanical Garden was made during the Second Five Year Plan period at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 14 lakhs. It has not, however, been possible so far to complete several of the essential items. Hence a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been proposed to provide proper enclosures for the animals and birds already acquired and to provide adequate water supply and proper maintenance of the Garden and Zoo.

2. **National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries.**—The Kaziranga Sanctuary, particularly, has attracted large number of Indian and Foreign Tourists. It is, therefore, proposed to expend Rs. 10 lakhs for increasing the amenities in the Wild Life Sanctuaries, by improving the road systems inside them, providing for catering, electricity, etc., and improving the housing of the protective staff employed in the sanctuaries.

3. **Matchwood Plantation.**—Owing to the increasing depletion of trees useful for match manufacture, to sustain production of the match factories inside and outside the State, a scheme for creating plantations, especially of these species which had been undertaken during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, is proposed. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 10 lakhs and 5,500 acres are expected to be brought under matchwood plantation.

4. **Medicinal and Economic Plants Cultivation.**—A number of medicinal and economic plants were cultivated experimentally under a scheme sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, on a commercial basis under the State Second Plan. Experience gained during the Second Five Year Plan period indicates that there are definite prospects of profitable cultivation of two of the species tried. Therefore, it is proposed to expend Rs.5 lakhs for the creation of 20 acres of Ipecac (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*) and 125 acres of *Raowolfia serpentina*. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had also suggested that instead of proceeding with plantations of numerous species it is better if the experiential cultivation is concentrated on a few species.

5. **Special staff.**—An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the entertainment of necessary ministerial and supervisory staff, which will be additionally required for the implementation of the Plan schemes and required publicity.

6. **Stores.**—It is proposed to concentrate on a programme of replacement of the existing motor vehicles owned by the department and used—(a) by the executive staff for undertaking essential management and (b) for departmental activities such as road construction, road improvement. For this purpose departmentally owned transport is necessary, the cost of hiring private transport being very high. A provision of Rs.3 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

7. **Timber Treatment Plants.**—There is going to be a large-sized timber treatment and seasoning plant by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period and more such plants are expected to be installed in other areas of the State. It is proposed, during the Third Five Year Plan, to install only small sized semi-portable plants. The proposal is to spend Rs.2 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan period for five semi-portable plants, primarily concerned with treatment of timber and bamboo near the forests.

8. **Wattle Cultivation.**—Wattle Cultivation was undertaken during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods and the experience gained during these periods has been that this species can successfully be grown at an elevation of nearly 5000' in areas where there is sufficient soil depth and soil moisture. on the other hand, it has been found that wattle can not be successfully cultivated where the elevation is too low or where there is dearth of soil or where the soil is too compact. It is found that suitable lands are confined to Forest Reserves in the neighbourhood of Shillong, which are well stocked with pine trees. The only areas available for cultivation are the fire lines maintained around the pine forests. A successful technique

has been evolved for raising wattle plantations by Agro Forestry Methods, the areas being first leased out for potato cultivation where-by the soil is loosened by the persons raising the potato crop and wattle sown on these potato beds later or conveniently with the potato. It is proposed to cultivate wattle over 250 acres only by Agro Forestry Method, costing Rs. 1 lakh.

9. Acquisition of Non-Government land for Forestry Purposes.—While there are large areas of Forest lands at present owned by private individuals or corporation which are not being efficiently managed and which by efficient management can contribute to the forest produce potential of the State, to meet the increasing forest produce shortage in the country, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose of acquiring about 2000 acres of such lands.

10. Improvement of the Assam Forest School.—The Assam Forest School was started as a Post-War Re-construction Project to provide facilities for training to the forest staff of the department. The institution has since become very popular with other States and administrations in the North Eastern Zone of India. The training is thus being provided to executive staff of not only the Assam State but the North Frontier Agency, Manipur and Tripura and similar staff of the autonomous district Councils of the State. As a result it has not been possible to provide certain elementary amenities like reading room, library, Epidiascope and other equipment, etc. An amount of Rs. 50,000 is proposed for the Third Plan period.

11. Communication.—The proper exploitation of the State forests has been seriously hampered for want of better road and river communications from the forests to local industrial and urban consuming centres. Till recently, forests which do not yield durable timber were inadequately exploited. With the development of preservative treatment, these forests have become capable of proper exploitation, provided the communication facilities could be made available. It has also become imperative to develop the road systems in the forest reserves, as the Unclassed State Forests from which a considerable proportion of the timber and other production took place till recently, are being exhausted. It is also necessary to keep up the tempo of industrial production by converting fair weather roads into all-weather roads. It is, therefore, proposed to expend Rs. 40 lakhs for conversion of 420 miles of fair-weather roads into all-weather roads, to construct 86 miles of new all-weather roads and to blast rocks along the beds of certain rivers, used for transport of forest produce, (about 20 lakhs cft. of rocks along the beds of streams having to be blusted).

12. Reclamation of Ex-Zamindary Forests.—The State had acquired during the Second Five Years Plan period considerable areas of forests owned by Zamindars. The principal growing stock of these forests is mainly the hard wood (sal). Prior to acquisition by the State, ruthless exploitation of these once valuable forests had been effected by the proprietors. There was no effort at regeneration of these forests nor was there any attempt for development of road systems to enable scientific exploitation and management. An intensive programme of rehabilitation of these forests including regeneration, cultural operation and development of road systems has, therefore, become essential. It is proposed to expend about Rs. 15 lakhs on rehabilitation of these forests by creating 15 sq. miles of regeneration areas, undertaking cultural operations over 150 sq. miles, improving of about 500 miles of existing tracks into motorable roads and converting 160 miles of fair-weather tracks into all weather roads.

13. Teak plantation.—With the increasing shortage of this most valuable of all timbers for national needs and because it has been found that the State can raise almost as good quality teak as that produced in Burma, it has been considered appropriate that a special programme of teak plantation should be undertaken. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for this special programme to cover 6500 acres of teak plantations.

14. Khoir Plantation.—The tree 'Acacia catechu' is one of the most valuable species of State's forests. It is yielding the product 'katha' which is in great demand throughout Northern India. As very little has been achieved in regard to the restocking of the forests already exploited for the produce, a special programme of plantation was undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period. It is proposed to continue this special programme by spending Rs.5 lakhs for raising annually 600 acres of plantations.

15. Ply-wood Plantation.—The State has got an established and expanding tea-chest and commercial plywood industry. The manufacture of tea-chest plywood is particularly essential for the packaging of tea of which the State is the major producer in India. Much of the raw materials for the plywood manufacture had hitherto been obtained from outside the reserved Forests. Moreover, availability of plywood timber from Unclassed State Forests is almost exhausted with the result that the State Forest Reserve

will increasingly have to serve as a source of this raw material. Owing to the importance of the industry to the economy of the State it has been considered essential to have a special programme of restocking the forest reserves. It is proposed to expend Rs.5 lakhs for creation of 3,000 acres of regeneration areas of plywood species.

16. Construction of Buildings.—With the increasing tempo of all items of work in the forests, it has become necessary to constitute new Divisions by splitting up existing ones. This has also been necessitated by the acquisition of large areas of *Ex-Zamindary Forests* by the State and their proposed constitution into forest reserves. It has thus become necessary to construct new buildings such as Beat offices, Beat Officers' quarters, Range Offices, Range Officers' quarters and Inspection Bungalows. It is proposed to construct about 40,000 sq. ft. of the new buildings at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs.

17. Regeneration.—Hardwood species of the State's forests particularly Sal are playing an important role in the national economy, by provision of sleepers and timbers of other sizes required by the Railways, the Ministry of Defence, etc., State Government Departments like P.W.D. and autonomous corporations like the State Electricity Board. While hitherto considerable reliance could be placed on the forests not constituted as Forest Reserves, with the destruction of these Unclassed State Forests and the increased exploitation of the forest reserves, it has become necessary to have a special programme for restocking these hardwood species. It is proposed to cover 3,000 acres during the Third Five Year Plan period at a cost of Rs.4 lakhs.

18. Improvement of Forest Villages.—To enable silvicultural operations to be undertaken in the State's Forests reserves, a number of forest villages with a population of about 1,27,000 have been constituted. As it is necessary to provide amenities to these forest colonies, a programme of forest village improvement including provision of village roads, drinking waterwells, primary schools and medical facilities etc., had been undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period. It is proposed to extend these amenities at an expenditure of Rs.2 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

19. Improvement of the Goalpara Forest Tramway.—This tramway has been maintained by the department for quick exploitation of the forests of the Goalpara West Division, by providing water to the workmen and staff, and supervising exploitation and management including regeneration of the forests. The tramway is also used for bringing out timber from the forests to the rail head at Fakiragram. The steam locomotives of the tramway were purchased during the Post-War Period and even earlier and now require replacement. It is accordingly proposed to purchase two locomotives, which are considered the minimum requirements, for running this tramway with a medium of efficiency. With the increased tempo of exploitation of species other than Sal now being supplied to plywood mills and the Railways, the volume of transport has also considerably increased. It is proposed to purchase some additional log-trucks also, besides increasing the number of watertanks for supply of water to workers in the forests. A total provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

20. Constitution of Forests.—The State's target of having 25 per cent of the plains areas constituted as forest reserves has not yet been achieved. The Land Use Committee, appointed by the State Government has recommended constitution of large tracts of Government Waste-lands (suited for forestry purposes) as forest reserves. It is, therefore, proposed to constitute 1000 square miles of suitable Waste-lands as forest reserves, by demarcating their boundaries and fixing boundary pillars, etc. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

21. Resurvey of the boundaries of Forest Reserves.—With the increasing pressure on land for agricultural purposes there has been a greater tendency to encroach on forest reserves and in many instances, advantage is being taken by the encroachers of the vague nature of the present boundary and descriptions. These boundary descriptions were initially effected without detailing the distances and compass-bearings from one boundary pillar to another, as originally there was no pressure on land for agricultural purposes. It has now become essential to re-notify the boundaries after erecting boundary pillars and surveying the boundaries, using scientific instruments to stop encroachment on forest lands. It is proposed to re-survey 800 miles of forest reserve boundaries and fix approximately 7,000 boundary pillars at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh.

22. Survey of Forest Village Boundaries.—To facilitate silvicultural operations inside the forest reserves and to relieve pressure on forest lands for agricultural purposes by landless labourers, a good number of forest villages has been established inside the forest reserves. At present there are 437 forest villages, constituted during the last ten years, without their boundaries demarcated; nor has it been possible to demarcate the boundaries of holdings of individual villagers, within the forest village boundaries, due to changes in the ownership of the holdings. It has become necessary to re-survey the boundaries of the individual holdings. It is, therefore, proposed to re-survey about 30,000 acres of forest village lands at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

III. List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay for 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan	
			Total	Capital	For e i g n exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total	For e i g n exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
FORESTS	1. Botanical Garden cum-Zoo	13.00	13.00	3.50	..	3.50	2.75	2.75	2.00	2.00	..	..
	2. National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuary	10.00	10.00	2.00	..	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	..	..
	3. Matchwood Plantation	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	..	..
	4. Medicinal and Economic Plant Cultivation	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	..	..
	5. Special Staff including publicity	5.00	5.00	-	..	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	..	..
	6. Stores	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	..	..	..	..
	7. Timber Treatment Plant	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	..	..
	8. Wattle Cultivation	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.25	..	..
	9. Acquisition of Non-Government land for Forestry purpose	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Improvement of Assam Forest School	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Communicatio	40.00	40.00	40.00	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
	12. Reclamation of Ex-Zamindary Forests	15.00	15.00	5.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..

III. List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay for 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)
FORESTS	13. Teak Plantation	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	..	..
	14. Khair Plantation	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	..	..
	15. Plywood Plantation	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	..	..
	16. Construction of Buildings	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
	17. Regeneration	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	..	..
	18. Improvement of Forest Village	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.55	..	..
	19. Improvement of Goalpara Forest Tramway	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Constitution of Forest Reserve	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.40	..	..	..	..
	21. Re-survey of the boundaries of the Forest Reserves	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.40	..	..	..	..
	22. Survey of Forest Village boundary	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.40	..	..	..	..
	Total	141.00	141.00	102.50	..	26.95	30.47	30.25	26.03	27.30	..	..

FISHERIES

I. LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT REACHED AT THE END OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD YEAR PLAN

During the First Plan period the department had started certain developmental activities with an allocation of Rs. 6 lakhs only. This period was, therefore, mainly utilised for training the required staff, locating spawn collecting centres, organising supply of fish seeds to the public, starting fish-farms, improvement of forest fisheries and initiating conservation measures.

During the Second Plan period a few more additional schemes relating to the reclamation of natural fisheries, formation of fishery co-operatives, development of hill fisheries and development of fisheries in the Umtru Hydro Electric Project Areas were taken up, besides developing the Joysagar Training Institute to provide the department's requirements of subordinate fisheries staff by organising an one year course. In addition, short courses were also organised in net making, boatmaking and spawn collection, etc., for fishermen, proposed to be employed by the department and also to meet the fishermen's co-operatives. A production target of 6,000 maunds of fish was laid down for the Second Plan Period. This target is expected to be exceeded.

Although fish seed resources of the State was not originally favourable due to the peculiar hydrological conditions of the river systems of the State, a target production of 1.20 crores is likely to be reached against the original target of 185 lakhs of seeds.

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to concentrate action mainly on two broad categories of schemes. Productive schemes and ancillary schemes essential for increasing production. The former covers—schemes like fish farming, fish seed production and distribution, reclamation and exploitation of fisheries while the latter includes schemes for survey and collection of statistics, demonstration, conservation and training including research, etc. A total allocation of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed for the Third Plan period.

II. DESCRIPTION SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

A.—SPILL OVER SCHEMES

1. **Fish Farming.**—Two categories of schemes are proposed to be taken up, *e.g.* —

- (a) It is proposed to develop 300 acres of water area by opening fish farms departmentally in each subdivision to produce 3,000 maunds of additional fish by the end of Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs. 10.0 lakhs is proposed.
- (b) Fish farming started or proposed to be started by private enterprisers will be given adequate financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies under approved Grow More Food Rules. It is proposed to develop 500 acres of water areas to produce 5,000 maunds of additional fish at the end of Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs. 6.75 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

2. **Fish Seed Production and Distribution.**—In addition to 1,300 acres of water area which will be brought under cultivation during the First and Second Five Year Plans, it is proposed to develop 200 acres of additional areas for increase of fish production. Estimating 3,000 fingerlings for stocking per acre in each year, requirement of fish seeds during the Third Plan period will be 350 lakhs. Induced breeding will continue to have more emphasis during the Third Plan period also, in addition to fish seeds to be raised for exotic fish, suitable for high altitude fisheries, *i. e.*, mirror carps, golden carps, scale carps, etc. An allocation of Rs. 9.0 lakhs is proposed.

3. **Reclamation and development of derelict fisheries.**—It is proposed to develop 2,000 acres of water area by removing vegetation, desilting, improving feeding channels of derelict fisheries, swamps, old and ancient tanks, etc. Where conditions are favourable natural stocking will be supplemented by artificial stocking. It is estimated that an additional production of 20,000 maunds will be achieved at the end of Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed.

B.—NEW SCHEMES

1. Development and exploitation of reservoir and lake fisheries.—The beel fisheries which are the most important of fish sources are getting silted, resulting in decrease in production. Such fisheries will be taken up for further development. The Barapani Hydro-Electric Project, is likely to be completed by the end of Third Plan. Its reservoir is proposed to be developed for fish production during the Third Plan period. It is estimated that an area of 1,500 acres will be developed to produce 9,000 maunds of additional fish by the end of Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.3·0 lakhs is proposed.

2. Development and exploitation of river fisheries.—It is proposed to develop the Brahmaputra and its tributaries and the Barak river which constitute the riverine fisheries in the State, by adopting conservation measures with controlled fishing so that the propagation of fishes are not affected. This will help in production. The present methods of exploitation will also be adopted, whereby it is expected to catch an additional quantity of 60,000 maunds of fish. An allocation of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed.

3. Provision of fish storage and distribution facilities.—This scheme aims at providing storage and transport facilities to the fishermen and fish traders for transporting their catch in good condition to the markets. There will also be provision for cold storage and ice-plant in the important consuming centres. It is expected that about 75,000 maunds of fish can be saved from spoilage. An allocation of Rs.6·0 lakhs is proposed.

4. Survey of culturable waters and collection of statistics.—Culturable waters and fishery statistics are essential prerequisites for formulating any plan for fishery development and research work. It is proposed to carry out this work in the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.1·50 lakhs is proposed.

5. Demonstration Fish Farm.—The scheme aims at demonstrating improved methods of fish culture, which is very essential for training private pisciculturists. Demonstration will be conducted in suitable areas. For this purpose it is proposed to organise 70 demonstration units during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.0·75 lakhs is proposed.

6. Services-Technical and equipment.—The scheme aims at providing additional administrative and executive staff at different levels including a Fishery Information Service. The department will also provide necessary equipment to the private enterprisers for proper implementation of projects including transport, fishing equipment, etc. Allocation of Rs.2·0 lakhs is proposed.

7. Conservation of Inland Fisheries.—This scheme will continue during the Third Five Year Plan for protection of fish and fisheries from indiscriminate fishing. It is proposed to enact a legislation to guard against deterioration of fisheries. An allocation of Rs.1·50 lakhs is proposed.

8. Training of fisheries personnel.—The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Third Plan to provide for—

- (i) Higher training in Fishery Administration and Fishery Science as suggested by the Government of India ;
- (ii) Training of Science Graduates in Inland Fisheries Training Courses ;
- (iii) Expansion of Training Centre at Joysagar ;
- (iv) Training of Fishery Demonstrators in Overseer's Course ; and
- (v) Training in mechanised fishing and making improved methods of fishing crafts.

An allocation of Rs.5·0 lakhs is proposed.

9. Organisation of fishermen's co-operative societies and marketing of fish and fish products.—The scheme is designed to improve the socio-economic condition of the fishermen, wholly dependent on fishing and fish trade, by providing adequate

loans and subsidies to enable them to procure fishing gears and other requirements at cheaper rates. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to the co-operative societies of the following categories—

- (i) Co-operatives formed by actual fishermen termed as Fishermen Co-operative societies.
- (ii) Dry fish production and marketing co-operative societies.

An allocation of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

10. Fishery Research.—Emphasis has been given on the research work in the Third Five Year Plan. The main items of research will be of following nature—

- (i) Appraisal of the fishery resources of the river systems and connected beels ;
- (ii) Collection of information regarding fish production system by a suitable sampling technique ;
- (iii) Estimation of catch-per-unit of effort in various fishing centres ;
- (iv) Studies on the age, growth and sex composition of fish;
- (v) Extent of exploitation of the commercial fish and maintenance of fisheries at high productive level ;
- (vi) Environmental and condition prevailing in the beels and studies on the effect of dykes and embankments on the beel fisheries.

An allocation of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed.

II.—List of Schemes Carried over from the Second Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total Estimated cost	Spill over from 2nd 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)
FISHERIES —													
	1. Fish Farming-Departmental	23.00	0.25	10.00	2.00	..	1.75	2.05	2.10	2.15	1.95	..	..
	2. Fish Seed production and distribution.	15.00	0.25	9.00	2.00	..	1.60	1.80	2.00	1.75	1.85	..	..
	3. Reclamation and Development of District Fisheries.	21.00	0.50	15.00	3.00	..	2.56	2.78	3.00	3.22	3.44	..	..
	Total	59.00	1.00	34.00	7.00	..	5.91	6.63	7.10	7.12	7.24	..	..

III.—List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head (1)	Scheme (2)	Total estimated cost (3)	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan	
			Total (4)	Capital (5)	Foreign Exchange (6)	1961-62 (7)	1962-63 (8)	1963-64 (9)	1964-65 (10)	1965-66 (11)	Total (12)	Foreign Exchange (13)
FISHERIES												
1.	Fish Farming—											
	Assistance to Private enterprisers	6.75	6.75	..	..	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	..	..
2.	Development and Exploitation of Reservoir and beel fisheries.	3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.90	..	..
3.	Development and Exploitation of River Fisheries ..	3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.30	0.15	0.60	0.75	0.90	..	..
4.	Provision of fish storage and distribution facilities ..	6.00	6.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	..	..
5.	Survey of Culturable waters and Collection of Statistics.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.15	0.22	0.30	0.37	0.46	..	..
6.	Demonstration fish farm	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
7.	Services Technical Equipment	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.48	0.55	..	..
8.	Conservation of Inland Fisheries	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	0.23	0.26	0.30	0.34	0.37	..	..
9.	Training in Fishery Administration and operation	5.00	5.00	2.50	..	0.90	0.90	1.50	0.80	0.85	..	..
10.	Organisation of Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Marketing of fish and fish product.	5.00	5.00	1.00	..	0.55	1.22	1.15	1.08	1.00	..	..
11.	Inland Fisheries Research	1.50	1.50	0.75	..	0.15	0.37	0.40	0.28	0.30	..	..
	Total	36.00	36.00	7.25	..	5.33	6.84	7.95	7.65	8.23	..	..

CO-OPERATION

I.—LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO BE REACHED AT THE END OF THE SECOND PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Co-operative Movement in Assam passed through many vicissitudes since the organisation of the first credit society under the 1904 Co-operative Societies Act. At the time when the First Year Plan was taken up, the whole movement was in a moribund condition. Along with the First Five Year Plan, the problem of revitalizing the Co-operative agricultural credit movement which received little or no attention in the past came to the forefront. A rural credit rehabilitation scheme was taken up, with financial assistance from the Reserve Bank of India. The number of agricultural credit societies which was negligible started increasing. The total amount of loans issued through the primary credit societies also increased considerably. While the total credit issued from the co-operatives was a little over Rupees one lakh in 1952-53, loans issued through Co-operatives during 1954-55 amounted to Rs. 12.50 lakhs and in 1955-56 it increased to Rs. 30 lakhs.

The Co-operative Development Plan of Assam during the Second Plan period was mainly based on the broad principles of an integrated system of rural credit, recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, with small variations here and there to suit local conditions. The total Second Plan provision for implementation of the co-operative schemes was Rs.132 lakhs. Besides, the Plan provided for share-capital contribution by the State Government in the Co-operative Credit Institutions in the shape of loans from the Reserve Bank of India to the extent of Rs.68.50 lakhs. This amount, however, was not included in the State Plan ceiling of Rs. 132 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for a Co-operative Sugar Mill was also provided under the industries sector.

Against Rs.132 lakhs allocated under the State Plan, the likely expenditure during the Second Plan period is Rs.172.30 lakhs. The excess expenditure is mainly due to the introduction of the supplementary schemes arising out of the Co-operative Policy adumbrated by the National Development Council.

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India, has already conveyed to the State Government the broad indications of the policy which it would like the State Government to follow in connection with the future pattern of Co-operative Development. During the Third Plan period it is proposed to implement the decisions of the National Development Council.

II.—DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN

1. Rehabilitation and expansion of Rural Credit.—It was planned to organise 300 large-sized societies and construct 100 godowns during the Second Plan. 223 large-sized societies were organised during the first three years of which 200 societies received share capital and subsidy for staff and 69 of them received loan and subsidy for godowns. In the meanwhile as the Co-operative Policy has undergone a change it has been decided to organise small village multipurpose societies covering a population of 1000 in place of the large-sized societies entailing a total provision of Rs. 46.21 lakhs. Under the revised plan it is proposed to cover 20 per cent of the rural population by the end of 1960-61 by organising 4000 Service-Co-operatives, of which 25.78 Service Co-operatives have already been formed.

The total population of Assam is just over 91 lakhs (1951 Census) about 73 per cent of which live in about 26,000 villages. About 66,43,000 population or 13,28,000 families shall have to be covered by the end of Third Plan and for that purpose credit and other facilities will have to be made available. As 20 per cent of the rural population will be covered by Co-operatives by end of the Second Plan, 80 per cent or 10,62,400 families will be covered during the Third Plan. On the basis of 1000 population per Society, 6600 Societies will be necessary. If each family is to receive, on an average, Rs.150 as shortterm loans the requirement of short-term loans alone will be of the order of about Rs.15 crores. Some part of the rural finance will, however, be required to be raised by mobilising local resources. Assuming that more than 13 lakhs of families will join the Co-operative

by the end of the Third Plan and assuming that some resources will be available locally, the requirement of rural credit will be somewhat as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year		No. of fami- lies to be covered	No. of vil- lage Co- operatives	S. T. Loans	M. T. Loans	Percentage of population to be covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1961-62	...	478000	5000	537.0	358.00	36 per cent
1962-63	...	690500	6000	777.0	159.00	52 „
1963-64	...	903000	6600	1016.0	159.00	68 „
1964-65	...	1115000	6600	1255.0	159.00	84 „
1965-66	...	1328000	6600	1494.0	159.00	100 „

2. Primary Land Mortgage Banks—The existing Assam Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Ltd., will continue. If about 5 per cent of the total rural families (*i. e.*, 65000 members) receive long-term loans at Rs.1,000 each, the total requirement will be nearly Rs.6½ crores. A provision of Rs. 49.74 lakhs is made for financial assistance to cultivators during the Third Plan period.

At present the Central Land Mortgage Bank is functioning through the two primaries and 13 branches. Steps are being taken to convert 12 branches into primaries during the Second Plan period. The remaining 3 sections will be converted during the Third Plan period. It is proposed to grant subsidy of Rs. 3,000 to each primary bank first three years for maintenance of their staff in the following manner.—

(a) First Year	...	Rs.1,500
(b) Second Year	...	Rs.1,000
(c) Third Year	...	Rs. 500

A sum of Rs. 26,000 will be necessary during the Third Plan period for subsidising the cost on staff of these primaries.

3. Co-operative Marketing and Primary Marketing Societies.—Establishment of 60 Primary Marketing Societies with one Apex Marketing Society, to co-ordinate their activities, was the target for the Second Plan. 117 Primary Marketing Societies and one Apex Marketing Society have been organised upto the end of 1959-60. The Apex Society and 95 Primaries have been given financial assistance by Government. 16 Primary Societies with 16 godowns are to be established during 1960-61. The Apex Marketing Society was given monopoly for procurement of paddy under the scheme of State Trading in food grains in Nowgong district, in 1958-59. The Society procured about 12 lakhs maunds of paddy. The scheme has since been extended to the districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Cachar and the subdivisions of North Lakhimpur, Diphu and Goalpara in 1959-60. 30.50 lakhs maunds of paddy have been procured upto the end of March, 1960.

All the Chief Marketing centres of the State will be covered by organising marketing societies in the important food growing areas. These societies are expected to handle considerable quantity of local produce when repayment of loans are allowed in kind and the scheme of State Trading in food grains through Co-operatives is introduced in the whole of Assam. 160 additional primary marketing societies with 100 godowns will be organised during the Third Plan. An allocation of Rs. 47.43 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

4. Establishment of Co-operative Training Institute (Including Training of Non-Officials).—A Co-operative Training Institute was founded at Joysagar in 1953. The capacity of the Institute has since been increased to 200 students annually. This institute imparts training to subordinate officers, and whole-time paid Secretaries, Supervisors, etc. of the Co-operative Societies. 946 officers of department and office bearers of co-operative societies have received training till 31 st March, 1960. As for training of non-official personnel of the Co-operative Movement the work has been entrusted to the State Co-operative Union which is a non-official organisation. The State Union has imparted training to 10,152 personnel during the same period.

The existing Training Institute at Joysagar will continue. Facilities for training of higher category personnel at the centres, opened by the Reserve Bank of India will be availed of. There will be an intensive programme for giving training to the Office-bearers of the Service Co-operatives and other members of the Co-operative Institutions which will have to be undertaken by the State Co-operative Union and District and Block Unions. About 1,00,000 members and 2600 office-bearers may be given training under non-official training programme. An allocation of Rs. 10.20 lakhs is proposed.

5. Warehousing.—A State Warehousing Corporation has been constituted for Assam in 1958 for development of storage and warehousing facilities as envisaged under the Agricultural Produce (Development warehousing) Corporation's Act, 1956. The corporation is taking steps for construction of two warehouses one at Nowgong the other at Kharupetia each of 2000 tons capacity and it is now storing paddy procured under the State Trading Scheme by hiring godowns.

Originally it was planned that the State Warehousing Corporation will set up 15 warehouses. The cost of a warehouses is estimated at Rs. 8,00,000. Five warehouses are proposed to be set up during the Third Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs.

6. Co-operative Farming.—A sum of Rs.1,00,000 was provided in the Second Plan for farming experiments. Farming experiments on the lines of the Agrarian Pattern Resolution of Nagpur Congress has yet to be undertaken in Assam, as the policy and the pattern of financial assistance of such experiments are yet to be finalised by the Government of India. Meanwhile some existing societies have been re-organised and given some financial assistance. During the remaining period of the Plan a number of experiments are proposed to be undertaken on the assumption that the matter will be finalised by the Government of India soon.

It is, however, contemplated to encourage and help the existing farming Co-operatives and those that will be organised in the immediate future with subsidies for reclamation of land and for purchase of good seeds and fertilisers and improved tools, etc., for raising production by extensive and intensive cultivation. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

7. Additional Departmental Staff for Implementation of Plan Schemes.—At the beginning of the Second Plan the State Co-operative Department had only a small staff and, therefore, some additional staff has been appointed.

Besides the existing staff some more departmental staff at the different levels will be necessary to cope with the expanded and intensified development programme. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the strength of the staff. An allocation of Rs. 20.16 lakhs is proposed.

8. State trading in foodgrains through Co-operatives.—The scheme of State Trading in foodgrains as experimented in Nowgong District has proved successful. It is proposed to extend the scheme to all the paddy growing districts of the State during the Third Plan period. This is expected to be a permanent feature of the principal foodgrain trade in the State. An allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

9. Consumers Co-operatives.—As a supplement to the scheme of State Trading through Co-operatives and procurement of foodgrains by Co-operatives, it is necessary to organise a net work of Consumer Co-operatives in urban areas for distribution of foodgrains. In rural areas, the purpose will be served by the Service Co-operatives. Under the second Plan no provision of finance was made for development of Consumers' Co-operatives. These societies will mostly require loans for their trading activities. About 500 Consumers' Co-operatives may be organised during the Third Plan. Credit requirement of these societies may be Rs.5,00,000 in five years. Apex Consumers' Society to import commodities for consumers' stores is also proposed to be organised.

10. **Urban Credit.**—With a view to provide medium-term credit facilities to the middle class families residing in the urban areas it is proposed to organise a Co-operative Urban Bank in each of the principal towns of the State. Such banks are already in existence but most of them are in a moribund condition due to lack of facilities for adequate borrowings from the financing banks. The urban banks lend to their members usually against mortgage of immovable properties and as such there are sufficient safeguards against the loans issued to the banks. The Apex Co-operative Bank should earmark a specific amount each year for advance to the urban banks. The requirement for the Third Plan may be Rs.5 lakhs to start with.

11. **Creation of Co-operative Development Fund.**—Under this scheme, two funds (1) Relief and Guarantee fund, and (2) State Co-operative Development Fund will be created. The purpose of the relief and guarantee fund is to enable off of irrecoverable areas which threatened the stability of the credit structure. The purpose of the co-operative development fund is to subscribe to the share capital of those societies that undertake processing and marketing and to provide for recurring and non-recurring subsidies for promoting economic development. An allocation of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

III.—List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
OPERATION AND WAREHOUSE	1. Rehabilitation and extension of Rural Credit	46.21	46.21	....	....	12.60	14.12	10.33	5.81	3.35	....	....
	2. Primary Land Mortgage Bank	50.00	50.00	....	....	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	....	....
	3. Primary Marketing Societies	47.43	47.43	20.00	....	8.79	18.71	15.73	3.93	0.27	....	....
	4. Establishment of Training Institute	10.20	10.20	....	....	1.97	2.11	2.13	2.05	1.94	....	....
	5. Warehousing	20.00	20.00	20.00	....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	....	....
	6. Farming Co-operatives	20.00	20.00	....	....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	....	....
	7. Additional departmental staff [.. ..	20.16	20.16	....	....	4.00	4.01	4.03	4.05	4.07	....	....
	8. State trading in food grains through Co-operatives ..	50.00	50.00	....	....	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	....	....
	9. Consumers' co-operatives	5.00	5.00	....	....	1.50	2.50	1.00	....	....	....	....
	10. Urban credit	5.00	5.00	....	....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	....	....
	11. Creation of Co-operative Development Fund	5.00	5.00	....	....	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.50	....	....	....
	Total	279.00	279.00	40.00	.....	59.36	71.95	63.72	45.34	38.63	....	....

HANDLOOM (Co-operatives)

I. LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT LIKELY TO BE REACHED AT THE END OF THE SECOND PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD PLAN

There are over 5 lakhs of handlooms in the State. The handloom schemes have been under operation since 1954, with particular emphasis on the organisation of Weavers Co-operative Societies. 35,000 weavers have already been brought under the Co-operative fold by organising about 1200 societies upto the end of the 4th year of the Second Plan period. With financial assistance received from the All-India Handloom Board, nearly 20,000 throw shuttle looms have also been converted into fly shuttle looms during the last 4 years. A large number of improved appliances have been introduced amongst the weavers in the State. Introduction of these improved methods of weaving has accounted for a considerable rise in the production of handloom fabrics. The schemes taken up for marketing of handloom fabrics have helped the weavers in the State. All these schemes are being continued and will also continue during the Third Five Year Plan.

The Third Five Year Plan will particularly aim at:—

- (a) bringing as many weavers as possible into the co-operative fold.
- (b) Introduce amongst them improved techniques of production by supplying improved appliances at concessional rates, so that the weavers may be able to produce more of standard quality fabrics at lesser cost and in lesser time; and
- (c) provide facilities for marketing of handloom fabrics so that weavers may get their economic wage.

There is also a scheme under which the necessary credit for working capital for Weavers' Societies will be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank insists that a staff should be maintained for audit and supervision of the Societies. The required staff is therefore, proposed to be maintained for audit and supervision. The expenditure on this staff will be shared on 50.50 basis between the All-India Handloom Board and the State Government.

There are also two other schemes, *viz.*, Organisational Expenses and Mobile Vans. The expenditures on these schemes will also be shared between the All-India Handloom Board and the State Government.

Training of weavers has been made the primary responsibility of the State Government and no expenditure on this account is met by the All-India Handloom Board.

In the following schemes the State Government will have to share the expenses either in full or in part. Provision has been made accordingly in the State Third Plan for these schemes only.

- (1) Organisational Expenses.
- (2) Mobile Vans.
- (3) Training of Weavers.
- (4) Reserve Bank of India Credit Schemes.

II.—DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

I ORGANISATION EXPENSES—

1. **Administrative set up.**—The handloom development schemes will continue to be implemented by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He will be assisted at the Headquarters by a Joint Registrar and a Deputy Registrar. It is proposed to have 3 Assistant Registrars in the 3 Zones to be attached to the Zonal Co-operative Offices. Similarly it is proposed to have 21 Deputy Handloom Officers in each Sub-division of the plains districts and one in each of the Hills districts who will remain attached to the subdivisional offices of the Plains Districts and the Districts Offices of the Hills Districts. An allocation of Rs. 6.69 lakhs is proposed.

3. **Mobile Vans.**—The two mobile vans acquired in 1954 will become unserviceable and uneconomical within a year or so. It is therefore, proposed to acquire 3 new vans during the Third Plan period. Besides popularising handloom fabrics in the towns and other places, these vans will also considerably help in the work of the required propaganda and publicity. An allocation of Rs. 2.36 lakhs is proposed.

4. **Training of Weavers.**—Without proper training, it will not be possible for the weavers to take up working of powerlooms nor other improved methods of weaving. Over 200 powerlooms have already been installed in the State so far and the programme for 1960-61 is to instal 50 more such looms. During the Third Five Year Plan, 500 more powerlooms are proposed for the State. It is, therefore, proposed to train 500 weavers. The cost of training of each weaver will be on an average Rs.300. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be required for purpose.

5. **Reserve Bank of India Credit Scheme.**—(i) *Working capital to weavers' societies*
(ii) *Audit and Supervisory staff for Reserve Bank of India Scheme.*—The Weavers Societies will receive loans for working capital from the Reserve Bank of India under the Reserve Bank of India Credit Scheme. Calculating that 50,000 looms will have to be provided with working capital at the rate of Rs.300 per loom, the requirement of credit will be Rs.150 lakhs in course of 5 years, i.e., Rs.30 lakhs per year. This entire amount is proposed to be obtained for the Reserve Bank of India with out financial liability on the State Third Plan.

For implementation of the Reserve Bank of India Credit Scheme, a staff for supervision and audit is necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint an additional staff. An allocation of Rs. 11.46 lakhs is proposed.

III.—List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

Head (1)	Schemes (2)	Total esti- mated cost (3)	Proposed outlay 1961-65			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan	
			Total (4)	Capital (5)	Foreign exchange (6)	1961-62 (7)	1962-63 (8)	1963-64 (9)	1964-65 (10)	1965-66 (11)	Total (12)	Foreign exchange (13)
1. Organisational Expenses—Administrative set up	..	6.69	6.69	..	..	1.20	1.32	1.34	1.40	1.43	..	..
2. Mobile Vans	2.35	2.35	0.90	..	0.66	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	..	..
3. Training of Weavers	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
4. Reserve Bank of India Credit Scheme	11.46	11.46	..	..	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.30	..	..
Total	22.00	22.00	0.90	..	4.45	4.33	4.35	4.41	4.46	..	..

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

I.—Level of development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Plan

At the end of the Second Plan there will be altogether 86 blocks covering 57.33 per cent of area of the State. As a Block is free to frame its own schemes, keeping in view the needs of the locality and also to divert provision under the one minor head of development to another under certain conditions and since there are no integrated schemes in the sphere of agriculture, irrigation, etc., difficulties in making an assessment of the level of development to be attained at the end of the Second Plan are obvious. However, targets likely to be achieved upto the end of 1960-61 on selected items are enumerated below:—

(a) Distribution of—							
(i)	Improved seeds (maunds)	...	...	...	...	...	97'000
(ii)	Fertilisers and manures (maunds)	...	...	...	...	...	210'000
(iii)	Improved Agricultural implements (No.)	...	...	...	...	..	5'000
(b)	Compost pits (No.)	...	..	...	...	...	265'000
(c)	Agricultural Demonstration (No.)	...	...	...	...	...	65'000
(d)	Improved Animals supply (No.)	...	..	...	...	...	1'000
(e)	Animals castration (No.)	...	...	...	...	...	175'000
(f)	Area under Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	870'000
(g)	Establishment of Primary Health Centres	...	...	...	...	...	86

Against the total provision of Rs.551.00 lakhs, the expenditure upto the end of 1959-60 is Rs.426.00 lakhs. By the end of Second Plan, *i.e.*, by the end of current year the entire provision will be spent.

As originally planned the entire State was to have been covered by the end of Second Five Year Plan. A reduction of the coverage in the Second Five Year Plan period has, however, been effected with the decision of the Government of India to stagger the programme which came into effect from 1st April, 1958.

According to the re-phasing of the expansion programme, only 55 Blocks will be allotted to the State during the Second Five Year Plan. Together with the 31 Blocks of the First Plan there will be altogether 86 blocks at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The balance of 74 blocks will be started during the Third Five Year Plan. According to the recent proposal of the Government of India, the Blocks will operate as pre-extension for the 2 years with a budget of Rs.1.00 lakh and there after for 5 years with a budget of Rs.11.00 lakhs.

According to the recent decision of the Government of India, the distinction between the N. E. S, Intensive and Post-intensive stages previously made has been done away with and there will be now only two stages. Stage I or the intensive development phase and stage II the post-intensive phase. There will be a pre-extension stage of 2 years in the beginning for preliminary works in agriculture.

The financial allotment for Stage I Block will be Rs. 11.00 lakhs for a period of 5 years with a pre-extension period of 2 years with a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs for a Stage II Block for a period of 5 years.

II.—Level of Development planned at the end of the Third Five Year Plan

The provision for the Third Five Year Plan proposed is Rs. 835 lakhs out of which Rs. 412.7 lakhs is spill over from the Second Plan. There is also provision for another Rs. 145.5 lakhs for blocks which will pass on stage II during the Third Plan. The blocks in respect of which these provisions are made being already in operation, there will be no difficulty in utilising the entire provision in this respect.

The provision for the 74 Blocks to be taken up during the Third Plan is Rs. 276.7 lakhs only. This being very small for a total of 74 blocks, the entire provision can be easily utilised.

The agricultural programme of Community Development Blocks is not a separate programme but an integrated part of the overall agriculture programme. It is, therefore difficult at this stage to envisage the development in respect of the following items.

- (1) Additional food production.
- (2) Additional production of cash crops.
- (3) Area to be brought under double cropping.
- (4) Increase in the use of fertilisers.

With the introduction, however, of various important measures in the sphere of agriculture as enumerated below, the measure of development likely to be achieved by the end of the Third Plan will be considerable.

Increasing reliance is now being placed on progressive farmers and Gram Sahayaks for extension of improved methods of cultivation and for execution of agricultural production programmes.

In the crop campaigns which are now being regularly organised, the Gram Sahayaks and the members of Panchayats and Co-operatives are working hand in hand with the staff of the Departments of Agriculture, Panchayats, Co-operation, Irrigation and the Block Extension Staff. This close co-operation accounts for the success of the campaign.

With the advent of Panchayat Raj the task of planning, executing and supervising the programme of increased agricultural production is being entrusted to the Block Panchayats. This step is likely to encourage people's participation in the programme thereby affecting an increase in the production.

In the sphere of irrigation, utilisation of minor irrigation found for construction of field channels and distributions through private enterprise with 50 per cent Government contribution was allowed with a view to enable fuller utilisation of the irrigation potentials created.

All these measures are likely to help in increasing the food production and achievements under the items (a) and (b) of para 2 in a far larger measure.

Financial Outlay for the Third Plan

The expenditure provision in the different years have been made on the basis of proposed revised allocation of expenditure for a block indicated below.

Total	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
	Recurring		Non-Recurring Loan
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stage— I Block Rs. 12·00	...	...	...
Stage—II Block Rs. 5·00	..	...	...
	3·60	4·40	4·00
	1·50	2·80	1·05

Allocation of shares of plan expenditure between Centre and State has been calculated on the basis of the existing pattern of central assistance as follows.—

(1) Share of Centre : 50 per cent recurring expenditure, 75 per cent of Non-Recurring expenditure and 100 per cent of loan.

(2) Share of States : 50 per cent of recurring expenditure, 25 per cent of Non-Recurring expenditure.

The total outlay for the Third Plan is Rs. 835·00 lakhs made up of as follows.—

	Rs.
(1) Carry over from the Second Plan	412·73 lakhs
(2) Blocks to be taken up during the Second Plan	276·77 „
(3) Blocks to be converted to Stage-II... ..	145·50 „
	835·00 lakh.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 835.00 lakhs, Centre's share will be Rs. 619.77 lakhs, Rs. 237.38 lakhs being loan and Rs. 382.39 lakhs grant. State's share will be Rs. 215.23 lakhs. This allocation is calculated on the basis of pattern of central assistance outlined above.

In addition to the plan provision of Rs. 835.00 lakhs, a further sum of Rs. 167.70 lakhs will be required as non-plan expenditure in respect of staff as per old National Extension service pattern and for staff not provided in the staffing pattern by the Government of India. Calculation of the non-plan expenditure which is to be treated as committed expenditure and the allocation of expenditure between Centre and State is based on the pattern laid down by Government of India.

(1) For committed expenditure to be shared between Centre/State on 50:50 basis.

(a) Expenditure on staff in the old National Extension Service pattern during the last 2 years of the first stage on the basis of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 3 years *i.e.*, Rs. 66,700 per block for the last 2 years.

(b) Expenditure on staff in the old National Extension Service pattern during the entire period of the second Stage at Rs. 1.00 lakh for 3 years:—Rs. 1,66,700 for 5 years.

(2) Committed expenditure to be borne by State.

(a) For cost of staff assumed to exist already for both Stage—I and Stage—II Rs. 56,300 per block or Rs. 11,000 per year per block.

(b) Cost of staff to be borne by State after a block has completed the period.

(i) as in 1 (b) above Rs. 33 lakhs per year per block

(ii) as in 2 (b) above Rs. 11 lakhs per year per block

Rs. 44 lakhs per year per block

Allocation of Centre/State share on the above basis will be Rs. 86.38 lakhs to be shared by Centre and State on 50:50 basis. Another Rs. 81.32 lakhs to be borne by State alone.

There is no individual scheme costing Rs. one crore or more.

II. List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill over from 2nd 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)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—	C.D. programme	412.73	412.73	412.73	131.89	..	183.18	113.48	69.68	38.71	7.68	..	..

III. List of schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	C.D. Programme (Stage—I)	..	888.00	276.77	74.95	..	3.36	12.58	48.47	85.80	126.56	611.23	..
	C.D. Programme (Stage—II)	..	266.00	145.50	30.54	..	9.50	20.00	29.50	37.50	49.00	114.50	..
	Total	..	1148.00	422.27	105.49	..	12.86	32.58	77.97	123.30	175.56	725.73	..

PANCHAYAT

I. Level of Development reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and visualized for the Third Five Year Plan

The structure of Panchayats is undergoing considerable changes, under which the State is having three tiers of Panchayat organisations, *i. e.*, Gaon Sabhas and its executive Gaon Panchayats at the village level, Anchalik Panchayats at the Block level and Mohkuma Parishads at the Subdivisional level. Anchalik Panchayats and Mohkuma Parishads will replace the existing Block Advisory Committees and Subdivisional Development Boards respectively. The Local Boards, so long functioning under the Local Self-Government Act, have also ceased to exist with the enforcement of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959, with effect from 1st October, 1959. Their functions have now devolved on the Anchalik Panchayats and the Gaon Panchayats.

The functions of the Mohkuma Parishads are mainly supervisory and advisory in character whereas the functions of the Gaon and Anchalik Panchayats are administrative and developmental. It is expected that there will be about 2700 Gaon Panchayats, 119 Anchalik Panchayats and 16 Mohkuma Parishads, covering the entire plains districts of the State, by the end of the Second Plan period. In addition, 37 Panchayati Adalats formed on Mouza basis during the Second Plan period will also continue to function.

The Third Five Year Plan under the head is prepared in the context of the Assam Panchayat Acts, 1959, the working of which is expected to be in full swing from the very beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. Matters relating to the integration of the Panchayats with Community Development, staffing pattern, absorption of the new defunct Local Board and Rural Panchayat employees are being finalised.

The Panchayat scheme, during the Third Five Year Plan, may be broadly divided into 3 parts, namely, Administration of Panchayats, Training, and re-organisation of the Panchayat staffing pattern. A sum of Rs. 2.22 crores is proposed for the Third Plan period.

II. Description Schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan

1. **Administration of Panchayats.**—The scheme is designed to provide grants-in-aid to Panchayats, for buildings and equipment, establishment of Panchayati Adalats, development of civic amenities and maintenance of the staff by the Anchalik Panchayats. It is also proposed to provide loans to the Panchayats for carrying out certain functions assigned to them under the provisions of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959.

(a) *Capital Grants for office building and equipment etc., to the Gaon Panchayats.*—It is proposed to provide capital grants for the purpose of constructing office buildings, purchase of equipment, etc. at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per Gaon Panchayat. A sum of Rs. 67.40 lacs is proposed for the purpose. The required staff quarters will be provided by the Panchayats themselves out of their own resources.

(b) *Buildings and equipment etc., of the Anchalik Panchayats and Panchayati Adalats.*—There will be 119 Anchalik Panchayats and an equal number of new Panchayati Adalats requiring office accommodation. As Anchalik Panchayats are co-extensive with the Community Development Blocks, it is expected that Block buildings will be available for accommodation of the office of the Anchalik Panchayats. Accommodation will, however, be necessary for the new Panchayati adalats and quarters for the Extension Officers of the Panchayats. A sum of Rs. 6.90 lacs is provided for the purpose, including repairs to existing buildings. This works out at a little over Rs. 5,000 per Anchalik Panchayat area, which is apparently short of the needs. The Panchayats will, therefore, be required to find out their own resources to meet the shortfalls.

(c) *Election expenses.*—Election to the Gaon and Anchalik Panchayats will take place once during the Third Plan period. Elections will be held Gaon Panchayat-wise. A sum of Rs. 16.20 lacs is provided for the Third Plan period.

(d) *Panchayati Adalats*.—It has been proposed to establish 119 Panchayati Adalats to cover the entire plains districts of the State. These institutions will have to be strengthened financially and organisationally. It is, therefore, proposed to give them subsidies for the purpose. Emphasis will also be given to training of the required personnel. A sum of Rs. 8.90 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

(e) *Development of civic amenities*.—Development activities in the villages are proposed to be executed through the Panchayats with the assistance and technical advice of the development departments. The Panchayats will receive 25 per cent land revenue plus the local rates, less the collection cost. They are also empowered to raise funds by taxation. It is, however, felt that it will be necessary to augment their funds to enable them to carry out certain basic amenities like water supply, communications etc. A sum of Rs. 47.60 lacs is proposed for the Third Plan period. The Panchayats will, still then be required to find out of their own resources for street cleaning, lighting etc.

(f) *Maintenance of staff of Anchalik Panchayats*.—It has been decided to give grants-in-aid to 119 Anchalik Panchayats for maintenance of the ministerial staff. A sum of Rs. 11.90 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(g) *Loans to Panchayats*.—The Panchayats are required to undertake certain functions like improvement of hats and bazars. To assist the Panchayats in such matters, it is proposed to give loan of Rs. 29.70 lakhs.

Thus, under the head "Administration of Panchayats" a sum of Rs. 188.60 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

2. Training Programme.—It is necessary to afford facilities for training of Gaon Panchayat Secretaries, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, members of Gaon and Anchalik Panchayats and Panchayat Extension Officers. The total number of such personnel requiring training is estimated to be as follows:—

1. Panchayat Secretaries	..	..	..	..	..	2700
2. Presidents	..	..	..	..	..	2700
3. Vice-Presidents	..	..	..	..	..	2700
4. Members at an average of 13 members per Gaon Panchayat	..					35,100
5. Panchayat Extension Officers	...	..	..	..	..	117
					Total	43,319

During the Second Plan training was given only to the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries (previously Primary Panchayat Secretaries) at the Joysagar Rural Poly technic. The course of training was for two months. Although the capacity of the institute has since been raised to 80 trainees per batch, the total outturn till the end of the Second Plan may be about 1,453 or a little above by the end of the Second Plan.

It is proposed to up-grade the existing training institute therefore, and to start two more training institutes on zonal basis at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11.80 lakhs under the Third Plan, including Rs. 6.70 lakhs for building and equipment, etc. a touring unit and a model agricultural farm to be attached to each of the institutions. The duration of the course will be 3 months and the institutes will have an intake capacity of 50 trainees per term.

3. Re-organisation of the staffing pattern of the Panchayats.—It is proposed to provide audit staff, etc., for administration of the Panchayats. A sum of Rs. 21.60 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

III, List of new Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay			Phasing of proposed outly					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)
ANCHAYATS—												
	1. Administration of Panchayats	188.60	188.60	..	....	56.60	56.60	35.60	19.90	19.90	..	..
	2. Training Programme	11.80	11.80	..	..	4.36	2.31	2.31	1.41	1.41	..	..
	3. Administrative staff of the department	21.60	21.60	--	..	6.23	3.83	3.84	3.85	3.85	..	..
	Total	222.00	222.00	..	..	67.19	62.74	41.75	25.16	25.16	..	..

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

I.—Level of Development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Plan and visualised for the Third Plan

During the First and Second Five-Year Plans, emphasis was, by and large, laid on "Flood Control" in preference to "Irrigation". The reason was that an emergent flood situation had occurred in the State following the great earthquake of 1950, which upset the river regimes in north-east Assam, due to silting and heaving up of the river beds. While conditions in eastern Assam region were thus very unstable, high flood also occurred all over the State in quick succession in 1952 and 1954. In 1955 and 1956 also there were smaller floods. These floods caused extensive damage to the standing crops, including loss of cattle, etc., and great hardship to the people, besides eroding several towns. In particular, Dibrugarh, Palasbari and some other towns suffered greatly from erosion. The situation arising out of the floods and erosion highlighted the necessity for taking up flood control measures on an emergent and priority basis to be able to afford to the extent possible protection to the crops and other properties of the people.

Almost all the available technical staff had to be switched over to surveys, investigations, preparation and execution of Flood Control schemes, in preference to Irrigation Schemes. The Central Water and Power Commission had been entrusted with the hydrological investigations of the Brahmaputra basins as well as investigations of multi-purpose projects. This being the position, except for investigations, no medium irrigation schemes could be taken up during the Second Plan. A few minor irrigation schemes were, however, executed by the Flood Control and Irrigation Wing under the Agriculture sector.

After a substantial measure of protection against floods had been provided in the State through the construction of embankments, drainage, channels, sluice gates, etc., attention was partly diverted to the investigation of irrigation schemes, medium and minor. There was severe drought in 1957 and also during the current year which emphasised the imperative need for irrigation schemes, for ensuring water supply for production of food, side by side with flood and erosion protection measures.

II.—Description of schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan

1. *Flood Control.*—During the First Plan period flood control works, in the shape of embankments and drainage works, were carried out under the head "Minor Irrigation". After the severe and widespread floods of 1954, a special flood control programme was initiated under the advice and guidance of the Government of India. The Dibrugarh town protection work, with some other protection work including embankments, were taken up under this programme. During the Second Plan period incomplete flood control works under the head "Minor Irrigation", in the shape of embankments and drainage works were continued in the State sector. More important flood control works in the shape of embankments, protection works, drainage works, etc., were carried out under the head "Flood Control" in the Central sector. At the end of the last working season, the total mileage of embankments in the State stood at 1959 miles, including 52 miles constructed under the Community Development programme. The total length of drainage channels stood at 586 miles, including 6 miles constructed under the Community, Development Programme. Twelve town protection works including the Dibrugarh town protection work (which was taken up since the First Five-Year Plan) have been completed besides, 4 town protection works, namely, Tarabari, Mangaldoi, Bhojo and Behiagaon were taken up during the early part of the Second Plan period and have also since been completed. Of these, Jamuguri and Tarabari were seriously damaged during subsequent floods and further works on them have been abandoned. Palasbari town which got eroded subsequently, is now being shifted to Mirza. During the current year (1960-61), 3 more town protection works, namely Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nazira, have been taken up. The total area that would be benefited by these Flood Control works till the end of the Second Plan period would be about 12,00,000 acres.

During the Third Plan period the continuing schemes under the head "Flood Control" of the Second Plan, which will spill into the Third Plan, need to be constructed on the opposite banks and on the immediate upstreams of existing embankments. Drainage channels in many areas will also need to be executed to lead away river spills, rain-water and stagnant water. Construction of controlled openings in existing embankments is also imperative. Out of the proposals for flood detention reservoirs on the Barak, the Sonai, the Singla and the Longai will need to be substantially constructed during the Third Plan period. The State is losing about 10 square miles of valuable riparian land every year, on an average. Some of the important towns and countrysides also need urgent protection

e.g., Sibsagar town, Jorhat town, Nahorkatiya, Silchar, Karimganj, Goalpara (stretches other than where protection works have been or are being executed in these towns in the Second Plan period), South Salmara, Dikhu and other areas. These protection measures will also need a substantial provision during the Third Plan. Although the total requirement for the above works under the Flood Control programme is of the order of Rs.12 crores, an expenditure of Rs.4.57 crores only (including the cost of spillover schemes) is proposed during the Third Plan period.

2. *Irrigation*.—During the First Plan period only a few Minor Irrigation works designed to irrigate a total area of 35,400 acres only were executed under the head “Minor Irrigation”. During the Second Plan period a few more Minor Irrigation schemes, to irrigate an additional 57,400 acres in all, have been or are being executed. During the Second Plan period only surveys and investigations (including setting up of a River Research Station) are being carried out for medium irrigation schemes to be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan.

(i) *Minor Irrigation*.—The continuing minor irrigation schemes of the Second Plan, would be completed at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs. The value of minor irrigation scheme that are under different stages of investigation now is about Rs.5.5 crores, against which it is proposed to spend Rs.3.5 crores only during the Third Plan, including the cost of spillover schemes. The areas needing irrigation in Assam are undulating and inter-sected by streams and therefore, these areas are more suited to minor irrigation.

(ii) *Medium Irrigation*.—During the Third Plan period the Jamuna Irrigation scheme is proposed to be constructed at a cost of about Rs.2 crores. There are several other medium irrigation schemes like Subankhata, Fallangini, etc., which also need urgent construction. The total value of the schemes that are under various stages of investigations at present amount to Rs.7.7 crores besides the Jamuna irrigation scheme ; the project report of the Jamuna scheme is under examination of the Central Water and Power Commission now. It is proposed to spend Rs.3.5 crores including completion of the Jamuna, Subankhata, Fallangini and other urgent schemes during the Third Plan period.

The department has submitted a comprehensive plan, entailing a total requirement of Rs.16.50 crores against Rs.11.57 crores allocated for the Third Plan. The Plan as submitted by the department are indicated in the statements appended hereafter. The final selection of individual schemes and phasing of expenditure thereof, yearwise will be done when the projects are discussed in Working Groups with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Irrigation and Power representatives.

I. Summary Statement of Plan outlay proposed

(Rs. in lakhs).

Serial No.	Head of Development	Anticipated outlay 1956-61	Anticipated outlay 1960-61	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after 1965-66
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I.—IRRIGATION—												
1	Major Irrigation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Medium Irrigation—											
	(a) Survey, investigations and establishment of R. R. Station, etc. ...	44.43	15.50	} 550.00	} 537.00	} 13.00	} 101.50	} 112.00	} 117.00	} 112.00	} 107.50	} ..
	(b) Jamuna Irrigation Scheme	168.00	0.50									
3	Minor Irrigation by Public Works Department (under Agriculture) ..	152.30	12.50	400.00	389.70	10.30	71.50	81.60	91.70	81.70	73.50	..
I.—FLOOD CONTROL—												
1	Flood Control (Embankment and Drainage, Town Protection, etc.) ...	589.00	90.00	700.00	681.90	18.10	127.50	143.00	148.50	148.20	132.80	.

II.—List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	Spill over from 2nd plan	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd plan		Remarks
				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)
A—IRRIGATION—														
	1. Major Irrigation .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Medium Irrigations—													
	(a) Survey Investigation and Establishment of R. R. Station. ...	44.43	..	} 550.00	} 537.00	} 13.00	} 101.50	} 112.50	} 117.00	} 112.00	} 107.50	} ..	} ..	
	* (b) Jamuna Irrigation Scheme	168.00	167.50											
	3. Minor Irrigation Public Works Department (under Agriculture). ..	182.30	50.00	400.00	389.70	10.30	71.50	81.60	91.70	81.70	73.50	.	..	*Government of India has been moved for inclusion of the Scheme in the 2nd plan and approval for this has already been sought for from Government of India.
B—MISCELLANEOUS—														
	1. Multy-purpose projects (Survey investigation and collection of data). ..	19.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FLOOD CONTROL—														
	1. Flood Control (Embankment and Drainage Town Protection, etc.). ..	704.00	115.00	700.00	681.90	18.10	127.50	143.00	148.50	148.20	132.80	..	..

II.—List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Schemes costing more than Rs.10 lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill-over from Second Plan	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd Plan		Remarks	
				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)	
Flood Control (Embankment and Drainage and town protection).	1. Construction of dykes along the both banks of Puthimari from Rangiya Amingaon Railway to Nalbari Hajo P. W. D. Road.	26.29	20.00	20.00	20.00	Nil	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	2. (a) Investigations schemes being carried out by S. E., Assam Investigation Circle, G. W. & P. C. (b) Do. by the State	35.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	Nil	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	3. Construction of dykes along the left bank of Brahmaputra from Silghat to Dhing.	39.13	0.30	0.30	0.30	Nil	0.30	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
I.—FLOOD CONTROL—															
(Embankment, Drainage and Town Protection).	1. Construction of dyke from Tekliphuta to Silamukh.	9.79	0.27	0.27	0.27	Nil	0.27	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	2. Construction of dyke from Tekliphuta to Pohumara Road.	6.41	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	3. R/S the dyke from Bessamara to Dakhinpat ..	4.19	0.13	0.13	0.13	Nil	0.13	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	4. Construction of dyke from Badati to Jamuguri	8.95	1.26	1.26	1.26	Nil	0.70	0.56	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	5. Construction of dyke from Jamuguri to Karai outfall.	7.52	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Construction of dyke from Biswanath to Panpurghat, Phase I and II.	9.47	0.22	0.22	0.22	Nil	0.22	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	7. Construction of dyke from Tezpur to Gabrumukh.	5.55	0.43	0.43	0.43	Nil	0.43	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	8. Construction of dyke from Upper Garumara to Nehriring.	2.89	0.16	0.16	0.16	Nil	0.16	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	9. Construction of dyke from Gumi to Kalatali.	9.43	0.29	0.29	0.29	Nil	0.29	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	10. Construction of dyke from Goalpara to Pancharatna.	2.89	0.07	0.07	0.07	Nil	0.07	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	

11. Construction of dyke from Kalatali to Nagaberra.	9.63	0.30	0.30	0.30	Nil	0.30	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
12. Reclamation of Jarangapat' ar by providing sluice at the Pavajan on Namdang, providing marginal embankment along Namdang from the Sluice gate of its outfall.	4.00	1.61	1.61	1.61	Nil	1.61	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
13. Construction of dyke along Janji river from Auguri to its outfall.	5.51	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Raising and widening the Desang bund (left bank.)	4.26	0.31	0.31	0.31	Nil	0.31	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
15. Construction of tributary dyke from Bekuljan to Naharkatiya on the right bank of Dehing.	7.89	2.22	2.22	2.22	Nil	1.50	0.72	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
16. Construction of embankment from Hermati tea garden to Dhagharia (Dikrong left bank).	9.57	1.12	1.12	1.12	Nil	1.12	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
17. Construction of dyke from Balditakh to Wakhat (left bank of Noa-Dehing).	8.00	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
18. Construction of dyke from Satikur to Jaharjan and Japarkuchi beel through Balakumara (to Satikara) in Pakhowa Mouza (channel).	1.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	Nil	0.12	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
19. Construction of dyke from Bhuragaon to Nepalikhuti (Borali right bank).	1.71	0.11	0.11	0.11	Nil	0.11	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
20. Construction of dyke from Kalakuchi to Gabrughat (Gabru left bank).	3.27	0.09	0.09	0.09	Nil	0.09	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
21. Construction of dyke from N. T. Road to outfall (right bank of Bhorali).	3.00	1.32	1.32	1.32	Nil	1.00	0.32	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
22. Protection of Dhubri town from the erosion by Brahmaputra.	2.86	0.02	0.02	0.02	Nil	0.02	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
23. Protection of Silchar from the erosion by the Barak.	3.20	0.16	0.16	0.16	Nil	0.16	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
24. Protection of Bilasipara from the erosion by Gaurang.	5.86	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Construction of dyke from Assam Trunk Road to Jakaisuk bund (both banks of Mitong).	9.50	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Construction of dyke from Rajgarali to Sonapur (right bank of Pabha).	7.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	Nil	1.20	0.30	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
27. Construction of dyke from Dhamdhama road to Gohainkamal Ali (upper reach) of Nona river).	4.08	1.59	1.59	1.59	Nil	1.20	0.39	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

II.—List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

Head (1)	Scheme (2)	Total estimated cost (3)	Spill over from Second Plan (4)	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					(Rupees in lakhs) Balance after Third Plan		Remarks (15)
				Total (5)	Capital (6)	Foreign exchange (7)	1961-62 (8)	1962-63 (9)	1963-64 (10)	1964-65 (11)	1965-66 (12)	Total (13)	Foreign exchange (14)	
	28. Construction of dyke from Lakhipur to Sonaimukh.	1.36	0.30	0.30	0.30	Nil	0.30	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	29. Construction of dyke from Kharil tea estate to outfall of Barak (left bank of Madhura).	2.89	0.07	0.07	0.07	Nil	0.07	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	30. Construction of dyke from Durlavpur to Kakrakhal (Sonbeel) both banks of Singla.	9.37	0.14	0.14	0.14	Nil	0.14	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	31. Construction of Lock gate at Kachua river in Karimganj Subdivision.	5.61	2.99	2.99	2.99	Nil	1.20	1.20	0.59	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	32. Construction of tributary dyke on the river Dikhu from Namdang outfall to Dikhumukh (left bank).	2.93	0.88	0.88	0.88	Nil	0.88	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	33. Flood Protection of Borbeel area near Digboi, Phase I (Providing embankment along the left bank of Kharjan river from Digboi pinagree Road to 3rd mile down stream.	1.13	0.94	0.94	0.94	Nil	0.94	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	34. Purchase of 2 Nos Motor Launches.	2.74	0.16	0.16	0.16	Nil	0.16	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	35. Protection of water works in Jorhat town.	3.08	0.66	0.66	0.66	Nil	0.66	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	36. Construction of sluice culverts and other openings in the river embankments dykes in Goalpara Embankment and Drainage Division.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37. Construction of sluice culverts and other openings in the river embankments dykes in Kamrup Embankment and Drainage Division.													
	38. Construction of sluice culverts and other openings in the river embankments dykes in Nowgong Embankment and Drainage Division.													
	39. Construction of sluice culverts and other openings in the river embankments dykes in Jorhat Embankment and Drainage Division.	18.00	4.28	4.28	4.28	Nil	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.68	..	Nil	Nil	
	40. Construction of sluice culverts and other openings in the river embankments dykes in Sibsagar Embankment and Drainage Division.													
	41. Construction of sluice culverts and other openings in the river embankments dykes in Tezpur Embankment and Drainage Division.													

42. R/S Brahmaputra dyke on the right bank from Rangamati to Digeswari Hills (Barnadi outfall).	6.59	1.12	1.12	1.12	Nil	1.12	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
43. R/S Brahmaputra dyke on the right bank from Laopara to Bahari.	9.70	2.00	2.00	2.00	Nil	1.50	0.50	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
44. R/S marginal embankment along both bank, of Puthimari river from Rangiya-Tezpur Railway line to Rangiya-Amingaon Railway line.	4.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	Nil	0.81	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
45. R/S the existing marginal embankments along both banks of the Pangladia river from Kolaibari village to outfall.	8.50	1.77	1.77	1.77	Nil	1.20	0.57	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
46. Mangaldai town protection works	1.16	0.07	0.07	0.07	Nil	0.07	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
47. R/S Saikhowa flood protection bund in Sibsagar division.	8.10	5.40	5.40	5.40	Nil	3.40	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
48. R/S marginal embankment along both banks of Pahunara from Kathalmarighat Railway line and extension of right bank.	6.50	1.88	1.88	1.88	Nil	1.20	0.68	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
49. Construction of Brahmaputra tributary dyke along left bank of Kopilli from Charaihagi to Teklatup.	9.86	0.28	0.28	0.28	Nil	0.28	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
50. R/S Bhogboi marginal embankment on the right bank and Immersion ghat on the left bank.	2.16	0.32	0.32	0.32	Nil	0.32	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
51. Raising Majuli bund from Haldibari to Bessamara.	4.32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
52. Construction of marginal embankment along both banks of Saktala in Mangaldoi Sub-division.	5.12	4.00	4.00	4.00	Nil	2.50	1.50	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
53. Construction of flood embankment along the right bank of the river Barak from Sonaimukh to Madhuramukh.	8.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	Nil	5.00	1.58	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
54. Construction of Brahmaputra dyke from Dibrugarh to Dhingmukh, Phase I	9.92	7.92	7.92	7.92	Nil	5.00	2.92	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
55. Construction of flood embankment on the right bank of Beki from its confluence with Monas Kahitamara Reserve Forest.	5.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	Nil	2.52	1.40	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
56. Improvement of drainage channel in Harang basin in Silchar E. and D. Subdivision.	4.18	3.00	3.00	3.00	Nil	2.60	0.40	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
57. Construction of a ring bund in Barenga village in Silchar Subdivision.	0.30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..

II.—List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Schemes costing more than Rs.10 lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill-over from Second	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd Plan		Remarks
				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)
	58. Training of new course of Aie river near Sri-jangram.	1.88	1.50	1.50	1.50	Nil	1.50	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	59. Flood Protection of Jia-Bhorelli left bank near Jamuguri.	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	Nil	1.50	Nil	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	60. Investigation of Barak dam site	5.95	4.00	4.00	4.00	Nil	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	61. Drainage of Harukachari Mouza in Bhogdoi basin.	2.85	1.50	1.50	1.50	Nil	1.50	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	62. Restoring formation of marginal embankments along both banks of Pagladiya from Bathan to Bargacha in Kamrup District for 1959-60.	3.47	2.00	2.00	2.00	Nil	2.00	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	63. Restoring formation of marginal embankments along the both banks of the river Longlai in Cachar District for 1959-60.	2.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	Nil	1.10	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	64. Restoring formation of marginal embankments along both banks of Pagladiya river from Kahura to Bijlighat for 1959-60 (Kamrup District).	6.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	Nil	2.48	1.00	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	65. Restoring formation of marginal embankments along the left bank of Madhura river from Kharil tea estate to outfall into Barak for 1959-60.	1.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	Nil	1.00	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	66. Restoring formation of marginal embankments along Singla river for 1959-60 (Cachar District).	3.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	Nil	2.91	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	67. Restoring formation of marginal embankments along right bank of Sonai river from Amraghat to Sonai Matinagar Road in Cachar District for 1959-60.	1.99	0.70	0.70	0.70	Nil	0.70	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	

	68. Restoring formation of marginal embankments along the river Noona from Rangiya Dhamdhama Road to confluence with Bharalia and Ghogra guide bund in Kamrup District for 1959-60.	3.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	Nil	2.45	....	....	...	....	Nil	Nil	....
Minor Irrigation (Public Works Department Schemes.	1. Flood protection and drainage in Saikhowa area.	11.57	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	2. Extension of Sassoni Tingkhong bund on the left bank of the Dehing river to Naharkatiya, Phases I and II.	15.17	0.91	0.91	0.91	Nil	0.91	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	3. Extension of Tengakhat bund upto Jokai R. F.	11.28	0.77	0.77	0.77	Nil	0.77	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	4. Construction of an embankment from Kurua to Rangamati.	10.47	0.30	0.30	0.30	Nil	0.30	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	5. Construction of Flood embankment from Laopara to Bohari.	13.58	0.12	0.12	0.12	Nil	0.12	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	6. Construction of marginal embankments along the banks of Pagladiya river to protect Upper Barbhag, Bataghilla, etc , including embankment from Bijlighat to Adabari.	14.25	0.85	0.85	0.85	Nil	0.85	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	7. Extension of the Brahmaputra bund from Bahari to Baghbor.	20.66	1.42	1.42	1.42	Nil	1.20	0.22	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	8. Construction of flood embankment from Lakhipur to Fakirganj.	28.00	0.24	0.24	0.24	Nil	0.24	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
ntaining Scarcity Areas emes.	1. Flood embankment on the right bank of Subansiri from Bofinadimukh (Bhimpura ghat) to No-ali.	13.44	0.02	0.02	0.02	Nil	0.02	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
nor Irrigation (Public Works Department) Schemes.	1. Prevention of Floods and other ravages due to change of course of the Brahmaputra Jan.	2.47	0.05	0.05	0.05	Nil	0.05	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	2. Marginal embankment along the right bank of Kumatiya and revival of the Silonijan and the Hingijan.	3.74	0.19	0.19	0.19	Nil	0.19	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	3. Flood protection and drainage in Kadam Mouza	2.93	0.03	0.03	0.03	Nil	0.03	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	4. Training of the Singra river in North Lakhimpur Subdivision.	2.25	0.15	0.15	0.15	Nil	0.15	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	

II.—List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs).

(Schemes costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs)

Head of Development	Name of Schemes	Total estimated cost	Spill into 3rd Plan	Proposed outlay 1961-69			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd Plan		Remarks
				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)
	5. Restoration of Godaijan near North Lakhimpur	0.40	0.04	0.04	0.04	Nil	0.04	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	6. Embankment along right bank of Subansiri from Boginadimukh to Gogamukh.	3.88	0.13	0.13	0.13	Nil	0.13	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	7. Construction of Dehing marginal embankment from Kotoha to Bhogamur.	2.75	0.04	0.04	0.04	Nil	0.04	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	8. Flood embankment along Gabru river for protection of Bhari and Bargaon Mouza.	3.06	0.30	0.30	0.30	Nil	0.30	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	9. Sakhajani irrigation schemes near Dalgao Mangaldoi.	2.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	Nil	0.24	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	10. Irrigation of Kalaigaon, Chapai and Rangamati Mouzas of Mangaldoi Subdivision from Noanadi (C. M. Duttal's bund).	3.79	0.31	0.31	0.31	Nil	0.31	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	11. Construction of an embankment on the western side of Noanadi from Bengahara village to Alagjari village.	1.32	0.14	0.14	0.14	Nil	0.14	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	12. Extension of the Brahmaputra bund from Desangmukh to Dikumukh.	2.34	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	13. Marginal bund on the Namti river (4 miles in length).	0.70	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14. Extension of the Dimau bund upto Dhajali ..	3.78	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15. Construction of Brahmaputra bund from Janjimukh to Neamati.	3.65	0.08	0.08	0.08	Nil	0.08	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	16. Diversion of Lakhsmijan and Mudaijan for irrigation in Lahing Mouza.	0.62	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Providing marginal embankments along Jhanji river.	4.04	0.11	0.11	0.11	Nil	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Drainage of waterlogged area between Chaparmukh and Dharamtul.	7.81	4.42	4.42	4.42	Nil	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.82	..	Nil	Nil	

19. Drainage and reclamation of Joysagar and Doloni.	0·77	0·05	0·05	0·05	Nil	0·05	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
20. Reclamation of Jamuna Jalah in Pakhimoria mauza.	4·30	0·10	0·10	0·10	Nil	0·10	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
21. Fishery bund at Roha	0·48	0·29	0·29	0·29	Nil	0·29	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
22. Construction of flood embankment along Kulong river from Roha to Jagi.	10·00	0·80	0·80	0·80	Nil	0·80	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
23. Improving Jugijan channel from Kumarikata village to Railway bridge.	1·20	0·61	0·61	0·61	Nil	0·61	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
24. Prevention of floods in Madartola Mauza ..	0·39	0·02	0·02	0·02	Nil	0·02	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
25. Construction of Sualkuchi-Singimari bund ..	3·62	0·28	0·28	0·28	Nil	0·28	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
26. Drainage of lowlying area south of Nalbari ..	3·28	0·05	0·05	0·05	Nil	0·05	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
27. Control of floods in Palasbari area	9·28	0·82	0·82	0·82	Nil	0·82	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
28. Reviving Biswanalajan in Bajali Circle ..	0·37	0·06	0·06	0·06	Nil	0·06	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
29. Drainage of lowlying area east of Barpeta ..	7·91	0·43	0·43	0·43	Nil	0·43	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
30. Pakhajani irrigation scheme	0·81	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Diverting the Kujia river in Goalpara District	0·77	0·10	0·10	0·10	Nil	0·10	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
32. Alternative irrigation scheme at Kokrajhar ..	3·50	0·48	0·48	0·48	Nil	0·48	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
33. Providing permanent headworks over Lanka River.	3·45	0·45	0·45	0·45	Nil	0·45	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
34. Prevention of damages to Bao crops under Man- kachar police station by the river Kalo.	0·77	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Irrigation channel from Tama river to Ding- dinga in Gossaigaon Circle (8 miles).	4·18	1·25	1·25	1·25	Nil	1·00	0·25	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
36. Bhandarani irrigation scheme	3·05	0·10	0·10	0·10	Nil	0·10	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
37. Construction of a sluice gate at Lakhipur ..	0·89	0·02	0·02	0·02	Nil	0·02	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
38. Anjur river training including drainage of Kaptanpur and Mangalpur Haors.	10·00	1·06	1·06	1·06	Nil	1·06	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
39. Protecting the flood affected area at Kaliganj and Ratabari from flooding of Kushiyara river.	2·30	0·12	0·12	0·12	Nil	0·12	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
40. Flood protection and drainage in Patharkandi area, Phase II.	2·99	0·03	0·03	0·03	Nil	0·03	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
41. Flood embankment along the Kushiyara river	4·00	1·18	1·18	1·18	Nil	1·18	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
42. Improvement of Dhaleswari channel and Katha- khal drainage basin.	3·97	1·07	1·07	1·07	Nil	1·07	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

II.—List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan—contd.

(Schemes costing more than Rs.10 lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spillover from Second Plan	Proposed outlay, 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd Plan		Remarks
				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)
	43. Revival of Jitanadi and drainage of Ashihali, Subal and Kachkuri beels.	1.25	0.11	0.11	0.11	Nil	0.11	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	44. Mahur river irrigation scheme in Kalachand and Solikantipur area.	2.27	0.15	0.15	0.15	Nil	0.15	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	45. Reclamation of paddy fields damaged by Dandalama stream.	0.57	0.35	0.35	0.35	Nil	0.35	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
New Minor Irrigation (Public Works Department) Scheme (within Plan ceiling of Rs.127.30 lakhs).	1. Remodelling Bhorasora bund and dong for irrigation.	3.69	0.86	0.86	0.86	Nil	0.86	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	2. Irrigation of Chaparalla area in Nowgong District.	6.88	4.39	4.39	4.39	Nil	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.79	..	Nil	Nil	
	3. Reclamation area under Chatla Haor in Cachar District.	4.00	1.76	1.76	1.76	Nil	1.20	0.56	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
New Minor Irrigation (Public Works Department) Scheme (outside plan Rs.127.30 lakhs).	1. Panbari irrigation scheme	6.00	0.21	0.21	0.21	Nil	0.21	0.21	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	2. Irrigation Scheme on the west bank of Noanadi in Rangamati Mouza of Mangaldai Sub-division.	2.00	1.80	1.80	1.80	Nil	1.20	0.60	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	3. Extension of Koloni Irrigation Scheme ..	1.50	0.11	0.11	0.11	Nil	0.11	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	4. Extension of Mornoi Irrigation Scheme ..	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	Nil	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	5. Moradiya Irrigation Scheme	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Nil	1.20	1.20	0.60	..	..	Nil	Nil	
	6. Improvement of Bhumki Irrigation Scheme ..	3.50	2.92	2.92	2.92	Nil	1.20	1.20	0.52	..	..	Nil	Nil	

7. Amsoi Irrigation Scheme	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Nil	1.20	1.20	0.60	..	..	Nil	Nil
8. Kaki Irrigation Scheme	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Nil	1.00	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
9. Philobari Irrigation Scheme	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	Nil	1.20	0.20	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

Continuing Scarcity Areas Schemes.

1. Extension of Tengakhat bund from Bhogamur to Sessamukh.	5.71	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
2. Construction of a bund from Bangaligaon to Ghiladharimukh in Soota Mouza.	2.19	0.03	0.03	0.03	Nil	0.03	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
3. Training of the Kekurijan in Gohpur Mouza	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
4. Prevention of flood and drainage of Nanikali Bijlibari, Gherua-Sonapur and other villages of Sipajhar Mouza.	2.50	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
5. Bharalu Irrigation Scheme	1.65	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
6. Construction of Barsangaon Mulagoan bund and dong for irrigation.	3.01	0.40	0.40	0.40	Nil	0.40	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
7. Marginal embankment from Chaparmukh to Ahatguri.	3.70	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
8. Extension of Kullong embankment from Phulguri to Haibargaon.	3.60	0.12	0.12	0.12	Nil	0.12	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
9. Construction of drainage channel from Gehualchali beel to Sonai river.	0.50	0.08	0.08	0.08	Nil	0.08	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
10. Protection of area from Fainar bund to Durlavpur from flooding of river Singla.	6.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	Nil	1.00	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
11. Flood protection from Barak flood	3.99	0.20	0.20	0.20	Nil	0.20	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

-IRRIGATION-

1. Medium Irrigation--

(i) Spill over	167.50	} 550.00	} 550.00	} 537.00	} 13.00	} 101.50	} 112.00	} 117.00	} 112.00	} 107.00	} Nil	} Nil
(ii) Investigation and collection of data	50.00											
(iii) Administrative charges, Buildings, etc.	50.00											
(iv) Jamuna Irrigation Scheme	0.50											
(v) Other New Schemes. (Break up will follow)	282.00											

III.—List of new Schemes proposed for inclusion

Rupees in lakhs.

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
2. Minor Irrigation—												
	(i) Spill over	50.00										
	(ii) Investigation, etc.	50.00										
	(iii) Administrative charges, Building, etc.	50.00										
	(iv) New Schemes. (Break up will follow)	250.00										
		400.00	400.00	389.70	10.30	71.50	81.60	91.70	81.70	73.50	Nil	Nil
--FLOOD CONTROL--												
	(i) Spill over	115.00										
	(ii) Investigation and collection of Data	50.00										
	(iii) Research, etc.	20.00										
	(iv) Administrative Charges, Building, etc.	50.00										
	(v) Drainage Schemes	100.00	700.00	681.90	18.10	127.50	143.00	148.50	148.20	132.80	Nil	Nil
	(vi) Town protection and anti-erosion measures	100.00										
	(vii) Controlled openings	80.00										
	(viii) Embankments (Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries)	150.00										
	(ix) River Training	35.00										

IV.—Statement for principal projects proposed in draft State Plan

(Costing Rs. 1 crore or more)

1. Description	Jamuna Irrigation Scheme.
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.	New.
3. Location	Nowgong District, Assam.
4. Scope and main components/items.	(a) To harness the water of the Jamuna river for giving sure supply to the present paddy cultivators in Nowgong District and to improve cash crops such as jute sugar-cane, oilseeds and pulses. (b) Main Canal, Headwork including Weir and Regulator, Cross Drainage work, Buildings, Land Acquisition and maintenance during execution.
5. Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes).	Rs. 50,000 (anticipated). Estimate not yet finalised by C.W.P.C.
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of Project report and explanation of basis of estimates.	As per Project report submitted by Assam Investigation Circle.
7. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).	The Project aims at irrigating an area of 63,500 acres and it will cost approximately Rs. 168 lakhs. The Project as a whole, completely envisages the standard laid by Government with regard to financial aspects. The net return on capital outlay at the end of 10th year after completion is 4.88% and thereafter, it increases progressively as against 4½% at the end of 10th year after completion. The cost per acre of cultivable area is only Rs. 250. The additional yield of rice will be of the order of 23,300 tons valued at Rs. 139 lakhs and of cash crops will be of the order of 44,663 tons valued at Rs. 35.82 lakhs.
8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.	March 1960 March 1966.
9. Cost estimates and expenditure—	(Rs. lakhs) As at Appendix—A
	Total
	Foreign exchange
	Phasing of expenditure—
1. Total estimated cost... ..	Rs. 168 lakhs
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61 ...	Rs. 50,000 (anticipated)
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	Rs. 168 lakhs.
4. 1961-62	Rs. 35 lakhs
5. 1962-63	Rs. 40 lakhs
6. 1963-64	Rs. 40 lakhs
7. 1964-65	Rs. 40 lakhs
8. 1965-66	Rs. 12.5 lakhs
10. Break-up of expenditure—	(Rs. lakhs).
	Total
	1961-66
Wages and salaries	} Not available as detailed estimate has not yet been drawn up.
Equipment and machinery	
Materials	
Buildings	
Land and development of land other	

Items	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-53	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Acres	000 acres	Nil	63,500 acres	..	..	20,000	20,000	23,500

Potential created at

Month	Head works (cusecs)	Main canal (cusecs)
1. January	76	42
2. February	132	35
3. March	190	32
4. April ...	430	290
5. May ...	880	475
6. June ...	1,400	546
7. July ...	1,260	652
8. August	1,170	559
9. September	1,040	651
10. October	516	461
11. November	143	49
12. December	50	45

Gross Area—83,600 acres }
Net Area—63,500 acres }
(Cultivable)

APPENDIX—A

JAMUNA PROJECT

ABSTRACT OF COST

Works—	Rs. in lakhs
Main canal and distributaries—	
A. Preliminary	1.50
B. Land	4.00
C. Works (Including weir)	58.19
D. Regulators	4.90
E. Falls	2.04
F. Cross Drainage Works	8.07
G. Bridges	1.51
H. Excavate	0.43

I. Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.82
J. Earth work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00
K. Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
L. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00
								121.56
								121.56
M. Maintenance during construction 1 per cent of total cost less B, Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.18
N. Communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50
Minor and Subminors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.96
(iv) Drainage and protection work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00
(v) Water courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.33
(vi) Special Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00
(vii) Losses on stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50
								148.03
								148.03
II—Establishment—								148.03
(a) 10 per cent 1 works less cost of B-Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.29	.....
(b) Leave and pensionary charges at 21 per cent of 50 per cent of above.							1.60	
							16.80	16.89
III—Tools and Plant at 1½ per cent of 1 works less B-Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2.16
IV—Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Nil.
V—Deduct receipts on capital account—								
(a) 20 per cent of T. & P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	.....
(b) 20 per cent of temporary buildings (20 per cent of 2 lakhs)							0.40	0.83
							0.83	0.83
								Rs. in lakhs
								166.25
Indirect charges—								
(a) Capitalisation of abetment of land revenue at 2 per acre per year for 20 year							0.32	.....
(b) Audit and accounts charges at 1 per cent of I works less B-Land.							1.44	
							1.76	1.76
								168.01
Grand total Direct and Indirect charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168.01
Say	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168.00

POWER

I.—Level of Development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan

Development of power facilities in the State of Assam at the end of the First Five Year Plan was the lowest in India, the per capita consumption of electricity being only 0·91 KWH. Only a few major towns in the State had the facility of electrical amenities provided through some private licensees which were not in a position to meet the increased load demand from the public. In order to improve the position of power supply throughout the State, the State Government took up the programme of power development during the Second Five Year Plan, as a result of which 23 diesel power stations are now under operation in the major towns and villages scattered all over the State. The only hydro electric project namely the Umtru Hydro Electric Project which was taken up during the First Five Year Plan was completed and commissioned during July, 1957. Two more small electrification schemes at Aijal and Jowai in the tribal areas are now under construction. The total installed capacity so far achieved is only 14,178 KW. Some more diesel sets are being installed in the already existing power stations which will increase the total installed capacity to 14,728 KW.

Six private licensees at Dhubri, Shillong, Barpeta, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Silchar, having a total installed capacity of 4,622 KW are at present under operation in the State. None of these undertakings is in a position to supply cheap or adequate power so as to promote all-round industrial development in those areas due to their old and indifferent sets and shortage of capital.

Apart from the above the private industries like Assam Oil Company, the Railways have their own independent power stations having respective installed capacities of 3,131 KW, 4,230 KW aggregating a total of 26,711 KW installed capacity within the State.

As a result of the schemes taken up in the Second Plan period the per capita consumption of electricity is expected to be raised from 0·9 KWH to 5·63 KWH, whereas the average per capita consumption of all-India is 15 KWH. The achievements during the Second Five Year Plan are as follows:—

1. Additional installed capacity	...	...	...	24,728 KW.
2. Additional High Tension Line	...	...	...	235·5 miles.
3. Additional Low Tension Line	...	...	...	108 miles.
4. Number of Towns Electrified	...	...	...	25
5. Number of Villages Electrified	...	...	...	31

As per Electricity Act of 1948, the Assam State Electricity Board was constituted from 1st June, 1958 and the Board has been entrusted with the overall development of power in the State. Immediately after formation, the State Electricity Board reviewed the power position in the State and finding the power deficit, suggested that the Umiam Hydro Electric Project should be started in the core of the Second Five Year Plan. This was agreed to by both the Centre and the State. Construction work on this project has since been started and is in full swing.

The interim scheme to instal diesel sets totalling 8,000 KWH capacity, which has also been approved by the Planning Commission is to be implemented by the Board. The State also expects to start work on the Naharkatiya Thermal Project during the Second Five Year Plan. The scheme is expected to be commissioned by 1963-64.

With the availability of electrical power the growth of load has been more rapid than what was anticipated at the beginning of the Second Plan period. The major diesel power stations as well as the Umtru Hydro Electric Project have been almost fully loaded up, thus necessitating the installation of some more diesel sets of higher ratings, immediately within the Second Plan period. The total additional installed capacity for the above interim schemes as already agreed to, in principle, by the Central Water and Power Commission is about 8,000 KW, thus bringing the total installed capacity to 22,728 KW at the end of the Second Plan period.

II.—Level of Development planned at the end of the Third Five Year Plan

In the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to improve the power supply within the State by tapping suitable hydro power potentials as well as utilising natural gas available, particularly in the Upper Assam region. The availability of cheap power will not only create an impetus for the industrial development of the State, *e.g.*, Cement Factory, Paper Mills, Jute Twine, Fertiliser Factory, Electro Chemical Industry, etc., both in the private and public sectors, but also meet the demand of power in the hitherto unelectrified areas, as well as make power available for agricultural pumping purposes. With this end in view, two major power projects, the Umiam Hydro Electric Project, having an installed

capacity of 27,000 KW in the 1st stage in the Lower Assam region and the Naharkatiya Gas Turbine Station, having an installed capacity of 50,400 KW in the Upper Assam region, started in the Second Five Year Plan, will be continued and completed in the Third Five Year Plan. One more medium sized thermal power station in the Cachar district having an installed capacity of 5,000 KW is also proposed to be set up during the Third Plan period.

According to the load forecast as prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission, even after the Umiyam 1st stage and the Naharkatiya Power Stations are commissioned by about 1963, Assam will still be deficit in electric power as follow:—

	Requirement	Available capacity in 1963 including Umiyam 1st stage and Naharkatiya Project	Deficit according to present indications
1965-66	65,000	58,000	7,000
1970-71	1,40,000	58,000	82,000
1975-76	2,65,000	58,000	2,07,000
1980-81	4,50,000	58,000	3,92,000

A detailed forecast as prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission is as follows:—

Particulars	UMIAM-UMTRU SYSTEM			
	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81
1. Gauhati and adjoining localities	25,000	40,000	60,000	90,000
2. Shillong	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
3. Cherrapunji	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
4. Provision for other industrial developments and extension of supply in other localities.	1,000	14,000	43,000	83,000
Total	30,300	60,000	1,10,000	1,80,000
Doubling	...	(5 years)	(6 years)	(7 years)
Power supply met by Umiyam-Umtru System (18,400 KW and 100 per cent L. F. 28,000 KW or 31 KW at 60 per cent L.F. less 3 MW loss in transmission, etc.)	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Deficit	2,000	32,000	82,000	1,52,000

LOAD GROWTH ON NAHARKATIYA POWER SYSTEM

1. Naharkatiya	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
2. Digboi	200	2,500	3,000	3,500
3. Tinsukia including Doom Dooma and Makum	2,500	3,500	4,500	5,500
4. Dibrugarh	2,500	3,500	5,000	7,000
5. Moran	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,000
6. Jorhat including Mariani	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000
7. Bokajan	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
8. Sibsagar including Nazira, Simaluguri etc.	750	1,500	2,000	2,500
9. Tea Industry	1,000	10,000	20,000	30,000
10. Fertilizer Factory, Namrup	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
11. Provision for other industrial development and extension of supply in rural areas.	1,000	20,000	60,000	1,20,000
	34,950	69,700	1,25,000	2,00,000
Say	35,000	70,000	125,000	2,00,000
Doubling:	..	(5 years)	(6 years)	(7 years)
Supply met from Naharkatiya Power System (3 x 16'8).	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Deficit in Naharkatiya system	5,000	40,000	95,000	1,70,000

Total deficit in the State after considering Umiam and Naharkatiya Systems :

1. Umiam- Umtru System	..	..	...	..	..	2,000	32,000	82,000	1,52,000
2. Naharkatiya System	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	40,000	95,000	1,70,000
3. Goalpara System	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	15,000	35,000
4. Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	15,000	35,000
Total deficit						7,000	72,000	2,07,000	3,92,000

To meet this deficit to some extent, the Third Plan provides for the second stage of Umiam Project, which envisages the installation of the 4th machine in the existing Sumer Power House No.I, and installation of two sets of 15,000 K.W. capacity at Upper Umtru, thus increasing the installed capacity by 39,000 KW. As very little civil engineering work is necessary for completion of this power house, it is anticipated that the sets can be installed and commissioned in the minimum time to meet the load growth.

Also from the picture of deficit of supply as above, it will be seen that even taking up the further stages of Umiam Hydro Electric Project there will still be deficit of electrical power in Assam by 1970-71 and the only answer to meet the demands of Assam is the Kapili Project with a power potential of about 4,00,000 KW. This scheme has been fully investigated by the C. W. and P. C. and the Project Report is expected to be ready soon. If this scheme is started right at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, as extensive civil engineering is involved before the equipment can be commissioned, it is anticipated that the scheme can be commissioned by the end of the 4th Five Year Plan and will thus be in a position to meet the enormous power deficit that is likely to arise by 1970-71.

With the availability of power from the above power stations the uneconomic existing diesel stations will be transferred to areas which cannot be covered by the Grid or used for peaking purposes. As a result of the schemes to be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan period the per capita consumption of electricity is expected to be raised from 5.63 KWH to 15 KWH at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, which would still be very much below the all-India average which is likely to be about 100 KWH.

Spill-over Schemes.—The spill-over from the Second Five Year Plan amounts to Rs.1472.00 lakhs. This comprises:—

1. Umiam Project First Stage providing for the power station and ancillary works with an installed capacity of 27,000 KW (3 sets of 9,000 KW each) a double circuit 132 KV transmission line between Shillong and Gauhati and 33 KV transmission line between Shillong and Cherrapunji. Rs.550.16 lakhs.
2. Naharkatiya (Generation providing for the thermal power station utilising natural gas with an installed capacity of 50,400 KW (3 × 16,800 KW). Rs.600.00 lakhs.
3. Naharkatiya (Transmission) providing for high voltage transmission lines to feed the load demand in that area. Rs.321.84 lakhs.

The work on the Umiam scheme is already in full swing and the works both on the civil as well as the electrical sides are proceeding according to schedule. It is expected that by 1963-64 it will be possible to bring this power station and its transmission system into commission. It needs to be mentioned here that, under Umiam scheme-First Stage, provision for transmission has been made only for a double circuit 132 KV line between Gauhati and Shillong and a 33 KV line from Shillong to Cherrapunji. It has not been possible to provide for the main transmission and distribution lines in the three sectors between Gauhati and Bongaigaon, Gauhati and Tezpur, Gauhati-Nowgong-Jorhat.

The Naharkatiya scheme has already received general approval of the C. W. and P. C. and the final approval to the detailed scheme is expected very soon. Preliminary works such as setting up of organisation, acquisition of land for the power station, preliminary survey of the transmission lines, etc., are already on the way. This power station is meant to supply power to the oilfields in that area and the extensive Tea Estates in that region. Considerable industrial development is also expected in that sector. This power station as well as its transmission system is expected to be completed well within the Third Five Year Plan period, probably not later than 1963-64.

New Schemes.—Considering the overall requirements in all the areas of the State the undermentioned schemes have been included in the Plan:—

A. Thermal:

	Rs. lakhs.
Tura Power Station (2 X 2,500 KW)	93.00
<i>B. Hydro Electric:</i>	
(a) 4th Set at Umiam—9 M. W.	
(b) 2 sets at Upper Umtru 2 × 15 = 30 M. W.	400.00
Kopili—Investigation and preliminary works	50.00
<i>C. Transmission</i> —(Umiam-Umtru System)	456.00
<i>D. Investigation</i> —Small Hydel Schemes and general	20.00
<i>E. Workshop and Testing Laboratory</i>	25.00
<i>F. Rural Electrification</i>	160.00
Total	1204.00

Tura Power Station.—In view of the isolated locality of the area around Tura, it will not be feasible for some time to come to feed this area from the hydro electric grid. It is, therefore, proposed that a steam station with an installed capacity of 5,000 KW (2 sets of 2500 KW each) should be installed at Tura to cater for the power requirements in that sector. The provision of Rs.93.00 lakhs includes the cost of the power station as well as the transmission and distribution lines to feed the different localities in that sector.

The Tura Power Station is intended to provide electricity in the inaccessible hilly areas of the State and it is recommended that the cost of this scheme should be met from separate provision to be made for the development of tribal and backward areas under Article 275 of the Constitution. In case this is done the total amount of Rs.93.00 lakhs for Tura Power Station could be diverted to rural electrification, where the provision is considered very much inadequate.

2. Hydro Electric.—In the Umiam Project there is a provision for the installation of a 4th generating set of 9000 KW capacity in the same power station. If the installation of the 4th set at Umiam is approved during the current year it will be possible to place order for the 4th set on the same tender which has already been called for the other sets. The tender specification has required the tenderers to quote for the 4th set as well provided the order for the 4th set is placed not later than six months from the date of order for the other 3 sets. If it is possible to order the 4th set on the basis of the tenders already called for, it will not only enable the 4th set to be installed soon after the other sets but will also result in considerable economy.

In accordance with the recent load survey carried out by the C. W. and P. C., the broad features which have already been explained in detail in the preceding pages, the demand for power in Assam during the Third and Fourth Plan periods would be so great that, unless the installed generating capacity is increased considerably during the Third Five Year Plan period, there is likelihood of a literal power famine during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and thereafter. Preliminary investigations on the possibility of installing a power station at Upper Umtru have already been carried out and the results obtained there-from indicate that it might be a good proposition to instal a power station at Upper Umtru. Of course, further detailed investigations on hydrological and other data will have to be carried out before the detailed scheme can be put up for approval by the State Government and the Central Government. It is intended to provide for an initial installed capacity of 30,000 KW (2 sets of 15,000 KW each) at this power station.

3. Kopili Scheme.—Preliminary investigations carried out by the C. W. and P. C. indicate that there is a distinct possibility of developing a very big block of power at reasonable cost at Kopili site. Of course, before the scheme can be finally put up for approval, considerable detailed investigations and surveys have to be carried out. If power famine is to be avoided during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and thereafter, it is very necessary that the investigations on the Kopili scheme and some of the

preliminary works, such as approach roads, etc., are undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan, so as to enable a detailed scheme to be prepared during this period for completion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Although the State Electricity Board would have very much liked to take up the Kopili scheme on a priority basis during the Third Five Year Plan, because of the limitation of funds and other requirements, the Board was obliged to think of commencement of actual works during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Such a scheme is expected to take not less than 6 to 7 years to be completed and, therefore, benefits of the Kopili scheme can only be expected at the fag end of the Fourth Five Year Plan or may be the earlier part of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

4. Transmission-Umiam-Umtru System.—This provision is meant to cater for the transmission of power generated from the Umiam and Umtru Power Stations. In view of the scattered location of the load centres and comparative less density of load, the main transmission net work will probably have to be of 132 KV. This provision caters for about 311 miles of 132 KV line and 150 miles of 33 KV line to feed the areas between Gauhati and Bongaigaon, Gauhati and Jorhat, and Gauhati and Tezpur. At present most of the stations in Assam are supplied from local diesel stations, some of which are running very uneconomically. As soon as the transmission system, indicated above, are completed, practically all these small diesel stations could be closed down and the equipment disposed of.

5. Investigation.—There are many isolated localities in Assam where it is not feasible to supply power through the hydro electric grid, because of long distance and very little load demand. There is no dearth of small streams in Assam and it is proposed to investigate the possibility of installing small hydel sets in such scattered localities, by utilising the water available from small streams. Such small hydel sets upto a capacity of about 100 KW are being manufactured in India and practically no foreign exchange will be involved. As a matter of fact, the C. W. and P. C. and the Planning Commission have strongly advocated the installation of such small hydel sets in isolated localities and in the State of Assam such localities will probably be considerable. Investigation of such schemes in isolated and more or less inaccessible areas is an expensive proposition but, in order to enable such isolated localities to have the benefit of electrical power, a provision of Rs.20·00 lakhs is made to enable detailed investigations. The cost of the installation of such hydel sets has not, however, been included in this provision of Rs.20·00 lakhs and if, as a result of such investigation, installation of small hydel sets at some of the isolated hilly areas become feasible, the cost of installation will have to be provided for from the funds earmarked for the development of tribal and backward areas under Art. 275 of the Constitutions.

6. Workshop and Testing Laboratory.—There is neither any workshop nor any testing laboratory anywhere under the State Board. Without such facilities it is not possible to effectively carry on the duties enjoined on the Board under the Electricity Act. With the establishment of one or more suitably equipped workshops most of the requirements of distribution lines, service connections, etc., could be manufactured in this workshop at a considerably lesser cost than what we have at present to pay for procurement from the market.

7. Rural Electrification.—In view of the limitations on the total allotment for power against this Plan, only a provision of Rs.160·00 lakhs could be made for rural electrification. This provision would hardly enable the electrification of about 30 villages during the entire five year of the Third Five Year Plan and it is, evidently, very inadequate. In the initial draft plan prepared by the Board, provision was made for the electrification of 100 villages. If this target of 100 villages is to be retained, an allotment of at least Rs.600·00 lakhs is required. Even if amount of Rs.93·00 lakhs is diverted from the Tura Scheme, a further allotment of Rs.347·00 lakhs will be necessary.

In view of the topography of the Assam State, it is not practicable to adopt canal flow irrigation in the State to any appreciable extent. For development of irrigation, extensive adoption of tube-well pumping scheme appears to be necessary and such schemes have been included entailing a total provision of Rs.50·00 lakhs against the scheme—“transmission Umiam Umtru System”. The installation of the tube-well pumping sets, distribution lines, etc., will be carried out by the Board and, on completion, the maintenance and operation of the distribution lines and sub-stations will also be the responsibility of the Board, who would supply electricity to these tube-wells at the usual tariffs applicable.

II—List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spillover from second plan	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balanced 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
..	1. Umiam First Stage	705.00	550.16	550.16	400.16	150.00	300.00	200.00	35.00	15.16	..	..	..
	2. Naharkatiya (Generation)	608.89	600.00	600.00	232.00	368.00	100.00	250.00	200.00	40.00	10.00	..	..
	3. Naharkatiya (Transmission)	317.82	321.84	321.84	281.84	40.00	10.00	100.00	150.00	50.00	11.84	..	..
	Total	1631.71	1472.00	1472.00	914.00	558.00	410.00	550.00	385.00	105.16	21.84	..	..

III—List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	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
..	1. Tura Thermal Scheme	93.00	93.00	43.00	50.00	5.00	25.00	50.00	10.00	3.00	..	..
	2. Hydro electric—											
	(a) Fourth set at Umiam (9 MW)	25.00	25.00	10.00	15.00	..	5.00	10.00	7.00	3.00	..	..
	(b) Two sets at Upper Umtru (2×15 MW)	375.00	375.00	235.00	140.00	25.00	150.00	150.00	25.00	25.00	..	..
	3. Kopili Scheme (Investigation and Preliminary works)	50.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
	4. Transmission (Umiam-Umtru system)	456.00	456.00	306.00	150.00	60.00	110.00	160.00	60.00	66.00	..	..
	5. Investigation (General and small hydel schemes)	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	23.00	2.00	..	..
	6. Workshop and Testing Laboratory	25.00	25.00	12.00	13.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	3.00	2.00	..	..
	7. Rural electrification	160.00	160.00	160.00	..	32.00	32.00	40.00	30.00	32.00	..	..
	Total	1204.00	1204.00	826.00	378.00	135.00	335.00	435.00	153.00	146.00	..	..

IV—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECT PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

(Costing Rs.1 Crore or more)

1. Description	...	..	...	Umiam First Stage.		
2. Whether new or carried from Second Plan	Spillover from Second Plan.								
3. Location	...	...	...	At Umiam Barapani Project site in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.		
4. Scope and main components/items	...	Installation of Hydro-Electric generating sets at Umiam of capacity 27 MW and erection of Double-circuit 132 KV line between Shillong and Gauhati, 33KV between Shillong and Cherrapunjee.							
5. Progress upto the end of Second Plan (for continuing schemes).	Only preliminary works were done and nominal progress was made.								
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates;	The investigation was conducted by C. W. P. G. and its report was prepared by the same. The total estimated cost for this scheme is Rs 705 lakhs and basis of estimate being erection of transmission lines for Umiam Umtru System and installation of generating sets at Umiam Hydel Project.								
7. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.	Date of Commencement	Date of completion	Phasing of construction programme						
	1961-62	1964-65	1961-62 54.5 per cent.	1962-43 36.8 per cent.					
			1963-64 6.36 per cent.	1964-65 2.84 per cent.					
				1965-66 0.0 per cent.					
(Rs. in lakhs)									
8. Cost estimate and expenditure—			Total	Foreign exchange					
1. Total estimated cost	...	...	705.00	...			
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61	...	...	118.00	...			
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	...	...	550.16	150			
9. Phasing of expenditure—									
4. 1961-62	...	...	300	10			
5. 1962-63	...	...	200	60			
6. 1963-64	...	...	35	60			
7. 1964-65	...	...	15.16	10			
8. 1965-66	...	...	..	10		
			550.16	150					
			Total	Foreign exchange					
10. Break-up expenditure—									
15 per cent salaries and wages	...	...	82.52	22.50			
50 per cent Equipment and Machinery	...	...	275.08	75.00			
20 per cent Materials	...	...	110.00	30.00			
10 per cent Buildings	...	...	55.04	15.00			
5 per cent Land and development of Land, etc.	...	...	27.52	7.50			
			550.16	150.00					
11. Programme of output/benefits—			Phasing for III Plan						
Serial No.	Item	Unit	Upto end of II Plan	Total III Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	Additional installed capacity.	KW		27,000	27,000
2	132 KV	Mile		55	55
3	66 KV	Mile	
4	33 KV	Mile		30	30
5	11 KV	Mile	
			(a) Total installed capacity—24,723 KW.						
			(b) Total High transmission line—235.5 miles						
			(c) Total Low " " 108 miles.						
			(d) Total towns electrified—25 "						
			(e) Total villages electrified—31 "						

IV.—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

(Costing Rs. 1 Crore or more)

- | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Description | ... | .. | ... | Naharkatiya (Generation). |
| 2. Whether new or carried from II Plan | Spill-over from II Plan. | | | |
| 3. Location | ... | ... | ... | At Namrup, Naharkatiya in the district of Lakhimpur. |
| 4. Scope and main component/items | Installation of a thermal station of capacity 50400 KW. | | | |
| 5. Progress upto the end of Second Plan (for continuing schemes). | Only preliminary works were done during the 2nd Plan and nominal progress was made. | | | |
| 6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. | The investigation was conducted by CWPC and the report was prepared by the same. The total estimated cost for this scheme is Rs.608.89 lakhs the basis of the estimate being for gas turbine equipment, waste heat boilers and civil works required for generation of thermal power. | | | |

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 7. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing construction programme. | Date of commencement | Date of Completion | Phasing of construction programme | | | | |
| | | | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 |

1961-62	1962-63	16.68	41.6	33.36	6.67	1.69	per cent.
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|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------|
| 8. Cost estimate and expenditure | (Rs. in Lakhs) | Total | Foreign exchange |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------|

1. Total estimated cost	608.89
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61	...	...	.....	2.00	.....
3. Expenditure proposed, 1961-66	...	...	.....	600.00	368.00

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------|
| 9. Phasing of expenditure | (Rs. in lakhs) | Total | Foreign exchange |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------|

4. 1961-62	...	...	.....	100.00	20.00
5. 1962-63	...	...	.....	250.00	163.00
6. 1963-64	...	...	.....	200.00	150.00
7. 1964-65	..	...	.....	40.00	30.00
8. 1965-66	...	...	.....	10.00	3.00
				600.00	368.00

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------|
| 10. Breaking up expenditure | (Rs. in lakhs) | Total | Foreign exchange |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------|

15 per cent Salaries and wages	...	.....	90.00	55.15
50 per cent Equipment and machinery	.....		300.00	184.00
20 per cent Materials	...	...	120.00	73.65
10 per cent Building	60.00	36.80
5 per cent Land and development of land and other.		30.00	18.40

600.00	368.00
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|-----------------------------------|
| 11. Programme of output/benefits. |
|-----------------------------------|

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Upto end of II Plan *	Total III Plan	Phasing for III Plan					
					1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
1.	Additional installed capacity	..	KW	(a) Total installed capacity 24,728 KW	50,400	..	..	50,400	..	..
2.	132KV	..	..	Mile	(b) Total High transmission line 235.5 mile.	..	..	..	..	..
3.	66 KV	..	..	..	(c) Total Low transmission line 108.	..	..	..	..	..
4.	33 KV	..	..	..	(d) No. of towns electrified 25.	..	..	..	..	..
5.	11 KV	..	..	..	(e) No. of village electrified 31.	..	..	..	..	..

IV.—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

(Costing Rs. 1 Crore or more)

1. Description Naharkatiya (Transmission).
2. Whether new or carried from II Plan. Spill-over from II Plan.
3. Location Covering the area of Upper Assam in the district of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.
4. Scope and main components/items .. . Erection of H. T. Transmission lines to feed the load demand in the Upper Assam area.
5. Progress upto the end of II Plan ... (continuing schemes). Only preliminary works were done during the II Plan and nominal progress was made.
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. The investigation was conducted by C.W.P.C. and also the report was prepared by the same. The total estimated cost for this scheme is Rs. 348.22 lakhs. The basis of the estimate is for the erection of H. T. lines and substations a sum of Rs. 317.82 lakhs is proposed besides a sum of Rs. 30.40 lakhs is required for the value of the existing assets to be connected to the Naharkatiya system.

7. Proposed date for completion and phasing of construction programme.	Date of commencement 1961-62	Date of completion 1965-66	Phasing of construction programme				
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
			3.11	31.1	46.6	15.55	3.64
			per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent

8. Cost estimates and expenditures—				(Rs. in lakhs)	Total	Foreign exchange
1.	Total estimated cost	...	...	.....	317.82	.....
2.	Expenditure upto 1960-61	...	...	.....	3.0	.....
3.	Expenditure proposed 1961-66	...	...	.....	321.84	40.00
9.	Phasing of expenditure—					
4.	1961-62	...	...	.....	10	.. ..
5.	1962-63	...	...	.....	1.00	5
6.	1963-64	...	...	.....	1.50	20
7.	1964-65	..	...	.....	50	10
8.	1965-66	...	...	.....	11.80	5
					321.84	40
10.	Break-up of expenditure—					
	15 per cent Salaries and Wages	..	...	.....	48.27	6.00
	50 per cent Equipment and machinery	...	...	.....	160.92	20.00
	20 per cent Materials	..	...	.....	64.38	8.00
	10 per cent Buildings	...	..	.....	32.18	4.00
	5 per cent land and development and other	...	...	.....	16.09	2.00
					321.84	40.00

11. Programme and output-benefits—

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Upto end of II Plan*	Total III Plan	Phasing for III Plan				
					1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	Additional installed capacity.	K.W.	(a) Total installed capacity 24728 KW.	.....	..	..	..	..	..
2	132 KV ..	.. Mile	(b) Total High transmission line—235.5 miles.	.....	..	..	..	..	..
3	66 KV ..	.. Mile	(c) Total Low transmission line—108 miles.	202	..	..	162	40	..
4	33 KV ..	.. Mile	(d) Total No. of towns electrified—25.	117	50	50	17	..	..
5	11 KV ..	.. Mile	(e) Total No. of villages electrified—31.	187	50	50	50	37	..

* NOTE.—In the column 4 of S. L. 11, the quantities shown are for all the schemes in II plan.

IV.—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

(Costing Rs. 1 crore or more)

1. Description	... ..	... ..	Two Sets at Upper Umtru (2 X 15 MW)							
2. Whether new or carried from Second Plan.			New.								
3. Location	... ..	... ..	At Upper reaches at Umtru river near Burnihat in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.							
4. Scope and main components/items	... ..	... ..	Installation of two hydro electric generating sets at upper Umtru of total capacity 30 M. W.							
5. Particulars of investigation and preparation of Project report and explanation of the basis of estimates.	The investigation was conducted by the Flood Control Department of the Government of Assam. The Project report by C. W. P. C. is under preparation. The total estimated cost is Rs.375 00 lakhs, the basis of the estimate being the provision of two generating sets of 15 MW. each.										
6. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).	The proposed outlay for two sets at Upper Umtru is Rs.375-00 lakhs. The installation of these sets is proposed to augment the capacity of Umtru power station.										
7. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.	Date of commencement 1961-62	Date of completion 1965-66	Phasing of construction programme								
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66				
			6.65 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	6.65 per cent	6.7 per cent				
8. Estimates and expenditure—			(Rs. in lakhs)	Foreign exchange							
1. Total estimated cost	... ..	... ..	375	...	140	...	...	...	...	...
2. Expenditure proposed 1960-61	... ..	... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	... ..	... ..	375	...	143	...	...	...	...	...
9. Phasing of expenditure—			(Rs. in lakhs)	Total		Foreign exchange					
4. 1961-62	... ..	... ..	25	..	5	...	...	...	...	...
5. 1962-63	... ..	... ..	150	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
6. 1963-64	... ..	... ..	150	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
7. 1964-65	... ..	... ..	25	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
8. 1965-66	... ..	... ..	25	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
			375	...	140	...	...	...	...	...
10. Break-up expenditure—											
15 Per cent Salaries and wages	... ..	... ..	56.25	...	21.00	...	...	...	...	...
50 Per cent Equipment and machinery	... ..	... ..	187.50	...	70.00	...	...	...	...	...
20 Per cent Materials	... ..	... ..	75.00	...	28.00	...	...	...	...	...
10 Per cent Building	... ..	... ..	37.50	...	14.00	...	...	...	...	...
5 Per cent Land and development of land and others.	... ..	... ..	18.75	...	7.00	...	...	...	...	...
			375.00	...	140.00	...	...	...	...	...
11. Programme of output/benefits—					Phasing for III Plan						
Serial No.	Item	Unit	Upto end of II Plan	Total III Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66		
1	Additional installed capacity.	KW	..	30,000	..	..	..	30,000	..	
2	132 KV.	Mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	66 KV.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	33 KV.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	11 RV.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IV.—Statement for Principal Projects proposed in Draft State Plan

(Costing Rs.1 crore or more)

1. Description	.. .. .	Transmission (Umiam-Umtru system)
2. Whether new or carried from 2nd Plan		New
3. Location	... .. .	Covering area of lower Assam of the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara, etc.
4. Scope and main components/items	...	This provision caters for about 311 miles of 132 KV line and 150 miles of 33KV line to feed the areas between Gauhati and Bongaigaon, Gauhati and Nowgong, and Gauhati and Tezpur and Shillong to Badarpur. As soon as the transmission systems are completed practically all these small diesel stations could be closed down and equipment disposed of.
5. Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis estimates.		The investigation was conducted by CWFC and its report was prepared by the same. The total estimated cost for this scheme is Rs.406 lakhs. The basis of estimate is the erection of transmission line for Umiam-Umtru system.
6. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes).		The proposed outlay for this is Rs.406 lakhs. The transmission lines under Umiam-Umtru system are to supply the load centre in the Gauhati region.
7. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.		

	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Phasing of construction programme				
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
			12.3 per cent	24.6 per cent	37 per cent	12.3 per cent	13.8 per cent
8. (Estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)—			Total		Foreign exchange		
1. Total estimated cost	456		150		
2. Expenditure upto 1961-66		
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	456		150		
9. Phasing of expenditure: (Rs. in lakhs)			Total		Foreign exchange		
4. 1961-62	60		...		
5. 1962-63	110		50		
6. 1963-64	160		50		
7. 1964-65	60		30		
8. 1965-66	66		20		
			<u>456</u>		<u>150</u>		
10. Break-up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			Total		Foreign exchange		
15 Per cent Salaries and Wages	60.90		22.50		
50 Per cent Equipment and Machinery			233.00		75.00		
20 Per cent Materials	81.20		30.00		
10 Per cent Buildings	40.60		15.00		
5 Per cent Land and development of land and others.			70.30		7.50		
			<u>456.00</u>		<u>150.00</u>		
11. Programme of output/benefit							

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Upto end of II Plan	Total III Plan	Phasing for III Plan				
					1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1.	Additional installed capacity	KW	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
2.	132 KV ..	.. Mile	..	311	...	84	200	27	..
3.	66 KV ..	.. Mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
4.	33 KV ..	.. Mile	..	150	50	50	50	..	..
5.	11 KV ..	.. Mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

(a) COTTAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

I.—Level of development reached at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period and visualised for the Third Plan

In Assam, cottage industries such as carpentry, blacksmithy, bamboo and cane work pottery, silver and goldsmithy, ivory work, brass and bell metal, etc., are in existence from time immemorial. Prior to 1951-52, Government activity in the sphere of cottage industries, apart from sericulture and weaving, was confined to the establishment of a factory for soap and disinfectants and to the issue of loans for development of cottage industries. The question of development and expansion of cottage industries was taken up on a systematic basis only from the First Five-Year Plan period. Schemes for a cottage industries training institute, expansion of the soap factory and ghani industry were taken up. While a beginning had been made in the First Plan period, during the Second Plan period the activities were intensified to be able to meet, as far as possible, the problems of raw materials, training, finance, marketing and improvement of designs, etc. The most important of these schemes were the schemes for establishment of an Industrial Estate at Gauhati and another Industrial Estate at Dhekiajuli, schemes initiated by the Handicraft Board, besides training schemes. The other schemes related to the establishment of training cum-production centres, establishment of stores and emporium at Gauhati, establishment of a central workshop at Gauhati and intensive development of village industries. Financial assistance, in the shape of loans and grants, was also given to individuals and private organisations for the development of cottage industries in the State. Training was given in trades like soap making, umbrella handle making, blacksmithy, carpentry, electro plating, electro wiring, ceramic and pottery, leather, cane and bamboo, doll and toy and tailoring, etc.

The schemes proposed for the Third Five-Year Plan are designed to give a further fillip to the development of cottage industries in the State. The schemes may, broadly, be divided under 7 groups, *e. g.*, spill-over schemes, training and extension, financial assistance, marketing, service schemes, handicrafts development, production schemes and popularisation of power looms.

II.—Description of schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan

A.—SPILL OVER SCHEMES—

1. *Reorganisation of the department and field organisation.*—With the growing developmental activities under the head, the need for a strong headquarter staff and field staff has assumed importance. It is, therefore, proposed to suitably strengthen these organisations at an estimated cost of Rs.7.50 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan.

2. *Completion of field training-cum-production centre with 6 trades.*—During the Second Plan period it was proposed to start 12 training-cum-production centres in the State in various trades with a view to undertaking production as well as training of artisans with modern equipment and processes. Six of these centres, *e.g.*, at Sibsagar, Tezpur, Chabua, Hailakandi, Goalpara and Barpeta will largely be completed during the Second Plan period. The remaining six centres are at Nowgong, Haflong, Nalbari, Jowai, Tura and Lungleh. These centres require completion during the Third Plan period including construction of buildings. It is also proposed to introduce 6 trades in the centres against 2 trades existing during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed for the purpose for the Third Plan period.

3. *Completion of training-cum-production centre in C. D. areas.*—With a view to meeting the needs of trained personnel in masonry, electricians, brick making, carpentry, blacksmithy, etc., etc., it is proposed to start one central training institute for each 5 or 6 Community Development Blocks to impart training in various crafts. It is thus proposed to start 6 new centres in Community Development Blocks entailing a total requirement of Rs. 4.52 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan period.

4. *Completion of Central Workshop at Gauhati*—A central workshop at Gauhati has been established during the Second Plan period with a view to—

(a) Carry out essential works in connection with improved tools and processes used for small scale and cottage industries ;

(b) Manufacture of small articles like steel furniture, door handles, surgical instruments, forks and spoons, cycle parts, wire nails, mathematical instruments, calling bells, scissors, etc., etc. The central workshop at Gauhati is expected to have, at the end of the Second Plan period, machinery worth about Rs. 6 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period for building, staff and machinery.

5. *Completion of pilot production centre, Darrang.*—The schemes for a pilot production centre has been taken up in the Darrang district. To complete the project and amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required during the Third Plan period. Of the 4 centres proposed for the Second Plan period, 3 centres will require completion during the Third Plan.

6. *Completion of Industrial Blocks at Gauhati.*—On the basis of a report of investigation for small scales industries for utilisation of wood, bamboo and cane conducted by the Japanese experts for cottage industries who visited Assam in 1955-56, this scheme has been prepared and taken up for implementation. Originally it was proposed to start 2 mills, one cane and bamboo mill and another furniture mill. For the present cane and bamboo mill has been established at Gauhati near the Industrial Estate and it has started functioning, producing bamboo net, cane net, bamboo mats, bamboo sticks and cane and bamboo split, besides helping production of cane baskets cane trays, cane furniture and cane mats, etc. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs is required during the Third Plan period to complete the scheme.

7. *Training Centre in State Home.*—Three State Homes have been established in the State—2 for females at Gauhati and Nowgong and one for male *ex-convicts* at Silchar. Action has already been initiated during the Second Plan period to start 3 production centres in these places. Due to late starting of the institutes much progress could not be made so far on the scheme. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period for completion of these projects.

B.—NEW SCHEMES—

(i) Training and Extension programme

1. *Supply of improved tools on subsidised basis together with demonstration units.*—Besides starting training-cum-production centres, it was proposed to develop the existing village industries for intensifying the activities in 30 selected places where such industries are already existing. The idea was that while the 12 training-cum-production centres would deal generally with all kinds of industries suitable for the district this scheme would help for development of the existing industries. Demonstration will be given with modern tools and machineries so that the village artisans can learn the technical 'know-how' of the machinery. During 1957-58, the Government of India sanctioned Rs.1.06 lakhs for purchase of one mobile van for blacksmithy and another for carpentry. Due to the small allocation the amount had to be diverted to some other schemes and this scheme has been dropped from the Second Plan. It is now proposed to revive the scheme. An allocation of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

2. *Apprenticeship and in-plant training programme.*—The candidates after completion of training, nominees of co-operative societies and small scale industries, instructors of craftsman training schools need further training in various trades in workshops, etc., for gaining practical experience in up-to-date methods. An allocation of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the purpose for the Third Plan period.

3. *Establishment of 6 training centres (3 trades each in rural areas).*—It is proposed to establish 6 training centres in the rural areas at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

(ii) Financial assistance

4. (a) Loan to cottage and small scale industries units against security and (b) Loans to industrial co-operatives

In order to encourage and develop cottage industries and small scale industries, it is proposed to provide Rs.100 lakhs for the grant of industrial loans.

(iii) Marketing Programme

5. *Further share capital to marketing corporation.*—Due to absence of big cities and consumer centres, the products of cottage and small scale industries face difficulties in the matter of marketing. With a view to removing these difficulties a marketing corporation has been established. It is proposed to set apart Rs.20 lakhs as share capital for the marketing corporation in order that it may be possible to purchase adequate stocks of cottage and small scale industries' goods for sale, etc., including export markets.

6. *Establishment of 3 depots for raw materials and small machinery items.*—Although the central store at Gauhati has helped artisans and small entrepreneurs in procuring raw materials like steel, iron, costic soda, brass sheets, bell metal crafts, etc., it is felt that 3 branches or depots should be opened at Goalpara, Dibrugarh and Silchar. An amount of Rs 6 lakhs is proposed for the purpose of purchasing lands, constructing buildings and providing working capital.

7. *Quality marketing and control.*—At present, there is ISI standard which is followed in most of the industrial products. Cottage and small scale industry units, however, find difficulty to follow this standard, being unable to maintain extra testing machines and staff, etc. It has, therefore, become necessary to provide enough staff and testing machines. The scheme is intended to cover all items of manufacture under the small scale industries sector. An allocation of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for buildings, machinery and staff.

(iv) **Industrial Estates and Service Facilities**

8. It has been felt that small industrialists do not have adequate idea of markets and marketable products, nor are they able to spend money in the improvement of their products. It is, therefore, felt that the Government institute at Gauhati should be enabled to undertake research work in improving the existing designs and also supplying new designs to the manufacturers. An allocation of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

9. *Establishment of 10 industrial units in urban and rural areas.*—2 Industrial Estates are already nearing completion at Gauhati and Dhekiajuli. It is proposed to have 10 more industrial estates in the State. An allocation of Rs.70 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

10. *Establishment of 10 service workshops.*—To provide for servicing of machines, tools, equipment, electro-plating, etc., 10 common service facility workshops are proposed to be started in the 10 proposed industrial estates. An allocation of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

11. *Introduction of improved technique in rural areas.*—The rural artisans are generally following the age old crude methods of production and it has become necessary to improve the technique to suit the modern needs. Introduction of a mobile van fitted with upto-date tools to help the rural artisans in the matter of improving their technical production is proposed. An allocation of Rs.10 lakhs is required for the purpose.

12. *Exhibition.*—To bring the consumers and producers in contact for the purpose of popularisation of cottage industries, industrial exhibitions have become very necessary. An allocation of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the purpose of holding 10 exhibitions annually.

(v) **Development programme for handicrafts including training and machinery, etc.**

13. *Decorative handloom production centre.*—Decorative handloom fabrics with colourful tribal designs have proved very popular both inside and outside India. The supply of this type of handloom fabrics is, however, limited so far. It is, therefore, proposed to start 4 production units, entailing a total cost of Rs.10 lakhs during the Third Plan period. These units are designed to increase production of handloom fabrics.

14. *Cane and bamboo production centre at Karimganj.*—There is wide scope for the development of cane and bamboo works in the Cachar district. The number of artisans engaged in these trades in the district is large and there is abundance of bamboo mats, *sitalpati*, etc. These products are being sold more especially in the Calcutta markets. As the local artisans are following the old crude methods of production, it is proposed to effect improvement to these industries entailing a total cost of Rs.3 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

15. *Supply of improved tools, provision of specialised training, grant of subsidies, etc., for development of handicrafts.*—It is proposed to provide Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose of supplying improved tools, providing for specialised training, grant of finances, etc., to the handicraft artisans.

(vi) **Production schemes**

16. *Establishment of small industries corporation.*—It is proposed to establish a small scale industries corporation for the purpose of better management of all the productive units now being handled in the private sector. An allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the purpose of share capital to the corporation. The corporation will manage the industrial estates and the raw material depots together with the common service centres so as to be able to supply indigenous machinery on hire purchase system to the small scale industries units.

17. *Starting of 3 production centres.*—It is found that the passed out trainees have little confidence to start their own industries due to lack of capital and practical experience, etc. These trainees do not like to enter private workshop also, because they cannot compete with those trained in the industry to which the workers belong. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage these trainees and also to rehabilitate them by starting 3 production centres in the State. An allocation of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed.

18. *Establishment of an unit for the manufacture of small tools and agricultural implements.*—It has been felt that there is good scope for production of improved agricultural implements and small tools required by the artisans. An allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

19. *Subsidy for power supply for small scale industries.*—Due to the high rate of electricity service, the cottage and small scale units are unable to take to power looms. It is necessary that the power looms should be encouraged. It is, therefore, proposed to subsidise the electricity charges so that no cottage and small scale industry unit has to pay more than 13 nP. per unit. The difference is proposed to be subsidised in equal proportion between the Centre and the State. This scheme forms part of the All-India scheme suggested by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. An allocation of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

II.—List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head (1)	Schemes (2)	Total estimated cost (3)	Spill over from Second Plan (4)	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan		
				Total (5)	Capital (6)	Foreign exchange (7)	1961-62 (8)	1962-63 (9)	1963-64 (10)	1964-65 (11)	1965-66 (12)	Total (13)	Foreign exchange (14)	
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES--														
(a) SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.	1. Reorganisation of Department and Field Organisation	19.60	7.50	7.50	..	..	0.80	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.80	..	..
	2. Completion of 12 training-cum-production centres with 6 trades each.	83.22	40.00	40.00	27.50	2.00	3.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	..	..
	3. Completion of training-cum-production centres in C. D. areas.			4.50	4.50	2.80	..	0.80	1.40	0.80	0.80	0.70
	4. Completion of Central Workshop at Gauhati	..	16.25	5.00	5.00	2.50	..	1.30	1.20	1.00	0.70	0.80
	5. Completion of pilot production centre at Darrang	..	8.94	5.00	5.00	3.60	..	0.70	2.30	1.00	0.50	0.50
	6. Completion of Industrial Block at Gauhati	..	11.24	5.00	5.00	3.30	1.20	2.00	1.50	0.70	0.40	0.40
	7. Training centre in State Home	..	5.00	3.00	3.00	1.90	..	0.60	1.00	0.60	0.50	0.30
Total ..	..	144.25	70.00	70.00	41.60	3.20	9.20	15.90	14.80	14.60	15.50	..	..

III.—List of new Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	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)	
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES—													
(a) SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.	I. Training and extension programme—												
	1.	Supply of improved tools on subsidised basis together with demonstration units.	10.00	10.00	8.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.00
	2.	Apprenticeship and inplant training programme both within and outside Assam and abroad.	10.00	10.00	.. .	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	0.50
	3.	Establishment of 6 Training Centres (3 trades each in rural areas).	16.00	16.00	12.00	1.50	5.00	6.00	2.50	1.00
	II. Financial assistance to small scale and Cottage Industries—												
	4.	(a) Loan to Cottage and small scale industries units against security.	75.00	75.00	75.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
		(b) Loans to industrial Co-operatives	25.00	25.00	25.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.00
	III. Marketing programme—												
	5.	Further share capital to Marketing Corporation	20.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
6.	Establishment of 3 depots for raw materials and small machinery items.	6.00	6.00	5.00	....	0.70	3.30	1.20	0.50	0.30	....	....
7.	Quality marking and control	5.00	5.00	1.70	0.80	0.30	1.20	1.80	1.20	0.50	....	....
IV. Industrial estates and service facility schemes—													
8.	Establishment of industrial designs institute	5.00	5.00	2.00	0.70	0.80	1.30	1.40	1.00	0.50	....	....
9.	Establishment of 10 industrial estates in urban and rural areas (workshop).	70.00	70.00	67.20	....	5.20	15.50	19.90	14.70	14.70	....	....

III.—List of new Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after third plan	
			Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1952-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	10. Establishment of 10 service workshops	30.00	30.00	21.00	6.00	0.40	4.00	10.00	8.00	7.60	....	....
	11. Introduction of improved techniques in rural areas	10.00	10.00	7.00	....	0.40	2.00	4.00	2.70	0.90	....	.. :
	12. Exhibition	10.00	10.00	....	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	....	....
	V.—Development programme for Handicrafts including training and machinery, etc.—											
	13. Decorative handloom production centres	10.00	0.10	8.00	..	0.80	4.00	3.00	1.70	0.50	..	..
	14. Cane and bamboo production centre at Karimganj	3.00	3.00	1.80	0.40	1.20	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	..	..
	15. Supply of improved tools, provision of specialised training, grant of subsidies, etc., for development of handicrafts.	2.00	2.00	1.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	VI.—Production Schemes —											
	16. Establishment of a small industries corporation	5.00	5.00	4.20	..	0.70	1.50	1.50	0.80	0.50	..	..
	17. Starting of 3 production centres	6.00	6.00	3.50	..	0.50	2.30	1.70	1.00	0.50	..	..
	18. Establishment of a unit for the manufacture of small tools and agricultural implements.	10.00	10.00	6.00	..	0.70	3.00	3.50	2.00	0.80	...	..
	19. Subsidy for power supply for small industries	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	...	..
	Total	333.00	333.00	268.90	8.90	39.60	81.00	89.40	65.40	57.60	..	..

(b) **Sericulture and Weaving. I.**—Level of development reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and visualised for the Third Plan.

Sericulture and Weaving, the two main Cottage Industries in the State, have been playing an important role in the rural economy from time immemorial and at present providing subsidiary occupation to nearly 12.5 lakhs of people in rural areas in the State. Both these industries have received a new impetus and developed to appreciable extent during the recent years due to the operation of various programmes out of State resources and Second Plan allocations.

(i) *Sericulture.*—For the development of sericulture industry schemes giving emphasis on the following sectors are being practised in the State.

1. Seeds Production.—The most fundamental need for the improvement of the industry is production of healthy silkworm seeds and supply of the same to the sericulturists. Every effort is being made for the purpose through the implementation of specific schemes. In respect of mulberry, nearly 90 per cent of the demand for disease-free seeds has been effectively met so far. But with regard to eri and muga, nearly 25 per cent of the total demand has so far been met.

2. Improvement of Food Plants.—Production of healthy cocoons depends mainly on types and quality of food plants used. Due attention has been paid towards popularisation of high leaf-yielding varieties of mulberry and suitable food plants of muga silkworm amongst the sericulturists.

3. Reeling and Spinning.—Improved spinning and reeling machines are being popularised amongst the reelers and spinners. Reeling units with improved reeling basins have also been installed for centralised reeling and production of quality raw-silk.

4. Training and Research.—With a view to meeting the demand of technically trained personnel to man the department, a Sericultural Training Institute has fully been established at Titabar. The Sericultural Research Station already established at Titabar in 1953-54 has been functioning satisfactorily taking up various experiments on non-mulberry silk, all aiming at reducing the cost of production and improving the quality.

5. Marketing.—With a view to do away with the evil practices associated with buying and selling of eri and muga cocoons through middlemen and in order to afford all benefits to the sericulturists in the State schemes for cocoon marketing has been taken up.

6. Staff.—The Staff in the headquarter as well as in the field has been organised as far as possible to implement the schemes properly and to render technical help to the individuals and organisations in the State effectively.

During the Third Five Year Plan schemes for sericulture are proposed to be drawn up more or less on the same pattern as that of the Second Five Year Plan, with particular emphasis on the development of eri and muga and generally for the development of mulberry silkworm rearing in the hill areas, where climate is very suitable for univoltine races of silkworm. Special emphasis has also been laid on the schemes for increasing the production of disease free seeds of eri and muga with a view to meeting at least 50 per cent and 35 per cent respectively of total demand for disease-free seeds, at the end of the plan period as against 25 per cent at present.

Organisation set up is also arranged as to ensure effective and proper supervision in the different sectors of the industry. Zonal officers, with other subordinates under them, will be functioning.

Investigations in matters of cultivation of food plants and production of superior silk seeds, in each zone according to climatic condition, are also proposed to be done in certain farms and grainages.

The table below sets out the position regarding the likely achievements of the physical targets at the end of the Second Plan period.

Items (1)	Level of annual production at the end of 1st plan (2)	Level of annual production by end of 1958 (3)	Level of annual production likely to be reached by the end of 2nd Plan (4)
1. Eri empty Cocoons	4,77,700 lbs.	5,37,820 lbs.	6,30,000 lbs.
2. Muga Raw Silk	1,57,720 „	2,07,000 „	2,40,000 „
3. Mulberry Raw Silk	26,120 „	31,457 „	32,000 „

4. Training Programme

Expected turn-out at the end of the Second Plan.

(1)	(2)
(a) Diploma	12
(b) Certificate	62
(c) Training of Officers	11

The requirement of disease free-seeds together with the target of production of eri, muga and mulberry silk and targets against training programmes proposed for the State during the Third Five Year Plan are as follows:—

1. Items	Requirement of seeds	Targets of production
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Eri	40 lakhs layings	7 lakh lbs. of eri cut cocoons
(2) Muga	35 lakhs of basic seed cocoons.	3 lakh lbs. of muga raw silk.
(3) Mulberry	8 lakhs layings	50 thousand lbs. of raw silk.
(4) Training Programme—		
(a) Diploma Course		60 (including 10 outsiders and 20 refreshers.)
(b) Certificates		200 (including 100 refreshers and 10 outsiders.)

(ii) *Weaving*.—For development of Weaving Industry, schemes giving emphasis to the following sectors of the work are being implemented in the State.

1. **Training**.—With a view to meeting the demand for trained personnel, the erstwhile Government Weaving Institute at Gauhati has been upgraded to a full-fledged institute under the name and style “Assam Textile Institute” and a three years’ Diploma Course in Textile Technology in addition to the existing Certificate and Artisan courses has been introduced. Officers of the department have also been trained at different centres in India in the improved method of weaving training classes and Artisan Course of the Assam Textile Institute have been imparting training in improved method of weaving to the artisans in the State already.

2. **Research**.—The scheme for Research designing and dyeing has been under operation with a view to evolve and introduce upto-date designs of handloom cloths amongst the weavers in the State.

3. **Production**.—With a view to increase production, grants-in-aids, in cash and kinds to the individuals and institutions, are being given so as to enable them to expand their activities. The weavers were supplied with improved looms and accessories for augmenting production and at the same time lowering its cost.

4. **Staff**.—Staff of the department has been organised as far as possible and placed conveniently in the headquarters as well as in the field so as to be able to render technical assistance to the individual weavers and the members of weavers in the Co-operative fold in the State.

During the Third Plan schemes for handlooms weaving are proposed more or less in the same pattern as that of the Second Plan.

The organisational set up has also been so planned as to ensure quick and effective implementation of the developmental programmes. The zonal officers, with district and other sub-ordinate officers under them, will help in achieving close and effective supervision of the field work.

The table below sets out the position regarding the likely achievement of the physical targets at the end of Second Plan.

Items	Production at the end of 1st Five Year Plan	Production likely to be reached at th end of 2nd Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Production of handloom fabrics	40 million yds. ...	54 million yds. ...
(2) Conversion of Throw shuttle Looms	30,000 ...	32,858 ...
(3) Training programme (Weaving).	At the end of the Second Plan.	
(a) Diploma ... ..	...	15
(b) Certificate ... ..	...	130
(c) Artisan ... ..	...	280
(d) Training of Officer ... ..	...	11

The target of production of handloom fabrics and of training programme proposed for the State during the Third Five Year Plan are as follows:—

1. Handloom fabrics... ..	70 million yards.
2. Training Programme	75
(1) Diploma Course	175 (including 15 refreshers.)
(2) Certificate Course	175 (including 100 refreshers)
(3) Artisan Course	1975 (including that of Weaving Training Classes.)

II. Description of schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan

Development of eri industry.—The eri industry is extensively practised almost by every villager in the hills and plains districts. Number of eri rearers has, year after year, been on the gradual increase, thus necessitating production of more disease-free seeds for supply. Against the present annual requirement of 26 lakhs of disease free eri layings of the State, nearly 7 lakhs have, so far been possible to be met. Level of annual requirement of disease free-seed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, is estimated at 40 lakh of layings for production of proposed target of 7 lakhs lbs. of eri cut cocoons. All possible steps are proposed to be taken during the Third Five Year Plan so that production and supply of disease-free eri seeds may be possible to the extent of 20 lakhs of layings annually, thus catering 50 per cent of the needs as noted under.

(a) Establishment of 3 new grainages	}	10 lakh of layings.
(b) Extension of 6 existing grainages		
(c) Conversion of the Diphu sericultural farm to an eri seeds grainage.		
(d) 100 aided grainages at 10,000 lays each		10 lakh of layings.
Total		20 lakh of layings.

The scheme is drawn up in the light of recommendations of the Eri Sub-Committee, Tariff Commission, and Japanese Experts. An allocation of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the following purposes:—

(i) *Extension of Existing Grainages.*—There are, at present, eight eri seed grainages, both in the hills and plains districts. The present capacity for each hardly exceeds 50,000 layings a year. In order to raise it to at least a lakh of layings a year, the existing grainages would require further extension of area under food plants, additional staff and buildings.

(ii) *Establishment of new Grainages.*—The existing grainages, with all the proposed extensions, would not be adequate for meeting nearly 50 per cent of the requirement of disease-free layings to the rearers of the State. It is, therefore, felt that during the Third Plan 3 new grainages should be established in suitable eri growing localities in the plains and hills districts and convert the sericultural farm at Diphu into a full-fledged eri seed grainage with necessary equipment in order that 10 lakhs of disease-free eri layings are effectively produced and distributed annually by the end of the Third Plan.

(iii) *Organisation of selected Seed Cocoon Rearers.*—Against the demand of 40 lakhs of disease-free seeds annually by the end of the Second Plan period, only about 10 lakhs of the same are likely to be produced in the existing and proposed grainages through private selected eri seed cocoon producers. Nearly 30 nos. of seed cocoon rearers are proposed to be selected around each grainage. The cocoon growers would be supplied with basic eri laying from the grainages and seed cocoons thus produced would be purchased by the grainages for utilisation of the same in supplying disease-free layings to the eri rearers. The growers will also be supplied with rearing appliances at concessional rates.

(iv) *Formation of aided Graineurs.*—Formation of aided graineurs, not less than 100 including existing ones in the whole of the State is also indispensably necessary during the Third Plan as this would surely go a long way towards supplementing seed production by about 10 lakh lays. For this purpose, construction of rearing-cum-seed producing houses, together with necessary appliances would be essential. These are intended to be made available to them at concessional rates.

(v) *Bonus to Aided Graineurs.*—With a view to affording necessary incentives to the graineurs to raise superior healthy layings, some financial aid, by way of bonus per 1,000 disease-free layings, is also proposed in the same.

(vi) *Supply of approved Spinning Charkas.*—The scheme also envisages supply of improved types of spinning charkas to deserving eri spinners of the State at concessional rates, thus, giving some relief to the poor spinners.

(vii) *Supervisory staff*—With a view to implement the scheme under eri industry, comprising various programmes, technical and supervisory staff, on a zonal basis, is required for smooth and successful implementation of the schemes. So provision has been made accordingly providing the barest minimum requirement.

2. Scheme for Development of Muga Industry in Assam.—By virtue of her natural climatic advantages together with the inherent traditions of her people, Assam holds in respect of muga silk a unique position in the sericultural map of the world. The whole of Assam in general and particularly the districts of Kamrup, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur are pregnant with vast possibilities; efforts have been directed during the Second Five Year Plan to develop the industry and as a result production of muga raw silk stands at nearly two lakh lbs. as against the anticipated target of 3 lakhs lbs. at the end of the Second Five Year plan.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission that highest priority should be given by all the sericultural States in setting up necessary organisations for production and distribution of disease free layings to be able to meet the full requirement of silkworm seeds in the States and in view of the fact that only 25% of the total demand for seeds has so far been met in Assam this broad-based scheme has been drawn up with a view to produce 3 lakh lbs. of muga raw silk at the end of the plan period, meeting the requirement of seeds by 35 per cent.

Progress of development of the industry hinges round the fundamental question of production and distribution of disease-free seeds in proportion to the demand of the muga rearers. Supply of seeds has, unfortunately, been quite meagre so far, rising upto about 25 percent of the demand. Rearing being completed outdoors it is exposed to the vagaries of the nature and attacks of predatory birds and insects. Consequently there is no certainty of crop success. Requirement of basic seed cocoons during the Third Five Year Plan is estimated at about 35 lakhs against which nearly 21 lakhs representing 35 per cent are estimated to be produced as noted below:—

(a) Existing Basic Muga Seed Farm	}	12 lakhs.
(b) 5 Sericultural Farm		
(c) New Basic Muga Seed Farm		

The multiplication of basic seed cocoons will be done by 250 seed cocoon growers. An allocation of Rs.24 lakhs is proposed for the following purposes:—

(i) *Extension of existing Farms.*—There exist, at present, three basic muga seed farms at Kokrajhar, Khanapara and Narayanpur. There are also plantations of muga food plants in 5 existing sericultural farms. All these need further extension of the areas under food plants.

(ii) *New Basic Muga Seed Farms.*—It is proposed to establish a full-fledged basic muga seed farm at Ghilamara, an important muga growing area having more than 1,000 muga growers near about, along with a research sub-station there where the immediate practical problems of the muga rearers around and elsewhere in the State receive the required attention. The works in the sub-station would be supplemented, if necessary, by other findings of a higher order and precision in the Sericultural Research Station at Titabar.

(iii) *Aid to selected seed cocoon growers.*—The question of establishing more seed farm for multiplication is not possible in view of the huge expenditure involved. Under the circumstances it is proposed to organise sufficient number of seed cocoon growers in the muga growing localities, providing them with financial aid for (1) fencing, nurseries, (2) improving the muga food plants and extension of the same. Besides some financial relief, by way of bonus per 1,000 seed cocoons produced, is also proposed in the scheme in view of the frequent loss incurred by the muga rearers on account of inclement weather and other concomitant evils, generally attendant on such rearings.

(iv) *Utilisation of Grazing Reserve.*—Areas under plantations of muga food plants need to be extended considerably in order to be able to produce the increased quantum of raw silk. Grazing reserves are intended to be utilised for the purpose. The reserves would not stand to loss in anyway thereby. Plants are proposed to be planted from the departmental nursery 40 feet apart so as not to interfere with the grazing of cattle. Every plant would be encircled by a ring and a watchman would be posted there to keep constant watch over the plants for the first three years. At the end of the five years the plants would reach sufficient height and due maturity for utilisation in rearing by the muga rearers around. The trees thus planted would afford shade to the grazing cattle, facilitating at the same time, luxuriant grass to sprout. Four or five such grazing reserves are proposed to be thus utilised in three or four districts in proximity to the muga growers so that the growers can effectively rear muga worms on the trees on payment of a very nominal amount per tree.

(v) *Loan to Co-operatives.*—Provision for granting loans to muga growers and reelers' co-operatives has also been made in the scheme.

(vi) *Reeling.*—For devising an up-to-date reeling machine for muga, the Fuji precision Machinery Co., Japan has conducted experiments with muga cocoons supplied from Assam. Till a suitable machine is available it is proposed to supply existing muga reeling machines at $\frac{1}{4}$ th cost price to the deserving reelers under co-operative fold.

(vii) *Supervisory staff.*—For smooth and successful implementation of the schemes under the muga industry comprising various development programmes, technical and supervisory staff on a zonal basis is essentially required and accordingly provision has been made for the purpose.

3. Scheme for Development of mulberry Industry in Assam.—The activities of mulberry silk industry are proposed to be consolidated in the plains districts and expended in the hill areas where recent experiences justify a remarkable success in the matter of richer and higher output of raw silk.

Target.—Through the implementation of different developmental programmes during the Second Five Year Plan much headway has been made in respect of mulberry silk. Production in 1958 stood at nearly 31,000 lbs. of raw silk. Further developmental measures are proposed to be taken during the Third Five-Year Plan so as to raise the quantum of production of mulberry raw silk to 50,000 lbs.

Requirement Basic Seeds.—In respect of mulberry silk the production and supply of disease free seeds have been possible to the extent of 90 per cent of the demands so far. Requirement during the Third Five Year Plan period has worked out to 8 lakh layings of disease-free seeds. 80 per cent hybrid and 20 per cent pure and all possible measures are proposed to be taken for production and distribution of the same during the Third Plan period.

An allocation of Rs.14 lakhs is proposed for the following purposes:—

(i) *Establishment of Cold Storage.*—It has been observed that univoltine races of silkworm do not thrive at all in the plains districts and the return to the extent expected is never received. Hybrids prepared with superior univoltine strain and strong multi-voltine races give highly satisfactory results leading to better and greater output of raw silk and this has been gaining much confidence amongst the rearers of the villages. For this purpose synchronisation of the emergence of moths is pre-requisite without which hybridization can never be effected. For this purpose the establishment of cold storage is fundamentally essential and provision for the same is, therefore, made during the Third Plan. It is also proposed under the scheme to bring one Japanese Expert for improving the seed production for a period of 3 years under contract service.

(ii) *Establishment of Chowki Rearing Centres.*—‘Chowki Rearing’ centres have been found to be considerable help in reducing mortality and harvesting superior cocoons. Worms are reared till the second stage in a rearing house, suitably furnished for the purpose and the ‘Chowki’ worms are then distributed amongst the selected rearers for further rearing. Establishment of such centres goes a long way towards increasing the total output and at the same time bettering the quality. It is, therefore, proposed during the Third Plan period to establish six ‘Chowki’ rearing centres in concentrated localities for the benefit of the mulberry silk-worm rearers.

(iii) *Supply of Rearing Appliances at $\frac{1}{4}$ th cost price.*—Most of the village rearers cannot afford to make necessary purchases of improved rearing appliances, fly proof nettings, improved cocoonages, etc., on account of their pecuniary difficulties. It is, therefore, proposed to supply necessary rearing appliances at $\frac{1}{4}$ application the cost price to deserving rearers, in mulberry concentration areas.

(iv) *Establishment of Reeling Unit.*—The scheme provides for establishment of six numbers of Reeling Unit for affording facilities to silkworm rearers for sale of their cocoons. The Reeling Units are proposed to be handed over to the Reelers’ Co-operative Societies when fully established.

(v) *Extension of the Existing Farms.*—The existing sericultural farms would need further extension in acreages and furnishing of modern incubators and refrigerators to step up the production and supply of disease-free seeds to the mulberry rearers of the State.

(vi) *Construction of modern type Rearing Houses.*—Silkworms, being extremely delicate in constitution are highly susceptible to variations in temperature and humidity; in a State like Assam with high temperature and humidity during the summer it is difficult during the period to keep the rearing conditions controlled and mortality and poor yield are the consequences. It is, therefore, proposed during the Third Plan period to construct a few number of modern type rearing houses in important existing sericultural farms with all accessories for the purpose.

(vii) *Loan.*—Provision for loans to mulberry silk reelers’ co-operatives has also been made to enable the poor reelers to purchase cocoons in time for the purpose of reeling.

(viii) *Supervisory Staff.*—With a view to implement the scheme under mulberry industry, comprising various development programmes, supervisory staff including technical personnel is essential for smooth and successful implementation.

4. Expansion of Sericultural Research Station at Titabar.—The Sericultural Research Station at Titabar was established in 1953-54 with the object of conducting research in problems relating particularly to eri and muga industry in the State. The existing main laboratory is housed in a three-roomed building with three sections viz., (i) Chemistry, (ii) Pathology, (iii) Botany. The Research Officer, with three assistants, one for every section, constitutes the main working staff. This is inadequate for the purpose of taking up problems of diverse nature. The section of Cyto-genetics is urgently necessary and hence included in the Third Plan. Every section stands in need of a couple of assistants specialised in the allied subjects for carrying out independent research. Moreover, at the top of all these officers, there is required one Co-ordinating Officer, capable of directing and guiding research. All these are accommodated in the scheme together with concomitant expansion of buildings, purchase of appliances, etc., including a workshop with staff for experiments in silk reeling and spinning. An allocation of Rs. 7.5 lakhs is proposed.

5. Cocoon Marketing and Silk Co-operatives.—The quantum of production of cocoons has been on the increase year by year and the producers are unfortunately in the grip of middlemen who buy the cocoons at very low rates, advancing money to the growers at the time of need. The actual producers are thus denied the benefits due to them. In order

to relieve the actual producers of the hardship caused to them also to assure them of steady market for their produce, this scheme has been drawn up, under the co-operative sector, providing necessary working capital and share capital in respect of the proposed central cocoon marketing co-operatives and primary Co-operatives which will gradually be increased.

The recent episode in Tibet which was a major consumer of eri, has resulted in the disruption of trade communication, thus causing a glut in the market. It is, therefore, felt that a established market is explored for disposal of cocoons. The scheme with its new work of Co-operatives would go a long way in helping the growers to dispose of their cocoons at reasonable rates. The scheme also envisages formation of co-operatives in various sectors of the industry. An allocation of Rs. 14.10 lakhs is proposed.

6. Strengthening of Headquarter Staff.—The existing staff is inadequate to cope with the gradually increasing volume of work and needs strengthening. An allocation of Rs. 4.20 lakhs is proposed.

7. Publicity and Propaganda.—The need for expansion of the existing propaganda section of the department has been keenly felt for dissemination of information relating to silk industry of the State and to create an urge in the minds of the people to take up the industry as a subsidiary or full time occupation. It is, therefore, intended to conduct publicity and propaganda in a wide scale through the medium of pamphlets, booklets, brochures, articles, radio talks, charts and posters and cine projectors and observation of silk day.

The department is also required to participate in a number of exhibitions inside and outside the State; but there is no officer in the department who can be solely entrusted with this work. It is, therefore, felt necessary to have a publicity and propaganda section in the department. An allocation of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is made for the purpose.

8. Expansion of the sericultural training institute at Titabar.—To meet the requirement of trained personnel for manning the sericulture department properly, the Sericultural Training Institute at Titabar would need further expansion, particularly in respect of certain appliances. An allocation of Rs. 1.0 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

WEAVING

9. Expansion of Assam textile institute.—This scheme was taken up in the last year of the First Five Year Plan and continued in the Second Five Year Plan, to meet the growing demand of the technical personnel. A 3 years' Diploma Course in Textile technology was introduced in addition to the existing certificate and artisan courses.

The training imparted in the institute has been helping in implementation of various projects taken up for development of the weaving industry in the State and will also help in introduction of powerlooms.

It is proposed to expand the institute in the Third Five Year Plan by construction of essential buildings which could not be executed during the Second Five Year Plan. Required equipment and appliances could not also be obtained to the required extent due to shortage of plan allocation and non-availability of indigenous standard machineries, coupled with stringent foreign exchange position. Provision has, therefore, been made during the Third Five Year Plan for construction of additional buildings, purchase of required equipment and appliances and entertainment of a few additional technical staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.40 lakhs.

10. Establishment and expansion of weaving classes.—Altogether 21 weaving training classes have been established so far with the object of imparting practical training in scientific method of handloom weaving to the artisans, so as to enable them to take up the industry gainfully for ameliorating their economic condition. To ensure proper utilisation of the training thus imparted a follow up programme has also been taken up.

It is proposed to intensify the programme by expansion of the existing weaving training classes and by establishing 3 additional weaving training classes during the Third Five Year Plan. The expansion programme of the Weaving Training Classes is needed to provide for extension of existing school buildings, staff quarters and for increasing training facilities. An allocation of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed.

11. **Conversion of throw shuttle looms into Fly Shuttle looms.**—With a view to increase the earning capacity of the weavers and at the same time to lower the cost of production of handloom cloths time and labour saving appliances are being introduced amongst the weavers in the State. The field staff of the weaving department move amongst the weavers for keeping them abreast of the latest development of the handloom industry, training them in up-to-date designs and technique of production, use of improved looms and equipment. They have been able to convert about 50,000 throw shuttle looms into fly shuttle looms by their concerted efforts.

It is proposed to intensify the programme during the Third Five Year Plan, by introduction of 16,500 sets of fly shuttle looms at 3,300 sets a year, at 25 per cent cost. Provision has also been made for working capital so as to facilitate distribution of sleys to the weavers smoothly.

In addition to the subsidy proposed to be given to the weavers at 75 per cent of the cost price of the sleys (valued at about Rs. 50·00 n. p. per set), provision has been made for entertainment of one Weaving Superintendent for the proper implementation of the scheme. An allocation of Rs. 8·10 lakhs is proposed.

12. **Establishment of weavers' extension service units.**—The problems of the handloom industry could be over-come by standardising handloom cloths, improving its quality and design and also by lowering its cost of production. To achieve this object, it is proposed to set up weavers extension service units in concentrated weavers' areas to guide and assist them in the field of organisation, production and marketing of their products. The scheme provides for setting up 100 weavers' service units at 20 units every year.

It is proposed to provide each unit with a few sets of warping drums for preparation of warps, dyeing implements for supplying dyed yarn and improved looms for demonstration. Provision has also been made for working capital to effect regular supply of yarn of requisite counts and quality to the weavers. This is necessary as there is no effecting machinery in the State for supply of yarn to the weavers, who do not often get the yarn as per their requirement. For proper implementation of the scheme, provision for entertainment of technical staff has been made. The technical staff will help in implementing the handloom development schemes, implemented by the Co-operative Department. An allocation of Rs. 18·30 lakhs is proposed.

13. **Aid to private institutions and organisations.**—There are about nearly 150 private institutions and organisations scattered through out the State, doing commendable work for upliftment and improvement of the handloom weaving industry in their centres. The fund for the purpose of running these institutions and organisations is mainly obtained by contribution from the local people, which is inadequate for proper implementation of their plans and programmes. While it is neither possible nor desirable to take up these institutions and organisations, it is proposed to extend Government aid for entertainment of technical staff and lump sum grant at Rs. 5,000·00 each for construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, etc., Provision has been made to extend the benefit of the scheme to 20 institutions and organisations during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 2·70 lakhs is proposed.

14. **Establishment of a handloom research and design centre.**—A handloom research and design centre is proposed to be established with a view to improve the technique of production and to introduce up-to-date designs amongst the weavers. The activities of the centres will broadly be divided into two sections, one section conducting experiments for improvement of looms and accessories and processes involved in the manufacture of handloom fabrics, the other section dealing with production of improved and up-to-date designs. The new devices and designs evolved in the centre will be distributed and popularised amongst the weavers through extensive and intensive propaganda by the demonstration staff. Arrangements also will be made in the centre to impart training to the field staff, in batches, to acquaint them with the introduction of such new designs and use of improved appliances for development of the handloom weaving industry.

The activities of the centre will cover experiments and designs on cotton and silk, particularly on non-mulberry silk for which there is great scope for development in the State. An allocation of Rs. 3·70 lakhs is proposed.

15. **Strengthening of head quarter staff.**—The volume of work at headquarter has considerably increased. The present staff is inadequate to cope with the increasing work. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the headquarter staff.

The staff provided will also help implementation of the schemes taken up by the Co-operative Department for development of the handloom industry in the co-operative sector. An allocation of Rs. 2·60 lakhs is proposed.

III.—List of New Schemes Proposed for Inclusion

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	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)	
	(i) SERICULTURE:—												
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (b) SERICULTURE AND WEAVING	1. Scheme for development of Eri Industry in Assam	30.00	30.00	11.08	..	4.24	7.45	7.83	7.11	3.37	..	..
	2. Scheme for development of Muga Industry in Assam	24.00	24.00	8.22	0.30	3.78	7.49	6.35	3.49	2.89	..	..
	3. Scheme for development of Mulberry Industry in Assam	14.00	14.00	3.16	0.65	2.28	4.36	3.54	2.07	1.75	..	..
	4. Expansion of Sericultural Research Station at Titabar	7.50	7.50	1.72	0.30	1.17	2.12	1.93	1.19	1.09	..	..
	5. Cocoon Marketing and Silk Co-operatives	14.10	14.10	..	..	2.83	5.06	2.90	2.41	0.90	..	..
	6. Strengthening of the Head Quarter Staff	4.20	4.20	..	..	0.66	0.84	0.86	0.90	0.94	..	..
	7. Publicity and propaganda	1.20	1.20	..	..	0.46	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.19	..	..
	8. Expansion of Sericultural Training Institution at Titabar	1.00	1.00	..	0.30	0.14	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	..	..
	Total—(i) Sericulture	96.00	96.00	24.18	1.55	15.56	27.95	23.73	17.49	11.27	..	..
	(ii) WEAVING—												
	9. Expansion of Assam Textile Institute at Gauhati	6.40	6.40	1.61	0.40	1.51	1.21	1.47	1.22	0.99	..	..
	10. Establishment and Expansion of Weaving Training Classes	12.20	12.20	4.95	..	1.60	3.07	3.37	2.57	1.41	..	..
	11. Conversion of throw Shuttle looms to fly Shuttle looms	8.10	8.10	..	..	1.81	1.71	1.52	1.50	1.56	..	..
	12. Establishment of Weavers extension Service Units	18.30	18.30	..	..	2.66	3.20	3.65	4.16	4.63	..	..
	13. Aid to Private Institutions and Organisations	2.70	2.70	..	..	0.37	0.49	0.61	0.75	0.48	..	..
	14. Establishment of Handloom Research and Design Centre	3.70	3.70	0.45	..	0.53	0.79	0.97	0.69	0.72	..	..
	15. Strengthening of the Head Quarter Staff	2.60	2.60	..	..	0.43	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.58	..	..
	Total—(ii) Weaving	54.00	54.00	7.01	0.40	8.91	10.98	12.11	11.63	10.37	..	..
	Total for the head of development	150.00	150.00	31.19	1.95	24.47	38.93	35.84	29.12	21.64	..	..

Village and Small Industries

(c) *Khadi and Village Industries.*

I. Level of development reached at the end of Second Five Year Plan and visualised for the Third Five Year Plan.

The State and Khadi and Village Industries Board, Assam was first set up in July 1953 under the auspices of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, now Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The State Board consists of 14 members with the Minister-in-charge as Chairman.

The aim and object of the State Board is to plan for, and, initiate measures for upliftment of the needy population. The State Board has accordingly initiated the required measures in the towns and villages, where there are necessary raw materials and employment potentialities—whole time and/or part time. Since its formation, the State Board has been able to extend the industries coming under its purview to almost every district in Assam. During the Second Five Year Plan period, every effort is being made to centralise the activities of the Board with the activities of the other departments of the State.

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

1. *Ambar programme.*—An ambar charkha contains 4 spindles. By this charkha more yarn can be spun in a short time than other spinning implements. The State Board has taken up this scheme in 1956-57. It is proposed to distribute 5,000 Ambar Charkhas during the Third Five Year Plan period to produce 15,00,000 sq. yds. of cloth. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the Third Plan period.

2. *Khadi (Traditional).*—This is the oldest method of spinning and weaving prevalent in the State of Assam. Every woman of the Assamese family knows how to spin and weave. There are more than 5 lakhs of looms working in the State. The quality and design indigenous Assamese cloth, more especially the endi and muga, are very distinctive and well known. The State Board intends to centralise the market of Endi, Muga and Pat, by giving benefit to the growers, weavers and spinners, to the extent possible. It is proposed to organise 10 more Khadi Production Centres, in addition to 15 existing. It is also proposed to produce 10,00,000 sq. yds. of cloth. A sum of Rs.8.26 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Third Plan period.

3. *Saranjam Karjyalaya.*—Improved implements and other accessories play an important part in improving the production of Khadi and Village Industries. For this purpose a Saranjam Karjyalaya has been started at Gauhati during the Second Five Year Plan period. It is proposed to expand the present Saranjam Karjyalaya by installing improved machine and by opening branches in other districts. A sum of Rs.2.10 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for production of 5,000 ambar charkhas, and other accessories, such as looms, bee-hives, frames for cottage match factory etc.

Village Oil.—According to the report published by the Nutritional Advisory Committee 1946 an ounce of oil is to be consumed by a man, and the total need of oil for the people of the State stands at 52.90 lakhs maunds. The State Khadi Board, therefore, proposes to install 500 more ghanies, in addition to 200 existing. With the introduction of soap making industry from non-edible oils, the importance of Ghani has been increased considerably, as Ghani workers will be able to have worked on non-edible oil-seeds also. The State Board proposes to meet at least 25 per cent of the oil requirements for consumption and industrial purposes of the State, during the Third Plan period. The introduction of improved type Assam Ghani and Wardha Ghani will help in the economic development and self employment in rural areas. Four model centres already started by the State Board directly will continue. In addition 500 more ghanis will be introduced through co-operative societies and other bodies. The total production is expected to be 1.50 lakh maunds of oil. To supply ghani at subsidised rates and to keep necessary stock of oil seeds for the ghanis at the season time, a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan.

5. *Bee keeping.*—The Assam Survey Committee constituted by the State Government in 1958-59 had recommended this industry as one of the most suitable Village Industries for the agriculturists of Assam. The whole State of Assam is very suitable for rearing bees. The State Board has taken up this scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period. It is proposed to expand the industry during the Third Five Year Plan, by introducing at least 500 more hives. It is also proposed to start a rearing house in a suitable place of the State.

The total production of honey during the Third Plan period is expected to be 0.20 lakh pounds. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is required for this industry.

6. *Hand made paper*:—The Board has started a hand made paper production unit at Gauhati during the Second Five Year Plan period. The progress of the scheme was held up for want of machineries. Only file covers and file boards for office purposes are being produced. The State Board intends to improve this unit by introducing machines so that its employment capacity would be increased. Training facilities also will be introduced. It is proposed to produce 2·00 lakh file boards and covers at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 0·75 lakhs.

7. *Cottage match*:—Under this scheme the State Board has introduced the system of preparing match boxes and sticks out of bamboos. During the Second Five Year Plan period, one factory has been started at Gauhati. The State Board proposes to continue this factory during the Third Five Year Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 0·34 lakhs.

8. *Zonal offices*:—During the Second Five Year Plan period the activities of the State Board are being carried from the Headquarter at Shillong. It is proposed to start at least four Zonal offices in the State during the Third Plan period with necessary administrative and technical staff. A sum of Rs. 3·50 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

9. *Headquarters (Reorganisation)*:—The activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Board has been steadily increasing. The State Board is getting from the Khadi Commission, about Rs. 40·00 lakhs annually. Most of the funds are given to Co-operative Societies and registered bodies. It is expected that there will be about 1,000 societies and registered bodies. In addition, there are some more units started by the State Board. The present staff is insufficient to cope with the volume of works. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the staff. An allocation of Rs. 18·69 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

10. *Sales Development*:—With the increased volume of production the need for marketing facilities has been felt. It is proposed to start Sales Bhandars and Sales Depots in the District and Subdivisional towns. During the Second Five Year Plan period, one Emporium and 12 District Bhandars have been started. These institutions are proposed to be expanded during the Third Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 3·80 lakhs is provided. It is expected that that these Bhandars and Sales Depots will be able to effect sales to the extent of Rs. 21·00 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

11. *Hand pounding of rice*:—The Assam Village Industries Survey Committee of 1958-59 has recommended hand pounding of rice as one of the most important industries in the State. During the Second Five Year Plan about 250 Co-operative Societies have been organised for the purpose. Loans and grants have been given to them. During the Third Five Year Plan period it is proposed to organise 125 more societies in the State. To be able to supervise these societies the State Board is required to expand its administrative machinery in the field. A sum of Rs. 2·15 lakhs is provided in the Third Plan for the purpose.

12. *Soap making*:—Assam is rich in non-edible oil seeds. The oil extracted from these seeds can be utilised for industrial purposes, such as soap making. During the Second Five Year Plan period the State Board has given necessary funds to 27 institutions in the State. The Board intends to start 5 more units during Third Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 0·50 lakh is provided for the purpose.

13. *Village pottery*:—The pottery industry is one of the oldest village industries in the State. During the Second Five Year Plan period, the State Board is giving some building material units to the potters' societies. During the Third Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to start 20 more Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 0·16 lakhs is provided.

14. *Central store*:—A Central Store has been started at Gauhati. The function of the Central store is to collect the product of all the institutions in the State and to grade them for sale in the market through sales Bhandars and sales Depots. The institution needs expansion during the Third Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 2·25 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

15. *Marketing organisation*:—During the Second Five Year Plan period, the State Board has started a marketing unit. It is proposed to expand this unit at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 6·00 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

16. *Exhibition*:—Exhibition plays an important part in educating the workers in improved technique. The State Board arranged three exhibitions—one at All-India level and two at State level during the Second Five Year Plan period. During the Third Five Year Plan period it is proposed to arrange for five exhibitions. A sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh is proposed.

17. *Co-operation*:—It is expected that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, there will be about 1,000 Co-operative Societies under the Khadi and Village Industries Board. It is proposed to start more co-operatives during the Third Plan period. A sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh is provided for the purpose.

18. *Blacksmithy and carpentry*:—A sum of Rs. 1·00 is proposed for encouragement of carpenters and blacksmiths, co-operative societies during the Third Plan period. Work in this behalf has already started during the current year.

III. List of new Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRY—	(c) KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES—											
1. Ambar Programme	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.90	0.90	..	..
2. Khadi (Traditional)	8.26	8.26	..	..	1.40	1.56	1.70	* 1.80	1.80	..	..
3. Sarajam Karj, alaya	2.10	2.10	..	..	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.50	..	..
4. Village Oil. Industry	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	..	..
5. Beekeeping Industry	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	..	..
6. Handmade Paper Industry	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.20	..	..
7. Cottage Match Industry	0.34	0.34	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.09	..	..
8. Zonal Offices	3.50	3.50	..	..	0.30	0.60	0.80	0.90	0.90	..	..
9. Head Quarters (re-organisation)	18.69	18.69	..	..	3.30	3.45	3.80	3.90	4.24	..	..
10. Sales Development	3.80	3.80	..	..	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	..	..
11. Handpounding of Rice	2.15	2.15	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	..	..
12. Soapmaking Industry	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	..	..
13. Village Pottery Industry	0.16	0.16	..	..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	..	..
13. Central Stores	2.25	2.25	..	..	0.35	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.55	..	..
15. Marketing Organisation	6.00	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.35	..	..
16. Exhibition	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
17. Co-operation	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.25	..	..
18. Blacksmithy and Carpentry	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	..	..
Total	..	59.00	59.00	..	..	9.58	10.84	12.04	12.87	13.67	..	..

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

I.—Level of Development achieved by the end of the Second Plan Period

During the Second Plan period, the industrial policy followed by the State Government was to enable certain basic consumer industries to be established with such financial and other assistance from the State as was necessary. Provision was accordingly made in the Second Plan, for the establishment of a jute mill with 300 looms, a cotton spinning mill with 25,000 spindles, a sugar factory, a cement factory in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, a spun silk mill, a fruit preservation factory, a cold storage plant and a number of other medium sized industrial units such as plywood units, flour mills, light engineering and steel fabrication units and the like. Of these, only the spun silk mill was proposed to be set up in the public sector while the sugar factory was set through a co-operative organisation. Progress hitherto in respect of most these projects has been somewhat mixed and it is only since recently that some of these projects are assuming final shape. The co-operative sugar mill went into production in December, 1958, while the spun silk mill is expected to go into production by the end of 1960, by which time, the spinning mill is also expected to complete its first phase of establishment of 12,500 spindles. The jute mill project, despite prolonged negotiations, did not make appreciable progress and establishment of this unit in the Co-operative sector is now under consideration. Progress on the Cement factory at Cherra was also, till recently, very slow and the project is not likely to be completed before the end of 1961. The fruit preservation unit which was earlier proposed to be set up by a private party with Governmental assistance is now intended to be established in the public sector in Cachar district. Besides the above, a number of other medium sized industrial projects were licensed during the Second Plan period and progress on most of these units is satisfactory. A re-rolling mill has gone into production, while a cycle factory is expected to be completed by the end of 1960 in Gauhati. A galvanised wire unit is also expected to go into production shortly. Progress on most of the plywood units licensed for establishment or expansion is also satisfactory.

An important development was the signing of an agreement with Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Co., for the establishment of a 100 ton pulp plant at Lamsakhang in the Mikir Hills district. It is expected that this plant will go into production by 1962 and will be a great step forward for the effective utilisation of the vast bamboo resources of the State.

The most significant development in the industrial sphere in the Second Plan period was the finalisation of the arrangements to exploit the substantial petroleum resources of the State. A Rupee Company, Oil India Limited, was set up by participation between the Government of India and the Burma Oil Company to produce crude oil from the Nahorkatiya-Moran area and transport the crude to the two public sector refineries. The decision to set up one of the oil refineries with a capacity of 75 lakh tons annually at Gauhati was greatly welcomed in the State and is expected to give a considerable fillip to the growth of allied and ancillary industries. The site for the refinery has since been selected and work is proceeding to implement this project by 1961. Together with the exploitation of the oil resources of Assam it has been decided to take up immediately a first-phase programme to utilise 30-35 million ft. of associated natural gas which would be available with a crude oil production of 2.75 million tons annually by 1962. A Gas Utilisation Committee was set up by the Government of India to examine and report on the projects that should be included in the gas utilisation programme and the Committee has since submitted an interim report recommending that a fertiliser plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons of urea and ammonium sulphate, a power generation unit having a capacity of 25,000 k.w. and a cement factory with a capacity of 300 tons a day should be set up in the Upper Assam area as part of the first phase utilisation programme. The Committee has also approved a project for gas distribution scheme for domestic and industrial use in Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Doom Dooma area at a cost of Rs.1.75 crores which will be taken up for implementarion from this year.

While some progress has undoubtedly been made industrial development during the Second Plan period, taking into account the vast material resources of the State, only a fringe of the problem has been touched and a comprehensive industrial programme needs to be taken up and implemented during the Third Plan period. With growing unemployment and under employment in the State, the need for a comprehensive industrial programme during the Third Plan period cannot be over emphasised.

II.—Level of Development envisaged by the end of the Third Plan Period

With the comparative inadequacy of capital formation together with entrepreneurial know how in the State it is considered essential to promote certain industries in the public sector as well as in the Co-operative Sector. At the same time it is envisaged that the private sector would expand and develop considerably and that a large number of industries would come up in the private sector also.

The level of development envisaged to be achieved by the close of the Third Plan period is the initial optimum utilisation of the material resources of the State particularly in the field of mineral industries based on oil, natural gas, coal, limestone, sillimanite kaolin etc., forest industries particularly bamboo, reeds and pines and agro industries, such as jute, cotton spinning, sugar, fruit preservation together with the establishment of certain consumer industries and light manufacturing industries without which the State's economy remains in imbalance. Through its industrial programme during the Third plan period, the State expects to effectively meet growing challenge of unemployment and under-employment in the State.

The Third Plan period should see the planned distribution of industries in various parts of the State, besides the development of such industries. The programme for major and medium industries will be effectively supplemented by, and dovetailed, with a comprehensive programme for small and cottage industries so that a balanced industrial development of the State can be ensured. Industrial development will bring, in its wake, problems of detailed industrial planning for different areas. Necessary provision for this purpose is proposed to be made in the Third Plan.

Public Sector.—It is necessary to examine, under this head, the scope and need for the establishment of certain industrial units, both from the view point of optimum exploitation of the material resources of the State as also from the need of setting up certain basic and consumer industries which are necessary for the overall growth and development of the State's economy. It is also necessary to examine as to which of the projects can be left for development in the private sector and which industries for one reason or another, need to be taken up in the public sector.

The public sector industrial programme for the Third Plan period can be considered under two main heads, (i) Completion of projects already taken up or approved for implementation either entirely in the public sector or in respect of which the State Government is participating financially to any appreciable extent. (ii) New projects both in the public sector and in respect of which the State Government would be substantially participating.

III.—Description of schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan.

A.—SPILLOVER SCHEME

1. *Spun Silk Mill.*—While the project is expected to go into production by the end of the Second Plan period, substantial financial provision will have to be made during the Third Plan period for payments on account of machinery imported under deferred payment terms. The total amount on this account comes to about Rs.15.50 lakhs. Further provision would also have to be made for working capital requirements to the extent of Rs.10 lakhs in the first year of the Third Plan period. The project is being implemented fully through the State sector. A provision of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed for the Third Plan period.

2. *Cement factory (Cherrapunjee).*—The Assam Cements are negotiating with the I.F.C. for a considerable loan to cover the balance between their present subscribed share capital and the financial requirement of the project. It is never the less estimated that over and above the Rs.30 lakhs already agreed to be contributed by the State Government by way of capital participation and guarantee for this project, a further sum of Rs.30 lakhs would be required during the Third Plan period during which period it is expected that the 200 tons a day plant will be expanded to 400 tons a day.

3. *Jute Mill (Co-operative Sector).*—It is estimated that over and above the loan of Rs.28.5 lakhs that is proposed to be given to the Jute Mill which will be taken up for implementation in the co-operative sector in the State during the Second Plan period, additional funds would be required for this project during the Third Plan period when the project will be actually implemented. It is estimated that the extent of such fund requirements would be about Rs.30 lakhs.

4. *Cotton Spinning Mill.*—It is expected that the present licensed unit would be set up in the Second Plan period with a capacity of 12,500 spindles. This would be extended to 25,000 spindles in the Third Plan period. For this, additional loan would be required to

be given by the Government to the private party setting up this project. The requirement on this account would come to about Rs.19 lakhs. The proposed spinning mill will, to some extent, meet the irregularity and difficulty of yarn supply in the State and will also give a considerable fillip to cotton cultivation in the State for which there is substantial scope.

5. *Fruit Preservation.*—The fruit preservation industry which has great scope in the State, is proposed to be expanded considerably during the Third Plan period and it is intended to take up two or three medium sized plants in the State sector in the fruit growing areas. One plant is proposed to be set up in Cachar while two other plants are proposed to be set up to utilise and process the fruits produced in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills districts. The financial requirements for these units would be of the order of more than Rs.5 lakhs.

6. *Natural gas distribution within Assam.*—The abundant quantities of natural gas available in the Nahorkatiya area would serve both as an excellent fuel and a basic raw material for a number of industries and it is intended to pipe this gas to various parts of Assam particularly in the Upper Assam area during the Third Plan period. A project for gas distribution in the Tinsukia-Dibrugarh-Doom Dooma area at a cost of Rs.1.65 crores has already been drawn up which will be taken up for implementation from this year. This will, however, only cover the Tinsukia-Dibrugarh-Doom Dooma area.

B—NEW PROJECTS

1. *Ceramic Plants.*—This is considered a necessary project for the manufacture of L. T. insulators, china-ware and sanitary ware, for all of which commodities there is great demand. Necessary raw materials are available in the Garo Hills-Goalpara area and a project report is being taken up shortly. The project is proposed to be taken up in the State sector and an investment of about Rs.50 lakhs will be necessary.

2. *Road Development Programme for Major Industries Projects.*—In view of the inadequate provision made for the roads programme in the Third Plan, it is necessary to make specific provision for road development for industrial purposes. Experience of the Lamsakhang project has shown that even for one project of this magnitude, a road programme of about Rs.100 lakhs becomes necessary. In the other projects particularly the gas utilisation scheme, it will be necessary to implement an adequate road construction programme which would enable the free movement of both raw materials and finished products to and from the plant locations.

3. *Development of Industrial Area and Blocks.*—It is proposed to take up a programme for the development of one or two areas such as Silghat for industrial purposes by way of land acquisition and land development including clearance, internal roads, water supply and all other facilities. It is also intended to develop the Fatasil-Kalapahar area in Gauhati similarly. For the above programme, a provision of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed. This sum would be revolving as the development costs would be recovered from the allottees.

4. *State participation in Private sector project.*—Various major industrial projects based on natural gas and refinery gas, forest and agricultural resources are under consideration and negotiations with private industrial groups of repute are in progress. These include projects for manufacture of carbon black, plastics and petro-chemical, synthetic rubber and fibre from natural gas and refinery gas—paper and rayon pulp projects manufacturing industries such as electrical goods, refractory bricks, chemicals, Engineering industries and other consumer industries.

For a number of these industries it would be necessary to provide varying degrees of financial assistance either by way of participation or by loan assistance. These projects are in various stages. Though no absolutely accurate assessment is possible at this stage of the extent to which the Government would be required to financially assist or participate in these projects the private groups would insist on some extent of state participation because most of the other State Governments offer such assistance and also because most of these projects will be comparatively new in India and would require State assistance and support in various matters. A very small amount is proposed *viz.*, Rs.159 lakhs for the present for participation in these projects during the Third Plan period.

5. **Gas transmission and distribution project (Second stage).**—During the Third Plan, it is proposed to take a main gas pipeline from Nahorkatiya to Jorhat and upto Silghat. The project, in principle, has been accepted by the Government of India though no final decision has been taken by the latter whether the project will be taken

up in the Central or State sector. The cost of the pipeline upto Silghat is expected to be of the order of about Rs.450 lakhs. A provision Rs.200 lakhs is proposed in the State Plan for participation in this project to about 40 per cent. If the project upto Silghat is not taken up by the Government of India, it will be necessary for the State Government to implement this project at least up to Jorhat and possibly Bokajan, for which the above provision has necessarily to be made.

6. Gas Utilisation Scheme—Carbon black, plastics, petrochemicals and synthetic fibres.—Various major industrial projects based on natural gas and refinery gas under consideration and negotiation with private industrial groups of repute. These include projects for manufacture of carbon black, plastics and petrochemicals, synthetic rubber and fibre. For a number of these industries it would be necessary to provide varying degrees of financial assistance either by way of participation or by loan assistance. These projects are in various stages. Though no absolutely accurate assessment is possible at this stage of the extent to which the Government would be required to financially assist or participate in these projects, it appears that in most of these projects the private groups would insist on some extent of State participation because most of the other State Governments offer such assistance and also because most of these projects will be comparatively new field in India and would require State assistance and support in various matters. An allocation of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR DURING THE THIRD PLAN PERIOD

In the first phase of gas utilisation programme, proposal for a fertiliser plant, a power generation unit and a cement factory have been approved in the Second Plan period and would be implemented during the Third Plan period.

The fertiliser project would be set up in the public sector and would have a production capacity of 100,000 tons of urea and ammonium sulphate. The plant is expected to go into production in 1963-64 and will be located in Namrup in Upper Assam. The provision in respect of the power scheme would be made in the programme of the State Electricity Board.

The cement project has been recommended for implementation as one of the first phase gas utilisation projects. The question whether the project would be taken up in the private or public sector has yet to be decided. The capacity of the plant would be 300 tons a day and would be located in the vicinity of Bokajan in Upper Assam.

The question of setting up a coal carbonisation plant based on either Margherita and Garo Hills coal is under consideration. The project has not been accepted by the Government of India as yet. If this is approved by the Government of India, it would be taken up in the Public sector.

II. List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs).

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spillover 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
LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY.	1. Spun Sil Mill	63.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	19.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	..	.
	2. Cement Factory	45.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	..	10.00	15.00	5.00	...	..	..	...
	3. Jute Mill	58.50	30.00	30.00	30.00	...	10.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Cotton Spinning Mill	38.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	..	10.00	9.00	...	..	..	..	..
	5. Fruit Preservation Factory	16.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	2.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Natural gas distribution	175.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	66.00	46.00	111.00	4.00	4.00
	Total	396.40	274.00	274.00	274.00	85.00	85.00	164.00	14.00	8.00	3.00	..	..

III. List of new Schemes proposed for inclusions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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
LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY --	1. Ceramics Plant	50.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	25.00	15.00	..	..	..	..
	2. Road development programme for major Industrial projects.	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	20.00	40.00	25.00	15.00	..	..	..
	3. Development of Industrial areas and Blocks ..	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	15.00	30.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
	4. State participation in private Sector projects ..	150.00	150.00	150.00	..	50.00	70.00	30.00	..	..	..	..
	5. Gas Transmission and Distribution Schemes (Second Stage).	450.00	200.00	200.00	80.00	20.00	65.00	100.00	15.00	..	..	..
	6. Gas Utilisation Schemes (Participation)	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	30.00	50.00	20.00	..	..	..	..
	Total	900.00	650.00	650.00	95.00	145.00	280.00	195.00	30.00	..	..	..

**STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT
STATE PLAN**

STATEMENT IV

SCHEME

				Natural Gas distribution (Costing Rs. 1 crore or more)			
1. Description	...	...	...	It has been decided to set up a natural gas distribution system for the supply of natural gas associated with crude oil available in the Nahorkatiya and Moran oil fields through pipe lines in Upper Assam for domestic and industrial purposes in Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Doom Dooma and Namrup areas and surrounding Tea gardens. This is a public sector project which is being implemented by the State Government.		
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.				Carried over from Second Plan.			
3. Location.				As under item 1.			
4. Scope and main components			...	The project comprises of the following works (a) Laying of following transmission lines complete with main metering, booster stations, communication system, etc.			
				Nahorkatiya to Namrup... 8 miles pipe line.			
				Nahorkatiya to Tinsukia ... 20 miles pipe line.			
				Tinsukia to Dibrugarh ... 40 miles pipe line.			
				Tinsukia to Doom Dooma 20 miles pipe line.			
				(b) Laying of internal gas distribution system in Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Doom Dooma, etc.			
				(c) Laying of feeder lines to various Tea Estates in the area.			
				(d) Installation of gas dilation plants for use of gas for domestic purposes.			
5. Progress upto the end of Second Plan...				Appointment of Technical Consultants, preparation of project report and other preliminary works.			
6. Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.				The Technical Consultant to be appointed will investigate and prepare project report. The estimate for the project is Rs. 175 lakhs based on current prices of pipe line equipment and plants necessary for this project.			
7. Economic implication and justification...				Gas will be used as domestic and industrial fuel and will replace wood and coal now used as fuel. This will encourage development of new industries based on gas and coal saves.			
8. Proposed date of commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.				Commencement	November 1960.
				Completion	1962-63.
				Construction programme will be decided after drawing up or project report.			
9. Cost estimate and expenditure			...	Rs. (Lakhs).			
				Total			Foreign Exchange
Total estimated cost	175.00	70.00
Expenditure upto 1960-61	10.00	4.00
Expenditure proposed 1961-66	165.00	66.00

PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

1961-62	...	...	46.00
1962-63	...	...	111.00
1963-64	...	...	4.00
1964-65	...	...	4.00

10. Break up of Expenditure.

				Rs. (lakhs)	1961-66
				Total	
Wages and Salaries	...	...	...	15.00	14.00
Equipment and machinery	}	...	...	152.00	147.00
Materials					
Building	...	...	...	5.00	3.00
Land and Land Development	...	...	...	2.00	1.00
Other	...	...	...	1.00	...
				<u>175.00</u>	<u>165.00</u>

11. Programme of out put/benefits.

Item	Unit	Up to end second plan	Total for Third plan	Phasing of Third plan	
Gas	6.47	1961-62	...
				1962-63	---
				1963-64	4.7
				1964-65	5.6
				1965-66	6.47

N. B.—This is on the basis of preliminary project report and subject to further modification.

IV.—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT THIRD PLAN

Road Development Programme for Industrial purposes. (Costing Rs.1 crore or more)

1. Description Experience of the Second Plan period has shown that it is necessary to take up adequate programme for road development for industrial purposes during the Third Plan period. This will enable the free movement of both raw material and finished products to and from the plant locations.
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New.
3. Location Opening up of new roads and improvement of existing roads mainly in the industrial areas in Lower Assam, Central Assam and Upper Assam.
4. Scope and main components/items.
5. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project reports and explanation of basis of estimates. Lump sum provision suggested. Details are being worked out in consultation with Public Works Department.
6. Economic implications and justifications (for new schemes). As under 1.
7. Proposed date of commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. 1961-1965.

8. Cost of Estimates and expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	Foreign exchange
(1) Total estimated cost—	100	...
(2) Expenditure upto 1960-61	...	...
(3) Expenditure proposed in 1961-66 Phasing of expenditure—	100	...
1961-62	20.00	...
1962-63	40.00	...
1963-64	25.00	...
1964-65	15.00	...
1965-66	...	...

Total
(in lakhs)

1961-66

9. Break-up of expenditure Estimates have not been worked out so far in details to be able to furnish the information now.

Wages and Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equipment and Machinery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. Programme of output/benefits —

Item	Unit	Upto end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan
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Detailed estimates have not been worked out so far which are under processing now.

IV.—STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN THE DRAFT STATE PLAN

State participation in Private Sector Projects.	(Costing more than Rs. 1 crore).
1. Description	Various major industrial projects based on forest and agricultural resources, mineral resources and other engineering industries are under consideration and negotiation with private industrial groups of repute. These include projects for manufacture of paper, rayon manufacturing industries such as electrical goods, refractory bricks, chemicals and other consumer industries such as second Cement factory near Bokajan, one or two additional sugar mills, etc. For a number of these industries it would be necessary to provide varying degrees of financial assistance either by way of participation or by loan assistance. These projects are in various stages. Though no absolutely accurate assessment is possible at this stage of the extent to which the Government would be required to financially assist or participate in these projects, it appears that in most of these projects the private groups would insist on some extent of State participation.
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.	New.
3. Location	Paper and Rayon pulp projects in Central Assam and Cachar, other industries throughout the State.
4. Scope and main components of work	State participation in the shape of loan or in share capital in private sector projects.
5. Particulars of investment and preparation of project reports and explanation of basis of estimates.	These will be done by parties selected for setting up industries. State participation upto 20 per cent of total capital investment.
6. Economic Implications and justifications	As under item 1 above.
7. Date of commencement and completion, etc.	During the Third Plan Period. Construction programme by private parties.
	Commencement 1961-62
	Completion 1963-64
	Total Foreign exchange
Cost of estimates and expenditure—	
1. Total estimated cost	Rs. 150 lakhs in participation.
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61	...
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	Rs. 150 lakhs.
Phasing of expenditure—	
1961-62	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
1962-63	Rs. 70.00 lakhs.
1963-64	Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
1964-65	.....
1965-66	.....
9. Break up of expenditure	The State Government will participate in the projects that are being set up in private sector. The projects are in initial stages and details have not been worked out by the private parties as yet.
10. Programme of output/benefit	The detailed project reports have not been drawn up. As such the information is not furnished now.

IV.—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

Scheme—Gas Transmission and Distribution (Costing Rs.1 crore or more).
(Second Stage).

1. Description During the Third Plan it is proposed to take a main gas pipeline from Nahorkatiya to Jorhat and upto Silghat for use of Natural Gas in domestic and Industrial purpose in that area. The project in principle has been accepted by the Government of India though no final decision has been taken by the latter as to whether the project will be taken up in the Central or State Sector. The cost of pipeline upto Silghat is expected to be of the order of about Rs.450 lakhs. A provision of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed in the State Plan for participation in this project to about 40 per cent.
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New.
3. Location Nahorkatiya to Silghat *via* Jorhat.
4. Scope and main components/items ... Laying of pipeline.
5. Progress upto the Second Plan (for continuing scheme).
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Estimate based on preliminary investigation. Technical consultants to be appointed for preparation of project report.
7. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). Total estimated cost approximately Rs.450 lakhs.
8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. In the Third Plan period. Phasing of construction programme will be available after appointment of Technical consultants.
9. Cost of estimates and expenditure—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	Foreign exchange
1. Total estimated cost	450	180
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61 .. ..	...	...
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	200	80

Phasing of expenditure—

4. 1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00 lakhs.
5. 1962-63	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	65.00 lakhs.
6. 1963-64	...	...	...	---	...	...	..	100.00 lakhs.
7. 1964-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00 lakhs.
8. 1965-66	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.. ..

10. Break up of the expenditure ... The detailed project report has not been prepared and the information is not available now. The project report will be prepared by a firm of Technical Consultant to be appointed by Government.
11. Programme of output/benefits .. Not available as the detailed project report has not been drawn up as yet.

IV. STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

Gas Utilisation Scheme:—Carbon black, plastics, petrochemicals and synthetic fibres.

(Costing Rs. 1 crore or more)

1. Description	Various major industrial projects based on Natural Gas and Refinery Gas are under consideration and negotiation with private industrial groups of repute. These include projects for manufacture of carbon black, plastics and petrochemicals, synthetic rubber and fibre. For a number of these industries it would be necessary to provide varying degrees of financial assistance either by way of participation or by loan assistance. These projects are in various stages. Though no absolutely accurate assessment is possible at this stage of the extent to which the Government would be required to financially assist or participate in these projects, it appears that in most of these projects the private groups would insist on some extent of State participation because most of the other State Governments offer such assistance and also because most of these projects will be comparatively new field in India and would require State assistance and support in various matters.	
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.	New.	
3. Locations	Upper Assam and Gauhati.	
4. Scope and main components/items ..	State participation in the shape of loan or in shape capital in private sector projects.	
5. Particulars of investment and preparation of project reports and explanation of basis of estimates.	These will be done by parties selected for setting up industries. State participation upto 20 per cent of total capital investment.	
6. Economic implications and justifications.	As under item 1 above.	
7. Date of commencement and completion, etc.	During the Third Plan period. Construction Programme by private parties.	
	Commencement—1961-62.	
	Completion—1963-64.	
Cost estimates and expenditure	Total	Foreign exchange
1. Total estimated cost	Rs. 100 lakhs in participation	.....
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61 ...	.....	.....
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66 ..	Rs. 100 lakhs. ..	.....
Timing of expenditure		
4. 1961-62	Rs.30.00 lakhs.	
5. 1962-63	Rs.50.00 „	
6. 1963-64	Rs.20.00 „	
7. 1964-65 .. ..	...
8. 1965-66... ..	...
9. Break up of expenditure	The State Government will be participating in the projects that are being set up in private sector. The projects are in initial stages and details have not been worked out by the parties as yet.	
10. Programme of output/benefit... ..	The projects are being implemented in the private sector with State participation. The detailed project reports have not been drawn up and as such information is not furnished now.	

ROADS AND BRIDGES

I. Level of Development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan

According to an All-India Road Plan prepared by the Chief Engineers for a period of 20 years (1961-81), Assam should have approximately 22,000 miles of motorable roads by the end of 1981. With the completion of various schemes taken up during the Second Plan period, Assam's Road mileage, under Public Works Department including National Highways, is expected to stand at 8,000 miles *e. g.* :-

(1)					State roads	National Highways	Total
					(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Black-topped	...	...	...	...	600	673.29	1,273.29 Miles.
2. Metalled	...	...	...	..	141	0.50	141.50 "
3. Gravelled	...	...	..	..	4,370	55.50	4,425.50 "
4. Earth	...	...	...	..	2,160	—	2,160.00 "
Total				...	...	...	8,000.29 Miles.

For the purpose of gradual replacement of ferries the First and Second Five Year Plans envisaged construction of 23 major bridges. 9 (nine) bridges have already been completed and one more bridge is expected to be completed by the end of the current Plan. The remaining 13 major bridges are scheduled to be completed by the middle of the Third Five Year Plan.

Along with the construction of new roads and bridges improvement of about 600 miles of existing low standard roads, metalling and black-topping of 184 miles of important roads and reconstruction of 10240 rft. of bridges and culverts which were either weak or below standard, have also been taken up under the Second Plan. All these projects are expected to be completed, excepting the scheme for reconstruction of bridges.

II. Level of Development planned at the end of the Third Five Year Plan

As indicated above the State will, on completion of the various programmes now in hand, have 8,000 miles of roads against the target of 22,000 miles of roads by end of 1981. Adding approximately 1,000 miles of motorable roads under Local Bodies the total mileage of (existing) motorable roads will be about 9,000 miles, against the ultimate target of 22,000 miles, leaving a balance of 13,000 miles to be constructed in the next 20 years. This means about 3,250 miles of roads, on an average, are required to be constructed during each of the next four Five Year Plan periods. Considering, however, the financial position and availability of technical personnel, construction of about 1,600 miles is aimed at during the Third Five Year Plan period. Of these, 600 miles are expected to be taken up from other sources, *viz.*, Central Road Fund, Article 275, etc., and the rest under the general road sector of Third Five Year Plan.

Along with the construction of motorable roads, it is envisaged, under the Third Plan, to metal and black-top about 274 miles of roads and to raise the standard of about 500 miles of existing low standard roads. In the sphere of construction of bridges, all the bridges taken up under the Second Plan are expected to be completed. Provision has also been made for reconstruction of 21,000 rft. of weak and temporary bridges and 6200 rft. of permanent bridges.

The schemes as envisaged are estimated to cost Rs.10.00 crores including a provision of Rs.1.30 crores required for completion of the schemes already taken up under Second Five Year Plan. Maintenance of the schemes which have already been completed or will be completed during the Second Plan period, has not been envisaged out of the proposed provision under the Third Plan.

III.—Description of the Schemes included under the Third Five Year Plan

A.—SPILL-OVER SCHEMES

All the schemes taken up under the Second Five Year Plan are expected to be practically completed except the schemes for construction of bridges, reconstruction of bridges and culverts, construction of some roads and purchase of steam vessels for crossing over the Brahmaputra. A sum of Rs.665·00 lakhs was provided under the Second Five Year Plan but on the basis of allocation made by the Planning Commission and the expenditure incurred, the total expenditure is expected to stand at Rs.620 lakhs. A sum of Rs.130·00 lakhs is estimated to be required for completion of the schemes already taken up on which work is in progress.

The schemes likely to be spill-over can broadly be categorised into four categories :—

- (1) Construction and reconstruction of bridges.
- (2) Improvement of existing roads.
- (3) Construction of roads.
- (4) Purchase of steam vessels for crossing over the Brahmaputra.

A sum of Rs.74·00 lakhs is required for completion of the schemes for construction and reconstruction of bridges. Of the 10 major bridges taken up under First Five Year Plan, one bridge (*viz.*, bridge over Barak) will be left incomplete due to non-receipt of foreign exchange, in full. The construction of 13 major bridges and reconstruction of 11 bridges taken up under Second Five Year Plan will also not be fully completed. The bridge over Jia Bhorali for which State Government are to bear 10 per cent of the cost is expected to be completed in the Third Five Year Plan. For the completion of all these items a provision of Rs.74·00 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan.

The schemes for improvement of low standard roads and also for metalling and black-topping of roads are expected to be completed but some liabilities such as payment of land acquisition cost, payment of final bills of contractors, etc., may have to be cleared during the Third Five Year Plan period. A provision of Rs.6·00 lakhs has been made accordingly.

All the roads taken up under the Second Five Year Plan are expected to be completed except a few roads in the hills and some roads in the plains which had to be started late. In respect of some of the roads virtually completed, some items like bridging and gravelling may not be completed fully. Due to long process involved in acquisition of lands, payment for land acquisition is likely to be left for the Third Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.40·00 lakhs has accordingly been estimated to be required for completion of this scheme.

A provision of Rs.28·00 lakhs was made in the Second Five Year Plan for purchasing steam vessels for crossing over the Brahmaputra but due to difficulty in getting foreign exchange and non-availability of vessels in the country it has not been possible to arrange the vessels. It is now proposed to get two vessels constructed by a firm at Calcutta. They are likely to be available during the 1st/2nd year of the Third Five Year Plan period. There is a provision of Rs.5·00 lakhs in the annual Plan for 1960-61 and another provision of Rs.10·00 lakhs has been proposed under the Third Five Year Plan.

B.—NEW SCHEMES

1. Metalling and Black-Topping State Highways/District Roads and other important roads.—There are at present only 1273 miles of black-topped roads (including 600 miles of National Highways) in the State out of the total mileage of 8000 miles of motorable roads. Major portion of the only State Highways (*i.e.*, North Trunk Road) is still to be metalled and black-topped. In view of the growing traffic needs, etc., it is considered essential to black-top gradually the North Trunk Road and other important roads.

Under the State level schemes it has been proposed to take up 134 miles of roads for metalling and black-topping at a cost of Rs.100·00 lakhs. Of this Rs.60 lakhs is proposed to be utilised on the State Highway (*i.e.* North Trunk Road). The balance of Rs.40·00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for metalling and black-topping important portions of Jowai-Passi-Badarpur Road, Dhodar Ali, Surma Trunk Road and Phulbari-Halidaganj-Garobadha-Tura Roads.

At the District level, a length of 140 miles of the important roads have been proposed to be metalled and black-topped at a cost of Rs.100·00 lakhs. It is proposed to take up at least few miles of important roads in each subdivision according to the urgency and necessity.

2. Raising the standard of existing low standard roads.—Some of the existing Public Works Department Roads are below standard, they are either narrow or kutcha. It is, therefore, proposed to improve the standard of these roads by widening, raising and gravelling and also metalling stretches in the congested areas. The cost is estimated at Rs.80·00 lakhs.

3. Reconstruction of weak bridges and construction of timber bridges.—While a number of bridges on the existing Public Works Department roads has become too old and require re-construction, of the bridges require strengthening also for carrying higher load, according to the increased need of the traffic. On some of the roads which were recently constructed, bridges had to be constructed according to temporary specifications due to paucity of funds. There are also unbridged gaps. It is proposed to reconstruct weak bridges, strengthen the low standard bridges and also to construct timber bridges. Accordingly a provision of Rs.120·00 lakhs has been made for reconstruction and construction of 21,000 r.ft. of bridges.

4. Constuction of new roads.—Under the Second Five Year Plan, a programme for construction of 650 miles of new roads was taken up with a view to achieve gradually the target of road mileage requirement of the State, according to the All-India Road Plan. Under the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to construct and improve about 1,000 miles of new roads. This will, by and large, include existing village roads under Panchayats which will be raised to Public Works Department standard and taken over for future maintenance. A sum of Rs.370·00 lakhs is proposed.

5. Construction of major bridges to replace ferries.—In order to provide through traffic on important high-ways and to eliminate present ferry crossings, it is considered desirable to replace the ferries by bridges gradually. About 13 major bridges covering a length of 6200 r.ft. are proposed to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan. The cost of scheme is roughly estimated at Rs.100 lakhs.

There is no individual project costing Rs.1 crore or more.

II. List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

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)
ROADS AND BRIDGES	1. State Road of Economic and Interstate importance (Bridge over Jia Bharali, etc.).	8.60 (State's share).	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	3.00	2.00	1.00	...	...	..	..
	2. Construction of Major bridges (State level) ...	134.50	44.00	44.00	44.00	..	14.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	..	..	...
	3. Construction of Major Bridges (District Level) ..	13.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	4.00	3.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
	4. Restoration of a portion of North Trunk Road between Chaldhowa and Sonarigaon (State Level).	13.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	..	0.75	0.40	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Improvement of existing low-standard Public Works Department Roads (District Level).	64.83	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	2.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Reconstruction of weak bridges and culverts on North Trunk Roads and other State Highways (State Level).	27.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	..	3.00	2.00	1.50	..	..	..	...
	7. Reconstruction of weak bridges and culverts on Public Works Department Roads (District Level).	46.67	9.50	9.50	9.50	..	5.00	3.00	1.50	..	..	..	..
	8. Metalling and Black-topping North Trunk Road and other State Highways (State Level).	100.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	...	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Metalling and Black-topping important roads (District Level).	18.44	0.85	0.85	0.85	..	0.80	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Steam vessels for crossing over the Brahmaputra ..	28.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1.20	8.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Construction of roads (District Level). ..	311.03	40.00	40.00	40.00	..	15.00	13.00	10.00	2.00	..	..	..
	Total	766.20	130.00	130.00	130.00	1.20	56.55	38.45	25.00	10.00	..	..	..

III. List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
State level—												
ROADS AND BRIDGES	1. Metalling and Black-topping (including improvement) of State Highways (North Trunk Road) and major District Roads including improvement.	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	7·00	20·00	30·00	28·00	15·00	..	..
District level—												
	1. Metalling and Black-topping including improvement of other District Roads and important roads.	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	5·00	20·00	30·00	30·00	15·00	..	..
	2. Raising the standard of the existing low standard Public Works Department roads.	80·00	80·00	80·00	..	4·00	12·00	20·00	24·00	20·00	..	..
	3. Reconstruction of weak bridges and culverts and construction of timber bridges.	120·00	120·00	120·00	3·00	3·00	12·00	24·00	36·00	45·00	..	..
	4. Construction of new roads	370·00	370·00	370·00	..	18·00	72·00	90·00	108·00	82·00	..	..
	5. Construction of major bridges	100·00	100·00	100·00	9·00	1·00	5·00	20·00	34·00	40·00	..	..
	Total	870·00	870·00	870·00	12·00	38·00	141·00	214·00	260·00	217·00	..	..

ROAD TRANSPORT

The State Government adopted a programme of gradual nationalisation of road transport on certain important highways of the State for development of passenger bus service and short length haulage of goods on important highways of the State through the agency of Government, so as to remove uneconomic competition and promote adequate and efficient services consistent with fair wages, equitable working condition which should yield profit, that might be utilised for public benefit rather than for private gain.

The programme initiated in 1948, was subsequently included in the Five Year Plan and accordingly Government have nationalised bus services on 1137 miles of the important routes of the State including South Trunk Road from Goalpara to Saikhowaghat, North Trunk Road from Jogighopa to Dhubri, North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur, hill route from Pandu to Shillong, Shillong to Khliehriat, Shillong to Tamabil and Cachar zone from Silchar to Karimganj and Silchar to Hailakandi and goods service over Pandu-Gauhati route with a fleet of 560 vehicles upto end of the 3rd year of the Second Five Year Plan. In course of implementation of the scheme the State Government have acquired lands, constructed buildings, procured vehicles, plant, and machineries and other capital assets as considered essential from time to time and have incurred a capital expenditure of Rs.1,99,49,576 upto end of 1958-59 since inception of the scheme.

The Nationalised Road Transport Department is now handling on an average traffic of 25,000 passengers and 10 000 maunds of goods, parcels and luggages daily. A total revenue amounting to Rs.2,15,38,839 being the net profit derived by operation of state transport services has been brought to the State exchequer upto end of 1958-59 since the inception of the scheme.

Besides providing travelling facilities with comfort to the people of rural and town areas, Government have since provided station buildings with waiting rooms, refreshment rooms etc., at most of the important stations and sub-stations of the routes under operation.

The State Transport Department is also maintaining facilities for through booking of passengers and goods with Railways and goods only with River Steam Navigation Company upto Shillong over the Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Service, and North Trunk Road from Rangyia to North Lakhimpur, and from Rawtabaga to Mangaldai.

According to the original programme the State Government had to nationalise another 388 miles of important highways of the State during the period of Second Five Year Plan. But in view of financial stringency and non allocation of funds by the Planning Commission pending formation of a corporation with Railways, the State Government decided not to go in for nationalisation of 388 miles left out of the Second Five Year Plan.

It has been felt that the development of road transport in the hill districts, northern Assam and Cachar zone and in certain other routes is of utmost importance, particularly where there is no railway communication. It is, therefore, proposed that the road transport on the following important routes and highways of the State (including routes left out of Second Five Year Plan) should also be nationalised during the Third Five Year Plan period with the same aims and objects originally aimed at including provision for establishment of the Control and other workshops and construction of buildings for existing routes in the Third Plan period.

The essence of the scheme is to provide adequate transport facilities in the zones where no such facilities or proper facilities exist. The scheme, on completion, will increase the nationalised road mileage to 1663 miles and the strength of the fleet to 669 vehicles. This will raise the productivity of transport both as earning proposition and as one leading to industrial and general development of the State, in addition to its utility as a public service concern.

Schemes to be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan

The Plan consist of:

(1) Improvement—

	Rs.
(a) Provision of additional staff quarters, waiting sheds, office buildings, etc., at stations and sub-stations of the routes already nationalised upto end of Second Five Year Plan period.	51,00,000·00
(b) Establishment of some regional workshops at Nowgong, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Mangaldai, North Lakhimpur and Goalpara.	10,00,000·00

(c) Some Divisional workshops at Tezpur, Dhubri, Jorhat, Silchar and Shillong at 5,60,000 each.					Rs. 28,00,000·00
(d) Establishment of Central Workshop at Gauhati	...	...	...		15,60,000·00
			Total	...	<u>1,04,00,000·00</u>

(2) Nationalisation of new routes—

Taking over of 526 miles of important routes and highways of the State for nationalisation of road transport including provision of station buildings, workshops, etc. as found necessary in different regions shown below:—

(a) Hill routes and Cachar Zone—

(i) Bus Service from Khliehriat to Churaibari (Tripura Border) ...

(b) Northern Assam—

(i) North Lakhimpur-Subansiri-Sonarigaon ...

(ii) North Gauhati-Barpeta-Chapaguri-Bongaigaon ...

(iii) Dhubri-Sonkosh including Chapaguri-Cochugaon ...

93,00,000·00

(c) Southern Assam Zone—

(i) Makum-Digboi-Lekhapani ...

(ii) Nowgong-Marigaon via Raha ...

(iii) Nowgong-Hojai Route ...

(iv) Nowgong-Lonka Route ...

v) Golaghat-Dergaon ...

(iv) Mangaldai-Tangla-Paneri ...

Total ...

1,97,00,000·00

II. List of Scheme carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spillover 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	
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
ROAD TRANS- PORT.	PROVISION													
	(a) Establishment of some Divisional Work shops at Tezpur Dhubri, Jorhat, Silchar and Shillong.	45.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	..	..
	(b) Establishment of Central Workshop at Gauhati.													
	Total	45.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	..	..

III. List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
ROAD TRANS- PORT.	1. BUILDINGS--											
	(a) Provision of additional staff quarters, waiting sheds, office buildings, etc. at Stations and Sub-Stations of the routes already nationalised upto end of Second Five Year Plan period.	61.00	61.00	61.00	..	5.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	26.00	..	..
	(b) Establishment of some regional Work shops at Nowgong, Sibsagar Dibrugarh, Mangaldai North Lakhimpur and Goalpara.											
	2. NATIONALISATION OF NEW ROUTES--	93.00	93.00	93.00	40.00	21.00	16.70	23.00	23.40	8.90	..	..
	Total	154.00	154.00	154.00	40.00	26.00	21.70	33.00	38.40	34.90	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
ROAD TRANS- PORT.	STATE LEVEL SCHEME— 2. NATIONALISATION OF NEW ROUTES.																
	(a) Khliehriat-Churaibari Routes—																
	(i) Khliehriat-Badarpur Sil- char.	..	..	4.45	3.00	2.00	9.45	6.20	Vehicle	..	..	..	12	8	..	23
									Mileage	..	..	65	..	..	..	65
									Building	..	..	15	5	..	..	20
	(ii) K a rimgang-Patharkandi- Loharpur-Churaibari.	..	..	4.50	2.00	1.50	8.00	3.80	Vehicle	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
									Mileage	..	..	..	47	..	..	47
	(b) North Trunk Road—								Buildings	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
	(i) North Lakhimpur-Suban- siri-Scnarigaon.	..	..	..	4.70	1.00	5.70	2.30	Vehicle	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
									Mileage	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
									Buildings	..	..	..	..	12	12	24
	(ii) North-Gauhati-Barpeta via Barpeta Road.	11.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	17.00	7.60	Vehicle	..	..	20	..	..	..	20
									Mileage	..	..	101	..	..	..	101
									Buildings	..	..	10	10	13	..	33
	(iii) Barpeta Road Chapaguri- Bongaigaon.	..	..	3.70	1.00	..	4.00	2.30	Vehicle	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
									Mileage	..	..	..	30	..	..	30
									Buildings	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
	(iv) Dhubri-Sonosh including Chapaguri-Chachugaon.	..	..	..	3.70	1.00	4.70	2.30	Vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
									Mileage	..	..	..	..	65	..	65
									Buildings	..	..	..	..	3	10	13

Head of Dev.	Name of Scheme	Phasing of Outlay for Third Plan					Plan 1961-66	Foreign exchange 1961-76	Targets proposed for the Third Plan							Remarks	
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66			Item	Units 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1961-66		
(1)	(2) DISTRICT SCHEME— LEVEL	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
3. NATIONALISATION OF NEW ROUTES.																	
	(i) Makum-Digboi-Lakhapani	3.60	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	7.60	3.00	Vehicle	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
									Mileage	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	30
									Buildings	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	16
	(ii) Nowgong-Marigaon Via Roha.	..	3.90	2.00	1.00	1.40	8.30	3.00	Vehicle	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
									Mileage	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24
									Buildings	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5
	(iii) (a) Nowgong-Hojai Route	..	2.90	1.50	2.00	1.00	7.40	2.30	Vehicle	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
									Mileage	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	35
									Buildings	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5
	(b) Nowgong-Lanka Route	..	2.90	1.00	2.00	1.00	6.90	2.30	Vehicle	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
									Mileage	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	35
									Buildings	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5
	(iv) Golaghat-Dergaon	..	2.40	1.00	1.00	..	4.40	1.90	Vehicle	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
									Mileage	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
									Buildings	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
	(v) Mangaldoi-Tangla Panari	4.00	2.00	1.85	1.00	..	8.85	3.00	Vehicle	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
									Mileage	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	30
									Buildings	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	16
	Total	21.00	16.70	23.00	23.40	8.90	93.00	40.00	Vehicles	..	..	41	20	28	20	..	109
									Mileages	..	..	175	94	142	115	..	526
									Buildings	..	..	34	50	77	60	52	273

OTHER TRANSPORT

A—ROPE-WAYS

1. **Shella—Pandur Rope-way.**—The Southern slopes of the Khasi Hills which were directly connected with Pakistan for the daily trade and commerce, suddenly found themselves cut off from Pakistan after partition. Their produces consisting of fruits, betlenuts, tezpata, etc., have now to come across the heights of the Khasi Hills to the plains of Assam. In addition, huge quantities of coal found in the Khasi Hills on the northern slopes and also the fresh fruits have to find their way to the markets of the plains. At present a good road connects Cherra with Shillong but the other areas on the southern slopes are not well connected and the cost of transport from these growing areas to Cherra itself is about Rs.5 or more per maund. The total cost of transport of the produces of the region per maund by the time these reach the plains comes to nearly Rs.9. This huge transport cost shuts out the producers of Khasi Hills from their markets in the plains as their rates cannot compete with the produce coming from elsewhere. The only means of bringing down the prices of the various produces of the Khasi Hills appear to be a rope-way. The economics of the scheme as worked out by the various enterprisers like the Czech and British, show that the rope-way, if established from Shella to Pandu would reduce the cost of transport from Shella to Pandu to one rupee per maund which is however, less than the present cost of road transport between Shillong and Gauhati.

This scheme was included in the Second Plan but could not make much head way. It is proposed to establish this rope-way during the current Plan. The whole project is estimated to cost about Rs.320 lacs. The scheme may have to be taken up in two phases, the first one from Shella to Shillong and the second from Shillong to Pandu. So far, the work done in connection with the rope-way is as follows :—

The aerial survey of the entire alignment upto Pandu and the ground survey of the alignment from Shella to Shillong has been completed. Based on the result of this survey the ground engineering survey is being conducted by M/S East and West Enterprisers who will also prepare the project report for the scheme. When the project report is ready the stage will be set for the invitation of the tenders for the construction of the rope-way.

2. **Rope-way in the Garo Hills.**—The State Government have been requesting the railways from time to time to lay a railway line to the Garo Hills so that the vast coal bearing area can be connected with the plains. At present no coal is being mined as the region is deficient in communication. Similarly, the huge quantities of other minerals like, lime-stone, silimanite, etc. and forest produce like timber, bamboo, etc., are also lying unexploited in the area. The railways are now completing their surveys of the region and it is probable that in the Fourth Plan they may decide to construct a railway line connecting the Garo Hills with the plains. At any rate, in order to maintain the speedy industrialisation of Assam it is necessary at the earliest opportunity to harness these natural resources. In view of the huge commitments that the Government of India have had to shoulder on account of defence, it is necessary to construct a rope-way in this region to connect these areas where the raw-materials are available, with a place well served with communication somewhere in the plains. The length of the rope-way is about 40 to 50 miles and a preliminary estimate indicates that the cost of construction of the rope-way is likely to be about Rs.150 lacs.

B—INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Perhaps Assam is the only State in India which has all the facilities for the development of inland water transport but so far no concrete measures have been taken towards this development. Recently, the State Government has set up a Directorate of I.W.T., which is to examine the various phases where development is required and to execute the proposals. The schemes, proposed for the Third Plan under the State Sector, are as follows :—

(a) *Approach roads to ghats at Gauhati.*—In 1957 the Government of India set up a committee to examine the condition of I.W.T. in the country and to recommend measures for further development. The committee visited Assam and have recommended that Gauhati, the foreshore on the Brahmaputra, should be raised and pitched and a parking space for the lorries should be provided. The position at Gauhati, particularly during the winter is so bad that the distance from the vessels to the shore is nearly 200 yards. This distance is further increased, because there is nothing like a permanent approach road to the vessels that are berthed. Difficulties like this increase the labour cost, etc., and consequently reduce the number of vessels available for traffic as a good deal of time is consumed in releasing the flats. The Ministry of Transport and communications recommended a sum of Rs.10 lacs for approach roads to river ghats in Assam. Under the cut recently imposed, the provision was reduced to Rs.1.98 lacs. This amount would be just sufficient for the improvement of the foreshore at Gauhati only.

(b) *Ferries*.—At present adequate attention is not being paid to ferries. This has resulted in numerous accidents involving loss of life. The State Government in the P.W. Department lease out ferries to certain contractors and prescribe the safety regulations to be observed. As the contractors are only keen on making money, it is said that the safety regulations are not properly observed. One of the experts of the U. N., Mr. Surie, who visited India, also recommended that ferries should be nationalised. It has been proposed, as a first step in the Third Plan, to operate the ferry between Gauhati and North Gauhati as a nationalised ferry. It is estimated at present that a single vessels would cost about Rs.20 lacs.

(c) *Inland Water Transport Directorate*.—With a view to plan for and execute Inland Water Transport Schemes in the State a nucleus of a Directorate of Inland Water Transport has been set up. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for this scheme. In the next five years, the Directorate is proposed to be strengthened to be able to cope with the task efficiently.

C—TOURISM

Assam is historically a tourists' paradise. Her dense forests, hills and dales, rivers and tanks and scenic natural environments are not only very fascinating but attractive to people from far and near. The rich variety of tribal life with their varied and interesting social patterns lend added attraction.

During the Second Plan period a beginning was made in the matter of development of tourism, in the State. Considerable works, however, still remain to be done.

The process initiated during the Second Plan period is proposed to be intensified during the Third Plan period so that a sound foundation could be laid to make the places of tourists interest more fascinating and comfortable.

The Government of India have classified the tourist schemes in parts *e. g.*,

Part I.—Containing schemes relating to the promotion of foreign tourist traffic. These schemes are entirely being financed by the Government of India without any implication on the State plan. Accordingly Part I Schemes, which includes upper class rest house at Kaziranga (Rs. 1.50 lacs), development natural la-goons inside Kaziranga game sanctuary and its conversion to a swimming pool (Rs. 1.00 lac) and facilities for boating, Shikar (Rs. 0.30 lacs and one upper class rest house at Gauhati (Rs. 3.00 lacs) have not been included in the State Third plan.

Part II.—Containing schemes intended primarily for the benefit of home tourists at places which are important from the point of view of foreign tourists, as well. 50 per cent of the cost of Part II Schemes is being borne by the Government of India, leaving the remaining 50 per cent to be borne from the State's Plan funds. Accordingly, out of a total of Rs.0.50 lacs estimated for the construction of a rest house at Cherrapunji, Rs.0.25 lacs have been proposed under the State Third Plan.

Part III.—Containing Schemes intended for the benefit of home tourists at places of interest, the total cost on account of which is to be borne entirely from State Plan funds. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 6.07 lacs is proposed for these schemes.

Part IV.—Containing schemes for the establishment of a Directorate of Tourism and a Tourist Bureau, including tourist publicity work. In order that the schemes relating to encouragement of tourism are implemented and administered efficiently, a Directorate of Tourism has been set up. The Directorate is engaged in issuing tourist literature relating to Assam, dissemination of necessary information to tourists, arranging facilities for transport and accommodation, etc. It is proposed to expand the organisation to the extent necessary during the Third Plan period.

Besides, a Tourist Bureau at Gauhati has also been established. There is one Tourist Information Officer with a nucleus ministerial staff. The Government of India bear an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in any one year on account of this scheme.

An allocation of Rs. 3.70 lacs is proposed, made up of Rs. 2.70 lacs for the Directorate of Tourism and Tourist Bureau and Rs. 1 lac for tourist information and publicity work.

II. List of Schemes Carried over from the Second Plan

(Rupees in lakhs).

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spillover from Second plan	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan	
				Total	Capital	Foreign Ex- change	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)
OTHER TRANSPORT.— A. Ropeway.—													
	1. Shella-Pandu Ropeway	251.39	248.00	248.00	248.00	24.80	20.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	68.00	....	....
	Total	251.39	248.00	248.00	248.00	24.80	20.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	68.00	....	....

III.—List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
OTHER TRANSPORT	A. Ropeways—											
	1. Garo Hills Ropeway	154·00	154·00	154·00	15·00	5·00	5·00	56·00	56·00	32·00	..	..
	Total—A	154·00	154·00	154·00	15·00	5·00	5·00	56·00	56·00	32·00	..	..
	B. Inland Water Transport—											
	(a) Approach to ghats at Gauhati	1·98	1·98	1·98	..	1·98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Ferries	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	..	20·00	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Inland Water Transport Directorate	5·00	5·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..
	Total—B	26·98	26·98	21·98	20·00	2·98	21·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..
	C. Tourism—											
	(a) Part II											
	Construction of Rest House at Cherrapunji	0·25	0·25	0·25	..	..	0·25	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Part II	0·25	0·25	0·25	..	..	0·25	..	..	..	..	..

III.—List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head (1)	Scheme (2)	Total estimated cost (3)	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan	
			Total (4)	Capital (5)	Foreign exchange (6)	1961-62 (7)	1962-63 (8)	1963-64 (9)	1964-65 (10)	1965-66 (11)	Total (12)	Foreign exchange (13)
(b) Part III—												
	(i) Construction of L. I. G. Rest House at Sibsagar	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Construction of L. I. G. Rest House at Tezpur	0.75	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Improvement of Golf course at Shillong	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Development of Chandobi lake	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
	(v) Upper Class Rest house at Shillong	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Construction of Rest House at Jakrem hot spring and improvement of the spring by providing bathing facilities, etc.	0.62	0.62	0.62	..	..	..	..	0.62	..	..	..
	(vii) Tourist Rest House at Kachugaon	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..
	Total of Part—III	6.07	6.07	6.07	..	..	1.75	2.70	1.62	..	..	..
C₄ Part IV—												
	(i) Directorate of Tourism including Tourist Bureau	2.70	2.70	..	..	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	..	..
	(ii) Tourist Publicity Work	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	Total of Part IV	3.70	3.70	..	..	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	..	..
	Total—C	10.02	10.02	6.32	..	0.74	2.74	3.44	2.36	0.74	..	..
	Grand Total	191.00	191.00	182.30	35.00	8.72	28.74	60.44	59.36	31.74	..	..

STATEMENT—IV

Statement for principal projects proposed in draft State plan

(Costing Rs.1 crore or more)

1. Description..... Shella—Pandu Ropeway.
2. Whether new or carried over Carried over.
3. Location United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
4. Scope and main components/items. An 80 mile long ropeway connecting Shella with Pandu.
5. Progress upto the end of 2nd Plan The aerial survey, ground survey and the engineering ground survey expected to be completed and tenders expected to be called for.
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Final detailed project report being prepared by M/s East and West Enterprisers Ltd., Calcutta.
7. Economic implication and justification (for new schemes)
8. Cost estimates and expenditure (in Lakhs of rupees)

	Total	Foreign exchange	Phasing of expenditure				
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Total estimated cost	251.39	24.80	...	...	..	...	...
Expenditure upto 1960-61	3.39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure proposed 1961-66	248.00	24.80	20.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	68.00

9. Break up of expenditure— This will be done on report of project report.

10. Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	upto end of 2nd plan	Total for 3rd plan	Phasing of 3rd plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Shella—Pandu Ropeway	miles	...	80	5	12½	20	20	22½

STATEMENT IV

Statement for principal projects proposed in draft State Plan

(Consting Rs.1 crore or more.)

1. Description	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siju-Dudnai ropeway.
2. Whether new or carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New.
3. Location	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garro Hills.
4. Scope and main components/item	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A 50 mile long ropeway connecting Siju with Dudnai.
5. Progress up to the end of 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Particulars of investigations and prepatation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Economic implication and justification (for new Schemes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The present cost of transport of more than Rs.5 per maund from Siju and neighbouring areas to rail-head is expected to be reduced to Re.1 per maund. The glut in local produce is expected to be put an end to. Increase in agricultural and horticultural production and economic status of local people is expected. The project will also help exploiting vast natural resources.

(in lakhs in rupees).

8. Cost estimates and expenditure—

	Total Forest exchange		Phasing of expenditure				
	154.00	15.40	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1956-66
Total estimated cost...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure upto 1960-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure proposed for 1961-66	154.00	15.40	5.00	5.00	56.00	56.00	32.20

9. Break up of expenditure ... This will be furnished only after making the project report.

10. Programme of output benefits—

Item	Unit	Phasing for 3rd Plan						
		upto end of 2nd Plan	Total for 3rd Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Siju-Dudnai ropeway in Garo Hills	miles	...	50	Preliminary survey,	20	20	10	
				Project report, etc.				

EDUCATION

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

Elementary Education.—Keeping in view the objectives of free and compulsory education for all children of the age group 6-11, originally schemes were drawn up to bring to school 50 per cent (3,50,000) of the pupils of the said age group. At the end of the First Five Year Plan the number of elementary schools was around 13,000 with a total enrolment of about 7,62,000. In 1959, there were about 15,000 schools with about 10,00,000 pupils.

Since the basic system has been accepted as the national pattern of elementary education, the scheme for gradual conversion of the elementary schools into basic pattern was taken up during the Second Plan. Since the process is dependent upon the availability of trained teachers in the basic methods a training programme was taken up. As a result thereto there were about 8,600 trained teachers in 1959, as against 1,148 in 1956. The number of schools converted into basic pattern upto 1959 was approximately 2,200 against 612 at the end of First Five-Year Plan.

In order to step up the conversion programme, more training centres have been started and the annual out-turn is expected to be about 4,000. To bridge the gap between the system in the traditional elementary schools and basic pattern of schools, an orientation programme has also been taken up with proper syllabus and reading materials for a short course training to the untrained teachers. This programme will continue till all the schools are converted into basic pattern.

The economic condition of the teachers has also been improved by giving them higher scales of pay with due consideration to the rise in the cost of living in the State.

Under the scheme for expansion of girls education and training of women teachers, by the end of the Second Plan, 600 school mothers will be appointed on completion of training to look after the young children in the schools and about 250 residential quarters in the rural areas for school mothers will be constructed.

Educational tours have been arranged and more than a hundred teachers have been given the opportunity of widening their outlook through these tours.

Science is playing an increasingly important role in the national development, and arrangement has been made to train up teachers of elementary schools so as to improve the quality of science teaching at the elementary stage. About 100 schools will be benefited by the end of Second Five Year Plan.

Under the educated unemployment and expansion of primary education scheme, 1,620 matriculate teachers are expected to be appointed and 143 residential quarters for women teachers are expected to be constructed by the end of the Second Plan.

Secondary Education.—In the Second Plan improvement, rather than expansion, was the guiding factor in the matter of schemes for Secondary Education. The Plan provided for re-organising Secondary Education on the lines of recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. The most important of the schemes were—

- (i) Conversion of high schools into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools, as a measure for the diversification of the secondary curriculum and for making the high school education terminal.
- (ii) Expansion of Secondary Education, as a measure to meet the growing demand of teachers in Primary or Basic Schools, to be able to supply students to the universities and also to send out boys and girls to fill a variety of intermediate occupations in the society.
- (iii) Improvement of the economic condition of the teachers by way of giving improved pay scales to them.
- (iv) Expansion of training programmes of teachers to make the instruction effective.

With the available resources for educational development in the State only 30 schools in addition to 15 developed in the First Plan, could be converted into Higher Secondary pattern during the Second Plan, leaving the bulk of the High Schools (500 High Schools) to be developed in subsequent Plan periods. In this connection, however, improvement in school library service, improvement in teaching of science and introduction of crafts, have been effected in 53 more High Schools during the Plan period. The pay scales of the teachers of different categories have been raised with due consideration to the cost of living in the State.

Training facilities have been extended by establishing a Post-Graduate Training College, besides arranging further education of science teachers in the Cotton College. Required facilities have also been offered to the existing teachers for acquiring Post-Graduate degree by way of deputation and stipends for a condensed course leading to master's Degree.

It was envisaged in the Second Plan to expand the educational facilities for the age group 11-14 (Middle English and High Schools) by 30 per cent and for the age group 14-18 by 20 per cent. At the end of the First Five-Year Plan the total enrolment in Middle English and lower classes of High Schools of the age group 11-14 was about 1,45,000 and of the age group 14-18 was about 67,000. The enrolments in the above age groups in 1959-60 are about 2,00,000 and 98,000 respectively or an increase of 30 per cent and 14 per cent in these age groups.

Miscellaneous.—The Secondary Education Commission had suggested some re-organisation at the Secondary stage to make the High Schools education terminal. To realise the ultimate objective behind the suggestion it was necessary to draw up various supplementary schemes to offer facilities in various aspects of educational reconstruction. The schemes include such improvement of scouting and guiding, training in N. C. C. and A. C. C., improvement of sports and games, promotion of cultural activities, promotion of Hindi, etc. Accordingly these schemes were taken up and considerable progress had been achieved in these spheres. Schemes for education of handicapped, education of the neo-literates through audio visual programmes, community development through welfare programmes, improvement of public libraries were also taken up under the Second Plan.

UNIVERSITY

Building.—The construction of University Buildings as envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan was completed during the early part of the Second Plan period. One hospital, museum and engineering services have also been started during the Second Plan.

Academic.—As envisaged in the Second Plan, Post-Graduate teaching departments in some important subjects have started functioning and the existing departments have also been developed.

Collegiate Education.—The pay scales of the College teachers have been revised and grants are being sanctioned to the colleges in connection therewith. Some grants have also been given for improvement of College Libraries.

The process initiated during the Second Plan period is proposed to be intensified during the Third Plan period. In particular it is proposed to appoint additional teachers, extend facilities for training, strengthen the inspecting staff and the administrative set up, improve buildings and provide furniture and equipment, etc., under elementary education.

Under Secondary Education it is proposed to strengthen the existing multipurpose schools with adequate supply of teachers introduce craft teaching in 50 more schools and effect improvement in school library service and in teaching of science in 100 schools, provide more facilities for training of teachers of the post-graduate and under-graduate levels provide more facilities to the existing teachers for acquiring higher academic qualifications by deputation and stipends to the intending teachers, improve the economic condition of the teachers by further revision of the scales of pay of certain categories of teachers.

II.—Description of schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan

A.—SPILLOVER SCHEMES

1. Education of the Handicapped—

(a) *Deaf and Dumb School.*—It is proposed to take over by the Government the Deaf and Dumb School at Gauhati and to develop it outside the town. The amount provides for buildings for schools, hostels, staff quarters and pay of the staff and stipends for the scholars. A provision of Rs.8·00 lakhs is proposed.

(b) *Blind School.*—For completion of buildings, purchase of equipment and furniture, maintenance of staff and establishment, etc., a provision of Rs.7·00 lakhs is suggested for the scheme.

A.—NEW SCHEMES

A. Elementary Education—

1. **Training of teachers of Elementary Schools.** There will be about 25,000 teachers in Elementary Schools by the end of the Second Plan, 35 per cent of the total number of teachers would be trained.

Total number of elementary teachers by 1965-66 will be about 36,000. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the teachers would be trained and therefore, the plan provision to meet the expenditure on training of teachers has been made. Besides, 1,500 teachers will be given short term course of in-service training.

A provision of Rs. 70·00 lakhs has been made.

2. **Administration.**—The State Basic Education Board which is responsible for implementation of Basic Education schemes, has no buildings of its own. Besides, with the introduction of free and compulsory Education for the age group 6-11 years the State Basic Education Board will require additional staff to implement the scheme efficiently. The provision in the Third Plan for the scheme is to meet the expenditure on the building of the State Basic Education Board and additional staff.

A sum of Rs. 2·60 lakhs is proposed.

3. **Publication of literature for teachers.**—The scheme for preparation of literature for teachers of Basic and Elementary schools was initiated in the Second Plan. The scheme will have to be continued in the Third Plan for successful implementation of the scheme of providing free and compulsory Primary Education for the age-group 6-11 years. This included original preparation and translation of guide books, etc., for teachers of Basic Schools. At present there is one Research Officer for the purpose. But considering the huge expansion and responsibility to guide the teachers, it is proposed to appoint one additional Research Officer and one Assistant Research Officer.

A sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs is proposed.

4. **Scholarships for pupils.**—1500 Junior and 750 senior scholarships will be awarded during the Plan to the deserving meritorious pupils for higher studies at an estimated cost of Rs. 4·00 lakhs.

5. **Additional staff of the State and School Boards.**—5 School Board office buildings are proposed to be constructed. Some additional staff to School Board Offices are also proposed to be appointed.

A sum of Rs. 4·40 lakhs is proposed.

6. **Free and compulsory education for age-group 6-11 years.**—Under the scheme 11000 additional teachers are proposed to be appointed and 4,40,000 pupils are proposed to be brought under compulsion. 75 per cent of girls and 90 per cent boys or 82 per cent of the age-group 6-11 will be brought into schools.

A sum of Rs. 200·00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

7. **Inspection.**—Calculated on the basis of 50 schools for an inspecting officer—360 officers are required by the end of the Third Plan. The present number of inspecting officers is 210. 150 more officers are proposed to be appointed. 150 residential quarters in rural areas for 150 Sub-Inspector's of schools are also proposed to be constructed.

A sum of Rs. 34·50 lakhs is proposed.

8. **Furniture and equipment for Elementary Junior and Senior Basic Schools.**—It is necessary to equip the schools with essential furniture, teaching aids and Craft implements. Every school must also have a small library of its own. A provision of Rs. 73·00 lakhs is suggested for the purpose.

9. **Expansion of training facilities for Senior Basic Schools.**—Provision is suggested to establish training institution in all the districts of the State by the end of the Second Plan. The training Centre in Shillong needs to be shifted to suitable rural area with sufficient land for agricultural purpose. The training school also requires to be raised to a Senior Basic Training Centre so that it can serve the needs of the hill districts. In addition, 500 senior basic teachers are proposed to be trained during the third Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 17·00 lakhs is proposed.

10. *School contingencies for Elementary Schools.*—The existing rate of contingency of 50 nP., per teacher per month is considered inadequate ; it is, therefore, proposed to raise the amount to Re.1 per teacher per month.

A provision of Rs. 15·00 lakhs is proposed.

11. *Additional schooling facilities for Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Schools.*—With the introduction of universal Primary Education and the progress made during the Second Plan the Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Schools need improvement. It is proposed to give 2 teachers per school to 500 schools during the Third Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 65·00 lakhs.

12. *School buildings for Lower Primary, Middle Vernacular, Junior and Senior Basic Schools.*—Most of the Schools are poorly housed. It is, therefore, proposed to improve the buildings of 1498 Junior schools at Rs.2,000 per schools and 493 Senior Basic schools at Rs.4,000 per school by giving grants to the selected institutions.

A provision of Rs. 30·00 lakhs is proposed.

13. *Improvement of pay scales of teachers.*—The Matriculates and Normal passed teachers get less pay in Primary and Middle Schools than the pay received by similar categories of teachers in High Schools. It is, therefore, proposed to remove the disparity between the two categories of teachers. Provision of Rs.20·00 lakhs is made for the purpose.

14. *Pre-primary Education.*—Under the scheme it is proposed to start 550 pre-primary schools with one teacher and nominal equipment. These schools will be attached to selected good primary schools.

A provision of Rs.12·00 lakhs is made for the purpose.

15. *Orientation Scheme.*—11,500 Junior teachers are proposed to be given short term courses in 230 seminars to bridge the gap between the system in the traditional elementary school and the basic pattern of schools, in order that the non-basic schools could be converted to Basic Schools.

A sum of Rs.4·00 lakhs is provided.

16. *Agricultural bias to selected M. V. and Senior Basic Schools.*—It is proposed to offer facilities to the pupils of about 100 selected M. V. and senior basic schools for an agricultural bias during the Third Plan. A provision of Rs.5·00 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

17. *Facilities for teaching of Science in Elementary Schools.*—The progress of science and the part played by it in the national development necessitated the training up of teachers of elementary schools so that science teaching could be introduced in the elementary stage. It is proposed to introduce science teaching in 500 senior Basic and M. V. Schools at an estimated expenditure of Rs.5·00 lakhs.

18. *Miscellaneous—Teachers' tour, exhibition, etc.*—For widening the outlook of teachers by educational tours, exhibitions, teachers' gatherings, a provision of Rs.4·50 lakhs is proposed.

19. *Sports and games in Elementary schools.*—Sports and games play an important part in the education of young children. It not only helps in the improvement of health but it also makes the children disciplined and community minded. A provision of Rs.7·00 lakhs is proposed for encouragement of games in the schools during the Third Plan period.

20. *Expansion—Age group 11-14 years for 50,000 pupils in M. E. and Lower classes of High Schools.*—For effecting successful implementation of the expansion programme under elementary education it is necessary to bring additional pupils of the age group 11-14 years into schools. During the Second Plan 55,000 additional pupils in the age group were brought to schools raising the percentage to 30 per cent. Provision has been suggested to bring 50,000 additional pupils which will cover 40 per cent of the age groups. A provision of Rs.35·00 lakhs is proposed.

B.—SECONDARY AND MISCELLANEOUS

21. *Expansion of Secondary Education—Age group 14-18 years.*—For effecting successful implementation of the expansion programme under Elementary Education and the development programme of the University, the expansion in the field of Secondary Education

is imperative. During the Second Plan about 30,000 additional pupils in the age group 14-18 were brought to school raising the percentage to 12 per cent. Provision has, therefore, been suggested to bring 25,000 pupils of the age group 14-18 to schools to cover about 15 per cent of the age groups. A provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed.

22. *Improvement of High Schools.*—Since a large number of High Schools will still remain to be converted into High Secondary pattern by the end of the Third Plan, it is proposed to provide facilities for their improvement as High Schools. 100 High Schools are proposed to be provided with better teaching aids, book grants for libraries, for teaching of subjects like general science and geography, etc., 50 more schools are proposed to be provided with facilities for starting crafts, agricultural gardening in particular, with a view to introduce an agricultural bias in the schools. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed. The provision includes improvement of pay scales of some category of teachers.

23. *Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools.*—Upto the end of the Second Plan, only 45 schools could be converted into Higher Secondary pattern leaving about 500 schools to be converted in the subsequent Plans. 120 High Schools, with provision for instruction both in humanities and higher science, are proposed to be converted during the Third Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.160.00 lakhs.

24. *Teachers' Training.*—The number of trained teachers in the State is yet very small. All possible efforts have been made in the Second Plan to increase the number of trained teachers. But still there is a big gap to be made up. So intakes in the existing training institutions are proposed to be increased and a new institution is also proposed to be started to speed up the training programme. Provision has, therefore, been suggested as below—

(i) Normal Training—for improvement and expansion of buildings and addition of staff to the existing institutions	... ..	Rs.5 lakhs.
(ii) Post-graduate training college—strengthening the staff, extension of buildings of the existing training College, starting a second college, building and staff, deputation of teachers' holding seminars, etc.	... ..	Rs.30.00 lakhs.
(iii) Special training of teachers of—Higher Secondary Schools	... ..	Rs.15.00 lakhs.
		<hr/> Rs.50.00 lakhs.

25. *Promotion of Hindi.*—An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of a Hindi training College, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and furniture, entertainment of staff, stipends for their training outside the State in a Hindi speaking area and appointment of Hindi teachers.

26. *Establishment of a Secondary Education Board.*—A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is suggested for establishment of a Secondary Education Board in the State.

27. *Preparation and publication of text books.*—A provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for preparation and publication of text books for Higher Secondary Schools. Departmental publications have become necessary as in certain subjects text books are not available due to limited circulation to attract other publishers.

28. *Administration.*—A provision of Rs.5.50 lakhs is suggested for expansion of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance to run the career master's course, e.g., appointment of statistical assistants and two special subject inspectors.

29. *Fundamental Research.*—The need for an institution of this kind has been keenly felt by the young scholars who have returned from higher studies abroad and others who have done some research within the country. Facilities offered by the Gauhati University are limited and these cannot be availed by the scholars who are not members of the University. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made for setting up a research unit in the State under departmental control.

30. *State Archives.*—There is a Secretariat Record office in the State but there is no Central Record Office or regular archives where District and Heads of Departments' records could be better maintained. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the establishment of a regular archive. The scheme is proposed to be executed on the same line as has been suggested by the Ministry of Education.

31. *Development of State Museum and Children Museum.*—A provision of Rs.9·00 lakhs is suggested for extension of buildings, collection of exhibits, appointment and maintenance of the required staff. It is also proposed to start a science museum for children under the scheme.

32. *Revision of District Gazetteer.*—This scheme was taken up as a Centrally Sponsored scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 2·80 lakhs is proposed for pay of additional staff and purchase of necessary literature, etc.

33. *Physical Education.*—A provision of Rs. 8·00 lakhs is suggested for sanctioning grants for gymnasiums, increasing the number of instructors of physical education, training of teachers and supervisors.

34. *N. C. C. Scheme.*—A provision of Rs.20·00 lakhs is suggested for raising fresh units for N. C. C. and A. C. C. both for senior and junior Divisions in the Army, Naval, and Air Wings and construction of N. C. C. buildings.

35. *Promotion of cultural activities.*—A provision of Rs.5·00 lakhs is suggested for sanctioning grants to music colleges and schools, the Sangit Natak Academy and Lalit Kala Academy and for the establishment of an Art School in the State.

36. *Social Education.*—An outlay of Rs.8·00 lakhs is proposed for improvement, development and expansion of rural libraries, organising literacy centres and community centres on a large scale, preparation and publication of literature for neo-literates and for audio visual education and exhibition, etc.

37. *Promotion of Scouting and guiding.*—The State Council of Bharat Scouts and Guides has been encouraging scouting and guiding among the students. There has been progressive increase in the number of scouts and guides in the last five years. There is, however, more scope for further expansion of this very popular and educative programme. A provision of Rs.3·00 lakhs is made for giving grants-in-aid to the State Council.

38. *Development of Regional languages.*—Although the Assam Publication Board has been in existence for two years now, even during this period the Board has been able to earn appreciation of the people at large for its work for the development of the language and literature in the State. The Board has undertaken a fairly comprehensive programme of publication and financial assistance to authors and publishers in various ways. A provision of Rs.10·00 lakhs is suggested for grants-in-aid to the State Board for this purpose.

39. *Improvement of Library Service.*—So far one State Library and seven District Libraries have been established. It is necessary to have a District Library in all the district headquarters. A provision of Rs.24·50 lakhs is suggested for construction of three library buildings and purchase of books, etc.

40. *Audio Visual Aids to Schools.*—A provision of Rs.3·00 lakhs is proposed for supplying radio sets and film projectors, etc., to schools, taking two or more as a unit, so that more pupils can be benefited.

41. *Grants to the Sports Council.*—The State Sports Council has undertaken a comprehensive scheme for construction of Stadia, offering facilities for coaching and other allied measures to develop competitive excellence among the people. An amount of Rs.10·00 lakhs is provided for grants-in-aid to the State Council.

42. *Improvement of play grounds in schools.*—A provision of Rs.3·00 lakhs is made for helping the schools to be able to acquire or develop play grounds on self-help basis.

43. *Development of classical education.*—There is a fairly large number of institutions engaged in imparting classical education in Sanskrit and Arabic. These institutions are organised in traditional lines and are not properly staffed and equipped. The State Government have a proposal to reorganise the institutions in a manner suited to meet the present day needs and to preserve the traditional method. A provision of Rs.8·00 lakhs is made for the purpose of developing certain selected institutions at different levels.

44. *Youth Welfare.*—To build a few youth hostels and to render financial assistance to youth organisations and institutions engaged in physical and recreational activities and social works, a provision of Rs.1·50 lakhs is made for the Third Plan period.

45. *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.*—Some voluntary institutions in the State are doing useful work in the field of Primary, Secondary or Social Education. These institutions require financial aid. A provision of Rs.1·00 lakhs is, therefore, suggested for grants-in-aid to such voluntary organisations.

46. *Scholarships in Secondary Schools and in Colleges.*—Provision was made for awarding scholarships to pupils purely on the merit, under the Second Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to award, during the Third Plan period, more scholarships to deserving and needy pupils studying in Secondary Schools and Colleges. An amount of Rs.5·20 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

C.—UNIVERSITY

47. *Extension of Academic Department.*—Provision has been made for increased intake of students in the existing Science Departments and creation of some new Science Departments like Applied Geology, Geophysics, Zoology and Home Science. Some very important Post-Graduate Departments like the Department of Sociology and Labour organisation are also proposed to be established, keeping in view the need for such personnel. Besides, it is proposed to establish a Teachers' Training College for training of teachers for the Higher Secondary Schools and establishment of a Research Council for science and another for promotion of research in different subjects.

Total provision proposed for the purpose is Rs.57·00 lakhs.

48. *Students Welfare Projects, Hostel Buildings, Auditorium, Stadium, etc.*—It is proposed to construct some essential buildings like Students Halls, Stadium, a Senate House, Examination Hall and expansion of the Administrative buildings of the University.

A provision of Rs.24·00 lakhs has been made.

49. *University Town Development.*—To meet the immediate needs of the University a school building and a market will be constructed and a moderate development of the University campus will be made.

A provision of Rs.13·00 lakhs has been made.

50. *University Press Building.*—The University is at present running with much difficulty for want of a press building of their own. It is proposed to construct a Press building for the University.

A provision of Rs.1·00 lakh has been made.

51. *Residential Quarters.*—It is proposed to construct a set of residential quarters for the Vice-Chancellor, officers, teachers and other employees of the University.

A provision of Rs.5·00 lakhs has been made.

52. *Improvement of Collegiate Education.*—In connection with the introduction of three-year Degree Course, additional buildings and equipment are necessary for the colleges. Laboratory facilities (additional) are necessary for the Pre-University classes and also for the general classes.

A provision of Rs.80·00 lakhs has been made.

II.—List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill over from second plan	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd 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)
EDUCATION—													
B. Secondary and Miscellaneous													
1. Education of the Handi-capped													
		7.00	5.00	15.00	11.00	..	3.20	6.70	3.70	0.70	0.70	..	..
	Total	..	7.00	5.00	15.00	11.00	..	3.20	6.70	3.70	0.70	0.70	..

III.—List of New Scheme proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	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)
EDUCATION												
A—ELEMENTARY												
1.	Training of Teachers of Elementary Schools.. ..	70·00	70·00	..	..	13·84	14·04	14·04	14·04	14·04	..	..
2.	Administration	2·60	2·60	..	..	0·95	0·96	0·22	0·23	0·24	..	..
3.	Publication of literature for teachers	3·00	3·00	..	..	0·60	0·60	0·60	0·60	0·60	..	..
4.	Scholarships for pupils	4·00	4·00	..	..	0·32	0·64	0·92	1·06	1·06	..	..
5.	Additional staff of the State and School Boards	4·40	4·40	..	..	0·86	0·87	0·88	0·89	0·90	..	..
6.	Free and compulsory Education for age group 6-11 years ..	200·00	200·00	..	..	13·20	26·60	40·00	53·20	67·00	..	..
7.	Inspection	34·50	34·50	..	..	4·50	5·70	6·90	8·10	9·30	..	..
8.	Furniture and equipment for Elementary, Junior and Senior Basic Schools.	73·00	73·00	..	..	17·00	14·00	14·00	14·00	14·00	..	..
9.	Expansion of training facilities for Senior Basic Schools ..	17·00	17·00	..	..	2·00	6·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	..	..
10.	School Contingencies for Elementary Schools	15·00	15·00	..	..	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	..	..
11.	Additional Schooling facilities for M. V. and Senior Basic Schools.	65·00	65·00	..	..	13·00	13·00	13·00	13·00	13·00	..	..
12.	School buildings for L. P., M. V., Junior and Senior Basic Schools	30·00	30·00	..	..	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	..	..
13.	Improvement of Pay Scales of teachers	20·00	20·00	..	..	4·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	..	..
14.	Preprimary Education	12·00	12·00	..	..	0·80	1·60	2·40	3·20	4·00	..	..
15.	Orientation Scheme	4·00	4·00	..	..	2·56	1·44	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Agricultural bias to selected M. V. and Senior Basic Schools ..	5·00	5·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..

17. Facilities for teaching of Science in Elementary Schools ..	5·00	5·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..
18. Miscellaneous Teachers' tour Exhibition, etc.	4·50	4·50	..	..	0·90	0·90	0·90	0·90	0·90	0·90	..	..
19. Sports and games in Elementary Schools	7·00	7·00	..	..	1·00	1·20	1·40	1·60	1·80	1·80	..	..
20. Expansion—Age group 11-14 years for 50,000 pupils in M. E. and Lower classes of High Schools.	35·00	35·00	..	..	3·00	4·00	6·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	..	..
Total—A	611·00	611·00	..	..	89·53	106·55	119·26	138·82	156·84	156·84	..	..

B—SECONDARY AND MISCELLANEOUS—

21. Expansion of Secondary Education Age group 14--18 years for about 25,000 additional pupils.	30·00	30·00	..	..	2·00	4·00	6·00	8·00	10·00	10·00	..	..
22. Improvement of High Schools	50·00	50·00	..	..	9·84	9·92	10·00	10·08	10·16	10·16	..	..
23. Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools.	160·00	160·00	..	..	9·00	16·50	30·50	47·50	56·50	56·50	..	..
24. Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools	50·00	50·00	..	..	8·65	11·40	11·55	8·85	9·55	9·55	..	..
25. Promotion of Hindi	10·00	10·00	..	..	0·64	1·89	3·35	2·02	2·10	2·10	..	..
26. Establishment of a Secondary Education Board	2·00	2·00	..	..	0·30	0·35	0·40	0·45	0·50	0·50	..	..
27. Preparation and Publication of Text Books	2·50	2·50	..	..	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	..	..
28. Administration, Inspection and Vocational Guidance Bureau..	5·50	5·50	..	..	0·26	1·74	2·62	0·43	0·45	0·45	..	..
29. Fundamental Research	10·00	10·00	..	..	0·50	2·00	3·50	2·00	2·00	2·00	..	..
30. State Archives	3·00	3·00	..	..	0·46	1·58	0·30	0·32	0·34	0·34	..	..
31. Development of State Museum and Children Museum ..	8·00	8·00	4·00	..	1·56	2·78	1·90	0·92	0·84	0·84	..	..
32. Revision of District Gazetteers	2·80	2·80	..	..	0·45	0·50	0·75	0·55	0·55	0·55	..	..
33. Physical Education	8·00	8·00	..	..	1·00	1·50	1·50	2·00	2·00	2·00	..	..
34. N. C. C. Schemes	20·00	20·00	8·00	..	2·80	3·10	4·30	4·70	5·10	5·10	..	..
35. Promotion of Cultural activities	5·00	5·00	..	..	1·17	1·27	0·87	0·88	0·81	0·81	..	..
36. Social Education	8·00	8·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	..	..

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Passing 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)
37.	Promotion of Scouting and guiding	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
38.	Development of Regional language	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
39.	Improvement of Library service	24.50	24.50	18.00	..	2.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	1.50	..	..
40.	Audio Visual aids to Schools	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
41.	Grants to Sports Council	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
42.	Improvement of play grounds in schools	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
43.	Development of Classical Education	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
44.	Youth Welfare	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
45.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
46.	Scholarships in Secondary Schools and in Colleges	5.20	5.20	..	..	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	..	..
	Total—B	444.00	444.00	30.00	..	50.43	76.38	95.89	107.05	114.25	..	..
	C.—UNIVERSITY											
47.	Extension of Academic Department	57.00	57.00	12.00	11.00	8.00	12.00	12.60	14.70	9.70	..	..
48.	Students Welfare projects, Hostel buildings, auditorium, Stadium, etc.	24.00	24.00	8.00	..	3.50	6.00	8.50	3.00	3.00	..	..
49.	University town development	13.00	13.00	..	..	1.90	3.50	3.20	2.20	2.20	..	..
50.	University Press building	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
51.	Residential quarters	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	..	..	..
52.	Improvement of Collegiate Education	80.00	80.00	10.00	..	18.00	19.00	22.00	12.00	9.00	..	..
	Total—G	180.00	180.00	30.00	11.00	32.40	42.50	48.30	32.90	23.90	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	1235.00	1235.00	60.00	11.00	172.36	225.43	263.45	278.77	294.99	..	..

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

I. LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AT THE END OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN AND VISUALISED UNDER THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

In Assam, development of technical education began practically from a scratch, while its position was somewhat better in many other States. Even after the first and second plans, the standard of development has not reached the average level as obtainable in the neighbouring States. On the other hand, the State is required to meet the needs of the technical personnel for development of its adjoining areas like Tripura, Manipur, N.E.F.A., N.H.T.A., etc. Further the industrial development of the State, that has taken a promising start, has again high-lighted the importance of technical education schemes.

Present position.—The level of development on this score will be seen from the table below:—

Schemes.	Intake capacity			Total per year	Expected turn-out	
	Civil	Electrical	Mechanical		Third plan	Fourth plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Degree—						
1. Assam Engineering College, Gauhati	60	30	30	120	432	480
2. Engineering College, Jorhat ...	60	30	30	120	192	480
Total ..	120	60	60	240	624	960
Diploma—						
1. Assam Engineering Institute, Gauhati ...	120	30	30	180	540	540
2. H. R. H. The P. O. W. Institute, Jorhat	120	30	30	180	540	540
3. Silchar Polytechnic	60	30	30	120	252	360
4. Nowgong Polytechnic	120	30	30	180	324	540
Total ...	420	120	120	660	1616	1980

Certificate (Craftsmen)

Scheme	No. of trades	Total seats per session	Expected turn-out during		
			Third Plan	Fourth Plan	
1	2	3	4	2	
1. Industrial Training Institute, Jorhat	16	416	1331	1400
2. Industrial Training Institute, Srikona	8	224	717	750
3. Industrial Training Institute, Tezpur	8	232	742	800
4. Industrial Training Institute, Nowgong	8	232	742	800
5. Industrial Training Institute, Gauhati	9	216	691	750
6. Industrial Training Institute, Bongaigaon	8	140	448	500
Total	1460	4671	5000

The turn-out will, however, increase to some extent due to training facilities being availed outside the State and due to addition of passes out of the wastages/repeaters etc. The figures may therefore, be rounded as follows:—

Level	1	2	Total expected out-turn during	
			Third Plan	Fourth Plan
Degree	240	800	1100
Diploma	660	1700	2025
Certificate (Craftsmen)	1460	5000	5500

II.—DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

A.—SPILL-OVER SCHEMES

1. (a) *Development of Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.*—First batch of students was admitted to the College in 1956. The College is now functioning in full swing with an annual intake capacity of 120 students—60 in Civil, 30 in Electrical and 30 in Mechanical Engineering. For completing full establishment of the College, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided in the Third Plan.

(b) *Expansion of Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.*—For further development of the College it is proposed to expand the existing facilities by providing additional 90 seats—30 in Civil; 30 in Electrical and 30 in Mechanical Engineering. This is considered to be necessary to meet the increasing demand of Engineering Graduates in the State. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(c) *Town Planning Course.*—At present there is no Post-graduate course nor any Research Department in the field of Technical Education in Assam. It is proposed that such a course may be introduced in the above College with an intake capacity of 20 Civil Engineers per year. In view of greater demand for urban facilities such a course is preferable in Town Planning. The duration of the course will be two years, as conducted at present in Bengal Engineering College, Shibpore. An amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

(d) *Chemical Engineering Course.*—Up till now technical education in the State is confined to Civil, Electrical and Mechanical course only. The demand for Chemical Engineers more especially for industrial projects will have to be met in the near future. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the above course with an annual intake of 30 I.Sc. passed students. It will be a degree course of four years' duration as conducted at present in Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri. A sum of Rs.26.00 lakhs is proposed.

(e) *Architecture Course.*—In view of greater stress in the urban development, the constructional work in the State is expected to expand considerably. With the progressive stages of industrialisation of the State, potentialities on this score are expected to increase considerably. To meet such a situation, a good number of architects will be required in the State. Moreover in the Eastern Region, the degree course of architecture does not exist anywhere except in West Bengal. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the degree course in Architecture in the College at Gauhati with an annual intake of 20 students. Passing I.Sc. or equivalent examination will be the minimum admission qualification. A sum of Rs.11.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. (a) *Development of Engineering College, Jorhat.*—First batch of students is expected to be admitted to the College in 1960, while the remaining work for full establishment of the College will be completed in 1961. For full implementation of the Scheme for establishment of the College, the work will continue during Third Plan period also. For this purpose a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed.

(b) *Expansion of Engineering College, Jorhat.*—In view of the persisting demands for engineers in the State it has become necessary to expand the existing facilities in the Engineering College, Jorhat. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the College with a view to provide 90 more seats per year 30 each for Civil, Electrical and Mechanical courses. The total intake capacity in the College will thus be increased to Civil—90, Electrical—60 and Mechanical—60. A sum of Rs.25·00 lakhs is proposed for the expansion.

3. (a) *Development of Silchar Polytechnic.*—Establishment of the polytechnic has been sanctioned recently, providing an intake capacity of Civil—60, Electrical—30 and Mechanical—30. The institute will be housed in the existing buildings of the Technical School, Silchar, while additional constructions have already been undertaken. Admission is expected to take place in 1960. A sum of Rs.7·00 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of the Second Plan period. For completion of full implementation of the scheme a sum of Rs.15·00 lakhs is proposed.

(b) *Expansion of Silchar Polytechnic.*—In order to bring the institute to the standard pattern of the other polytechnics in the region, it is proposed to create additional seats in Civil Engineering so that ultimately the polytechnic may have a total capacity of 120 Civil, 30 Electrical and 30 Mechanical. This has already been agreed to, in principle, by the A.I.C.T.E. Thus, for increasing 60 seats in Civil Engineering a sum of Rs.8·70 lakhs is proposed.

4. *Development of Nowgong Polytechnic.*—The work for establishing the institute has yet to make a good deal of progress. The polytechnic has an intake capacity of 120 Civil, 30 Electrical and 30 Mechanical. A sum of Rs.20·00 lakhs will be required for completing the work during the Third Plan period.

5. *Development of H.R.H. The P.O.W. Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat and Assam Engineering Institute, Gauhati.*—The development of the institute was undertaken in the Second Plan with a view to provide 180 seats. Admission has accordingly been made from 1957. At present the seats provided are 120 Civil, 30 Electrical and 30 Mechanical. The major portion of the work has already been completed while a sum of Rs.13·00 lakhs will be required for completing the remaining work.

6. *Development of Craftsmen Training facilities.*—At present there are six institutions in the State offering about 1,500 seats. Major portions of the work relating to these institutions are already completed, while some work remains to be completed, for reaching the prescribed standards. For this purpose a sum of Rs.8·30 lakhs is proposed.

B.—NEW SCHEMES

1. *Establishment of 4 Diploma Institutes (Polytechnic).*—In view of the rising trend of demand for overseers, etc., it is proposed to establish 4 polytechnics of A.I.C.T.E.'s pattern. Each polytechnic will have the annual intake capacity of 120 Civil, 30 Electrical and 30 Mechanical as per usual standard prevailing in the region. The course will be of 3 years, duration, admission qualification being matriculate. A sum of Rs.212·00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. Establishment of those polytechnics are absolutely necessary in view of the proposed increase in the degree seats.

2. *Establishment of 7 Industrial Training Institutes.*—During the coming years the State will see a rising tempo of industrial activities. Requirement of skilled and semi-skilled workers is felt widely. The State is already experiencing shortage of such trained hands. It is, therefore, proposed that 7 Industrial Training Institutes of D. G. R. and E., pattern should be established in the important and industrial towns. Each of such institutes will provide about 8 trade courses with a total of 250 seats per session of 18 months. A sum of Rs.150·00 lakhs is proposed.

3. *Establishment of one Commerce Institution.*—With the increasing tempo of development activities in all directions, the need for person trained in Type-writing, Stenography, Accountancy Correspondence, Book-binding and such other commerce course

has been keenly felt. The demand on this score is already on the high side. It is proposed to establish one commerce institution in the State with the above courses for training of about 160 students per year, the duration of course, however, varying according to subjects. It is also proposed that such institutions after functioning for one year may be further developed by opening the 2nd shift in the evening. A sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs is proposed.

4. **Establishment of five Junior Technical Schools.**—In the field of Technical education the place of junior technical schools are lower than diploma institutes but higher than Industrial Training Institutes. The course prescribed by A. I. C. T. E., for these schools envisages imparting of technical education to the age group of 14 plus. In Assam, at present, there is no system of training of such boys in technical lines. It is therefore proposed to establish one full-fledged junior technical school in some of the hill districts; four such schools are proposed to be attached to the four polytechnics at Gauhati, Jorhat, Silchar and Nowgong. Each junior technical school will have an intake capacity of 60 students per year, duration of course being 3 years. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

5. **Science training for five years integrated degree course.**—Due to impending change in the pattern of general education, 5 years' integrated degree course has to be introduced. This means the first year will be devoted to science education while the remaining four years will be utilised for technical education, as hitherto. Therefore, in the Engineering Colleges at Gauhati and Jorhat additional facilities for training of a total of 240 degree students as per existing seats and 180 as per additional seats are proposed to be provided under the Third Plan. A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. **Scholarships for Higher Training Abroad.**—The programme of development envisages intensification as well as diversification of Technical Education in the State. Qualitative improvement is, therefore, an unavoidable necessity. Meritorious students are required to be attracted to the teaching profession; research activities also should be developed simultaneously. It is, therefore, proposed to offer about 30 scholarships at an average rate of 6 per year, for higher studies abroad mainly in U. K. and Germany. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed.

7. **Evening Classes and National Apprenticeship Schemes.**—The scheme envisages training of about 100 workers in the same industrial establishment where they are employed, Although such schemes are comparatively more economical success can be achieved only through active co-operation of the industrialists. With the expansion of industries, facilities of training of this pattern as prescribed by D. G. R. and E., may be increased further. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

8. **Head quarters staff for Third Plan.**—In view of growing importance of Technical Education a separate Directorate has already been created. There being over-all increase of work in all directions, the necessity of adding more staff has already been felt. Considering the nature and volume of work involved, it is proposed to create two wings under the Directorate of Technical Education, *e. g.*.

(i) Technical Education, and

(ii) Craftsmen's Training.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. **Grants for Private Institutions.**—Now that a full-fledged Directorate for Technical Education has been established in the State, re-organisation of the existing institutions suiting to the recognised patterns has to be carried out. In doing so, it may be necessary to develop some of the institutions so as to reach prevailing standards. For this purpose, the institutions are required to be assisted with necessary grants-in-aid so that the turn-outs of the institutions, so developed, may have adequate training for qualifying in the competition for employment. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

10. **Stipends for Factory Training.**—After completion of the prescribed period of institutional training at Degree, Diploma and Certificate levels, the passed out students are expected to undergo practical training in the factories for a specified period ranging from 6 months to 2 years. During this period, students are expected to work while learning. It is felt that some incentive in the form of monthly stipendiary allowances may be paid, at least to those students whose placements in the factories for practical training are sponsored by the State Government. Experience reveals that after studying for several years unless the students are paid with some allowances, they may not take interest in the work as a result practical training may suffer. Therefore, for qualitative improvement of the training this scheme is important. A sum of Rs.5'00 lakhs is proposed.

11. **Part-time Degree Courses.**—The present system of training does not provide for facilities of further training for promotion from a lower level to a higher one. As a result, the passed out students after working for a few years do not find any greater opening of career due to lack of facilities for securing higher qualifications. The problem can be solved by arranging part-time degree classes in collaboration with industrialists. At present, there is great demand for such facilities all over the country. The demand is expected to be felt more keenly in the coming years when industries will progress further in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to explore the possibility for introducing such a course preferably in Gauhati in collaboration with the Oil Refineries and such other industrial establishments there. A sum of Rs. 8'00 lakhs is proposed.

II.—List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill-over from 2nd 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)
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	1. (a) Development of Assam Engineering College, Gauhati	125.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	0.30	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	...	20.00	0.25
	(b) Expansion of Assam Engineering College, Gauhati ...	25.00	..	25.00	15.00	0.50	7.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..
	(c) Introduction of post graduate course in Town Planning in Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.	9.00	..	9.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.80	1.00	1.00	..	..
	(d) Introduction of Chemical Engineering Course in Engineering College, Gauhati.	26.00	..	26.00	16.00	0.40	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(e) Introduction of Arch. Course in Engineering College, Gauhati.	11.00	..	11.00	6.00	0.25	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
	2. (a) Development of Engineering College, Jorhat	.. 125.00	90.00	30.00	30.00	1.50	10.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	60.00	3.00
	(b) Expansion of Engineering College, Jorhat.	.. 25.00	..	25.00	15.00	0.50	7.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..
	3. (a) Development of Silchar Polytechnic ...	.. 40.00	34.00	15.00	15.00	0.75	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	19.00	0.70
	(b) Expansion of Silchar Polytechnic	.. 8.70	..	8.70	6.05	0.25	2.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	..	..
	4. Development of Nowgong Polytechnic.	.. 55.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	15.00	2.00
5. Development of Prince of Wales Institute, Jorhat and Assam Engineering Institute, Gauhati.	60.00	25.00	13.00	13.00	0.70	3.00	5.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	12.00	0.15	
6. Development of Craftsmen Training facilities ...	.. 62.00	17.00	8.30	8.80	0.25	3.00	3.00	2.30	..	..	8.70	0.25	
Total		571.70	231.00	201.00	159.35	7.40	58.00	61.00	40.30	29.00	17.70	134.70	6.35

III.—List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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
TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	1. Establishment of four Diploma Institutes ..	212.00	212.00	135.00	3.70	35.00	55.00	60.00	42.00	20.00	..	..
	2. Establishment of seven Industrial Training Institutes.	150.00	150.00	102.00	4.30	25.00	37.00	48.00	25.00	15.00	..	..
	3. Establishment of one Commerce Institute ...	9.50	9.50	4.60	0.05	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	..	..
	4. Establishment of five Junior Technical Schools ..	50.00	50.00	33.00	1.80	8.00	15.00	18.00	5.00	4.00	..	..
	5. Science Training for 5 years Integrated Degree Course.	21.00	21.00	9.00	..	6.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
	6. Scholarship for Higher Training Abroad ..	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
	7. Evening Classes and National Apprenticeship Schemes.	5.00	5.00	3.75	..	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..
	8. Headquarters Staff for Third Plan	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.50	..	..
	9. Grant for Private Institutions	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	10. Stipend for Factory Training	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	11. Part-time Course	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..	..	5.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
Total	478.00	478.00	296.35	9.85	79.00	122.30	142.00	82.20	47.50	..	..

VI. Statement for principal projects proposed in draft State Plan

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 1. Description | ... .. | Establishment of Assam Engineering College, Gauhati and its further development. |
| 2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. | ... | The scheme was sanctioned under First Plan. Major work was completed and College started during the Second Plan with 120 intake. The scheme is carried over to the Third Plan for completion of the remaining work. It is also proposed that the intake capacity be increased by 90 more in existing courses. It is also envisaged to introduce the following new courses during the Third Plan period:— |
| | | (1) Post-Graduate Courses in Town Planning. 20 intake annually. |
| | | (2) Chemical Engineering degree course 30 ,, ,, |
| | | (3) Architecture degree course ... 30 ,, ,, |
| 3. Location | ... .. | Jhalukbari, Gauhati, Assam. |
| 4. Scope and main components/item | ... .. | Expansion of Technical Education in engineering subjects like,— Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Architecture and Town Planning. |
| 5. Progress upto the end of the Second Plan. | ... | It is expected that the total expenditure for the College with 120 intakes will be about Rs.95.00 lakhs by the end of the Second Plan. |
| 6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. | ... | This is necessary to meet the growing needs for technical manpower in the State. Estimates have been prepared on the basis of the standard provided by All India Council for Technical Education and on the basis of the experience of similar other comparable institutions. |
| 7. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). | ... | Third Plan of the State envisages rapid expansion of industries. Needs for engineers are, therefore, expected to increase considerably. With the establishment of Oil Refineries, Fertiliser Factories, etc., a good number of chemical engineers will be required. The economic impact of industrialisation is already bringing pressure for urbanisation. For this, personnel trained in town planning and architecture course are also necessary |
| 8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. | ... | The work for the new scheme is expected to start from 1961 and likely to be completed by 1965. |
| 9. Cost, estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs). | ... | Total Foreign exchange |

1. Total estimated cost	... ..	...	..	...	...	...	196.00	...
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.35	...
3. Expenditure proposed for 1961-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.00	2.45

Phasing of expenditure

4. 1961-62	... ..	...	..	...	...	..	19.00
5. 1962-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00
6. 1963-64	...	...	...	..	...	..	18.00
7. 1964-65	...	...	...	..	...	..	12.00
8. 1965-66	...	...	...	..	...	...	9.00
							81.00		
						Total	81.00

10. Break-up of expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)						Total 1961-66
Wages and salaries	...	...	...	...	...	29.00 for 5 years.
Equipment and Machinery	...	...	..	...	...	20.00
Materials	...	...	..	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	23.00
Land and development of land	...	...	...	..	...	4.00
Others	...	...	..	...	...	5.00
				Total	...	81.00

Programmes of out-put/benefits

Item	Unit	Upto end of 2nd Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Turn-out of engineers as per old scheme	Number	96	480	96	96	96	96	96
(b) As per Expansion Scheme
(c) Chemical Engineering Course
(d) Architecture Course
(e) Town Planning Course	48	..	..	16	16	16

IV. Statement for principal projects proposed in draft State Plan

(Costing Rs.1 crore or more)

1. Description	.. .. .	Establishment of Engineering College, Jorhat and its further development.					
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.		The College has been started under the Second Plan. The scheme for the College which provides for 120 intake has to be carried over to the Third Plan for completion. For further development of the College it is proposed to increase the intake capacity by 90 more seats.						
3. Location	... .. .	Jorhat, Sibsagar District, Assam.					
4. Scope and main components/items	...	Expansion of Technical Education in the State for the growing needs of technical personnel.						
5. Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing scheme).—		Rs. 35.00 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of the Second Plan in respect of the schemes for 120 intake capacity.						
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.		This is necessary to meet the growing needs of technical manpower in the State. Estimates have been prepared on the basis of the standard provided by All India Council for Technical Education.						
7. Economic implecation and justification (for new schemes).		Requirement of Engineers will increase considerably during the Third Plan.						
8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme—		While the work for old scheme is continuing the same for expansion scheme is expected to start from 1961 and likely to be completed by 1965.						
9. Cost, estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		Total Foreign exchange						
1. Total estimated cost	... .. .	Rs. 150.00					
2. Expenditure upto 60-61	... .. .	13.00					
3. Expenditure proposed for 61-66	... .. .	55.00 2.00					
Phasing of expenditure								
1961-62	... .. .	Rs. 17.00					
1962-63	... .. .	16.00					
1963-64	... .. .	10.00					
1964-65	.. .. .	8.00					
1965-66	... .. .	4.00					
		Total Rs. ... 55.00						
10. Break up of expenditure		Total 1961-66 (Rs. in lakhs)						
Wages and Salaries	... .. .	10.00 for 5 years					
Equipment and Machinery	... .. .	20.00					
Materials	... .. .	20.00					
Buildings	... .. .	20.00					
Land and Development of land	... .. .	3.00					
		55.00						
11. Programme of out-put/benefits--								
Item	Unit	Upto the end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(a) Turn-out of Engineers as per old scheme		Nil	240	48	96	96
(b) As per Expansion scheme	Nil

HEALTH

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

The State of Assam has an area of about 51,415 sq. miles, and it is estimated that during the Third Five Year Plan the total population will exceed one crore. Of the total population, about 15 lakhs belong to the tea-gardens, Railways and other Industries. The State Government has, therefore, direct responsibility for rendering Medical and Public Health relief to about 85 lakhs. During the First Plan period, the health activities were mostly confined to the urban areas in the shape of expansion and continuance of the schemes initiated under the Post-War Period and no medical schemes could be undertaken due to limited resources. During the Second Plan period, therefore, the expansion of health activities in the rural areas is the main objective. Particular attention is being paid to the training of technical personnel, *viz.*, Medical Graduates, Nurses, Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives, Ayurvedic Diploma Holders, Pharmacists and Sanitarians.

The National Malaria Control Programme which was launched for the effective control of Malaria in the State had been switched over to eradication programme during the Second Plan period. In the field of rural water supply, a small beginning was made for extending the water supply and sanitation facilities to the rural areas. The programme included the implementation of 6 rural projects. The construction work, however, could not be started till 1956. Meanwhile, a new Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up under a Public Health Engineer. In addition to the above 6 Schemes started during the First Plan period, 13 more new schemes were also taken up during the Second Plan period. The projects, are expected to be completed by the end of the Second Plan. These projects, when completed, would benefit about 10 per cent of the rural population with provision of safe drinking water supply. Under the urban water supply scheme the first phase of Shillong and Gauhati Water works has been taken up. These Schemes are under execution and are expected to be put to Commission by the end of the Second Plan. These will cater to the needs of about 15 per cent of the urban population. Under the Training programme, the following technically trained personnel are likely to be available by the end of the Second Plan :

Medical Graduates	300
Nurses	218
Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives	310
Ayurvedic Diploma Holders	440
Pharmacists	665
Sanitarians	120

The number of beds in the hospitals is likely to go up to 4,000 beds and the number of dispensaries will go upto 460. Seventy Primary Health Centres and 54 Family Planning Centres will also be functioning at the end of the Second Plan period

The level of development expected to be achieved at the end of the Third Plan period is summarised in the table below :—

(i) No. of Hospitals and dispensaries .—

(a) No. of Hospitals of all kinds	53
(b) No. of dispensaries of all kinds (including Primary Health Unit)	652
(c) No. of beds in all the hospitals and dispensaries (including Primary Health Unit).	5,800

(ii) Out-turn of Trained Personnel :—

Medical Graduates	300
Post-graduates	75
Nurses	300

Midwives	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	260
Compounders	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	500
Laboratory Technician	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	75
Sanitary Inspectors	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250

During the Third Plan period, in addition to the Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh, it is proposed to start two Medical Colleges. These Medical Colleges have been proposed, due regard being paid to the number of medical personnel required and the number that would be available from the Dibrugarh Medical College. A fifty bedded Cancer Hospital is also proposed in addition to a number of other schemes. These schemes have been described hereafter.

II.—Description of Scheme included in the Third Five Plan

A.—SPILL OVER SCHEMES—

1. **Completion of the scheme for expansion of the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh.**—This scheme was taken up during the Second Five Year Plan. The scheme provided for raising the sanctioned rate of admission from 65 to 100 and also for raising the bed strength from 500 beds to 700 beds (the minimum laid down by the Indian Medical Council for 100 admission per year). The scheme has almost been implemented except for some construction work which will require completion during the Third Plan period. A sum of Rs.2.47 lakhs will be required for the purpose.

2. **Completion of the scheme for Social and Preventive Medicine Department in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.**—The establishment of Social and Preventive Medicine Department was undertaken towards the latter part of 1954-55 as a Central Sector Scheme. But the scheme could not be fully implemented during the Second Five Year Plan due to non-completion of the required buildings. The incomplete portions of the buildings will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.5.50 lakhs.

3. **Completion of the scheme for establishment of five Public Health Laboratories (Development of Public Health Laboratory Services).**—The schemes for establishment of five Public Health Laboratories at Jorhat, Tezpur, Gauhati, Dhubri and Silchar and development of the Principal Public Health Laboratory at Shillong were taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period. During the Second Five Year Plan the development work of the Principal Public Health Laboratory at Shillong and establishment of the laboratory at Gauhati and Silchar will be completed, while the necessary buildings for laboratories at Jorhat, Tezpur and Dhubri will be partially completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The incomplete buildings at the above three places will have to be completed and also necessary staff for the above three laboratories will have to be entertained during the Third Five Year Plan. The estimated cost is Rs.3.37 lakhs.

4. **Completion of the scheme for expansion of five provincialised hospitals including shifting of Jorhat Civil Hospital.**—This scheme was taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period for expansion of the provincialised hospitals at Silchar, Dhubri, Nowgong, Tezpur and also for shifting of the hospital at Jorhat. Due to non-completion of buildings of these hospitals, it is estimated that a sum of Rs.8.70 lakhs will be required during the Third Five Year Plan for completion of the buildings, entertainment of necessary staff and purchase of equipment, etc.

5. **Completion of the scheme for expansion of Gauhati Civil Hospital.**—The scheme for expansion of the Gauhati Civil Hospital was taken up under the Second Five Year Plan with a view to increase the bed strength from 173 to 350 beds and to provide other improved methods of treatment. But the scheme could not be fully implemented due to non-completion of necessary buildings. The incomplete buildings will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

6. **Completion of the scheme for shifting of Shillong Civil Hospital.**—To increase the bed strength from 44 to 143 beds and to introduce advanced treatment facilities the scheme for shifting of the Shillong Civil Hospital was taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period. The buildings of the hospital will not be completed during the Second Five Year Plan at the new site. A sum of Rs.1.74 lakhs is required during the Third Plan period for completion of the buildings.

7. Completion of scheme for Leprosy Control.—The scheme was taken up for completion of one Leprosy Subsidiary Centre at Dotoma in the Goalpara district. The centre started functioning during the latter part of the First Five Year Plan. Subsequently the Government of India sanctioned three more Leprosy Subsidiary Centres. The buildings of these three centres will not be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 5.28 lakhs will be required during the Third Plan to complete these centres.

8. Completion of the scheme for improvement of eight Subdivisional hospitals.—This scheme was taken up during the Second Five Year Plan for improvement of eight Subdivisional hospitals at (1) Goalpara, (2) Mangaldai, (3) Sibsagar, (4) Golaghat, (5) Barpeta, (6) Karimganj, (7) Hailakandi, (8) North Lakhimpur. A sum of Rs.1.66 lakhs will be required during the Third Plan for completion of buildings at North Lakhimpur and at Hailakandi and also for purchase of equipment, etc.

9. Completion of the scheme for establishment of Primary Health Units.—It is likely that buildings of five Primary Health Units started during the Second Five Year Plan will not be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The building of these 5 Units will have to be completed during the Third Plan. The estimated expenditure for the scheme is Rs.7.70 lakhs.

10. Completion of the Urban Water Supply Scheme.—The construction works of Gauhati and Shillong Water Works have been taken up during the Second Five Year Plan with the loan assistance of the Government of India. The first phase of these two water works will be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The Second phase of these two water works will have to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

11. Completion of the National Water Supply Scheme (Rural).—Two schemes, *viz.*, Dambuk and Tangla at an estimated expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakhs had to be carried over to the Third Plan due to delay in receipt of sanction from Government of India and delay in receipt of pumping sets required for the schemes.

B.—NEW SCHEMES—

1. Establishment of two Medical Colleges.—Assam is a State where there is acute dearth of medical personnel and due to the dearth of medical personnel, the development and normal health activities have been seriously hampered. It is also estimated that during the Third Five Year Plan a large number of medical graduates will be required to run the developmental activities. It is, therefore, proposed to establish two Medical Colleges in the State one of which will cater for the needs of the adjoining centrally administered areas also. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs.150.00 lakhs.

2. Establishment of a 50 bedded Cancer Hospital.—It is found that the incidence of cancer is gradually on the increase in the State. The establishment of a separate cancer hospital in the State is considered essential. It is proposed to establish a 50 bedded Cancer Hospital in the State, fitted with modern equipment, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

3. Improvement of the Mental Hospital at Tezpur and establishment of two 50 bedded wards.—The present arrangement for treatment of mental cases at Tezpur Mental Hospital is neither adequate nor very satisfactory. It is proposed to provide this hospital with upto date treatment facilities for curable mental cases. It is proposed to add two 50 bedded wards equipped with treatment facilities, at an estimated cost of Rs.7.50 lakhs.

4. Establishment of one anti T. B. Demonstration and training centre.—For the purpose of training of T. B. workers, it is proposed to establish one training centre and attached to a Medical College. The estimated cost for the scheme is Rs.9.40 lakhs.

5. Establishment of a T. B. after-care colony.—One such colony is proposed to be established to rehabilitate the discharged T. B. patients at an estimated cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs (as estimated by Government of India).

6. Subsidising the Lokapriya Gopi Nath Bordoloi T. B. Hospital at Gauhati.—As the hospital is finding financial difficulty in maintaining its activities, out of public donations, it is proposed to give a recurring subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakh per year and a non-recurring grant of Rs.2.00 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan period. The total expenditure for the scheme is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

7. Integration programme of the Mass B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign with the T. B. Clinics.—The activities of the present mobile B. C. G. Vaccination programme will be integrated with the T. B. Clinics. One technician and one peon will be posted to each district and subdivisional headquarter to cover the new susceptible group of population. The technician and the peon will be provided with residential quarters. The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.3·00 lakhs.

8. Malaria Eradication programme.—During the Second Five Year Plan, the Malaria Eradication programme has been reoriented with particular reference to eradication of Malaria from the State.

As the field operation of Malaria Eradication programme started late a few areas are still to be covered. Besides, the spraying operation is still to be continued and surveillance work is to be carried out in phases (as chalked out by the Director, Malaria Institute, New Delhi). In addition, it has become necessary to protect the border areas of the State by launching a spraying operation so as to avoid the risk of infiltration of Malaria from the adjoining countries. 2·5 Units will continue spraying operations till the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The estimated cost for this scheme is Rs.20·00 lakhs.

9. Establishment of a Filaria Control Unit.—During the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish one Filaria Control Unit in the State at an estimated cost of Rs.2·00 lakhs.

10. Cholera and Small-pox Eradication programme.—According to the direction of Central Working Group, the State has to take up the programme for the eradication of Cholera and Small-pox during the Third Five Year Plan. Under this scheme it is proposed to have one Mobile Investigation Unit, provided with laboratory equipment and trained personnel. The Pasteur Institute and the vaccine Depot at Shillong will be expanded to meet the required demands for vaccine Lymphs. The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.7·00 lakhs.

11. Expansion of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: (Rural).—During the Third Five Year Plan, the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme will be expended considerably. It is proposed to install 40 piped water supply schemes in rural areas to avoid water borne diseases and also to provide pure drinking water. In addition, ring well and tube well water supply schemes accompanied by sanitation programmes will also be taken up during the plan period.

The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.116·00 lakhs (Establishment charge Rs.20 lakhs, Building Rs.5·00 lakhs, Exploration of underground water Rs.5·00 lakhs, Rs.86·00 lakhs for new Schemes).

12. National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban): In addition to Rural programmes, it is also proposed to take up the Water Supply Schemes at the following urban areas: (1) Karimganj, (2) Tinsukia, (3) Silchar, (4) Rangia, (5) Gola-ghat, (6) Kokrajhar, (7) Nowgong, (8) North Gauhati and (9) Hailakandi.

The total estimated cost for the scheme is Rs.220·00 lakhs.

13. Training of Health personnel, viz., Doctors (in India and Abroad) Nurses Midwives, etc.—During the Third Five Year Plan, the State will require a large number of (1) Medical Graduates with Post-Graduate qualifications and (2) Other technical personnel to run various development projects. It is, therefore, proposed to extend training facilities to all categories of health personnel.

The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.20·00 lakhs.

14. Subsidy to the Homeopathic Practitioners.—The need for a Homeopathic College has been felt. But due to paucity of funds, the scheme could not be taken up. However, to encourage Homeopathic System of Medicine, it is proposed to give subsidy to the Homeopathic practitioners.

The estimated expenditure for the scheme is Rs.1·20 lakhs.

15. Subsidy to the Chandra Nath Lakshmi Dhar Chest Hospital, Tezpur.—As the institution is not in a position to maintain its existing 25 T. B. beds out of public donations alone, it is proposed to give a recurring subsidy of Rs.0·50 lakhs per year.

The total estimated cost will be Rs.2·50 lakhs.

16. Expansion of the Health Education Scheme.—The Health Education Scheme which has been started during the Second Five Year Plan will be expanded during the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to establish three Health Education units in the State on regional basis.

The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

17. Expansion of the Drugs Control Scheme.—In order to tighten up the control on the distribution of sub-standard, misbranded and adulterated drugs, it is proposed to provide adequate technical inspecting staff and testing facilities.

The estimated expenditure for the scheme is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

18. Establishment of a Goitre Control Unit.—During the Second Five Year Plan two Goitre Control units have been established one at Gauripur in Goalpara District and another at Diphu in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. During the Third Five Year Plan period it is proposed to establish one other Goitre Control Unit at an estimated cost of Rs.0.97 lakhs.

19. Scheme for establishment of a Health Centre at Chabua under the Social and preventive Medicine Department of the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.—A sum of Rs.6.38 lakhs is required during the Third Five Year Plan period for completion of the buildings programme of the Chabua Health Centre.

20. Establishment of a State Nutrition Centre.—It is proposed to establish a State Nutrition centre and attached to the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. This scheme has been included as per suggestion of the Sub-Committee appointed by the State Government.

The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

21. Establishment of three School Health Services Units.—It is proposed to establish three school health services units for proper inspection of health of school students.

The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

22. Additional Administrative Staff.—It is proposed to entertain certain additional administrative and ministerial staff to be attached to the head quarter at Shillong and also at the District Offices to deal with Plan matters.

The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

23. Expansion of District Hospitals.—It is proposed to place the district hospitals under the charge of a Superintendent of the rank of Civil Surgeon. It is also proposed to provide these hospitals with specialist services in the following subjects: (i) Surgery, (ii) Gynaecology, (iii) E. N. T. To secure the services of these junior specialists, the post of Registrars and senior House surgeons of the Assam Medical College are proposed to be brought under the Medical Service Cadre, Medical graduates with Post-graduate qualifications and training are proposed to be recruited for these posts. It is also proposed to give them some advance increments as follows.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (i) MRCP or FRCS or MRCOG | } 5 increments. |
| (ii) M.D., M.S. or M. O. | |
| (iii) Diploma Holders with experience as Registrar and Resident Surgeon— | 3 increments. |
| (iv) Diploma holders without experience in teaching Hospital— | 2 increment. |

It is also proposed to provide 400 additional beds in the different district hospitals for improvement of treatment facilities.

The total estimated cost for the scheme is Rs.57.75 lakhs.

24. Expansion of 150 beds to Sub-divisional Hospitals.—It is proposed to provide specialist services in the Sub-divisional Hospitals in the following subjects: (i) Surgery (ii) Gynaecology.

It is also proposed to provide these hospitals with 150 additional beds for improvement of treatment facilities.

The total estimated cost for the scheme is Rs.21.90 lakhs.

25. Shifting of Tura Civil Hospital.—As the present site of the Tura Civil Hospital does not allow any further scope for further expansion, it is proposed to shift this hospital to a suitable place and to raise the bed strength from 44 to 84 beds.

The total estimated cost for the scheme is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

26. Expansion of 160 beds to T. B. Hospitals.—The present bed strength of T. B. proved to be quite inadequate in consideration of growing demands for such beds. It is proposed to provide 160 additional beds at the various T. B. hospitals in the State at an estimated cost of Rs.21.90 lakhs.

27. Establishment of T. B. Clinics.—The Key-stone of Anti-tuberculosis Campaign in the State is the domiciliary form of treatment through the agency of T. B. Clinics. During the Second Five Year Plan, it is expected that a T. B. Clinic will be established in every district and subdivisional headquarter of the Plains Districts. During the third five year plan period, it is proposed to extend the services of T. B. clinics to the hill districts. New T.B. Clinics will be established at the following places of hill districts:— (i) Haflong (ii) Diphu (iii) Aijal (iv) Tura (v) Lungleh (vi) Jowai and another at Kokrajhar in the Goalpara District. The estimated cost is Rs.20.47 lakhs.

28. Establishment of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres.—During the Second Five Year Plan period the Government of India had allotted 4 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres to this State. Two of these Centres are expected to be completed and the other two will be carried over to the Third Plan. It is also proposed to establish two additional Centres during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

29. Establishment of V. D. Clinics.—For proper control of V. D. there is a Central V. D. Clinic attached to the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. Three District V. D. Clinics at Nowgong, Siichar and Dhubri will be established during the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 5 more V. D. Clinics in another 5 district head quarters.

The estimated expenditure for this scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

30. Establishment of 40 Dispensaries.—It is proposed to establish 40 dispensaries with a view to extend Medical facilities in the rural areas of the State.

The estimated cost for the scheme is Rs.39.11 lakhs.

31. Improvement of buildings of Primary Health Units taken over from Community Project Department and construction of staff quarter therefor.

It is expected that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, 40 Primary Health Units will be taken over from the Community Development Department, by the Medical Department. Necessary buildings of these 40 Units, together with staff quarters to be attached thereto, will have to be brought to the P.W.D. standard during the Third Five Year Plan period. Necessary staff quarters will also have to be constructed for another 40 units, established by the Medical Department during the Second Five Year Plan.

The total estimated cost will be Rs.70.00 lakhs.

32. Establishment of Family Planning Clinics.—During the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to extend services of Family Planning Clinics in the State more especially to the rural areas and industrial areas. The higher Industrial Units are carrying out their own programmes. Their technical personnel may be trained at the Training Centre organised by the State Government. But the uneconomic and the small industrial Units will have to be looked after by the State Government.

This field will be covered by the rural Units of the Medical Department. During the Third Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish 50 Family Planning Clinics in rural and urban areas of the State.

The estimated cost for this scheme is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

33. Indigenous System of Medicine.—It is proposed to establish eight 5 bedded Ayurvedic wards to be attached to eight Subdivisional Hospitals. It is also proposed to establish 10 Ayurvedic Subsidised dispensaries in the rural areas of the State. In addition, it is also proposed to award stipends to students to prosecute studies in Ayurvedic System of Medicine.

The total estimated cost for the scheme is Rs.5·00 lakhs.

34. Development of Dispensaries taken over from Local Boards.—During the Second Five Year Plan 205 Local Boards dispensaries have been taken over by the Government under normal activities. The buildings of most of these dispensaries are either in dilapidated condition or below the P.W.D. standard. These buildings need improvement. During the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to develop these buildings to the P.W.D. standard at an estimated cost of Rs.60·00 lakhs.

II.—LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN

(Rupees in lakhs).

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
HEALTH	1. Completion of scheme for Expansion of the Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh.	60·00	2·47	2·47	2·47	..	1·20	1·27	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Completion of the scheme for Social and Preventive Medicine Department in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	18·02	5·50	5·50	5·50	..	1·00	2·00	2·50	..	..	..	..
	3. Completion of the scheme establishment of five Public Health Laboratories (Development of Public Health Laboratory Services).	6·13	3·37	3·37	1·54	..	1·27	1·27	0·83	..	..	..	..
	4. Completion of the scheme for expansion of five Provincialised hospitals including shifting of Jorhat Civil Hospital.	37·00	8·70	8·70	5·10	..	3·10	4·30	1·30	..	..	..	..
	5. Completion of scheme for expansion of Gauhati Civil Hospital.	13·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	..	2·50	2·50	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Completion of scheme for shifting of Shillong Civil Hospital.	15·00	1·74	1·74	1·74	..	1·74	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Completion of the scheme for Leprosy Control ..	13·73	5·28	5·28	3·28	..	1·48	1·30	1·40	0·55	0·55	..	..
	8. Completion of the scheme for expansion and improvement of Subdivisional Hospitals.	17·00	1·66	1·66	0·35	..	1·35	0·31	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Completion of the scheme for establishment of Primary Health Units.	79·16	7·70	7·70	5·80	..	2·55	4·15	1·00	..	..	..	..
	10. Completion of the Urban Water Supply Scheme.	133·30	90·00	90·00	90·00	..	40·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Completion of the National Water Supply Scheme (Rural).	93·73	4·00	4·00	4·00	..	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		426·07	135·42	135·42	124·78	..	60·19	67·10	7·03	0·55	0·55	..	..

III.—List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total Estimated cost	Proposed outlay 1961-'6			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd 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	
HEALTH	1	Establishment of two Medical Colleges	240.00	150.00	80.00	8.00	15.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	30.00	90.00	..
	2	Establishment of 50 bedded Cancer Hospital	10.00	10.00	5.25	..	0.25	2.75	4.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
	3	Improvement of the Mental Hospital at Tezpur and establishment of two 50 bedded wards.	7.50	7.50	4.00	..	0.25	2.50	2.75	1.00	1.00	..	..
	4	Establishment of one Anti-T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre.	9.40	9.40	5.00	..	..	3.00	4.00	1.20	1.20	..	..
	5	Establishment of a T. B. after-care Colony	7.00	7.00	3.00	..	..	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	..	..
	6	Subsidising the L. G. N. Bordoloi T. B. Hospital at Gauhati	7.00	7.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	7	Integration programme of the Mass B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign with the T. B. Clinics.	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
	8	Malaria Eradication Programme	20.00	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	9	Establishment of a Filaria Control Unit	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.20	0.40	0.45	0.47	0.48	..	..
	10	Cholera and Small-pox Eradication programme	7.00	7.00	1.75	..	0.50	1.75	1.25	1.50	2.00	..	..
	11	Expansion of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural).	116.00	116.00	96.00	4.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	26.00	..	..
	12	National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban)	220.00	220.00	187.00	5.00	..	30.00	55.00	60.00	75.00	..	..
	13	Training of Health personnel, viz., Doctors (in India and abroad) Nurses, Midwives, etc.	20.00	20.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	6.00	6.50	2.50	2.00	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
14	Subsidy to the Homeopathic Practitioners	1.20	1.20	..	..	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	..	..
15	Subsidy to the Chandra Nath Lashui Dhar Chest Hospital, Tezpur	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
16	Expansion of the Health Education Scheme	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.75	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.10	..	..
17	Expansion of the Drugs Control Scheme	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.45	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.50	..	..
18	Establishment of a Goitre Control Unit	0.97	0.97	0.45	..	0.05	0.40	0.15	0.17	0.20	..	..
19	Scheme for establishment of a Health Centre at Chabua under the Social and Preventive Medicine Department of the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	6.38	6.38	6.38	..	2.00	3.00	1.38	..	..	..	..
20	Establishment of a State Nutrition Centre	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	..	..
21	Establishment of three School Health Services Units	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	..	..
22	Additional Administrative Staff	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.55	0.85	1.10	1.20	1.30	..	..
23	Expansion of District Hospitals	57.75	57.75	25.60	..	2.45	6.65	15.40	18.75	14.50	..	..
24	Expansion of 150 beds to Subdivisional Hospitals	21.90	21.90	10.20	..	0.68	2.46	6.50	6.90	5.36	..	..
25	Shifting of Tura Civil Hospital	7.00	7.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	3.25	1.25	..	..
26	Expansion of 160 beds to T. B. Hospitals	21.90	21.90	12.00	..	2.00	6.00	7.90	3.00	3.00	..	..
27	Establishment of T. B. Clinics	20.47	20.47	9.60	..	2.30	5.47	9.20	1.75	1.75	..	..
28	Establishment of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres	8.00	8.00	4.38	..	0.38	1.75	3.55	1.10	1.22	..	..
29	Establishment of V. D. Clinics	1.50	1.50	1.00	..	0.24	0.50	0.64	0.06	0.06	..	..
30	Establishment of 40 Dispensaries	39.11	39.11	20.71	..	2.90	4.00	8.21	9.00	15.00	..	..
31	Improvement of buildings of Primary Health Units taken over from C. P. Department and construction of staff quarter therefor.	70.00	70.00	70.00	..	10.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	..	..
32	Establishment of Family Planning Clinics	7.00	7.00	2.05	..	0.85	1.35	2.05	1.25	1.50	..	..
33	Indigenous system of Medicine	5.00	5.00	2.00	..	0.35	0.95	1.10	1.60	1.00	..	..
34	Development of Dispensaries taken over from Local Boards ..	60.00	60.00	60.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,016.58	926.58	622.37	22.00	87.44	173.26	240.44	216.11	209.33	90.00	..

IV.—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

1. Description Establishment of two Medical Colleges.
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New.
3. Location Gauhati and Silchar.
4. Scope and main components/items ... Specialists, Buildings and Medicine.
5. Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes). Nil.
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. According to the suggestion of Expert Committee, it is proposed to establish 2 Medical Colleges, but recently it was decided to start pre-clinical classes of both the Colleges at Gauhati.
7. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). To meet the short fall of Medical personnel.
8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. From the beginning of 1961-62. Completion of buildings is expected by the end of 1963-64.

9. Cost of estimates and expenditure—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	Foreign Exchange
1. Total estimates cost	240·00	8·00
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61	Nil	Nil
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	150·00	8·00

Phasing of expenditure—

4.	1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00	
5.	1962-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·00	
6.	1963-64	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·00	
7.	1964-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·00	
8.	1965-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·00	

10. Breaking up of expenditure—

Wages and salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	70·00	
Equipment and machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Materials	..	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	..	...	...	..	...	80·00	
Land and Development of land	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. Programme of output/benefits—

Item	Unit	Upto end of 2nd Plan	Total for 3rd Plan	Phasing for the 3rd Plan					Balance after 1961-66
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
1. Establishment of Medical Colleges.	2	Nil	240	15·00	30·00	35·00	40·00	30·00	90

IV.—STATEMENT FOR PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN

1. Description National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban).
2. Whether new or carried over from Second Plan. New.
3. Location Karimganj, Tinsukia, Silchar, Rangia, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Nowgong, North Gauhati and Hailakandi.
4. Scope and main components/items ... Material works.
5. Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes). Nil.
6. Particulars of investigations and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates. Considering the scarcity of safe drinking water, this scheme has been taken up in the 3rd Plan.
7. Economic implications and justification (for new schemes). To provide safe drinking water in the above places.
8. Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme. From 1962-63 to 1965-66.
9. Cost estimates and expenditure—

							(Rs. in lakhs)	
							Total	Foreign exchange
1. Total estimates cost	...	...	...	..	..	220.00	5.00
2. Expenditure upto 1960-61	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	...
3. Expenditure proposed 1961-66	..	..	..	..	..	220.00	5.00
Phasing of expenditure—								
4. 1961-62	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
5. 1962-63	...	..	..	...	...	30.00	...
6. 1963-64	..	...	...	...	...	55.00	...
7. 1964-65	..	...	...	...	...	60.00	..
8. 1965-66	..	...	..	...	...	75.00	...
10. Breaking up of expenditure—								
Wages and salaries	} 33.00	}	}
Equipment and machinery	..	...	..	..	..
Materials	} 187.00	}	}
Buildings	..	...	..	...	...
Land and development of land			...	...	...
Other	...	...	..	...	...

Item	Unit	Upto end of 2nd Plan	Total for 3rd Plan	Phasing for third Plan					Balance after or 1961-66
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Urban Water Supply	9	Nil	220	..	30.00	55.00	60.00	75.00	..

HOUSING

I. Level of development reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and visualised for the Third Five Year Plan

While there has been steady growth of population with consequent needs for more houses, no housing scheme as such was taken up in Assam till the establishment of the Housing Department in the last year of the First Five Year Plan, except for the State scheme of advance of funds to Government servants for construction of residential house. The private investors, who were the main agencies for construction of houses in the past, have also become shy because of the fact that investment in houses, more especially in the low income groups, has ceased to be attractive, compared to investment for other productive purposes. As a result, construction activities suffered a set-back and could not keep pace with the increasing needs. The average number of persons per house has kept on increasing in rural areas from 4.6 per cent in 1921 to 4.8 in 1931, 5.0 in 1941 and 5.6 in 1951. Similarly the number of persons per house in urban areas increased from 4.6 in 1921 to 4.8 in 1931, 4.6 in 1941 and 6.7 in 1951. It has been estimated that about 5.98 lakh houses are required to be built in the rural areas and 0.72 lakh houses in the towns, to cover to the short falls upto 1951 and the growth in population upto 1961. To this is to be added the houses which require replacement. On an average about 50 per cent of the existing 4.9 lakh houses in the villages and 30 per cent of the existing 0.60 lakh of urban houses require replacements. Thus, in all about 13 lakhs houses are required in rural areas and about 1 lakh houses in the urban areas by 1961. At the very modest estimate of Rs.3,000 for a decent little village house and Rs.8,000 for a smallish town house, the programme would entail about Rs.470 crores. Of the people needing help, the position is more difficult in respect of persons in the lower income groups. The economic rent of a one-roomed urban house of average standard is about Rs.28 and that of a two-roomed house is about Rs.41, while the monthly income of more than 50 per cent of the urban families does not exceed Rs. 100. Half the urban population is, therefore, unable to pay economic rent even for a one-roomed house. The facts mentioned above clearly highlight the acute situation as regards housing that is prevailing in the State. The efforts needed are very great indeed.

The Housing Department, which was established in 1955-56 was, therefore, faced with a very difficult problem. Nevertheless, with the limited manpower and other resources available a beginning was made by the department by continuing, under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the following three schemes which were initiated during the last year of the First Plan:—

- (i) development of building sites in and around Nowgong ;
- (ii) loan assistance to Local Bodies for construction of tenements for sweepers ;
- (iii) loans to individuals and co-operatives for construction of residential houses ;

Under the Second Five Year Plan besides continuing the above Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the following new schemes were also taken up, *e.g.*, subsidised industrial housing, plantation labour housing, slum clearance and sweepers' housing and rural housing.

The level of development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan is summarised below:—

Scheme	Level of development at the end of the Plan	Provision for Second Plan Rs. in lakhs	Likely expenditure during Second Plan period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	1,780 houses and 100 acres of land ...	79.50	79.50
2. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	303 tenements constructed for industrial workers.	10.00	10.00
3. Plantation Labour Housing Schemes...	1,250 houses are likely to be constructed for Plantation workers by end of the Second Plan.	30.00	30.00
4. Slum Clearance Scheme ...	362 slum families are expected to be rehabilitated.	12.00	12.00
5. Village Housing ..	1,650 houses in rural areas are likely to be constructed.	10.00	10.00
	Total ...	141.50	141.50

For housing programmes to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan, the following targets have been proposed :—

(1)	No. of houses/tenements	
	(2)	(3)
1. Low income group housing	2000	250
2. Subsidised industrial housing ... ..	..	2040
3. Plantation labour housing ... ..	..	1600
4. Slum clearance .. ..	..	500
5. Rural housing	3300	..
6. Middle income group housing	400	..

II.—DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN

NEW SCHEMES—

1. **Low income group housing scheme.**—The scheme was taken up during 1955-56. During the first four years of the Second Plan, a sum of Rs.70.02 lakhs was disbursed against an allocation of Rs.79.50 lakhs leaving only Rs.9.48 lakhs for disbursement in 1960-61. During the Second Plan period 1500 residential houses, 280 tenements for municipal sweepers and development of 100 acres of lands as building sites will be achieved. Financial assistance to housing co-operatives is also provided under the scheme.

A sum of Rs.115 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Third Plan period for construction of about 2250 houses and tenements, and financial assistance to housing co-operatives.

2. **Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.**—This scheme is designed to help the factory workers. The Second Plan allocation for the scheme was Rs.10 lakhs. The whole amount is expected to be utilised by 1960-61, of which expenditure upto 31st March 1960 is Rs.7.37 lakhs. Of the 303 tenements, construction of 136 tenements has, meanwhile, been completed. The remaining 167 tenements are also expected to be completed during the Second Plan period.

The scheme for grant of financial assistance to private employers and workers' co-operatives was originally implemented by the Government of India direct. The scheme has since been transferred for implementation by the State Government. An allocation of Rs.80 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Third Plan period for construction of 2040 tenements by Government, private employers and workers' co-operatives.

In this connection, it may be noted that the latest figures (for the year 1957) show that the total number of factory workers in Assam was 72,380. Of them 54,937 are in tea factories, 1,426 in petroleum industry and 16,017 in other industries. While the petroleum industry provides adequate accommodation to their workers, the condition of the other workers as regards housing is not satisfactory. About 71,000 factory workers in the tea factories and other industries are in need of accommodation. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to construct 2040 houses for these categories of workers.

3. **Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.**—Under the scheme, loan assistance is issued to the employers of tea estates for construction of houses for their resident workers. Progress under the scheme was held up so long due to inability of the planters to offer unencumbered security against the housing loans due to the fact that all the crops and assets of the tea estates are mortgaged to their bankers, in most cases. The difficulties are soon expected to be resolved by creating a pool of Guarantee Fund, besides sharing the residual loss between the Government of India, the State Government and the Indian Tea Board. It is expected that during the Second Plan period about Rs.30 lakhs will be utilised in the construction of about 1250 houses.

According to the latest available figures (1957), there are 648 tea estates in this State, employing about 5 lacs of workers of whom about 4 lakhs are resident workers, comprising about 2,49,700 families. Of them only about 10,000 families are at present provided with housing accommodation of the type approved under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. Others are still being provided with sub-standard accommodation. An allocation of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period for issuing loans for construction of about 1600 houses.

4. Slum Clearance.—During the Second Plan period a provision of Rs.12 lakhs has been made for re-housing of 362 slum families at Gauhati. The entire project for construction of 362 tenements has already been sanctioned. It is expected that the expenditure and physical targets visualised under the scheme would be achieved during the Second Plan period, Rs.9.59 lakhs having already been spent up to 31st March 1960. An allocation of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period for construction of 500 houses for re-housing 500 slum families.

5. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.—The scheme is designed to assist persons in the income group between Rs.6000, and Rs.12,000 per year. During the Second Plan period the scheme was implemented outside the State Plan, the required funds therefor being provided to the State Government as loan by the Life Insurance Corporation. Necessary rules for administration of the scheme have recently been finalised by the State Government.

For the Third Plan period, an allocation of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed to achieve a target of 400 houses. It is presumed the required funds will be available from the Life Insurance Corporation.

6. Village Housing Project.—An allocation of Rs.10 lakhs was made for the scheme for construction of 1650 houses in 150 selected villages, including the cost of staff. The scheme is being implemented during the Second Plan period as a pilot project. For the Third Plan period a sum of Rs.27 lakhs is proposed for construction of 3,300 houses in 108 villages.

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to modify the scheme to provide for technical advice to the villagers who would construct the houses themselves, without loan assistance. Difficulties are being experienced in implementing the rural housing scheme in its present form. The villagers are very much attached to the existing sites of their houses because of the sentimental reason that the families have been living there for generations and because of the economic consideration that each house has trees for fuel and fruits, bamboos, betel-nuts, etc. On the other hand, the villagers are in need of good drinking water and good communications. It is, therefore, proposed to provide the following amenities under the Village Housing Project Scheme in the Third Plan: (a) maintain technical staff under the rural housing cell, to explain to the villagers the know-how of better housing and to induce them with the help of Community Development Department to carry out such improved housing with local materials, but without loan assistance. In this connection the Rural Housing Cell will prepare and circulate—(a) plans and designs of the houses suitable for the villages; (b) requirements of tubewells or tanks in the villages for drinking water; and (c) requirements of village roads linking the villages with the main roads of the area. It is estimated that a mile of 12 ft. wide kutchra road (14 ft. at the base) will cost about Rs.12,000 and a hard wood bridge of 100 ft. long and 12 ft. wide would cost about Rs.4,000. Taking that the average village will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads with a bridge, the cost per village will be about Rs.22,000, or for 108 villages about Rs.23.76 lakhs, or Rs.24 lakhs. The balance of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed for the staff of the Rural Housing Cell.

Provision for drinking water will be made under the National Water Supply and Sanitation scheme, without financial liability on the Village Housing Project scheme.

7. Land acquisition and development scheme.—This is a new centrally sponsored scheme replacing the old "Development of Building sites scheme" (Low Income Group Housing). An allocation of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed to achieve a target of 200 acres for development into 1,000 plots.

8. Establishment.—In order that the housing schemes could be implemented smoothly and efficiently a Directorate of Housing has been established consisting of technical and other supervisory staff. An allocation of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the Third Plan.

III. List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head (1)	Scheme (2)	Total estimated cost (3)	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposal outlay					Balance after Third Plan		
			Total (4)	Capital (5)	Foreign exchange (6)	1961-62 (7)	1962-63 (8)	1963-64 (9)	1964-65 (10)	1965-66 (11)	Total (12)	Foreign exchange (13)	
HOUSING	1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme—												
	(a) Loans to individuals and Co-operative Societies and Local Bodies.	90.00	90.00	..	..	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	..	..
	(b) Construction by Government for selling or hiring out the houses.	20.00	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	(c) Share capital contribution to Housing Co-operatives ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	2. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—												
	(a) Construction by Government	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
	(b) Construction by Private Employers	35.00	35.00	..	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	..
	(c) Construction by Workers' Co-operative Societies	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	3. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
	4. Slum Clearance	20.00	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	5. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
	6. Village Housing Scheme	27.00	27.00	..	..	4.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	..	..
	7. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	8. Establishment	30.00	30.00	..	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
	Total	362.00	362.00	..	..	71.60	72.60	72.60	72.60	72.60	..	..

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

I.—LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED AT THE END OF THE SECOND PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD PLAN

(a) **Hills Tribals.**—In Assam the hills tribal people are living in 5 Autonomous Districts, namely the Garo Hills, the United K. & J. Hills, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo District. The area of these districts are 22,734 sq. miles with a total population of 8,21,000. For speedy improvement of the economic condition of these people and for raising their standard of literacy in the educational sphere, etc., an additional development programme has been drawn up under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution. Of course, some development schemes are also taken up for the benefit of the tribal people from the State's General Plan and also from State revenues. During the Second Plan period another separate development programme has been taken up for their benefit under Centrally Sponsored Programme. The anticipated expenditure under this programme will be Rs.113.02 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan period. It is expected that a similar Centrally Sponsored Programme will be taken up during the Third Plan period also.

The expenditure under Art. 275 programme during First Plan period for welfare of hill tribals was Rs.313.017 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during Second Plan period is Rs.529.971 lakhs.

The following account will give an idea of anticipated achievement at the end of the Second Plan and during the Third Plan under each sector of development.

1. **Education.**—Primary education is the basic need of the tribal people. The responsibility for the primary education rests with the District Councils in the hill Districts. Gradually the District Councils are taking over the management of the Lower Primary Schools. The State Government is helping them in this regard. At present there are about 2,500 Government Lower Primary Schools and Private Lower Primary Schools in the Autonomous Districts. Out of that 225 schools were established from Art. 275 grants. The number of School going children in the Hills Districts, during Third Plan period, will be about 1,00,000. To meet the need of these students it has been proposed to establish 100 more Lower Primary Schools in the hill areas during the Third Plan period with a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

During the First and Second Plan periods 49 Junior Basic Schools have been established in the hill areas to suit the requirement of basic education among the students upto age group of 16 years. For the Third Plan period provision has been made to convert 10 junior basic schools into senior basic schools.

Also provision has been made for the Third Plan period to establish 2 Ashram Schools. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan to construct and improve about 80 Lower Primary School buildings.

Secondary Education.—At the end of the Second Plan there will be 173 Government and non-Government Middle English Schools functioning in the hill areas. Out of this 30 Middle English Schools have been established under Art. 275 grants. In the Third Plan period a provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been made to provincialise 20 Middle English Schools. At present every Subdivisional Headquarter has one Government High School. So during the Third Plan no High School will be established out of Art. 275 grants. During the Third Plan period provision has also been made to improve 10 Middle English School buildings and 5 High English School buildings. To meet the requirement of training in vocational subjects an amount of Rs.0.75 lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan to introduce vocational subjects in the Middle English Schools. A provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for the purpose of midday meals to the students in Middle English Schools. Besides this, there are some grants-in-aid schemes, some of which were in the Second Plan also, such as grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools, grants for sports facilities to Secondary Schools. These schemes have been included in the Third Plan.

Collegiate and Technical Education.—For the purpose of Collegiate education no separate programme was taken up in the First and Second Plans under Art. 275 programme, except for some provision of grants-in-aid to non-Government Colleges, etc. During the Third Plan period it is proposed to establish a Government Intermediate College in the hill areas, with a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs. The scheme for grants-in-aid to non-Government Colleges for maintenance and for hostel buildings, etc., has also been included in the Third Plan.

In the field of technical education, 2 junior Technical Schools have been set up in the Autonomous Districts during Second Plan period. For the Third Plan period a scheme for expansion of junior technical schools, with a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs and for conversion of Junior Technical Schools into a Senior Technical School with a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs, has been provided.

Scholarships and other Educational Facilities.—To encourage tribal students to join schools, special facilities are being provided for them in the Plan. During the First Plan period an amount of Rs.4.75 lakhs was provided for giving special scholarships to the students in the Secondary stage. During the Second Plan period an amount of Rs.6.25 lakhs was provided for this purpose. The number of students benefited was about 3,000. The scheme has been included in the Third Plan also, with a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs. Besides a scheme for free education was taken up in the Second Plan period. The aim of the scheme is to impart free education among the students whose parents' annual income is within Rs.3,600. Under the scheme about 10 to 11 lakhs of rupees are being spent every year. The number of students benefited in a year was of the order of about 20,000. This scheme is proposed to be taken up under Centrally Sponsored programme during the Third Plan period, one Overseas scholarship has been awarded from Art. 275 grants. Subsequently it was decided to issue Overseas scholarships by the Government of India. This scheme has been abandoned from the Art. 275 programme in the Third Plan.

From the State's General Plan about one third of the total provision will be spent in the hill districts.

2. Soil Conservation.—The soil conservation programme aims at controlling erosion and shifting cultivation by creation of terraces and encouragement of cash crop cultivation in the hill districts. The soil conservation schemes in the hill areas are of paramount importance. During the Second Plan period, an amount of Rs.70.32 lakhs was provided for the purpose. It is expected that the whole amount will be spent during this period. It is also expected that about 2,000 acres of creation of cash of crop cultivation will be done and about 1,500 acres will be maintained under different cash crops.

For the third Plan period an amount of Rs.2.25 crores has been provided under Art. 275 programme. The schemes included are of the nature of soil conservation, agriculture research station, afforestation, creation of terraces, propagation of non-perishable crops, etc.

Under the State's General Plan there is no separate programme for soil conservation.

3. Forest.—Different schemes have been taken up during the First and Second Plan periods for the purpose of regeneration and preservation of forests, and also to improve the condition of the forest villagers in the hill districts. To develop communications in the forest villages 216 miles of forest roads have been constructed upto the end of the Second Plan period. To develop the forest villages by providing schools, dispensaries and water facilities an amount of Rs.0.60 lakhs has been spent upto the end of the Second Plan period. In suitable areas new forests have been developed by growing suitable trees of quick growth to preserve the forest wealth and to ensure that the tribal population get a source of living from the forests, without any difficulty at any time. Altogether about 1273 acres of lands were planted with new forests upto the end of the Second Plan. Also to demonstrate to the people how to cultivate improved lac in their own areas, 7 lac cultivation centres have been established in the Autonomous districts during the Second Plan period.

In the Third Plan, under Art.275 Programme, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for further development of communications in the forest areas. It is expected that about 100 miles of new roads will be constructed. For regeneration of forests with suitable plants, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided. For improvement of forest villages it has been planned to establish one school and to provide 5 Water Supply Schemes during the Third Plan period. Also an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan to give grants-in-aid to the District Councils for regeneration of their own forests.

Out of State's General Plan a substantial amount will also be spent during the Third Plan period in the hill districts.

4. Agriculture.—Under Agriculture a scheme for distribution of seeds and manures, etc., to tribal people was taken up during the First and Second Plan periods. An amount of Rs.1.99 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of the Second Plan. To encourage the cultivators in cultivating cash crops like cashew nuts and black pepper, etc., provision was made in the First and Second plans. Total expenditure in this regard is expected to be Rs.1.12 lakhs by the end of the Second Plan.

By the end of the Second Plan it is expected that 1,000 acres of lands will have been brought under cultivation.

For lack of persons trained in scientific agriculture, the standard of agriculture in the hill areas has always been found to be very low and arrangements were made for training of 22 students in agricultural education during the First Plan period under the Art. 275 programme. To train the people of Mikir and North Cachar Hills in Sagu Palm tapping and gur making a scheme was undertaken during the First Plan under Art. 257 Programme, at an estimate cost of Rs. 1.47 lakhs. During the First Plan period small irrigation schemes like contour bunding, were taken up in the hill areas and about 200 irrigation project were implemented.

During the Second Plan period demonstration farms were established in the Autonomous Districts. The aim of the demonstration farms is to help the tribal people to take to improved methods of cultivation. An amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been spent. A scheme, namely, subsidising of model farms was taken up under Art. 275 programme. The model farms, which were established by private individuals, were helped by way of subsidy, under this scheme. The total Plan provision under this scheme was Rs. 1.91 lakhs; 170 farms have been financially helped. To extend paddy cultivation to the hill areas, 2 schemes, namely, wet paddy cultivation and extension of high attitude paddy were taken up during the Second Plan period. About 5580 acres of lands were brought under cultivation under these schemes. Besides 2 fruit preservation centres were established at the end of the Second Plan. The aim of the scheme is to find markets for the surplus fruits of the district by converting them into fruit juice, which is preserved and bottled up for sale. The preserved fruits are sold in the different markets which, in turn, benefit the tribal people economically. 16,510 bottles of fruit juice and 13,992 cans of jams, jelly had been prepared during the Second Plan period. A land reclamation scheme was also included in the Second Plan at a total cost of Rs. 10.47 lakhs. An area of 2594 acres of lands were reclaimed during the Plan period.

To intensify the agricultural programme in the Third Plan schemes for demonstration farms, subsidising model farms and fruit preservation units have been proposed. Eight demonstration farms will be established, 100 model farms will be subsidised and 3 fruit preservation centres will be established. In order to bring some lands under cultivation, reclamation of flat land schemes, at a total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs, has been included in the Third Plan. The two important schemes, namely, extension of wet paddy cultivation and development of cash crops cultivation have also been included with a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Another important scheme, namely, rehabilitation of jhummers, at a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, has been provided in the Third Plan. The aim of the scheme is to reclaim waste lands and to settle tribal people there in compact blocks permanently, who are practising shifting cultivation.

The State General Plan has also provided an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for development of agriculture in the Autonomous Districts during the Third Plan period.

5. Cottage Industries.—There is a great demand for small scale cottage industries of various types in hill areas. To develop the industry it is necessary to train the people in various crafts. With this end in view, stipends were given to the trainees in soap making, black-smithy, leather work, hand-made paper industry, basketry, cane work and bee keeping, etc. During the First Plan period altogether 118 stipends and during Second Plan period 138 stipends were sanctioned for training in different crafts. Grants-in-aid were given to 286 individuals during the First Plan period. A full assessment of the impact of these schemes cannot as yet be measured in terms of physical targets but the psychological gain is appreciable as the people are now taking interest in their arts and crafts which have neglected so long. During the Second Plan period about 430 persons have given grants-in-aid for encouragement in different types of cottage industry. Lac is grown extensively in various hill districts on cottage industry basis. The producers are often handicapped for want of adequate marketing facilities and lack of finance. The price at which they are often required to sell their produce is very uneconomic. With a view to ensure a fair price to the producers and to have better marketing facilities for the raw lac, a Shellac Factory had been established during the First Plan period under Art. 275 programme. Raw lac is procured from the producers for the factory at a fair price and it is converted into shellac for sale outside the State. However, due to the sudden and frequent fluctuations in the lac market this scheme has not hitherto made much of a head-way. In the Second Plan a toy factory has been established at Diphu in order to impart training in toy making. Also in the Second Plan grants-in-aid have been given to the different industrial schools to encourage them in the line. A total amount of Rs. 2.12 lakhs has been spent, by giving grants. This scheme will save the tribals from spending more money on purchase of outside costly toys and they will have those of their own pattern thereby building up their originality. The psychological gain here is great.

In the Third Plan, besides the provision of stipends and grants-in-aid there are important schemes like opening of depots for supply of raw materials, scheme for training *cum* production centres, subsidy to existing artisans for supplying improved tools for various industries, have been included. Provision suggested for these 3 schemes are Rs.1·00 lakh, Rs.2·50 lakhs and Rs.1·00 lakh respectively.

Under State's General Plan an approximate amount of Rs.65·20 lakhs will be spent for development of cottage industries in the hill districts.

6. Sericulture and Weaving.—Before First Five Year Plan, the position of sericulture and weaving in the hills districts was not satisfactory. Facilities for training in sericulture and weaving and for the organisation of sericulture farms by individuals for growing mulberry, etc., were very inadequate. During the First Plan period, under Art. 275 some measures were adopted to improve sericulture and weaving in the hill districts. During that period 2 demonstration silk farms and spinning and weaving societies have been established. The two existing sericultural farms have also been substantially expanded and demonstration parties have been sent to various places to teach the people improved methods of spinning and weaving. During that period about 150 students have been trained in weaving. Also in every subdivision emporium has been established.

In the Second Plan a much bigger programme was taken up. During this period 1 demonstration silk farm has been established; 5 sericultural farms and grainages have also been extended. One sericultural demonstration party has been entertained. For the purpose of training facilities, 3 weaving training classes have been established; for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods of weaving, demonstration party has been established. Traibals have a knack for weaving and they have beautiful original patterns and designs with a great eye for colour schemes. But they have unfortunately taken so much to mill-made cloths that this great art has been neglected and allowed to suffer. It is now being retrieved, and many tribal girls are taking keen interest in weaving and in taking advantage of Government help and guidance. For the purpose of encouraging weaving among the individuals, grants-in-aid were given to them for purchase of looms and equipment. An amount of Rs. 2·16 lakhs has been spent during the Second Plan period and 855 persons have been benefited.

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to expand some of the existing schemes of the Second Plan. Besides, a number of new schemes such as development of new mulberry silk, establishment of handloom production centres, subsidy and contribution to mulberry and muga growers, supply of slays and accessories, contribution to private weavers' organisations, etc., have been included in the Third Plan. The total provision made under sericulture and weaving is Rs. 25·00 lakhs.

Out of the State General Plan an amount of Rs. 24·085 lakhs is expected to be spent for sericulture and weaving in the hill districts during the Third Plan period.

7. Fishery.—The fishery programme is a new development in the hill areas. In the First and Second Plans there was no fishery programme for the hill areas. There is ample scope for development of fishery industry in the Autonomous Districts. To begin with moderate schemes have been proposed for the Third Plan under the Art. 275 programme.

For the purpose of training of personnel in improved methods of fishery, a training programme has been included in the Plan at a total cost of Rs. 5·0 lakhs to train 500 individuals during the Third Plan period.

Some fishery farms will be created and managed by the Government. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 1·00 lakh has been provided to take up 5 fishery farms in the Third Plan period. Provision has also been made to give grants-in-aid to the private individuals for development of their fisheries. About 500 people will be benefited from this scheme. In order to reclaim derelict fisheries and also to develop and exploit fishery reservoirs, an amount of Rs. 2·00 lakhs and Rs. 1·00 lakhs have been provided.

In addition, a number of fishery development schemes will be taken up in the hill districts out State General Plan.

8. Veterinary.—In the First Plan under Art. 275 programme, 6 Veterinary dispensaries and two key village centres were established in the Autonomous Districts. Stipends for training in the Veterinary College had been granted to 5 students and for training veterinary field assistants 20 stipends have been awarded during the First Plan period. Five vaccination and first-aid veterinary and animal husbandry centres were opened during the same period.

During the Second Plan period, 4 stipends for training veterinary assistant surgeons and 41 stipends for veterinary field assistants' course have been awarded. 8 veterinary dispensary-cum-artificial insemination centres have been established. Also 4 rural animal husbandry centres and one sheep breeding research station have been established. To encourage the people for developing poultry, pig farms on small scale, grants-in-aid are being given every year to individuals. Upto the end of the Second Plan, it is expected that an amount of Rs.0.71 lakhs will be spent for this purpose.

During the Third Plan provision has been made to take up similar schemes such as establishment of veterinary dispensary, establishment of key village centres, sheep and goat development schemes, etc. In addition a veterinary hospital has been proposed to be established. Also one cattle farm will be taken up during the Third Plan period. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided under the Third Plan for establishment of a district diagnostic laboratory.

The scheme for awarding stipends for training in veterinary field assistants course and the scheme for grants-in-aid to private individuals for encouragement of poultry farming, etc., have been included in the Third Plan.

In addition, an amount of Rs.1.20 lakhs is expected to be spent out of State General Plan for veterinary schemes in the hill district.

9. Communication.—Road communication in the hill districts is a major problem. Before independence there was no large number of roads in the hill areas to connect different parts of a district to the head quarter. In order to raise the level of communication a large number of roads from different sources were taken up during the First Plan period. Under Art. 275 programme alone, 18 roads were constructed during the First Plan period. The total mileage of these roads is approximately 600 miles. Total expenditure for the road programme was Rs.163.24 lakhs. A number of these roads could not fully be completed and work on these roads was in progress during the Second Plan period.

Besides the Art. 275 road schemes, 6 roads were undertaken for construction during the First Plan from State Revenues and 5 roads were undertaken out of Petrol tax fund. 2 (two) more roads were constructed out of motor vehicle taxation fund.

During the Second Plan period, under Art. 275 programme, Rs.377.359 lakhs was provided for road construction. It was planned to construct 25 new roads with a total mileage of 660. A few of these roads could be taken up during the Second Plan period and most of them will be carried over to the Third Plan. At the end of the Second Plan it is expected that an expenditure of Rs.300.00 lakhs will be incurred for road construction. Most of this expenditure will be confined to the completion of incomplete road scheme of the First Plan.

During the Third Plan, an amount of Rs.380.00 lakhs has been provided under Art.275 programme for construction of about 500 miles of roads during the Third Plan period. Besides, a scheme has been taken up with a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs to give grants-in-aid to the different District Councils for construction of their own roads.

In addition a pretty large amount will be spent for road construction in the hill areas out of State's General Plan.

Besides the roads taken up by the State Public Works Department quite a number of road schemes were also taken up on self-help basis, and by departments like the Forest and by the District Councils also. Uptil now about 3,630 miles of jeepable roads have been constructed.

10. Co-operation.—Due to comparative backwardness of the tribal people in the field of co-operation simple type of co-operative societies were organised during the First and Second Plan periods. During the First Plan period, 188 co-operative societies were formed of which 85 societies fall under Art.275 programme, the rest being financed out of State revenues.

In order to help the co-operative societies with ample financial assistance, schemes for contribution towards expenses on management of societies, subsidy for training of office bearers of societies, grants-in-aid towards share capital, etc., were taken up under the Second Plan. A total expenditure of Rs.6.51 lakhs was incurred under the Second Plan. To help the poor people in keeping their agricultural produce in safe custody for sale, godowns were constructed during the Second Plan period under Art.275 programme.

Also during the First Plan a cotton ginning mill was established in the Garo Hills under State General Plan to safeguard the interest of the poor growers at the hands of the middle men.

During the Third Plan period schemes of special nature have been included under Art. 275 programme. They are formation of rural credit societies, formation of marketing societies, formation of industrial co-operatives. Sixty societies of different categories are expected to be formed. The total plan provision under Art. 275 programme is Rs.7.00 lakhs for the Third Plan period.

11. Health.—In the First Plan 103 dispensaries of all kinds were established. Out of this, 25 dispensaries were taken up under Art. 275 programme. Two dispensaries were set up by the Forest Department in forest villages. The rest were financed from State revenues and the State's General Plan. Grants-in-aid were given to the dispensaries and hospitals run by private organisations, to encourage them to help the tribal people by extending medical facilities. In the field of water supply, Rs.1.50 lakhs was spent by giving grants-in-aid for construction of wells and other water supply schemes.

During the Second Plan period construction of Jowai hospital has been completed. The hospital is now functioning. In all 15 dispensaries of all kinds have been established in the Autonomous Districts. Construction of seven maternity and child welfare centres is in progress. To facilitate the treatment of T. B. patients, 6 T. B. wards have been constructed in different civil hospitals during the Second Plan period. For the purpose of eradication of leprosy, grants-in-aid are being given to non-official organisations like the Assam Seva Samity, etc., for work in tribal areas. During this period 217 stipends have been awarded to tribal students to train themselves in pharmacists, Dhais' and Nurses' Courses, etc. Pook grants have also been given to the tribal medical college students during the Plan period.

In the field of water supply an amount of Rs.3.85 lakhs has been spent by giving grants-in-aid to individuals for implementing water supply schemes.

The need for development of medical facilities in tribal areas is great. Therefore, during the Third Plan period it has been planned to establish 1 hospital, 5 dispensaries, 4 maternity and child welfare centres. Schemes have also been taken up to establish 10 bedded wards in 6 existing dispensaries and 3 T. B. wards during the Third Plan period under Art. 275 programme. Provision has also been made for giving grants-in-aid to individuals for water supply schemes. A separate scheme for leprosy control including leprosy survey has been included in the Third Plan. This is considered to be a matter of national importance as the scourge of leprosy in some portions of the submountain regions of the hills districts is perhaps the worst in the world.

In addition, adequate number of schemes will be taken up from State's General Plan in hill areas during the Third Plan period.

12. Miscellaneous.—Under the Miscellaneous head, self-help schemes for grants to non-official organisations for welfare work have been included in the Third Plan as in the previous Plan. Sufficient amounts as grants-in-aid were given to a large number of individuals and organisations already during the Second Plan period. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs for self-help schemes and Rs.4.00 lakhs for grants to non-official organisations have been provided in the Third Plan.

Also a scheme, namely, grants-in-aid to the District and Regional Councils, towards the cost of their own plans has been provided in the Third Plan at a cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs. The aim of the scheme is to give grants-in-aid to the District Councils every year in order to finance the development schemes which they will take up for implementation during the Third Plan period.

A very important scheme, namely, the establishment of a Tribal Research Institute has been included in the Third Plan. Of course, this scheme has already been taken up in hand during the Second Plan period under Centrally Sponsored programme. The aim of the scheme is to carry on sociological and anthropological research among the tribal people. The scheme will benefit the authority much in drawing up and implementing the various development schemes for the tribal people.

I.—Summary Statement of Third Plan Outlay Proposed

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Hills Tribals

Serial No.	Head of Development								Anticipated outlay 1956-61	Anticipated outlay 1960-61	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after 1960-66
											Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
(1)	(2)								(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.80	25.50	95.00	14.25	..	19.75	19.86	19.90	17.90	18.30	..
2	Soil Conservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.33	17.00	225.00	..	..	36.50	45.00	45.50	45.10	52.90	..
3	Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.18	9.25	40.00	..	..	5.55	5.95	6.40	9.70	12.40	..
4	Cottage Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	3.72	7.00	..	..	1.00	1.30	1.50	1.65	1.55	..
5	Fishery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	0.80	1.00	1.25	0.95	1.00	..
6	Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.64	4.00	16.00	1.00	..	2.40	2.80	4.15	3.25	3.40	..
7	Sericulture and Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	5.63	25.00	..	..	3.20	4.15	5.05	6.35	6.25	..
8	Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.43	6.00	20.00	..	..	3.31	4.36	4.41	4.46	3.46	..
9	Communication	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377.36	40.00	400.00	310.00	5.00	54.00	74.00	94.00	94.00	84.00	..
10	Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.28	2.86	7.00	..	..	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.40	..
11	Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	10.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	..
12	Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.57	13.70	45.00	8.00	..	7.61	9.63	11.62	7.52	8.62	..
13	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.85	8.08	40.00	..	..	8.10	8.40	8.30	7.60	7.60	..
14	Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.31	0.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									703.00	136.00	1000.00	333.25	5.00	153.52	192.84	222.88	214.88	215.88	..

II.—List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(N.B.—Figures under column 4 includes both spill over and current outlay)

(a) HILLS TRIBALS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Head	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)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
EDUCATION.	1. Inspection, strengthening the Inspecting staff and construction of office buildings for Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors for Hills.	3.53	0.10	1.00	0.25	..	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.10	..	..
	2. Improvement of Middle School buildings with hostel	6.85	0.50	2.00	1.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	3. Quarters for teachers serving in hills areas	4.50	0.50	1.50	1.00	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
	4. Improvement of Government High English School buildings.	8.75	0.50	2.00	1.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	Total	23.63	1.60	6.50	4.25	..	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.20	..	..
VETERINARY.	1. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensary	10.70	1.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.55	0.30	0.55	0.40	0.50	..	..
	Total	10.70	1.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.25	0.30	0.55	0.40	0.50	..	..
COMMUNICATION.	1. Construction of Roads and Bridges	757.36	200.00	380.00	300.00	..	50.00	70.00	90.00	90.00	80.00	..	..
	Total	757.36	200.00	380.00	300.00	..	50.00	70.00	90.00	90.00	80.00	..	..
HEALTH ..	1. Establishment of Dispensaries	24.44	3.00	5.00	3.00	..	0.50	1.00	1.90	1.60	1.00	..	..
	2. Establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	4.93	1.00	3.00	2.00	..	0.60	0.80	0.90	0.30	0.40	..	..
	Total	29.37	4.00	8.00	5.00	..	1.10	1.80	2.80	1.90	1.40	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION

		(a) Hills Tribals									(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd 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)
GROUP I EDUCATION	1. Training Schools both for Primary and Middle English School Teachers.	3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	2. Hostel facilities to Tribal Students reading in Colleges and improvement of Play grounds.	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	3. Establishment of a Government College (Arts and Science)	25.00	25.00	5.00	..	6.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
	4. Grants to Non-Government Colleges for maintenance and expansion.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	5. Special Scholarships	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	6. Purchase of text books for poor Students reading in Colleges	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	7. Grants to Gauhati University for research in Tribal Culture	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
	8. Grants to non-Government institution for encouragement of cultural activities including establishment of a central cultural institute at Shillong.	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
9. Grants to Writers for encouragement of Tribal literature including preparation of the Tribal text books.		0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
10. Provincialisation of Middle Schools		8.00	8.00	..	..	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	..	..
11. Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools ...		5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
12. Grants for purchase of text books to students reading in Secondary School and other proposional institutions.		0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
13. Construction of Basic School and training centre along with staff quarters.		1.50	1.50	1.00	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
14. Grants for sports and game to secondary schools ..		0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
15. Grants to Community Centre for adult education in Hills		0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
16. Conversion of Junior Basic Schools into Senior Basic Schools.		1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
17. Equipment and building grant for improvement of school buildings.		0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
18. Introduction of vocational subjects in Middle English Schools.		0.75	0.75	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
19. Expansion of Junior Technical Schools.. .. .		3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.40	0.60	..	..
20. Conversion of one Junior Technical Schools into Senior Technical School.		3.00	4.00	1.00	..	0.60	0.50	0.70	1.00	1.20	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
21. Grants to Tribal Students in Middle English Schools in rural areas for books and Midday meals		2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	...	...
22. Expansion of Primary education in Hills areas	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
23. Improvement of Lower Primary School buildings	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.40	0.40	..	..
24. Grants to Venture Schools	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
25. Grants to Nursery Schools	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
26. Establishment of Ashram Schools	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.35	0.35	0.20	0.30	0.30	...	..
Total		88.50	88.00	10.00	..	18.35	18.45	17.90	16.70	17.10	..	...

GROUP II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT. SOIL CONSERVATION

1. Establishment. (Including staff building furniture and iron chest etc).		63.00	63.00	5.00	..	12.20	12.40	12.60	12.80	13.00	..	..
2. Soil Conservation cum Agricultural Research Station	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
3. Publicity and propaganda	.. ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
4. Afforestation including maintenance of existing afforestation areas.		12.00	12.00	...	..	1.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.40	..	..
5. Training of Officers outside the State	.. ..	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	..	..
6. Training School	.. ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
7. Terracing of lands	.. ..	60.00	60.00	...	..	6.50	12.00	12.50	12.00	17.00	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
8.	Cash crops cultivation including maintenance of existing cash crops plantation.	20.00	20.00	..	..	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
9.	Raising of cash crops Nurseries	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
10.	Pasture Improvement including rational grazing and food management.	6.00	6.00	..	..	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..
11.	Subsidy for cash crops including cashew nuts	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
12.	Scheme for Colonisation of Jhummers	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
13.	Seeds and Planting materials	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
14.	Minor irrigation for the areas where soil conservation introduced.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
15.	Tools Plants and other implements	4.00	4.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
16.	Maintenance of existing Lac centres	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
	Total	225.00	225.00	5.00	..	36.50	45.00	45.50	45.10	52.90	..	..
FOREST												
1.	Staff	0.70	0.70	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.20	..	..
2.	Communication	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
3.	Regeneration of Forests	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..
4.	Development of Forests Villages including Schools Water Supply, etc.	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	..
5.	Grants in-aid to District Councils for regeneration of their Forests	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	Total	20.00	20.00	..	..	3.31	4.36	4.41	4.46	3.46	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AGRICULTURE	1. Estt. of Demonstration farms	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.50	..	..
	2. Subsidising Model Farms	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
	3. Fruit Preservation Units	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	..	..
	4. Rat Control Scheme	1.10	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	..	..
	5. Reclamation of flat land and development of tilla land ..	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
	6. Extension of wet paddy cultivation	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
	7. Distribution of seeds and bone-meals and fertilizers	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.40	..	..
	8. Supply of improved tools and implements	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	9. Development and extension of cash crops	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.20	..	..
	10. Creation of Potatoes farms for distribution of disease free potato seeds.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.80	..	..
	11. Scheme for Colonisation jhummers	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	Total	40.00	40.00	..	..	5.55	5.95	6.40	9.70	12.40	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.	1. Stipends in different crafts	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	2. Opening of Depot for supply of raw materials	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.30	0.20	..	..
	3. Grants to Non-Government Industrial Schools for maintenance and expansion. .	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	..	..
	4. Scheme for training cum-Production Centres	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
	5. Subsidy to the existing artisans for supply of improved tools for various Industries. ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
Total		7.00	7.00	..	..	1.00	1.30	1.50	1.65	1.55	..	..

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING.	1. Scheme for development of mulberry silk	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	..	..
	2. Scheme for expansion of existing farms and grainages ..	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.55	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.80	..	..
	3. Expansion of existing Weaving Training Classes	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	4. Establishment of handloom production centres attached to Weaving Training Classes. .	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.80	1.50	1.50	..	..
	5. Subsidy to contribution to mulberry and muga growers ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	6. Peripatetic handloom demonstration	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.70	0.80	1.50	1.50	..	..

(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	7.	Supply of slays and accessories	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.60	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.00	..	..
	8.	Contribution to private Weavers organisation	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	Total				..	..	..	..	..	3.20	4.15	5.05	6.35	6.25	..	..
FISHERY	1.	Training of personnel	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	2.	Farming—														
	(a)	Farms managed by Government	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	(b)	Grants-in-aid to private pisciculturists	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	3.	Reclamation of and development of derelict fisheries	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.25	0.25	..	..
	4.	Development and exploitation of reservoirs	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	..	..
	Total				..	..	..	..	..	0.80	1.00	1.25	0.95	1.00	..	..
VETERINARY	1.	Training of students in Veterinary Field Assistant Course.				1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	..	..
	2.	Establishment of Veterinary Hospital	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	0.50	..	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.40	..	..
	3.	Establishment of Cattle Farm..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	0.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	4.	Establishment of a District diagnostic laboratory	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	0.50	..	0.20	0.30	0.70	0.40	0.40	..	..
	5.	Establishment of Key Village Centre	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6.	Sheep and goat Development Scheme	1.50	1.50	..	...	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.30	..	...
7.	Grants to private individuals for development of poultry farming, etc.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
Total		14.00	14.00	1.50	..	2.15	2.50	3.60	2.85	2.90	..	..
COMMUNICATION,	1. Grants to District Councils for rural communication ..	10.00	10.00	..	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	2. Purchase of tools, Plant	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	...
Total		20.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
CO-OPERATION	1. Formation of Rural Credit Societies	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	2. Formation of Marketing Societies	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
	3. Formation of Industrial Co-operative	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
Total		7.00	7.00	..	..	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.40	..	..
ELECTRICITY	1. Establishment of small electric supply project ..	75.00	75.00	..	..	10.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
Total		75.00	75.00	..	..	10.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
GROUP III HEALTH	1. Book grants to students reading in Medical College ...	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEME,	2. Training of Hill Girls in Auxiliary Nurse-Midwifery Course ..	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	..	..

HEALTH	3. Training in Nurses Course	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	..	..
	4. Stipends for training in Pharmacists Course including book grants.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
	5. Leprosy Control Scheme including leprosy survey ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	..	..
	6. Grant for treatment of T. B. patients.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	7. Establishment of Hospital	4.00	4.00	1.00	..	0.40	0.60	1.40	0.60	1.00	..	..
	8. Establishment of 10 bedded wards to the existing dispensaries,	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	1.00	0.60	0.80	..	..
	9. Establishment of T. B. wards	2.00	2.00	0.50	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	10. Establishment of Nursery for Children of lepers	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.20	0.20	..	..
	11. Establishment of after care Colony for non-infectious lepers..	5.00	5.00	1.00	..	1.20	1.60	1.20	0.50	0.50	..	..
	12. Water supply	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	13. Grants-in-aid to non-Official Organisations for leprosy treatment.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	14. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Hospitals for maintenance and expansion of their medical facilities in the Hills.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70	..	..
	Total	37.00	37.00	2.50	..	6.51	7.82	8.81	6.62	7.23	..	..
	MISCELLANEOUS	1. Self-help schemes	3.00	3.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..
2. Grants to non-Official Organisation for doing Welfare Works		4.00	4.00	..	..	0.50	0.80	0.70	1.00	1.00	..	..
3. Grants-in-aid to District Councils for financing their own Plan.		25.00	25.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
4. Tribal Research Institute		8.00	8.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.10	8.40	8.30	7.60	7.60	..	..

(b) **Plains Tribals (including the people of transferred areas and the Hills Tribals living in the Plains).**—The plains tribal people are living scattered all over the plains districts. Their population is about 7 lakhs. Though they are living in areas adjacent to the areas inhabited by non-tribals yet their conditions were not better. Before independence not much attention was given for the development of these people. With the advent of First Five Year Plan, a separate programme of development was drawn up for the benefit of the Plains Tribal people under Art. 275 programme. In addition, these people are usually getting benefit from the development schemes taken up under the State's General Plan and also from the schemes implemented from State revenues.

During the First Plan period, an amount of Rs.104.58 lakhs was spent for Plains Tribal people under Art. 275 programme. During the Second Plan it is expected that an amount of Rs. 152.03 lakhs will be spent for the benefit of the Plains Tribal people under Art. 275 of the Constitution.

Some idea is given below of level of development reached during First and Second Plan periods for Plains Tribals and also some idea of the schemes included in the Third Plan under Art. 275 programme.

1. **Education.**—From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, efforts are being made to eradicate illiteracy among the Plains tribals. With this end in view, primary and Middle Vernacular schools have been set up in the areas predominantly inhabited by the plains tribal people. The State Primary Education Board took over a large number of venture schools which were set up by the private initiative. During the First Plan period in addition to 70 aided and unaided middle vernacular schools, Government set up 23 more Middle Vernacular Schools in the areas inhabited by the Plains tribals. Grants-in-aid had been given to 100 middle schools and 40 high schools in these areas. Hostel accommodation had been provided for Plains Tribal students reading in colleges by construction of new hostel buildings attached to different colleges. Similarly hostel accommodation was provided for plains tribal boys and girls in the secondary schools. During the First Plan period about 94 basic schools were established in the plains tribal areas. 42 adult social education centres had been organised in the plains tribal areas with 20 rural libraries. About 262 non-Government Secondary schools received grants-in-aid and nearly 440 students were awarded special scholarships in secondary stage out of Art. 275 grants.

In the Second Plan also similar schemes were taken up. During this period 515 non-Government schools have been given grants-in-aid. Hostel accommodation was to 133 secondary schools and 10 colleges. About 1,500 students have been benefited by grants given to them for purchase of text books in the colleges. Grants have also been given to 41 schools for improvement of play grounds and sports facilities. During the Second Plan period, 43 junior basic and 14 senior basic school buildings were constructed.

Under the scholarship scheme 2,500 students have been benefited by special scholarships in the secondary stage. 3 plains tribal students have been awarded overseers scholarships. About 25,000 students have been benefited from the free education scheme.

During the Third Plan period similar nature of educational schemes have been provided for the benefit of the plains tribals, with special emphasis to scholarship, grants to cultural centres, grants for hostel facilities to non-Government schools and colleges, grants to secondary schools for expansion of buildings, purchase of furniture and extension of libraries, etc. A separate scheme has been included for provincialisation of Middle English Schools in the transferred areas and also for establishment of Ashram Schools in Plains Tribal areas. In addition, a few schemes have been taken up under education for the benefit of the plains tribals.

2. **Forests.**—Many of the plains tribal villages are situated in the forest areas. There is lack of communication in these forest villages. In these villages there is also difficulty in getting pure drinking water. Moreover for the children of the villagers there was the necessity for establishing Lower Primary Schools in the forest villages. With this end in view 2 schemes namely communication and development of forest villages were taken up during the Second Plan period. During this period 25 miles of roads have been constructed and 31 water supply schemes have been taken up.

During the Third Plan also these two schemes have been provided with the expectation of constructing 60 miles of roads, establishing 10 Lower Primary schools and providing 50 water supply schemes.

3. **Agriculture.**—Agriculture is the main source of livelihood among the Plains tribal people. In order to help them in agriculture development schemes were taken up during the First and Second Plan periods. During the First Plan 5 demonstration farms have been set up and a number of students received training in agricultural education.

In the Second Plan also 5 demonstration farms have been set up. Seeds, plants and manures, etc., have been distributed free among the cultivators. During the Second Plan period an amount of Rs.1.02 lakhs has been spent for this purpose. Training has also been imparted to about 28 plains tribal students.

During the Third Plan period provision for establishment of demonstration farms and training in agriculture have been made. It has been proposed to set up 4 demonstration farms and to train 100 students during the Plan period. Schemes for distribution of seeds, plants and manures have also been included in the Plan with a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh. Two more important schemes namely, land reclamation by giving subsidy for minor irrigation and Boro paddy cultivation have been included in the Third Plan.

4. Cottage Industry.—Plains tribal people are generally engaged in simple form of cottage industry like bamboo and cane work, carpentry, blacksmithy etc. It is a subsidiary profession for their livelihood. To give them encouragements in cottage industry, grants-in-aid have been given to private individuals and organisations engaged in cottage industry. Rs.1.18 lakhs and Rs. 0.99 lakhs have been spent during the Second Plan period. Training-cum-production centres have been established to train the plains tribal people in different cottage industries. Also stipends for training in fruit preservation, bee-keeping, soap manufacture, umbrella handle making, etc., have been awarded to plains tribal students during the Second Plan period. An amount of Rs. 0.23 lakhs has been spent in this regard during the Second Plan period.

During the Third Plan period schemes for grants-in-aid to the non-Government industrial schools and grants to private artisans have been included with a provision for Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.00 lakhs. Schemes for awarding stipends in various crafts and also for opening production centres have also been included in the Third Plan. Another important scheme for opening of design research units has also been included with a provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs.

5. Sericulture and Weaving.—The Plains tribal people are already engaged in sericulture and weaving industry, which is a supplementary occupation for them. The method they are following in this industry is however primitive. In order to help these people in sericulture and weaving a number of schemes was taken up during the Second Plan under Art. 275 programme. During this period, 2 weaving training classes and two eri seed grainages have been set up. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 0.33 lakhs has been given to the mulberry growers. Grants-in-aid of Rs. 1.78 lakhs have also been given to individuals and organisations for encouragement of sericulture and weaving.

6. Veterinary.—During the First Plan, 5 key village centres have been opened in different plains tribal areas. Three veterinary dispensaries have also been set up.

During the Second Plan period under Art. 275 programme, 10 students been awarded scholarships for study in Veterinary College and 30 students have been awarded stipends to train in veterinary field assistants courses. 1 mobile veterinary dispensary has been established and 8 rural animal husbandry centres for demonstration have also been set up. During this period 8 veterinary dispensary-cum-artificial insemination centres have been started. Grants-in-aid have also been given to the private enterprises for opening poultry farms, etc.

During the Third Plan period it has been planned to establish one veterinary hospital in the Plains tribal areas. During this period three veterinary dispensaries and 4 key village centres will be established. To develop piggery, a piggery development scheme has been included with a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Two poultry farms will be established during the Third Plan. One sheep and goat development scheme has been included with a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The scheme for giving grants-in-aid to private individuals has also been provided in the Art. 275 programme with an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

7. Communication.—During the Second Plan period 10 roads have been constructed in the plains tribal areas. Besides, 60 small village roads and some bridges were also constructed. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 88.20 lakhs will be spent till the end of the Second Plan period.

During the Third Plan period, an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided under Art. 275 programme for road construction in the plains tribal areas. It has been planned to construct 240 miles of roads during the Third Plan period.

8. Co-operation.—During the First and Second Plan periods there was no separate programme for plains tribals for co-operation under Art. 275 programme; they were receiving benefit from the State's General Plan and also from States' revenues. During the Third Five Year Plan, 2 schemes namely, grants-in-aid towards share capital and grants-in-aid towards expenses on management of societies in the plains tribal areas have been included, with a total plan provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs. It is expected that 150 societies under the First scheme and 200 societies under the second scheme will be benefited during the third Plan period.

9. Health.—The plains tribal people are suffering from diseases like malaria and Kala-azar, etc. They are also suffering for want of pure drinking water. To help these people the State Government have set up, during the First Plan period, one 20 bedded Kala-azar hospital at Dudnai in Goalpara district, 5 medical dispensaries, 2 travelling dispensaries and 10 public health dispensaries. For the purpose of drinking water supply an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been given as grants-in-aid to plains tribal people.

During the Second Plan period, 3 medical dispensaries, 1 mobile dispensary with propaganda unit have been set up in the plains tribal areas, 1 maternity centre and one public health centre have been established. Stipends numbering 156 have been awarded for training in different courses like pharmacists' course, Dhais training course, Nurses' Training Course, etc. For the purpose of leprosy treatment an amount of Rs.3.90 lakhs has been sanctioned to Assam Seva Samity for their work in Plains Tribal Areas. For the purpose of T.B. treatment 2 T.B. wards have been established in different hospitals for Plains Tribal patients. During the Second Plan period an amount of Rs.6.37 lakhs has been spent as grants-in-aid to the plains tribal people to set up tanks, tube wells, etc.

During the Third Plan period it has been planned to establish 6 dispensaries, with indoor treatment facilities, 4 maternity and child welfare centres and 4 T. B. wards. Provision has also been made to give stipends to plains tribal candidates in pharmacists training course, Nurses training course and midwifery training course, etc. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made to give book grants to the students in Medical Colleges. Another new scheme namely control and survey of leprosy has been included in the Third Plan with a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs. The scourge of leprosy is a stigma to the nation. It is essential that this problem draws all the help, encouragement and guidance to explore every possibility for its eradication. A scheme for giving grants-in-aid to non-official organisations for encouragement and rendering more medical facilities to the plains tribal people, with a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh, has been included in the Third Plan. In the field of water supply, Rs.10.00 lakhs have been provided for giving grants-in-aid to the plains tribal people, for different water supply schemes like digging of tanks, installation of tube wells, etc.

It is expected that with the implementation of all the schemes included in the Third Plan the plains tribal people will be benefited much.

10. Miscellaneous.—Grants-in-aid have been given to different non-official organisations, including Barama Tribal Welfare Centre. During the Second Plan period an amount of Rs. 5.33 lakhs has been spent in giving grants-in-aid to the different non-official organisations.

The aim of the self-help schemes is to encourage the plains tribal people in self-help spirit. For the purpose of construction of roads and school buildings etc., on self-help basis, provision for grants-in-aid has been made in the Plan. During the Second Plan period an amount of Rs.6.17 lakhs has been spent under this scheme.

During the Third Plan period, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for self-help schemes and Rs.6.00 lakhs has been provided for giving grants-in-aid to non-official organisations for doing welfare works. Two new schemes, namely, construction of tribal rest house at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs and establishment of a Central Tribal Cultural Institute, at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs, have been included in the Art. 275 programme of the Third Five Year Plan.

It is expected that with the implementation of all the development schemes included in the different development heads, the condition of the plains tribal people will be raised to a great extent.

I.—Summary Statement of Plan outlay proposed

(b) PLAINS TRIBALS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development								Anticipated outlay 1956-61	Anticipated outlay 1960-61	Outly 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after Third Plan.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)				
1. Education	45.57	10.00	60.00	4.30	0.20	11.52	12.57	13.32	11.17	11.42	..	
2. Agriculture	4.34	2.00	6.00	..	..	0.90	1.15	1.40	1.30	1.25	..	
3. Cottage Industry	4.06	2.00	6.00	..	..	0.95	1.25	1.35	1.30	1.15	..	
4. Veterinary	8.84	3.00	10.00	0.40	..	1.70	2.00	2.45	1.80	2.05	..	
5. Sericulture and Weaving	4.76	2.00	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.25	1.35	1.20	1.20	..	
6. Forests	4.39	1.50	6.00	3.00	..	0.65	1.00	1.25	1.70	1.40	..	
7. Road	81.55	21.20	120.00	100.00	..	20.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	..	
8. Co-operation	5.00	..	..	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.10	1.20	..	
9. Health	33.16	7.30	41.00	1.00	..	6.10	8.20	10.10	8.15	8.45	..	
10. Miscellaneous	12.83	3.00	15.10	..	..	3.00	3.30	3.00	2.85	2.85	..	
TOTAL	199.50	52.00	275.00	108.70	0.20	46.52	61.62	65.32	50.57	50.97	..	

II.—LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN

(N. B.—Column 4 includes both spillover and current outlays)

(b) Plains Tribals

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Heads	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)
EDUCATION—													
	Overseas scholarships	1.46	0.20	0.20	..	0.20	0.15	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1.46	0.20	0.20	..	0.20	0.15	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
VETERINARY—													
	1. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensary	6.70	0.50	2.00	1.00	..	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.50	..	..
	Total	6.70	0.50	2.00	1.00	..	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.50	..	..
HEALTH—													
	1. Establishment of Dispensaries with indoor treatment facilities.	15.68	1.00	12.00	6.00	..	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
	2. Establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare centres.	9.03	1.00	5.00	3.00	..	0.50	1.00	1.90	0.60	1.00	..	..
	Total	24.71	2.00	17.00	9.00	..	1.50	3.00	4.90	3.60	4.00	..	..

III.—LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION

(b) Plains Tribal

(including people of Transferred area etc).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head (1)	Schemes (2)	Total estimated cost (3)	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after 3rd plan	
			Total (4)	Capital (5)	Foreign Exchange (6)	1961-62 (6)	1962-53 (7)	1963-64 (8)	1964-65 (10)	1965-66 (11)	Total (12)	Foreign Exchange (13)
GROUP I												
EDUCATION												
1.	Special scholarship to Plains Tribal students in Secondary Stage ..	9.80	9.80	..	..	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
2.	Grants-in-aid to Cultural Centres, libraries and children play centres and clubs.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	..	..
3.	Grants-in-aid to Non-Government Colleges for hostel facilities ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
4.	Provision for grants for College libraries to purchase text books for lending them to poor plains tribal students.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
5.	Training of Teachers for Senior Basic Schools	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
6.	Hostel accommodation for Plains Tribal Teachers in the Training Schools.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.10	..	..	..	..
7.	Hostel accommodation for Plains Tribal students in Secondary Schools	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
8.	Grants to <i>non-Government</i> Secondary Schools for School buildings and purchase of equipment and furniture, maintenance and expansion.	13.00	13.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00		
9.	Improvement of play grounds and sports facilities in secondary schools in the Plains Tribal Areas.	0.25	0.25	...	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		
10.	Provision of grants for Secondary School libraries to purchase text books for lending them to poor plains tribal students.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30		
11.	Construction of Senior Basic School buildings including purchase of equipment and furniture.	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.10	..		
12.	Construction of staff quarters for Secondary Schools in Plains Tribal areas specially in transferred areas.	0.50	0.50	0.30	..	0.20	0.20	0.10	..	..
13.	Construction of hostel buildings attached to Senior Basic Schools including Superintendent's quarters and furniture, etc.	2.00	2.00	1.50	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.30	0.20		
14.	Entertainment of staff in Senior Basic Schools ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
15.	Provincialisation of Middle English Schools in transferred areas.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
16.	Grants-in-aid for hostel facilities to Plains Tribal Students in Senior Basic Schools.	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
17.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Plains Tribal Areas ..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.30	0.40	:	..
18.	Grants-in-aid to Primary Schools	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
19.	Establishment of Social Education Adult Centres ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	..	..
20.	Construction of new Primary School buildings and improvement of existing buildings.	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	..	..
21.	Entertainment of staff in Primary Schools in remote Backward Areas.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.15	..	..
22.	Grants-in-aid to Primary Schools for improvement of School buildings and for purchase of books and equipment.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
23.	Appointment of additional Pandits in Government Primary Schools.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
24.	Grants-in-aid for conversion of Lower Primary Schools into Junior Basic School.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
25.	Grants-in-aid to Schools for Conversion into Senior Basic Schools.	0.10	0.10	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	..
Total		59.80	59.80	4.30	..	11.37	12.52	13.32	11.17	11.42	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(3)
GROUP 11 ECO-NOMIC UPLIFT FOREST.	1- Communication	5.00	5.00	3.00	..	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.50	1.20	..	..
	2. Establishment of Lower Primary Schools in Forest Villages.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	3. Sanitation and Water Supply in the Forest Villages ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	..	..
	Total	6.00	6.00	3.00	..	0.65	1.00	1.25	1.70	1.40	..	..
AGRICULTURE	1. Establishment of Demonstration farms	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	1.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	2. Training in Agriculture	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	3. Distribution of seeds, plants, manures, improved tools and implements.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	4. Land Reclamation Schemes (Subsidy for minor irrigation)	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.50	..	..
	5. Extension of Boro paddy cultivation	1.00	1.50	..	..	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.20	..	..
	Total	6.00	6.00	..	..	0.90	1.15	1.40	1.30	1.25	..	..
COTTAGE INDUSTRY.	1. Grants to non-Government Industrial Schools	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.20	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.30	..	..
	2. Stipends in different Crafts in Cottage Industry	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	3. Scheme for design research unit	1.20	1.20	..	..	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	..	..
	4. Opening of production centres	1.30	1.30	..	..	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
	5. Scheme for subsidy to the artisans for supply of improved tools for various industries.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	..	..
	Total	6.00	6.00	..	..	0.95	1.25	1.35	1.30	1.15	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)1	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
SERICULTURE AND WEAVING.												
1.	Scheme for establishment of Chowkie rearing centre ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.20	..	..
2.	Establishment of Handloom Production Centre attached to the Weaving training Classes.	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.40	..	..
3.	Subsidy to Mulberry and Muga growers	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
4.	Supply of slays and accessories	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	..	..
5.	Contribution to private weavers and organisations ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
Total		6.00	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.25	1.35	1.20	1.20	..	..

VETERINARY												
1.	Establishment of Veterinary Hospital	1.00	1.00	0.40	..	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.25	..	..
2.	Establishment of Key Village Centre	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.35	0.30	..	..
3.	Development of poultry farming	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
4.	Sheep and Goat development Scheme	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
5.	Piggery development Schemes	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	..	..
6.	Grant-in-aid to Private enterprisers for development of poultry and piggery farming.	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.50	..	..
Total		8.00	8.00	0.40	..	1.40	1.70	1.85	1.50	1.55	..	..

COMMUNICATION.												
1.	Roads and Bridges	120.00	120.00	100.00	..	20.20	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
Total		120.00	120.00	100.00	..	20.20	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CO-OPERATION	1. Grants-in-aid to Societies towards share capital ..	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	..	..
	2. Grants-in-aid to Societies towards expenses on management of Societies.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40	..	..
	Total	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.10	1.20	..	..
GROUP III HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.	1. Book grants to students reading in Medical College ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
HEALTH	2. Stipends and book grants to students reading pharmacists course.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	3. Stipends for auxiliary nurses, midwifery training course ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	4. Stipends for Nurses Training Course.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	5. Scheme for survey and control of leprosy and grants for supply of drugs and medicine.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.45	0.35	..	..
	6. Establishment of T. B. Wards	3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.50	1.00	0.70	0.80	0.50	..	..
	7. Water Supply	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	8. After Care Colony for non-infectious lepers.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.30	..	..
	9. Grants to non-Official organisations for leprosy treatment ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	10. Segregation home for treatment of lepers	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
11. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Hospital etc. for rendering more medical facilities to the Plains Tribals.		1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
12. Grants to Non-Government Organisations for specialised treatment and running of eye camps.		0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
Total	24.00	24.00	1.00	..	4.60	5.20	5.20	4.55	4.45	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS												
1. Establishment of Central Tribal Cultural Institute.	..	2.00	2.00	0.50	..	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.60	..	..
2. Self-help schemes	.. ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
3. Grants to Non-Government organisations for doing welfare works.		6.00	6.00	..	..	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.10	1.00	..	..
4. Construction of Tribal Pest House.	.. ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.25	0.25	..	..
Total	.. ..	15.00	15.00	0.50	..	3.00	3.30	3.00	2.85	2.85	..	..

(c) *Schemes for Removal of Untouchability—Programme for Scheduled Castes.*—The total scheduled castes population in Assam, according to the 1951 census, is 4,63,634 and they are spread over the seven plains districts of the State.

The scheduled castes people are not specifically concentrated in any particular area and they are generally mixed up with other sections of the population both in the towns and villages. Untouchability, in true sense of the term, is more or less non-existent in Assam and the social disabilities suffered by the scheduled castes in the State are more or less insignificant. It is possible that there is still lurking prejudice against some particular scheduled castes like Chamars, Methors etc., some are debarred from drawing water from village wells, although such prejudice does not affect their day to-day life, as they generally live in groups of their own, where they either have wells constructed by their own efforts or otherwise. Social prejudices against the scheduled castes is steadily diminishing, and, in due course, even without any specific legislation it may be expected that they will enjoy the same rights and privileges in the social life with the other sections of the population.

However, the State Government have already taken some measures to safeguard the interest of the scheduled castes people. In public services, a specific quota of reservation in favour of the scheduled castes, proportionate to their number, has been laid down and the same is being scrupulously followed. In many cases, due to lack of suitable candidates, it is not possible always to fill up the quota fully, particularly in superior services but those vacancies are allowed to be carried over to the subsequent years and are filled up with suitable candidates later when available. More and more persons belonging to the scheduled castes, are getting into various types of Government posts and as a result their economic condition and social status have automatically improved.

In the field of education special scholarships in secondary stage have been provided for scheduled caste students. They are also getting benefit under the free education scheme. Under this scheme the students, whose parents' annual income is not more than Rs.3,600, are entitle to free education upto degree course. scheduled caste students are getting benefit under post-matric scholarship scheme also.

In the matter of admission into important educational institutions like Assam Medical College and Engineering college etc., preference is given to the scheduled caste students, from some reserved seats.

With a view to encourage the scheduled castes fishermen, Government allow settlement of fisheries to deserving individual fishermen or to any co-operative organisation formed by them at 10 p.c. less than the highest bid offered. In the same way a special quota of excise shops on the basis of districtwise population is reserved for settlement with deserving candidates of the scheduled castes.

As the scheduled caste population is mixed up with the rest of the people, no separate schemes for their welfare and development were undertaken in the past and they were left to be benefitted from the schemes of development undertaken for specific areas under the General programme. Because of their comparative backwardness educationally, economically and otherwise, special development schemes were implemented during the last two years of the First Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs. This programme is financed by the Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis.

During that period 900 cinema sliders were exhibited and 10,500 pamphlets and posters were issued. Intercaste dining was arranged in about 300 places.

For the purpose of providing good drinking water among the scheduled caste people grants-in-aid had been given and 180 ring wells, 22 tube wells and 27 tanks were constructed.

In the field of education about 271 special scholarships have been awarded to the scheduled castes students. During that period 238 Middle and L. P. Schools have been given grants-in-aid to increase the educational facilities for scheduled castes students.

Grants-in-aid were also given to 10 individuals for encouragement of cottage industries among the scheduled castes.

During the Second Plan period an amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs approximately has been spent for the benefit of the scheduled castes. During this period 25,000 cinema slides were exhibited, 40,000 pamphlets and posters were issued and intercaste dining was arranged in 150 places. In the field of water supply, 180 tanks and wells were constructed. During this period an amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been spent for the purpose of providing housing facilities to the scheduled castes people. In the field of education 4,300 special scholarships and 3 overseas scholarships have been awarded. Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 4.23 lakhs have been given to the Secondary and L.P. Schools. For the purpose of hostel facilities an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakhs has been spent. Under the free education scheme, about 800 students have been benefited.

Besides, a few stipends have been awarded for pharmacists and for different crafts in cottage industries. Also grants-in-aid have been given to the co-operative societies formed by the scheduled castes people.

During the Third Plan period an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided for various development schemes under the programme of removal of untouchability. A brief description of the different schemes is given below.

1. Education.—Under education an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided to award special scholarships to the scheduled castes students in secondary stage. Provision has also been made to give grants-in-aid to the non-Government Colleges and secondary schools for providing text books in the libraries. For hostel accommodation to scheduled castes students in schools and colleges an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan. Grants-in-aid for Primary schools and provision for provincialisation of venture L.P. and M.E. schools have been made in the Plan.

2. Cottage Industry.—Under Cottage Industries and Sericulture and Weaving provision has been made for awarding stipends in different crafts. Also an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made to establish production centres in carpentry and blacksmithy. A scheme for giving subsidy has also been included in the Plan.

To help the scheduled castes people in the fishery development, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan. Out of that Rs.0.56 lakhs will be spent for renovation and improvement of existing fisheries. Rs. 0.50 lakhs will be spent as grants-in-aid and the rest will be spent in training programme.

Two schemes under co-operation, namely, grants-in-aid towards share capital and contributions towards expenses on management of societies have been included in the Plan; 250 societies will be benefited.

3. Health.—Under health programme for scheduled castes an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for awarding stipends for pharmacists and Nurses' course. Grants-in-aid have been provided for subsidised dispensaries and for T. B. patients. The water supply scheme is a very important one and for this scheme an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan.

4. Housing.—For housing schemes an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan. Under this head 3 schemes namely, housing subsidies to individuals, grants-in-aid to municipalities and town committees and rehabilitation scheme for scheduled caste people, affected by floods, etc., have been included.

5. Miscellaneous.—Under miscellaneous and publicity schemes Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided in the Plan.

It is expected that with the implementation of all the schemes included in the Third Plan, the level of development for scheduled castes will be raised to a great extent.

I Summary Statement of Plan-outlay proposed

(Rs. in lakhs).

(C) Scheduled Castes

Serial No.	Head of Development								Anticipated outlay 1956-60	Anticipated outlay 1960-61	Outlay 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after Third Plan
											Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
(1)	(2)								(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.22	3.50	20.00	..	..	3.25	3.75	4.35	4.75	3.90	..
2	Cottage Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.29	0.50	2.50	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	..
3	Sericulture & Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.80	0.25	1.50	..	..	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.25	..
4	Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	0.35	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.45	..
5	Fishery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.15	1.50	..	..	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.25	..
6	Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.33	1.05	20.00	..	..	3.50	4.10	4.70	4.10	3.60	..
7	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	3.40	15.00	..	..	2.30	2.80	3.20	3.50	3.20	..
8	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.40	1.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
9	Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.31	0.80	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..
10	Wells, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									47.50	12.00	75.00	..	..	12.85	14.65	16.40	16.50	14.60	..

III. List of new Schemes proposed for including

(Rs. in lakhs).

(C) Scheduled Castes. (Removal of untouchability programme)

Heads	Schemes	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay 1961-62			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)
GROUP I EDUCATION.	1. Special Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students in Secondary Stage.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	2. Provision for College libraries to provide books to Scheduled Castes Students	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	3. Provision for Secondary School libraries to provide text books and to give University fees to the Scheduled Castes students.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	..	..
	4. Grants-in-aid to Cultural centres and libraries and Children play centres in Scheduled Castes areas.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	..	..
	5. Hostel accommodation for Scheduled Castes students in Secondary Schools and Colleges.	4.00	4.00	02.0	..	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	0.40	..	..
	6. Primary Education—(a) Grants to primary Schools for improving school buildings and purchase of equipment, etc.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
GROUP I EDUCATION— <i>contd.</i>	6. (b) Grants to Primary Schools and Middle Schools for books grants clothing and midday meals for Scheduled Castes students.	4.00	4.00	..	...	0.50	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.10	...	..
	7. Provincialisation of Venture Lower Primary and Middle English Schools.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.50	..	..
	Total ..	20.00	20.00	2.00	...	3.25	3.75	4.35	4.75	3.90	..	..
GROUP II ECONOMIC UPLIFT:	1. Stipends in different crafts	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	...
	2. Production centres for Carpentry and Black smithy, etc. ..	1.50	1.50	..	...	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.35	..	..
	3. Scheme for subsidy to the existing artisans for supply of improved tools for various industries.	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
COTTAGE INDUSTRY.	Total ..	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	..	..
SERICULTURE AND WEAVING.	1. Stipends for training in Sericulture and Weaving ..	0.50	0.50	..	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	2. Subsidy to the Weavers and Silk rearers	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	..	..
	3. Conversion of throw shuttle looms into fly shuttle looms ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.05	..	..
	Total ..	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.25	..	..
FISHERY	1. Grants to individuals for improvement of fisheries ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	..	..
	2. Grants for training in upto date method of fisheries ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	3. Renovation and improvement of existing fisheries ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.05	..	..
	Total ..	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.25	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CO-OPERATION-												
1. Grants-in-aid towards share capital	.. .. .	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
2. Contribution towards expenses on management of Societies	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.25	..	..
	Total	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.45	..	..
GROUP III HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES— HEALTH—												
1. Stipends for for pharmacists and nurses course etc.,	.. .. .	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
2. Grants to subsidised dispensaries	.. .. .	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	..	..
3. Grants for treatment of T. B. patients	.. .. .	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40	..	..
4. Water Supply	.. .. .	9.00	9.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	..	..
	Total	20.00	20.00	..	..	3.50	4.10	4.70	4.10	3.60	..	..
HOUSING												
1. Housing Subsidy to individuals	.. .. .	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
2. Grants-in-aid to the Municipalities and Town Committees for improvement of housing condition of sweepers.	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.50	1.20	..	..
3. Rehabilitation Scheme for the Scheduled Castes people affected by flood and other calamities.	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.00	..	..
	Total	15.00	15.00	..	..	2.30	2.80	3.20	3.50	3.20	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS—												
1. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Institutions for welfare activities including village Namghars.	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Total	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
PUBLICITY—												
1. Publicity for removal of untouchability	.. .. .	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	Total	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..

(d) **Development Schemes for Other Backward Classes.**—The “Backward Classes Commission” had submitted its report to the Government of India in the year 1955. The recommendations of the Commission regarding the criteria for specification of the sections of people to be treated as ‘Other Backward Classes’ has not yet been accepted by the Government of India. The Government of India have conducted an *ad-hoc* survey in some States but upto now they could not come to a final decision in the matter. Pending the final decision as to who will be treated as Other Backward Classes, the State Government is maintaining a provisional list of 23 different communities for giving them some educational and other economical benefits. According to the provisional list the total population of the Other Backward Classes in the State is 18,83,702, according to 1951 Census.

During the First and Second Plan periods no plan schemes were drawn up separately for the welfare of ‘Other Backward Classes’ who live together with all other sections of the population in the plains districts and are therefore equally benefited from the General Plan. But the leaders of the ‘Other Backward Classes’ community were pressing for a separate development scheme for them. The members of the ‘Other Backward Classes’ Advisory Council were also of the opinion to have separate development schemes for them. Accordingly during the year 1959-60 an additional development programme, for the first time, was taken up for the benefit of the Other Backward Classes at an estimated cost of Rs.5·00 lakhs. The whole programme was financed out of State revenues. The following development schemes were included in that programme.

- (1) Special scholarships for the students reading in High English Schools.
- (2) Special scholarships for the students reading in Middle English Schools.
- (3) Free studentships for the students reading in Middle English and High Schools.
- (4) Book grants to students reading in Secondary Schools, Engineering Schools and Colleges.
- (5) Grants to private individuals for encouragement of cottage industry.
- (6) Grants to private individuals for encouragement of sericulture and weaving.
- (7) Book grants to Medical College students.
- (8) Water supply schemes.

A programme of similar nature has been drawn up during current financial year also within a ceiling of Rs.10·00 lakhs (appx.). The same has been forwarded to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs for approval. It is expected that with the approval of the Home Ministry the State Government will be able to execute the schemes during current financial year.

A separate programme has been included for other backward classes in the Third Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.100·00 lakhs.

1. *Education.*—Under education provision has been made for special scholarships in the secondary stage. Hostel accommodation in schools and colleges have been made. A provision of Rs.2·00 lakhs has also been made for keeping text books by college libraries. A similar scheme with a provision of Rs.5·00 lakhs has been made for secondary schools also. It has also been planned to improve the Lower Primary school buildings with an amount of Rs.3·00 lakhs.

Cottage Industry.—Under cottage industries provision for stipends in different crafts has been made with an amount of Rs.1·00 lakh. Another scheme for opening of production centres has been included.

Sericulture and Weaving.—Under sericulture and weaving a provision of Rs.0·50 lakhs has been made for awarding stipends for training in sericulture and weaving, and for opening of production centre. The provision of grants-in-aid for encouragement of sericulture and weaving has also been made, at an amount of Rs.4·00 lakhs.

Veterinary.—In the field of veterinary development stipends for training in veterinary field assistants courses has been made with an amount of Rs.5·00 lakhs.

Health.—Under health programme provision has been made for awarding stipends in Pharmacists’ Course, Nurses and Midwifery Course. Book grants for Medical College students have also been made. An amount of Rs.10·00 lakhs has been provided. Schemes for water supply have also been included at an amount of Rs.6·50 lakhs.

Miscellaneous.—Under the Miscellaneous head a total provision of Rs.20·00 lakhs has been made for the two schemes, namely grants to self-help enterprisers and grants to non-official organisations for doing welfare works.

I.—Summary Statement of Plan Outlay proposed

(d)—OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development		Anticipated outlay, 1956-61	Anticipated outlay, 1960-61	Outlay, 1961-66			Phasing of outlay					Balance after Third Plan
					Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Education	.. .. .	..	..	40.00	..	..	6.20	7.10	6.20	9.40	10.10	..
2	Cottage Industry	.. .. .	..	..	7.50	..	..	1.50	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	..
3	Sericulture and Weaving	.. .. .	..	..	7.50	..	..	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.40	..
4	Co-operation	.. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
5	Veterinary	.. .. .	..	..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
6	Health	.. .. .	..	..	15.00	..	..	1.95	2.50	2.65	5.70	3.20	..
7	Miscellaneous	.. .. .	..	..	20.50	..	..	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	..
Total			..	..	100.00	..	..	16.85	18.60	20.05	22.40	22.40	..

III.—List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

(d)—OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes	Total estimated cost	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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)	(13)
GROUP I											
EDUCATION											
1. Special scholarship to students in Secondary stage	14.00	14.00	..	..	2.00	2.60	2.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
2. Hostels accommodation for students in Colleges	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..
3. Provision for College libraries to purchase text books for lending them to poor students.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
4. Grants-in-aid to cultural centres, libraries, children play centres and clubs.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.80	0.70	..	..
5. Hostel accommodation for students in Secondary Schools ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
6. Provision for Secondary School libraries to purchase text books for lending them to poor students.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.50	..	..
7. Improvement of Primary School buildings, purchase of equipment and furniture, etc., in the areas predominantly inhabited by the other Backward Classes people.	6.00	6.00	..	..	0.90	0.90	1.20	1.00	2.00	..	..
Total	40.00	40.00	..	..	6.20	7.10	7.20	9.40	10.10	..	..

GROUP II

ECONOMIC UPLIFT COTTAGE INDUSTRY.	1. Stipends in different craft	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	2. Opening of production centres	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	6.50	..	..	1.30	1.80	1.40	1.00	1.00	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	7.50	..	..	1.50	2.00	1.60	1.20	1.20	..	..
SERICULTURE AND WEAVING.	1. Stipends in Sericulture and Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	1.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	2. Opening of production centres	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.70	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
	3. Grants-in-aid to private enterprisers for encouragement of Sericulture and Weaving.	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.80	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	7.50	..	..	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.40	..	..
VETERINARY.	1. Stipends for training in Veterinary Field Assistants course	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
CO-OPERATION.	1. Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Societies	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..

GROUP III

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES HEALTH.	1. Stipends for training in Pharmacists Course	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
	2. Stipends for training in Nurses Course	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	3. Stipends for training in auxiliary nurse-midwife course	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	4. Book grants to students in Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	..	..
	5. Grants in aid to subsidised dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.70	1.10	1.20	1.50	..	..
	6. Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	6.50	..	..	0.80	1.10	1.80	1.80	1.00	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	1.95	2.50	3.65	3.70	3.20	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.	1. Grant for Self-help schemes	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	..	..
	2. Grants to Non-Official Organisations for doing welfare works	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	..	..	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	..	..

SOCIAL WELFARE

I.—Level of development expected at the end of the Second Plan and visualised for the Third Plan

During the First Plan period, beginnings were made in the establishment of certain welfare extension projects and in the constitution of a State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Under the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs.50·72 lakhs was made under programme, for giving grants-in-aid to welfare extension projects, voluntary welfare organisations, training in social welfare, establishment of a training institute of social welfare, 3 State homes and 8 district Shelters centres, a certified school, a borstal institute and a Vagrant home. These schemes are under various stages of implementation. During the Third Plan period it is proposed to carry forward the steps already initiated during the Second Plan period, and also to take up certain new welfare activities.

The Central Social Welfare Board originally held regional conferences wherein the State Governments were requested to give importance to the social welfare schemes. The State Governments were also requested to prepare schemes on the assumption that a substantial provision will be made in the National Plan for the Third Plan period for social welfare schemes. Accordingly, the State Government originally prepared a programme costing about Rs.3·87 crores. The programme was thereafter considered in a meeting convened by the Central Social Welfare Board. Although it was given to understand that liberal allocations will be available for social welfare schemes, it appears that a provision of Rs.25 crores only has been made under the National Third Five Year Plan. The State Government has accordingly curtailed the schemes drastically and has now proposed a programme costing Rs.79 lakhs only for the Third Plan period.

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

A.—SPILL OVER SCHEMES

WOMEN WELFARE

Welfare Extension Projects.—During the First and Second Five Year Plans certain welfare extension projects were started in the State. During the Third Plan period, it will not only be necessary to maintain these welfare extension projects but also it may be necessary to start certain new welfare extension projects. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs is made for the purpose.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

2. Establishment of a certified school.—It was proposed to start a certified school in the State during the Second Plan period. Preliminary action regarding acquisition of land, construction of buildings etc., has already been taken in hand. It is necessary to implement the scheme to the extent possible during the Third Plan period. A provision of Rs.50 lakhs is made for the purpose.

3. Establishment of a borstal school.—As in the case of the certified school, it was also proposed to establish a borstal school in the State during the Second Plan period. Necessary plans and estimates etc., have already been prepared and it is expected that the construction work will also be taken in hand this year. A sum of Rs.6 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

4. Improvement and expansion of the Vagrant Home.—Under the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs.4·97 lakhs was made for the establishment of a vagrant home at Gauhati. Construction work on the home is in progress. It will be necessary to complete the scheme during the Third Plan period. A provision of Rs.1·0 lakh is made for the purpose.

5. State Homes and District Shelters/Centres.—Improvement and expansion. Under the Second Plan, an allocation of Rs.17·47 lakhs was made by the Government of India for the establishment of 3 State Homes and 8 District Shelters/Centres. Of the above 3 homes, one is for rescued women and is functioning at Gauhati, the second home is also for women released from correctional and non-correctional institutions. This home has been established in 1957 at Nowgong. The third home, which is for males, released from correctional institutions, has been established at Silchar. Managing Committees have also been constituted, but necessary buildings etc., entertainment of full staff are yet to be completed for the projects which is proposed to be done during the Third Plan period. A provision of Rs.4·20 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

B—NEW SCHEMES

WOMEN WELFARE

1. **Legal aid to women and emergency relief.**—The scheme is designed to provide for financial assistance to deserving divorced or deserted women claiming maintenance, alimony etc., and to provide such assistance to unmarried mothers for fixing the responsibility of the father's legitimacy, legal adoption etc., and also to provide such assistance to other similar cases, besides offering financial assistance to women in distress who cannot be admitted to State or private homes or other similar institutions. A provision of Rs.60,000 is proposed for the purpose.

2. **Home for Destitute women including helpless widows at Golokganj.**—According to a personal enquiry made by the Chairman, Assam State Social Welfare Advisory Board about 25 per cent of the total population of the Golokganj thana is widows belonging to the various age groups ranging from teen age to old age. The very high percentage of widows in the locality is, by and large, due to prevalence of child marriage, marrying more than one wife and marrying in old age etc. A sum of Rs.1.7 lakhs is proposed for Third Plan period.

CHILD WELFARE

3. **Creches for children of working mothers.**—Except for certain facilities provided by certain voluntary organisations, there is, at present, no facility to keep the children of working mothers during their working hours. It is proposed, therefore, to establish some homes with creches in the towns on a pilot basis. A modest sum of Rs.50,000 is proposed for the purpose.

4. **Establishment of Bal Bhavan with recreation, cultural and educative facilities.**—There is no voluntary organisation running such a institution in the State. It is, however, felt that an institution of this kind is very necessary in the interest of the children. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a well-equipped Bal Bhavan in the State on a pilot basis, with facilities for recreation, cultural and other educative values. A provision of Rs.2.25 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

5. **Home for orphans and destitute children and children welfare centres at Silchar, Tezpur, Dhubri and Tinsukia.**—It is proposed to establish a home for orphan and destitute children and also to establish certain welfare centres at Silchar, Tezpur, Dhubri and Tinsukia for the benefit of the needy children, entailing a total requirement of Rs.2.50 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

YOUTH WELFARE

6. **Youth hostel in rural and plantation areas.**—There is no youth hostel in the State so far. But the need for such hostels has been keenly felt, due to large number of such population being in the rural and plantation areas. Accordingly it is proposed to start 4 youth hostels in 4 appropriate places during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.1.60 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

7. **Establishment of playgrounds in industrial areas.**—It is proposed to establish some playgrounds in the industrial areas. The idea is that the industrial workers are able to take to physical exercise etc., during their off time. An allocation of Rs.50,000 is provided for the purpose.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

8. **Probation and after-care service.**—At present there is neither probation officer in the Assam jails nor is there any provision for after-care service. It is proposed to appoint certain probation officers during the Third Plan period besides other clerical staff. The estimated outlay for the Third Plan period is Rs.6 lakhs.

9. **Protection Home under the SIT Act.**—It was proposed to start one protection home under the SIT Act during the Second Plan period. But appropriate action so far could not be taken. It is, therefore, proposed to start one protection home during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.1 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

10. **Special staff for vigilance.**—There is no women police in the State so far. It is proposed to appoint some female vigilance staff. An allocation of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed.

11. **Home for beggars.**—There is a large number of beggars in the State mostly in the towns. It is proposed to start one beggar's home during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

12 *Physically and mentally handicapped*.—Workshop for orthopaedically handicapped. The need for a workshop for the handicapped has been keenly felt. It is proposed to start one workshop during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

13. *Pension to the aged*.—According to the 1951 census, there were Rs.1.29 lakhs of people in the State in the age group between 64-74 years and about 65,000 in the age group 75 and above. The welfare aspects of these categories of people were in the past, by and large, left to the philanthropic people. It is felt that some pension to the deserving, old, decrepit persons should be given as is being done in Uttar Pradesh. To begin with a sum of Rs.1 lakh is proposed for the Third Plan period.

14. *Rehabilitation of persons discharged from correctional institutions and follow up*.—Although convicts are being released from jails from time to time, there is no attempt so far to rehabilitate them on a systematic basis. It is felt that it is very desirable to rehabilitate these persons not only in their interest but in the interest of avoiding undesirable activities by the released persons. Accordingly a sum of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed for the purpose for the Third Plan period.

15. *Sample survey of handicapped persons*.—No attempt has so far been made to survey the incidence of handicapped persons in the State. It is, however, felt that accurate statistics in respect of handicapped persons are very necessary. Accordingly it is proposed to carry out a sample survey of the handicapped persons during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed.

WELFARE MEASURES IN SLUM AREAS

16. *Establishment of Multipurpose Community Centres*.—Assam has 27 towns and 24,507 villages, the former containing 4.15 lakhs persons (4.5 per cent) and the latter 83.6 lakh persons (95.5 per cent). There are 5 towns in the State having a population of 25,000 or above. Among the districts, Kamrup has the highest urban population. According to a rough survey of the slum areas of the State carried by the State Housing Department some time back, it was noticed that there are about a lakh of people living in the slums in the various towns. It is proposed to start 5 multipurpose community centres with training facilities in 5 of the slum areas for the benefit of the slum dwellers. While necessary materials etc., falling under the purview of the different departments will be supplied by them and will also be carrying on the required propaganda, it is proposed to construct some buildings in the slum areas for the purpose of these activities. These activities will be intensified by the slum dwellers themselves through Managing Committees, which will be given grants-in-aid for the purpose. A sum of Rs.1.0 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES—

17. *Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations, etc.*—There are various voluntary organisations in the State carrying out social welfare activities among the backward sections. These organisations are greatly handicapped for want of finance. It is proposed to encourage these institutions by means of grants-in-aid for the purpose of intensifying their social welfare activities. An allocation of Rs.13 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

18. *Training of candidates in Social Welfare*.—It is proposed to train suitable young persons in different social welfare institutions as State stipendiaries. An allocation of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

19. *Establishment of a training institute of Social Welfare*.—In order to be able to meet the requirements of the trained personnel for the various departments, it was proposed under the Second Plan to establish a training institute of social welfare in the State, entailing a total outlay of Rs.6.87 lakhs for the Second Five Year Plan. Much progress on the scheme could not, however, be achieved so far due to various reasons. Preliminary measures like acquisition of lands etc., have, however, been taken in hand. It is proposed to complete the training institute during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.6 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

20. *Reorganisation of the Social Welfare set up in the State*.—To co-ordinate, direct and supervise developmental work in the field of social welfare, a Directorate of Social Welfare has been set up in the State. This set up needs expansion to be able to take up the work. The Directorate will look after all the social welfare activities with a view to co-ordinate various programmes executed by the different departments and private institutions and to ensure better supervision. An allocation of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

21. *Diversion of prisons, provision of projectors, radio-sets etc.*—It is proposed to provide certain amenities in the jails like radio-sets, recreation facilities etc. etc. Some welfare officers are also proposed to be appointed. An allocation of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

II.—List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

Rs. in lakhs

Scheme	Total	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	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
WOMEN WELFARE													
SOCIAL WELFARE	1. Welfare extension projects	25.00	10.00	10.00	..	...	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	..	..
SOCIAL DEFENCE													
	2. Establishment of a Certified School	8.00	7.50	4.00	3.00	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.50	0.50	3.50	..
	3. Establishment of a Borstal School	8.00	6.00	3.40	2.50	...	0.50	0.50	0.90	1.00	0.50	2.60	..
	4. Improvement and expansion of the Vagrant Home ..	3.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	...	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
	5. State homes and district shelters centres—important and expansion.	12.60	4.20	4.20	1.50	..	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	...
	Total	57.10	28.70	22.60	7.50	...	3.60	4.00	4.90	5.70	4.40	6.10	..

III.—List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

Rs. in lakhs

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					Balance after Third Plan	
			Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-52	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
WOMEN WELFARE												
SOCIAL WELFARE	1. Legal aid to women and emergency relief to women	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.17	...	...
	2. Home for distitute wom-en including helpless widows at Golokganj	1.70	1.70	1.00	...	0.50	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
CHILDREN WELFARE												
	3. Creches for children of working mothers	0.50	0.50	..	...	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.14	..	..
	4. Establishment of a Bal-Bhaban with recreation, cultural and education facilities at Gauhati.	2.25	2.25	1.50	..	0.30	1.00	0.35	0.30	0.30	..	..
	5. Home for orphan and destitute Children and Child Welfare Centres at Silchar, Tezpur, Dhubri and Tinsukia.	2.50	2.50	1.00	..	0.30	1.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	...	..
YOUTH WELFARE												
	6. Youth hostel in the rural and plantation areas	1.60	1.60	0.50	..	0.10	0.80	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
	7. Establishment of play grounds in industrial areas	0.50	0.50	...	..	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	...	..

(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
SOCIAL DEFENCE												
8.	Prabation and after-care service	6.00	6.60	...	...	0.30	1.00	1.40	1.60	1.70	..	..
9.	Protection Home under S. I. T. Act.	1.00	1.00	...	...	0.20	0.35	0.15	0.15	0.15	...	..
10.	Special staff for vigilance	0.50	0.50	..	...	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.14	..	..
11.	Home for beggars	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.70	0.30	0.20	0.20	..	..
PHYSICAL AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED												
12.	Workshop for the orthopaecally handicapped	3.00	3.00	1.00	..	0.20	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
13.	Pension to the aged	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
14.	Rehabilitation of discharged persons from correctional institutions and follow-up.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.50	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	...	..
15.	Sample survey of the handicapped persons	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	...
WELFARE MEASURES IN SLUM AREAS												
16.	Multi-purpose Community Centres with training facilities in slum areas.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Other Welfare Schemes—												
17.	Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations and local bodies for taking up welfare Schemes including setting up of childrens parks in congested areas with child welfare centres.	13·00	13·00	..	..	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60	2·60	..	..
18.	Training and deputation of candidates for training in Social Welfare.	0·50	0·50	..	..	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	..	..
19.	Establishment of a Training Institute of Social Welfare including training of Warders and other officers connected with Probation, After-care, Rehabilitation of prisoners.	6·00	6·00	3·00	..	1·00	1·50	1·50	1·00	1·00	..	..
20.	Reorganisation of the Social Welfare set up in the State.	1·50	1·50	..	..	0·20	0·25	0·30	0·35	0·40	..	..
21.	Diversion of prisons, projectors, film, radio sets, recreational facilities craft training and production centres, welfare officers.	7·50	7·50	1·00	..	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	..	..
Total		56·40	56·40	9·50	..	8·55	14·31	11·39	10·98	11·17	..	..

LABOUR

I. Level of development reached at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and visualised for the Third Five Year Plan

WELFARE SCHEMES—

During the First Five Year Plan period, a beginning was made in the Labour Welfare Centres to give training in simple house-hold crafts like spinning, weaving, embroidery, etc. and provide gainful occupation to labourers during leisure hours. A more purposeful drive was made towards the end of the First Plan period when 8 blacksmith shops were established to train boys of tea garden and *ex-tea* garden workers in smithy work, besides establishing one Labour Welfare Training Centre at Rowriah and one female Labour Training centre at Mazenga.

During the Second Plan period, seven schemes were implemented. During the Third Plan period, the Second Plan schemes are proposed to be further improved and continued, besides taking up a few more new schemes of inescapable priority. A total allocation of Rs.71 lakhs is proposed for the Third Five Year Plan period.

The table below sets out broadly the position regarding achievement during Second Plan period and visualised for the Third Plan period.

						Achievement of physical target during Second Plan period	Proposed physical target for Third Plan period
No. of trainee (Male)	...	...	...	...	...	144	600
„ (Female)	...	...	...	...	...	80	300
Community Centres for plantation workers	...	...	...	...	...	11	24
Welfare centres for urban Industrial labour	...	...	...	...	...	2	8

II. Description of schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan

NEW SCHEMES—

1. Re-organisation of Rowriah Labour Welfare Training Centre.—It is proposed to increase the number of stipendiaries. The employers will, however, continue to pay wages to the workers during the period of training. It is thus proposed to increase the number of trainees from 20 to 40 per term.

During the Third Plan period 600 persons will be trained at the Rowriah Training Centre. An allocation of Rs.8.60 lakhs is proposed.

2. Establishment of Female Welfare Labour Training Centre at Mazenga.—It is proposed to increase the stipends to the female trainees besides increasing the number of trainees from 20 to 30 per term.

Three hundred female workers will be given training at Mazenga during the Third Plan. When they go back to their respective places, they will be able to help their co-workers in raising the way of living, etc. An allocation of Rs.0.60 lakh is proposed.

3. Re-organisation of Labour Department.—It is proposed to expand and re-organise the existing Welfare Branch of the Labour Department by entertaining 4 (four) Labour Welfare Inspectors, and few ministerial staff. The department will thus have in all, one Labour Welfare Officer and five Labour Welfare Inspectors. An allocation of Rs.0.70 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

4. Construction of Office Buildings.—The provision made for this scheme under the Second Plan proved inadequate and as such the scheme has to be continued during the Third Plan. An allocation of Rs.4.58 lakhs is proposed to cover the cost of construction of buildings for the Labour Commissioner's Office, which will also accommodate the office of the Director of National Employment Services, and office buildings at Dhubri, North Lakhimpur and other places where new offices will be opened.

5. Conveyance of district officers.—During the Second Plan period 5 (five) Motor vehicles were purchased. The scheme is now proposed to be expanded by purchasing of 6 (six) more Motor Vehicles with a view to provide transport facilities to the field staff for efficient discharge of their duties. A sum of Rs.1.40 lakhs is provided in the Third Plan.

6. Establishment of Community Centres for Plantation Labour.—According to the revised programme of the Second Five Year Plan, 25 Community Centres were to be established. Owing, however, to the delay in acquisition of suitable lands, construction of only 11 centres are likely to be completed during the Second Plan period. The construction of the remaining centres will therefore be carried over to the Third Plan period. The number of such centres is also proposed to be increased by another 15 (fifteen) in concentrated tea areas, during the Third Plan period. Each such centre is intended to benefit at least 2,000 workers of tea plantations in concentrated areas. An allocation of Rs.28·0 lakhs is proposed.

7. Establishment of Welfare Centres for Urban Industrial Labour.—Under the Second Plan 4 (four) welfare centres were to be established. In view of difficulty in getting suitable lands, it will be possible to complete construction of only 2 such centres. The remaining 2 centres will have to be completed during the Third Plan period. It is also proposed to establish 4 (four) more such centres during the Third Plan period. About 6,000 industrial labourers in urban areas are expected to be benefited. An allocation of Rs.5·00 lakhs is proposed.

8. Workers' Education.—The object of the scheme is to impart training to 100 persons at Sarania and Dhanbad and other places to cover a wider range. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0·40 lakhs for recurring expenditure is provided.

9. Craft training in Community Centres.—For the purpose of finding employment opportunities for the growing surplus population in the tea gardens, it is proposed to introduce some productive schemes of the nature of vocational training in different crafts of simple nature, *viz.*, (1) Tailoring (2) Basket making, mat making, cane and bamboo work, (3) Carpentry and (4) blacksmithy. All these will be introduced in the Community Centres for plantation labour in several stages. A sum of Rs.6·60 lakhs is proposed for the Third Five Year Plan period for the purpose.

The trainees, after completion of their training in the centres and acquiring first hand knowledge of the trade will be in a position to get employment in firms or start small workshops of their own. The trainees who are unable to purchase their own implements to set up on their own after completion of the training, will be advanced a set of implements on hire or on loan.

10. Aid to voluntary organisations.—In view of the growing activities of the Voluntary Welfare Organisations, it is proposed to assist the deserving organisation to be able to carry out labour welfare activities, more especially training-*cum*-production activities. A sum of Rs.0·62 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

11. Training of Departmental Officers in Labour Welfare and other specialised Subjects.—It is proposed to impart training to officers of the Labour Department in welfare work and other specialised subjects. A sum of Rs.0·50 lakhs is provided.

12. Financial assistance for implementation of the Assam Tea Plantation Employees Welfare Fund Act, 1959.—Inclusion of this new scheme has become necessary owing to the provisions under the above Act, more especially the provision for constituting a Fund, for the financing of activities to promote welfare of tea plantation employees in Assam and for conducting such activities. The Fund will be utilized by a Board to defray expenditure on various welfare measures included in the Act, by placing one Welfare Officer as Principal Executive Officer, assisted by necessary clerical and executive staff, to carry out and supervise the activities financed from the Fund. A sum of Rs.5·0 lakhs has accordingly been provided for the Third Plan period.

B.—EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES—

1. Expansion of Employment Service

(i) **Opening of District Employment Exchanges.**—During the Second Five Year Plan all the District Headquarters in Assam have been provided with an Employment Exchange each. In addition, one Employment Exchange has also been set up at the Sub-divisional headquarter of Sibsagar subdivision and another at Bongaigaon.

During the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to open full-fledged District Employment Exchanges at Tinsukia, Karimganj, Barpeta, Nalbari, North Lakhimpur and Golaghat to extend the coverage of Employment Exchanges in the State.

An allocation of Rs.3·73 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(ii) **Establishment of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau.**—The increased coverage as expected from the setting up of District Employment Exchanges at all District Headquarters and at some Subdivisional Headquarter of Assam could not be achieved on account of the peculiar geographical features of Assam isolated position of places and lack of transport and communication facilities.

So in order that the E. S. can cover maximum possible area with the minimum possible expenditure, it is proposed to establish Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux at Mangaldai, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi, Jowai, Haflong and Lungleh. An allocation of Rs.1.44 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(iii) **Setting up of University Employment Bureau.**—It has been proposed that a University Employment Bureau should be set up at the Gauhati University as per an all-India scheme of the Central Government. The staff pattern of the University Employment Bureau would be similar to that of a District Employment Exchange. An allocation of Rs.0.66 lakhs is proposed.

(iv) **Setting up of Appointment Branch at State Directorate.**—It is proposed to establish an appointment branch at the State Directorate to deal with candidates having higher qualifications during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.0.41 lakhs is proposed.

(v) **Strengthening of Inspectional staff at State Directorate.**—By the end of first year of the Third Five Year Plan, there will be altogether 20 Employment Exchanges, 6 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux and one University Employment Bureau in the State when it will be impossible on the part of the Inspectorate at the State Directorate to manage the work. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the inspection staff at the State Directorate by appointment of one Assistant Director, one Upper Division Assistant, one Stenographer and one peon. An allocation of Rs.0.56 lakhs is proposed.

(vi) **Staff Training Unit at State Directorate.**—The necessity for regular training of non-gazetted staff of the Employment Exchanges is being felt due to expansion of employment service in Assam. While there are 6 Employment Exchanges in Assam at the end of the First Year Plan, there are now 14 Employment Exchanges functioning in the State. Majority of the clerical staff in the Employment Exchanges need proper training for discharging their duties satisfactorily. It is proposed that during the Third Five Year Plan period a staff training centre should be set up at the State Directorate. An allocation of Rs.0.21 lakhs is proposed.

(vii) **Vehicles.**—Planned and regular contact with employers is one of the essential items of work of Employment Exchanges. This has become all the more necessary due to the launching of various development schemes, particularly the scheme for collection of employment market information. It is therefore proposed that the Employment Exchanges at Dibrugarh, Silchar, Tezpur, Gauhati, Digboi, Dhubri, Nowgong and Tinsukia be provided with vehicles during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed.

(viii) **Strengthening the staff of existing Employment Exchanges.**—With the passing of the compulsory notification of Vacancies Act by the Parliament, the work of the Employment Exchanges has increased to a great extent and it has become very difficult for the Employment Exchanges to cope with the work with the existing staff at the Employment Exchanges. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing staff of the Employment Exchanges. An allocation of Rs.0.53 lakhs is proposed.

(ix) **Establishment of Units at Employment Exchanges for surplus Tea Labour.**—It is felt necessary that large number of surplus tea labour in various tea garden areas of Assam should be placed in employment either in tea gardens requiring labour or in other industries or various projects, launched in the public and private sectors. It is, therefore, proposed that in the 4 districts of Cachar, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Darrang where the problem of surplus tea labour is acute, an integrated Tea Labour Unit should be set up at each of the Employment Exchanges serving those areas, i.e., Silchar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Tezpur. An allocation of Rs.2.88 lakhs is proposed.

(x) **Up-grading of District Employment Exchanges to the status of Employment Exchanges.**—Consequent upon the rapid expansion of employment service in Assam, strengthening of the present administrative machinery has become essential. It is, therefore, proposed to upgrade the District Employment Exchanges at Gauhati, Silchar and Dibrugarh to the status of Employment Exchanges during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.1.14 lakhs is proposed.

2. Collection of Employment Market Information

(i) **Additional staff for the existing E. M. I. Units.**—The E. M. I. Units set up at the District Employment Exchange at Dibrugarh and Silchar have been classified as category 'C' for the staffing purposes though it was proposed that these two units should be classified as category 'B'. In view of all round industrial importance of the districts of Lakhimpur and Cachar, it is proposed to raise the status of the E. M. I. Units at Dibrugarh and Silchar from category 'C' to category 'B' during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.0.56 lakhs is proposed.

(ii) **Equipment for E. M. I. Units.**—During the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to supply graphical equipment to all E. M. I. Units opened at the Employment Exchanges in the State during the Second Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.0.05 lakhs is proposed.

(iii) **Equipment for Semi-Unit.**—It is proposed to equip the semi-unit at the Directorate with equipment during the Third Five Year Plan, like calculating machine, telephone, etc. An allocation of Rs.0.05 lakh is proposed.

(iv) **Recurring and Non-recurring contingent expenditure.**—To meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of all E. M. I. Units at the Employment Exchanges and Semi-Unit at the State Directorate it is proposed to allot Rs.0.18 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan.

(v) **Provision for research in man-power and employment problem at State level.**—By the end of the Second Five Year Plan all the districts of Assam will come under intensive E. M. I. study. In order that the data made available through the E. M. I. programme may be of maximum use, further study and analysis is needed. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Semi-Unit at the State Directorate with one Assistant Director, one Tracer and one peon. An allocation of Rs.0.49 lakhs is proposed.

3. Vocational Guidance (Youth Employment and Employment Counselling)

(i) **Opening of additional youth Employment and Employment Counselling Units.**—To reduce the mal-adjustments between the man-power and supply and requirements of the expanding economy of the country, the Government of India have launched a scheme for Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling integrated with the Employment Service during the Second Five Year Plan. Opening of two field units at the Employment Exchanges at Shillong and Jorhat, which was the target for the Second Five Year Plan has been achieved. In view of the importance and necessity of this scheme, it is proposed to set up 6 more units at different Employment Exchanges in the State during Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs. 1.38 lakhs is proposed.

(ii) **Appointment of staff at the State Directorate to control and supervise the work of the Units at the Employment Exchanges.**—With a view to co-ordinate the activities of the Vocational Guidance Units at district level, it is proposed to open a State Unit for Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling at the State Directorate during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs. 0.51 lakhs to be proposed.

(iii) **Equipment for Youth Employment and Employment Counselling Units.**—It is proposed to supply necessary equipment to the Vocational Guidance (youth employment) and Employment Counselling Units to be opened at the Employment Exchanges during the Third Five Year Plan for psychological tests, e.g., stop watch, notice boards, typewriter, telephone and file cabinet.

An allocation of Rs. 0.12 lakhs is proposed.

(iv) **Additional Staff at major Employment Exchanges.**—The workload of the District Employment Exchange, Gauhati is fairly large and the number of schools and colleges in Kamrup District is much more than in other districts. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the proposed Vocational Guidance Unit at the Employment Exchange, Gauhati with one Assistant Employment officer and one peon during first year of the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.0.15 lakhs is proposed.

(v) **Visual Aid equipment, etc.**—It is proposed to purchase the following items for Group Guidance programme of the Vocational Guidance Units at Employment Exchanges during the Third Five Year Plan—

- (a) Film strips,
- (b) Projectors,
- (c) Epidias cope.

An allocation of Rs.9.10 lakhs is proposed.

4. Occupational Research and analysis

(i) **Appointment of Additional staff at the existing Unit.**—To enable the State Unit for Occupational Research and Analysis carrying out intensive study of occupations industrywise and bringing out useful occupational materials, it is proposed to appoint three Occupational Research Assistants and to upgrade the status of the Assistant Employment Officer (O.I) to the status of Employment Officer (O.I) during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.0.41 lakhs is proposed.

(ii) **Appointment of additional staff for translation and distribution of Career Pamphlets into regional languages.**—Career pamphlets are very useful occupational material and these can be more profitably utilised by the users if these are translated into regional Languages. Accordingly it is proposed to appoint 2 Translators and one Lower Division Assistant for the purpose of translating and distributing career pamphlets to all concerned during the Third Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs.0.31 lakhs is proposed.

III. List of new Schemes proposed for Inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)		
A. Labour welfare Scheme														
LABOUR	1. Re-organisation of Rowriah Labour Welfare Centre, Jorhat	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	..
	2. Establishment of female welfare centre at Mazenga	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	..
	3. Re-organisation of Labour Directorate	0.70	0.70	..	..	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	..	..
	4. Construction of office buildings	4.50	4.50	4.50	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.30	0.30	..	..
	5. Conveyance of district officers	1.40	1.40	..	..	0.45	0.40	0.25	0.15	0.15	..	..
	6. Establishment of community centres for plantation labour	28.00	28.00	12.30	..	4.50	5.00	6.50	6.50	5.50	..	..
	7. Establishment of welfare centre for urban industrial labour	5.00	5.00	2.92	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	8. Workers education	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	..
	9. Crafts training in community centre	6.60	6.60	1.60	..	1.02	1.02	1.27	1.52	1.77	..	..
	10. Aid to voluntary organisations	0.62	0.62	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.16	..	..
	11. Training of Departmental officers in labour welfare and other specialised subjects	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	12. Financial assistance for implementation of the Labour Welfare Act	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
TOTAL A		53.92	53.92	21.32	..	8.93	9.38	16.98	14.19	10.40	..	..

III. List of new Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs).

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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
B. EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES												
1. Expansion of Employment Service—												
	(i) Opening of District Employment Exchanges	3.73	3.73	..	..	0.69	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	..	..
	(ii) Establishment of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux.	1.44	1.44	..	..	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
	(iii) Setting up of University Employment Bureaux	0.66	0.66	..	..	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	..	..
	(iv) Setting up of Appointment Branch at State Directorate	0.41	0.41	..	..	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	..
	(v) Strengthening of Inspectional Staff at State Directorate	0.56	0.56	..	..	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	..	..
	(vi) Staff Training Unit at State Directorate	0.21	0.21	..	..	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	..	..
	(vii) Vehicle requirement	1.20	1.20	..	..	0.60	0.30	0.15	0.15	..	..	..
	(viii) Strengthening of existing Employment Exchanges ...	0.53	0.53	..	..	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.17	..	..
	(ix) Establishment of units at exchanges for surplus tea labour.	2.88	2.88	..	..	0.64	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	..	..
	(x) Upgradation of District Employment Exchange to the Status of Employment Exchange.	1.14	1.14	..	..	0.20	0.38	0.56	..	..	..	..
	Total—1	12.76	12.76	..	..	2.80	2.74	2.80	2.27	2.15	..	..
2. Collection of Employment Information—												
	(i) Additional staff for the existing Employment Market Information Units.	0.56	0.56	..	..	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	..	..
	(ii) Equipment for Employment Market Information Units.	0.05	0.05	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Equipment for Semi Units	0.05	0.05	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Recurring and Non-recurring expenditure	0.18	0.18	..	..	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	..	..
	(v) Provision for research in manpower and employment problems at State level.	0.49	0.49	..	..	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	..	..
	Total—2	1.33	1.33	..	..	0.41	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	..	..

3. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLING—

(i) Opening of additional youth Employment counselling Units at Exchanges.	1.38	1.38	..	..	0.18	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.31	..	..
(ii) Appointment of staff at the State Directorate to control and supervise the work of the Units at Exchanges.	0.51	0.51	..	..	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	..	..
(iii) Equipment for Youth Employment and Employment Counselling Units.	0.12	0.12	..	..	0.06	0.04	0.02	..	..	..	..
(iv) Additional staff at Major Employment Exchanges ...	0.16	0.16	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	..	..
(v) Visual Aids, Equipment etc.,	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	0.03	0.07	..	..	..	..
Total—3	2.27	2.27	..	..	0.31	0.49	0.55	0.46	0.46	..	..

4. OCCUPATIONAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS—

(i) Appointment of additional staff at the existing Unit.	0.41	0.41	..	..	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	..
(ii) Appointment of additional staff for translation and distribution of career pamphlets into regional languages.	0.31	0.31	..	..	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	..
Total—4	0.72	0.72	..	..	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	..	..
Total—B Employment Schemes	17.08	17.08	..	..	3.68	3.60	3.72	3.10	2.98	..	..

STATISTICS

I.—Level of Development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Plan

The Department of Economics and Statistics, which functions as the centralised Statistical Organisation of the State Government was expanded and reorganised under the Second Plan in an effort to gear it up to meet the demands for planning. The organisation at the head-quarters was expanded and sections were set up to deal with matters relating to particular fields like industries and labour, agriculture, plan progress reporting, construction of economic indicators, appraisal of economic trends, economic research, community project statistics, socio-economic surveys, etc. A small mechanical tabulation unit was set up for speedy tabulation of mass data. The department entered into a collaboration with the Government of India for conducting the National Sample Survey in the State on a matching basis. A small cell was set up to arrange for training of the junior technical staff. District statistical offices have been started with a nuclear staff in all the districts. The demand for statistics is however growing. It is, therefore, proposed that the department be further expanded both at the head-quarters and at the districts.

II.—Level of Development planned at the end of the Third Plan.

With the above end in view the existing technical sections/units/cells at the head-quarters are proposed to be reorganised and a few new units set up. Each of these sections will be manned by at least one Statistician/Research Officer with a few subordinate statistical officers and assistants. There will be two senior statisticians who will examine the statistical soundness of the various schemes of data collection drawn up by different sections and also provide technical guidance to the sections. Besides, for speedy publication of the survey reports and other statistical compilations, a small cell will have to be provided in the State Government Press.

Accordingly, a number of schemes are proposed to be included in the State's Third Five Year Plan. The setting up of the cell in the Government Press and expansion of the mechanical tabulation unit will involve foreign exchange commitment to the tune of Rs. 1.79 lakh.

A—SPILL OVER SCHEME :

I—Expansion of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit: The small mechanical tabulation unit in the Department needs expansion for coping with the task of tabulation of data collected under the scheme of collaboration with the National Sample Survey on a matching basis. The additional staff and machines have already been approved by the Government of India. But as the machines are not readily available from stock in India the scheme will spill over to the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 3.45 lakhs is proposed.

B—NEW SCHEMES :

I—Expansion of the existing agricultural Statistics Section : At present there is a small section which looks after crop-cutting surveys on major food and non-food crops in the plains districts, crop-cutting surveys for assessment of additional yield from M. I. Projects, collection of wholesale agricultural prices, construction of index numbers relating to the agricultural economy (*e. g.*, production, prices, parity, etc.) and publication of a fortnightly bulletin, and Sample Survey of Arecanut and Coconut.

The section needs to be suitably expanded by the addition of a few technical hands in order to cope with the additional items of works enumerated below :—

- (i) Extension of crop-cutting surveys on winter paddy to all the hills districts.
- (ii) Improvement of area statistics and type studies in a few fields for assessing the yield rates of important cash crops in the hills district.
- (iii) Extension of scale of crop-cutting surveys for major crops to provide block-wise estimates.
- (iv) Introduction of crop-cutting experiment techniques in the estimation of yield rates of commercially important minor crops and extension of crop estimation surveys to other crops in the plain districts.
- (v) Pre-harvest forecast based on random sampling for important crops.
- (vi) Improvement of statistics of acreage under improved methods, improved fertilizers, etc.
- (vii) Special surveys to assess the results of improved cultural practices,
- (viii) Compilation of a Quarterly Bulletin on agricultural and livestock situation in the State.

An allocation of Rs. 4.03 lakhs is proposed.

2. Setting up of two statistical units--one in the Agriculture Department and another in the Veterinary Department : The statistical unit of the Agriculture Department will meet the demand for increasing volume of statistical data required by the department concerned while that of the Veterinary Department will see to the proper maintenance of statistics of livestock and livestock products, investigation in the cost of production of milk, estimation of production of milk, etc. An allocation of Rs. 0.84 lakhs is proposed.

3. Expansion of the existing survey section : At present there is a small section which is mostly engaged in the conduct of the multipurpose national sample survey in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Directorate of the Government of India. It has also, in the past, conducted a number of *ad-hoc* surveys, *viz.*, unemployment in tea gardens, road and river-borne goods traffic, survey of selected villages in hills districts, survey of rehabilitation loans, etc., etc. Besides, it has recently taken up a survey of unemployment and a family budget enquiry in the urban areas of the State.

While some of the above surveys including the National Sample Survey will have to be continued during the Third Plan period, work will also have to be intensified and initiated in new directions such as listed below :—

- (i) Urban unemployment survey to provide current data on half-yearly/yearly basis.
- (ii) Survey of Employment in Tea Gardens (Annual).
- (iii) Survey of Village Small and Cottage Industries (Annual).
- (iv) Rural Credit Survey (once).
- (v) Family living studies—(once). Separate surveys for urban middle class workers in organised industries and plantations, general working class in urban areas.
- (vi) Sample surveys for improving sectoral estimates for State income estimation, *e.g.*, livestock, fishery, employment and earnings in professions and liberal arts, trade, commerce and transport, etc.—(Annual).

Besides, for speedy and effective supervision of the field organisation, it is necessary to provide for a departmental vehicle. An allocation of Rs.2.65 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Third Plan period.

4. Setting up of a machinery for special surveys in the hill areas.—The hill districts of Assam covering about one-half of the State's area present distinctive problem of its own. This area, therefore, receives special attention of the Government towards social and economic upliftment of the backward tribal people.

In order to assess the results of the various programmes for the welfare of the tribal population with special reference to the economy of the Indo-Pak border areas, as also to formulate the development measures from time to time it is essential to set up an evaluation machinery to carry out socio-economic surveys and investigations in these areas in a scale capable of providing measure of the impact created at district regional levels as a result of the development programmes on a continuous basis.

It is obvious that due to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the backward hill areas the evaluation surveys and investigations will be of a special character and cannot be fitted into the scope of the general socio-economic surveys. Moreover, the latter category of surveys (*e.g.*, National Sample Survey) are not likely to provide estimates for smaller regions like districts. Hence it is proposed to set up a special cell for such surveys in hill areas entailing a total expenditure of Rs.2.96 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

5. Expansion for overall planning needs.—(a) *Co-ordination and Headquarter Administration.*—With the growth of statistical activities in the State, the role of the Department of Economics and Statistics, as the co-ordinating agency, has become greater; co-ordination has to be achieved between the State Statistics Department and Government of India Organisations like National Sample Survey, Ministry of Agriculture, etc., between various State Government Departments in the matter of collection of Statistics; between the headquarters and District Statistical Offices and even between the different sections of the Statistical Department itself. With the expansion in the activities of the Department, the Director of Statistics will have to confine his attention to overall technical direction and guidance and programming of works and advisory functions. On the other hand with the expansion of the department both at the headquarters and at the districts, there will be a greater volume of administrative duties and need for supervision and control. Some of these works will have to be taken over by a Joint Director. The ministerial staff also will have to be suitably expanded. Side by side, the department's Library will have to be expanded.

(b) *Compilation of official statistical publications.*—It is proposed to bring out regularly an Annual Statistical Abstract and a Statistical Hand Book. The demand for publications presenting current official statistics in a popular form as well as statistical charts and maps is growing. Hitherto, the lack of printing facilities proved to be a very great handicap in meeting this requirement. The Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics had to be cyclostyled for distribution. A number of reports came out of press after abnormal delays while a few others could not at all be published. In the Third Plan period it is, therefore, proposed to set up a special cell in the State Government Press for the speedy printing of Statistical publications. Also in order to meet new types of demand for statistics on various subjects it is necessary to increase the number of statistical publications. With this end in view it is proposed to be set up in the Headquarters a new section exclusively devoted to compiling the various official statistics.

(c) *Price studies.*—In view of the importance of price stabilisation for successful implementation of Plan programmes it is essential to study continuously the structure and movement of prices of essential commodities overtime and space.

(d) *National Income estimation and allied studies.*—At present there is a small cell for the estimation of the State National Income and allied studies. But hitherto it has not been possible to do full justice to the immense field of studies under this topic because of the inadequacy of staff. The existing cell has, therefore to be reorganised by setting up a full-fledged section which will conduct special studies on methodology for regional income estimation in the light of policy requirements and availability of data and effect improvement in the estimates of State Income by filling up the existing gaps in the currently available data.

An allocation of Rs.4.12 lakhs is proposed for these purposes.

6. Expansion of the Administrative Intelligence Unit.—An Administrative Intelligence unit, to look after the statistical work in Community Development areas, was set up during the Second Plan period with a small contingent of staff. With the increase in the number of Blocks and expanded coverage of work programme the unit needs to be suitably expanded during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs.1.02 lakhs is proposed.

7. Setting up of a special cell in the State Government Press.—One of the major handicaps in the publication of the statistical reports and complications has been the delay in their printing. With a view to reducing the time-lag in the publications of the department it is proposed to set up a small printing unit in the Assam Government Press. An allocation of Rs.3.39 lakhs is proposed.

8. Sample Surveys for estimating area and yield of arecanut and coconut in Assam.—A scheme of sample surveys for correct estimation of area and yield of arecanut and coconut in Assam jointly sponsored by the Indian Central Arecanut and Coconut Committees is in operation. The entire cost of this survey during the Second Plan and the first three years of the Third Plan is to be borne by the two committees. For the last two years of the Third Plan period it has been proposed that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the State Government will bear the cost on 50:50 basis. Hence the State's share in this last two years of the Third Plan period is included here as a centrally sponsored scheme. An allocation of Rs.0.70 lakhs is proposed.

9. Expansion of the District Statistical Offices.—The district offices are already in urgent need for expansion. With the advent of the Third Five Year Plan an increasing volume of work is proposed to be decentralised and these will devolve on the district statistical agency. Accordingly the district Statistical offices will have to be strengthened by adding a few junior technical hands and some ministerial staff in each office. An allocation of Rs.3.45 lakhs is proposed.

10. Accommodation of District Statistical Offices.—At present all the district offices are accommodated in rented houses most of which are located in out of the way places or outskirts of the towns. Besides, most of these do not have sufficient accommodation and the offices are badly congested. There is dearth of suitable houses and the rents are exorbitant in all the towns of Assam. Another difficulty in housing the offices in rented houses is presented by the necessity of frequent shifting that cannot be avoided for various reasons. It has, therefore, become necessary to provide for permanent accommodation for the district Statistical offices. An allocation of Rs.2.42 lakhs is proposed.

II. List of schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spillover 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	Capital	Foreign exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
STATISTICS ..	.. 1. Expansion of the Mechanical Tabulation Unit.	3.58	3.45	3.45	.....	1.43	1.78	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43	.....	.....
Total ...		3.58	3.45	3.45	.....	1.43	1.78	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43	.....	...

III.—List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Schemes	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlay			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)
Statistics	1. Expansion of the existing Agricultural Statistics Section	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.40	0.82	0.88	0.93	0.96	..	..
	2. Setting up of two Statistical Units—one in the Agriculture Department and the other in the Veterinary Department.	0.84	0.84	..	..	0.08	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.20	..	..
	3. Expansion of the existing Survey Section	2.65	2.65	..	..	0.46	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58	..	..
	4. Setting up of a machinery for social Survey in Hills areas ..	2.96	2.96	..	..	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.62	0.64	..	..
	5. Expansion for overall planning needs	4.12	4.12	..	..	0.40	0.82	0.93	0.97	1.00	..	..
	6. Expansion of the Administrative Intelligence Unit	1.02	1.02	..	..	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.25	..	..
	7. Setting up of a special cell in the State Government Press ..	3.39	3.39	0.86	0.36	1.05	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.61	..	..
	8. Sample Surveys for estimation of area and yield of arecanut and Coconut.	0.70	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	0.34	0.36	..	..
	9. Expansion of the District Statistical Offices	3.45	3.45	..	..	0.74	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.70	..	..
	10. Accommodation for district offices	2.42	2.42	2.42	..	..	1.10	0.88	0.44	..	..	..
	Total	25.55	25.55	3.28	0.36	3.77	5.43	5.48	5.57	5.30	..	..

PUBLICITY

I.—Level of development likely to be reached at the end of Second Plan

The Information and Publicity Department was first established in the year 1941 and has been gradually expanding its activities and these activities will be further expanded considerably with the progress of the Third Plan. Its present activities broadly consist of publicity and propaganda work through various media, *viz.*, Oral Publicity, Written Publicity, Audio-Visual Publicity, Rural Broadcasting, etc. Close relation is also being maintained with the different nation-building departments, the Press and the All-India Radio authorities. Besides the normal work of the department, the following additional works also have been entrusted to this department, *viz.*, Publicity work in regard to Small Saving Scheme, Metric System of Weights and Measures, Anti-untouchability. The department arranges State's participation in Republic Day Celebrations in New Delhi every year. The Agriculture Publicity Wing is also attached to this Directorate. For the first time the Directorate has participated in the summer Drama Festival at New Delhi, organised on an All-India level.

II.—Level of development planned at the end of the Third Five Year Plan

The Third Plan schemes have been so designed as to provide effective machinery for publicity of the Plan. The programmes include the setting up of a chain of information centres, provision of publicity literature, films, audio-visual aids, organisation of mobile vans for field publicity, exhibitions, community receiving sets, and books and journals.

III.—Description of individual schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan**A—NEW SCHEMES.**

1. **Re-organisation of the Publicity Department.**—There will be one Joint Director of Information and Publicity with headquarter at Shillong. He will generally assist the Director of Information and Publicity, and will particularly look after the field publicity work including work in the Community Development Area. In the district and subdivisional headquarters there will be four Deputy Directors of Information and Publicity in addition to the present strength. In the fields, there will be 9 more Subdivisional Publicity Offices to cover all the Subdivisions in the State, equipped with full mobile unit consisting of one jeep vehicle, projector, generator, etc. A small staff will also be attached to each officer. There will also be 54 Publicity organisers at the rate of one Publicity Organiser in 54 Information Centres in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. These Publicity Organisers will work under the supervision and guidance of the District and Subdivisional Publicity Officers.

It is also proposed to impart training to the officers of the Directorate in the different branches of the Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of the Government of India, throughout the Third Plan period. Training, particularly in the Offices of the Press Information Bureau, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the Publications Division of the Government of India, will be very helpful. The officers of the Film Production unit may undergo training in the Films Division, while those of the Exhibition unit will learn the technique in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

It is also proposed to institute four annual scholarships for training in journalism and Public Relations work in institution outside Assam. Such trained persons will be eventually appointed in the department. An allocation of Rs. 22.82 lakhs is proposed.

2. **Publicity on Cultural Affairs.**—Under the Cultural Section, Dramas, having plan themes will be staged. Songs of nation-builders depicting activities and achievements of the development departments will be composed and sung; gramophone discs of such songs will be produced and sold, participation in all-India cultural conferences and Plan Publicity Weeks will be arranged. Arrangement for participation in the Republic Day Celebrations, exchange of cultural troupes between different States, incentive to composers, film producers and dramatists, etc., will be undertaken. Efforts will also be made towards the development of tribal culture of different tribes through the media of song, drama, dance, film, etc.

The department will have one Drama and Music producer who will get dramas written on Plan subjects by offering prizes if necessary. He will also select dramas already published and adopt them for performance in the State. He will get the dramas translated into the different languages and get them performed by the approved dramatic troupes. The Drama and Music Producer will also help the Deputy Director of Information and Publicity (Cultural Affairs) in the matter of exchange of cultural troupes among States, and State's participation in the Republic Day Celebrations and Summer Drama Festivals. He will also help him in arranging dance dramas and ballets for popularising the Plan, particularly among the rural people. It is also proposed to start a pilot scheme for training the public for correct singing of the National Anthem.

While the practical side of production of films will be done by the Films Officer, liaison with the Films Producers of the State will be maintained by the Deputy Director of Information and Publicity (Cultural Affairs). He will do research work in Assamese folk music and folk dance. There will be one Tape Recordist to assist him. An allocation of Rs. 2.32 lakhs is proposed.

3. Rural Broadcasting Scheme.—To look after the huge number of community receiving sets, a Radio Engineer, with sound knowledge of electronics is proposed to be appointed. He will have wireless laboratories, equipped with testing meters, spare parts and other equipment in each district headquarter. These laboratories will be manned by Regional Wireless Electricians, Jugalies, Store-keepers and office assistants. For smooth working of the scheme and as the number of community receiving sets will run into thousands, the Radio Engineer will be helped by the Regional Wireless Electricians stationed in District Public Offices. It is proposed to instal another 1,000 sets during the Third Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 5.30 lakhs is proposed.

4. Exhibition:—This State has been very much backward in comparison with the other States of India in the matter of exhibition both inside and outside the State. In view of importance of the exhibitions in the education of the rural people, during the Third Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to participate in 10 all-India exhibitions and to hold 15 State level and 30 village level exhibitions. These exhibitions will be phased in equal numbers throughout the plan period.

In addition to above, there will be a Mobile Exhibition unit properly equipped in a suitably constructed 3-tonner vehicle. An allocation of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed.

5. Publicity-Liaison and Production:—This is one of the most important sections of the Directorate and through it the liaison between the various departments of the Government and the representatives of the newspapers and news agencies is maintained. Articles and press notes are drafted from the materials collected from the departments. Pamphlets and folders are published on such materials. Programmes of visit to this State by the press-men and tourists are drawn up and arrangements for transport, accommodation and boarding are made. Similar action is taken for the outside press parties visiting this State. Supplements of important newspapers are also planned and brought out. Display of advertisements on different subjects like cottage industries, tourism, forests, sericulture, education, rural development, five year plan, community development, etc., etc., are prepared through the advertising agents of the Government, and issued. The tempo of work in this branch will increase during the Third Plan period. At present there are four departmental Publicity Officers for the abovementioned work. The strength of these officers is proposed to be increased by 8 more. They are also proposed to be designated as Liaison Officers.

There has been a demand from the different communities in the State and speaking different languages that the Government publications should be published in their respective languages for effective publicity in the areas inhabited by them. It is, therefore, proposed to have a translator for such of the major languages and dialects, prevalent in the State, besides a journalist.

Owing to absence of facilities in the Government Press for quality printing which includes multicolour printing, halftone block printing and other types of art printing work, it is also proposed to establish a wing for quality printing and attached to Government Press for printing work of the Directorate. The amount required for this purpose which includes cost of machineries, types and other accessories will be roughly Rs. 1½ lakhs. An allocation of Rs. 6.18 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period.

5. Visual and Audio-visual Publicity.—The place of entertaining and educative films in propagating the activities and achievements of different nation-building departments is essential more especially in the rural areas. With a view to provide necessary facilities for production of films of various categories, it is proposed to establish a Studio with a laboratory at Gauhati. Establishment of such a Studio will greatly economise the cost of production as it may be let out for use by the Private Producers also on payment of rent.

It is also proposed to produce feature films, documentaries and newsreels in a systematic and planned manner.

The need for a small laboratory for screening and editing the processed films and a store for proper storage of the films is also keenly felt. It is therefore proposed to set up a film Production Unit also. An allocation of Rs. 9.13 lakhs is proposed.

7. Press research and reference.—A Research and Reference Section is of great importance and utility in any publicity organisation. All newspapers and journals published in India and Pakistan are subscribed and marked for cuttings which are usually sent to the Governor, Ministers, Secretaries and Heads of Departments concerned for necessary action. Through this section liaison is maintained with the Press Advisory Board and All-India Radio. Old copies of important newspapers are maintained for record and also for supplying references wherever required by Government departments and journalists. In order to keep pace with the increased work under this section it is proposed to expand the section by addition of one Research officer, one librarian, one Record keeper and one clipper. An allocation of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the Third Plan period.

III.—List of new schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)	
PUBLICITY—													
	1. Reorganisation of the Publicity Department	..	22.82	22.82	..	..	9.40	3.22	3.30	3.40	3.50	..	..
	2. Publicity on Cultural Affairs	.. ..	2.32	2.32	..	..	0.37	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.60	..	..
	3. Rural Broadcasting	.. ..	5.30	5.30	..	..	1.90	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	..	..
	4. Exhibition	.. ..	3.75	3.75	..	..	1.00	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.80	..	..
	5. Publicity Liaison and production	.. ..	6.18	6.18	..	..	2.22	0.84	0.94	1.04	1.14	..	..
	6. Visual and Audiovisual Publicity	.. ..	9.13	9.13	..	..	6.24	0.44	0.65	0.85	0.95	..	..
	7. Press research and reference	.. ..	3.50	3.50	..	..	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	..	..
	Total	.. ..	53.00	53.00	..	..	21.63	6.80	7.49	8.19	8.89	..	..

AID TO LOCAL BODIES**I—LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT REACHED AT THE END OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD PLAN**

During the Second Five Year Plan Period, it became apparent that without financial assistance the Local Bodies were unable to take up developmental functions. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 47·5 lakhs was made for financial assistance to the Local Bodies for a variety of items such as communications, water supply and sanitations, medical and public health, maintenance of markets and pounds, veterinary, etc.

II—DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN

Aid to Local Bodies.—A provision of Rs. 36 lakhs is proposed for financial assistance to the Local Bodies during the Third Plan period. This provision has been made to cover the expenditure incurred by the Local Bodies on development schemes designed to meet the needs of the areas under the jurisdictions of the Local Bodies and to provide necessary amenities and facilities in these areas. The developmental activities which will be undertaken by these Bodies will be supplementary to the schemes drawn up by the various development departments.

III. List of new Schemes proposed for inclusion

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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)
LOCAL BODIES—												
1. Aid to Local Bodies	36.00	36.00	..	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	..	..
Total	36.00	36.00	..	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	..	..

TOWN PLANNING

I.—LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT REACHED AT THE END OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN AND VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the Second Plan, a department of Town and Country Planning has been established, consisting of technical and other personnel. As the organisation was set up for the first time, the activities were, by and large, confined to manning the organisation and training of town planning personnel. In addition, a modest scheme costing about Rs.16.15 lakhs was taken up for developing the urban areas. For this purpose schemes were received from the various Municipalities and Town Committees. The department helped those Bodies out of the above provision to the extent possible. The Second Plan also made provision for training of required personnel in the institutions such as Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the School of Town and Country Planning, New Delhi. The department has meanwhile drawn up master plans for Gauhati and Tinsukia besides taking up similar measures for other important towns.

During the Third Plan period, the activities initiated during the Second Plan period are proposed to be intensified. An Act entitled "The Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959" has already been enacted. Under the provisions of this Act, Development Authorities are required to be set up in the important towns of Assam. The main functions of the Town and Country Planning Department under the above Act are:—

- (1) Administration of the provisions of the above Act ;
- (2) Preparation of master plans for the towns with particular reference to the present and future needs, after making surveys of existing conditions, etc.
- (3) Preparation of development schemes for the selected areas in conformity with the master plans ;
- (4) Preparation of slum improvement schemes and slum clearance schemes ;
- (5) Preparation of lay-out plans of sarkari lands for settlement ;
- (6) Preparation of plans for new towns and villages ;
- (7) Preparation of lay-out plans for different categories of housing schemes ;
- (8) Preparation of master plans for large number of selected villages ;
- (9) Preparation of model designs for houses to be constructed under the housing schemes ; and
- (10) Rendering advice to Local Bodies in matters of town development.

II.—LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT VISUALISED FOR THE THIRD PLAN

1. Preparation of Master Plans.—The Master Plans for the remaining 13 Municipalities will be prepared. The Master Plans already prepared during the Second Plan period will be constantly reviewed and modified and the development schemes within the frame work of the Master Plans will also be prepared in detail. Preparation of development plans for 200 villages under the Rural Housing scheme will also be taken up.

2. Training of Town Planning Personnel.—Fifteen students will be awarded scholarships in both Civil Engineering and Architecture. Out of these, nine will be available for appointment during the later part of the Third Plan and the remaining six in the Fourth Plan.

3. Urban Development Schemes.—Development and improvement works in all the seventeen municipalities and fifteen town committees will be taken up.

4. Improvement of existing development areas.—Besides diversion of the existing railway line at Gauhati, widening and improvement of fifty miles of roads in all the towns including sewerage and water supply scheme for Gauhati Town will also be done.

5. New Development Schemes.—One thousand acres of additional lands will be developed in Gauhati Town alone.

III.—DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN

1. **Establishment.**—The department is required to prepare master plans and development schemes for urban areas. In addition, development plans for villages are also proposed to be prepared through the department. During the Third Plan period, the department will be thus required to prepare master plans, development schemes and improvement schemes for urban and semi-urban areas. Out of 17 Municipalities in the State, master plans for Gauhati and Tinsukia have already been prepared. The preparation of master plans for Shillong is also under-way. A master plan for Silchar is also expected to be completed during the Second Plan period. During the Third Plan period master plans will be required to be prepared for the remaining 13 Municipalities. To cope with the increased work, the present set up of the department is proposed to be expanded. An allocation of Rs.10·15 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period, which will be spent as follows:—

(i) Establishment	..	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.7·50 lakhs
(ii) Preparation of development plans for villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.1·65 lakhs
(iii) Construction of Office buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.1·00 lakhs
						Total	Rs.10·15 lakhs

2. **Training of Town Planning Personnel.**—During the Second Plan period 5 assistant town planners have already been trained. Four scholarships were also given for training in Civil Engineering and in Architecture at the rate of two scholarships on each subject. These stipendiaries will be available to the department during the Third Plan period. During the Third Plan period 15 more persons are proposed to be trained. A provision of Rs.0·85 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

3. **Urban Development Scheme.**—There are at present 17 Municipalities and 15 Town Committees in Assam. All these bodies have been proposed for development and improvement during the Third Plan period. An amount of Rs.97·00 lakhs is proposed for the Third Plan period. The development of urban areas will be done in two parts :—

- (i) improvement of the existing towns by providing basic amenities ;
- (ii) development of additional sites in the existing towns in a planned manner.

4. **Development of Gauhati Town:**

(a) *Drainage and Sewerage Scheme.*—Development authorities which will be required to be set up, will require finance for providing basic amenities like good roads, foot-paths, drainage, electricity, parks and play grounds, etc. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs is provided.

(b) *Diversion of railway line.*—The master plan for Gauhati has necessitated the shifting of the railway line. Accordingly diversion of the Gauhati railway line has also been proposed. The diversion of the railway line and the development of the main road over its present track is estimated to cost about Rs.1 crore.

(c) *Improvement of roads and development of additional areas.*—The existing railway tract is also intended to be developed as a boulevard and shopping street to meet the growing needs of the town. The other towns in Assam are also growing in a haphazard manner, without the barest public amenities like roads, drains and water supply, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to develop new areas adjoining the existing towns to provide for the growth of the towns in a planned manner. The Master Plan of Gauhati also requires development of about 9,000 acres of additional sites over a period of 20 years. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to develop 1,000 acres of additional lands for the Gauhati town. A modest provision of Rs.50·00 lakhs is proposed for the purposes.

III—List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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
()	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOWN PLANNING	1. Establishment	10.15	10.15	...	...	1.80	1.90	2.05	2.15	2.25	...	...
	2. Training of town planning personnel	0.85	0.85	...	...	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	..	...
	3. Urban Development ...	97.00	97.00	97.00	...	15.00	17.00	23.00	21.00	21.00	...	..
	4. Development of Gauthati Town											
	(a) Drainage and sewerage scheme	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	13.00	...	...
	(b) Diversion of Railway line	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	10.00	15.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	..	...
	(c) Improvement of Roads and development of additional areas	50.00	50.00	50.00	...	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	13.00	...	..
	Total	308.00	308.00	297.00	...	36.97	48.07	70.22	83.32	69.42	...	...

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (ROADS AND BUILDINGS) ORGANISATION

I.—Level of Development likely to be reached at the end of the Second Plan—

The Public Works Department is not only to execute the road schemes but also schemes of other departments and schemes included in the Central Sector of the Plan. The total volume of the development schemes under execution by the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) during the Second Plan period is approximately estimated at Rs.20 crores.

The establishment consists of one Chief Engineer and Secretary, one Additional Chief Engineer and Secretary, six Superintending Engineers, 30 Divisions (including 2 Mechanical), 96 Subdivisions (including 6 Mechanical) and 297 sections.

II.—Level of Development planned at the end of the Third Plan—

It is roughly assessed that the Public Works Department will have to shoulder additional volume of work worth about Rs.15 crores during the Third Five Year Plan period. The department will, therefore, need considerable expansion in respect of personnel, their accommodation, housing, the offices and Tools and Plant to enable it to efficiently carry out the programmes. It is, therefore, proposed to make necessary provision in the Third Five Year Plan for (i) additional personnel, (ii) accommodation for offices and staff, (iii) staff cars and trucks, (iv) tools and plants, (v) work-shop, (vi) training and strengthening Design and Architectural section and (vii) Research.

III.—Description of Schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan—

1. Construction, of buildings for offices and residences.—With the opening of new subdivisions and divisions for execution of various schemes entrusted to the department, it will be necessary to construct new office buildings, godowns, etc., and also residences for the staff employed on the work. It has also not been possible so far to provide residences to all the staff, out of the Second Plan provision. At the same time the buildings constructed under the Second Plan are not according to the prescribed standard (due to limitation of funds) and as such, extension of these buildings will be necessary. A provision of Rs.40 lakhs has been made under this schemes for these purposes.

2. Entertainments of additional staff.—A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan to meet the cost of additional staff which will be required for creation of new divisions and subdivisions. About 7 new divisions and 30 subdivisions may have to be opened. Further it will be necessary to create new circles of Superintending Engineers and recruit engineers and overseers.

3. Purchase of Vehicles.—For efficient execution of the schemes, it is of imperative necessity to provide the staff with staff vehicles and also each unit with truck. The demand is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs.

4. Tools and Plant.—For implementation of the schemes under the head "ROADS" proper and also road schemes under other sectors, road making machineries are essentially required. In consideration of the volume of works envisaged under the Third Plan, provision is proposed for purchase of the following categories of machineries at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs.

1. Road Rollers.
2. Tractors with bull dozers.
3. Air compressors and drills.
4. Stone crushers and granulators.
5. Motor graders.
6. Concrete mixers, etc.
7. Prestressed Machineries.

5. Establishment of new workshop and also repair shop for scientific instruments.—At present the department has only two workshops one at Jorhat and the other at Gauhati. With the increase in the volume of works the number of machineries and vehicles have also increased. The two workshops cannot cope with the work. At the same time the machines and vehicles for repairs have to be carried from long distances, say from Silchar to Gauhati, Dibrugarh to Jorhat, Tezpur to Gauhati. There is at present no facility within the State for repairing the scientific instruments. A provision of Rs.13·00 lakhs has accordingly been made for the purpose of establishing a new workshop and a repair shop for scientific instrument.

6. Training and Strengthening Design Office.—For efficient and economical construction of buildings and bridges it is highly necessary to give further training to the existing staff in Architectural and Design Section and also in Bridge Section. It is also necessary to provide better facilities to attract qualified personnel to work in the Design and Drawing Offices of the department. It is accordingly proposed to provide for additional staff, training allowances, special pay, etc., in the Third Plan. The requirement of funds for this purpose is estimated at Rs.3·00 lakhs.

7. Development of Research Station.—Research plays an important role in road development. To begin with, a provision of Rs.2 lakhs has been made under the Second Five Year Plan. For gradual development of the proposed Research Station it is necessary to provide at least Rs.10·00 lakhs under the Third Plan.

II. List of Schemes carried over from the Second Plan

(Rupees in lakhs.)

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
EXPANSION OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ORGANISATION	Construction of buildings for offices and residences.	34.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	34.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

III. List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head	Scheme	Total estimated cost	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
EXPANSION OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ORGANISATION	1. Construction of buildings for offices and residences.	38.00	38.00	38.00	..	5.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	7.00	..	..
	2. Entertainment of additional staff	25.00	25.00	25.00	..	3.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
	3. Purchase of vehicles such as staff car, jeep, etc.	12.00	12.00	12.00	..	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	4. Purchase of tools and plants	38.00	38.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	..	..
	5. Expansion/establishment of workshop and repair-shop.	13.00	13.00	13.00	..	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
	6. Training of personnel and strengthening the design and Architectural Section.	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	..	..
	7. Development of Road and Building Research Station.	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
	Total ..	141.00	141.00	141.00	8.00	21.25	32.50	34.75	28.75	23.75

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