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## Overall Memorandum on the State Plan

### Review of Progress of State Second Plan

The outlay for the West Bengal State Second Plan as originally fixed by the Planning Commission was Rs. 153.67 crores. As a result of the transference of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal a part of the Bihar Plan was transferred to West Bengal. Consequently, a further sum of Rs. 4 crores was deducted from the outlay of the Bihar Plan and added to the outlay of the West Bengal. The total outlay thus stood at 157.67 crores.

The following table gives the break-up of the outlay under different heads of development:—

		(Rs. Crores)	
		Amount.	Percentage on total outlay.
I.	Agriculture and Community Development .. .. .	34.40	22
II.	Irrigation and Power .. .. .	30.74	20
III.	Industry and Mining .. .. .	9.44	6
IV.	Transport and Communication .. .. .	19.47	12
V.	Social Services .. .. .	54.26	34
VI.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	9.36	6
Total .. .. .		157.67	100

Objectives and priorities were fixed on basis of the All India Plan Frame in which special emphasis had been laid on basic and heavy industries and also to a certain extent on Agricultural production. Thus the allocation on Agriculture and Community Development increased from 8.52 crores in the First Plan to 34.40 crores in the Second Plan. This meant an outlay of 22 per cent. on the total outlay of the Second Plan as against the percentage of 12 of the total outlay of the First Plan. Similarly particular emphasis was laid on basic industries for which West Bengal was particularly suited, like generation of power and processing of coal. As a result the outlay on industry was increased from 1.15 crores in the First Plan to 15.45 crores in the Second Plan. This meant a jump from 2 per cent. of the total outlay in the First Plan to 10 per cent. of the outlay of the Second Plan.

We are now midway through the last year of the Second Plan. It is possible on basis of certain data available to make a more or less accurate estimate of the probable expenditure at the end of the Second Plan period. The actuals of the first three years of the Plan, i.e., 1956-1959 are available. The actuals for the fourth year of the Plan, i.e., 1959-60 are not available at present. Therefore we have to depend on the revised

outlay of 1959-60. To this may be added the Budget Estimates of 1960-61. This makes a total figure of Rs. 158 crores which exceeds the plan outlay as the following table will show:—

Head.	(Rs. Crores.)				
	Plan provision.	Actuals, 1956-59.	Revised, 1959-60.	Budget, 1960-61.	Total.
I. Agriculture and Community Development .. ..	34.40	10.88	6.87	10.18	27.93
II. Irrigation and Power .. ..	30.74	21.00	6.16	6.31	33.47
III. Industry and Mining .. ..	9.44	2.84	3.19	1.90	7.93
IV. Transport and Communication .. ..	19.47	10.20	3.34	3.76	17.30
V. Social Services .. ..	54.26	21.42	13.81	15.52	50.75
VI. Miscellaneous .. ..	9.36	9.31	5.15	6.36	20.82
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>157.67</b>	<b>75.65</b>	<b>38.52</b>	<b>44.03</b>	<b>158.20</b>

It may be, however, anticipated that there will be a shortfall in expenditure in the revised budget estimates of 1959-60 and there will be a bigger shortfall in the original budget estimate of 1960-61.

So the expected performance may be below 158 crores which is the original outlay.

It may be noted that while there will be a shortfall in expenditure in certain items like Agriculture and Community Development and Social Services, this will be set off by increased expenditure under head Miscellaneous. The main reason for the increased expenditure under this head is the fact that more money had to be spent in the two schemes for basic industries taken up at Durgapur under sub-head Area Development.

It is not possible to give an indication of the achievement in terms of physical targets in details. The volume of expenditure will give some indication in this respect. It is possible, however, to speak something about the achievements in respect of the major projects. These are (1) The Coke Oven Plant at Durgapur, (2) Thermal Plant at Durgapur, (3) Gas Grid at Durgapur, (4) The Dairy and Milk Supply scheme at Haringhata, (5) The Kangsabati Reservoir Project, (6) The Jaldhaka Hydro-electric Project and (7) The Second Thermal Plant at Durgapur. Progress in respect of these projects is indicated below:

(1) The estimated outlay of the Coke Oven Plant was 7.2 crores of which only 48.1 lakhs was spent in the First Plan. The entire balance has since been spent and the work completed.

(2) The outlay for the Thermal Plant was 6.61 crores. Out of that only 33 lakhs was spent in the First Plan. The entire balance has since been spent and the work has been completed.

(3) The outlay for the Gas Grid Scheme is 4.25 crores. Out of that Rs. 2 crores shall have been spent by the end of the Second Plan. The whole quantity of pipes necessary for the pipe line has been bought. It is expected that pipe laying will be completed along a stretch of about 60 miles out of 120 miles to be covered.

(4) The estimated outlay for the Dairy and Milk Supply Scheme was 6.85 crores, out of which only 70 lakhs was spent in the First Plan. Three additional units of the Milk colony have been completed. Work of another five is going on and is likely to be completed in the Second Plan period, out of 18 units provided for in the Second Plan.

(5) As regards Kangsabati Reservoir project, the estimated outlay is 25 crores. Of this about 4 crores and odd are expected to be spent in the Second Plan. This includes preliminary steps like construction of staff quarters.

(6) The work under Jaldhaka Hydro-electric Project has not proceeded far. The blue-prints and estimates have been prepared and contractor has since been selected and work order issued. The work will only make a start in the Second Plan.

(7) As regards the second thermal plant at Durgapur preliminary work has started but the bulk of the work will be done during the period of the Third Plan.

#### Basis on which proposals for the Third Plan have been formulated

The total outlay proposed in the State Draft Third Five-Year Plan is 346.03 crores. The break-up under different heads of development is indicated below:—

		(Rs. Crores.)	
Head.	Outlay proposed.	Percentage on total outlay.	
1. Agriculture and Minor Irrigation .. .. .	81.45	} 106.87	31
2. Community Development and Co-operation .. .. .	25.42		
3. Major and Medium Irrigation .. .. .	19.36	} 57.86	17
4. Power .. .. .	38.50		
5. Village and Small Industries .. .. .	10.59	} 13.14	4
6. Industries and Minerals .. .. .	2.55		
7. Transport and Communications .. .. .	26.50		8
8. Social Services .. .. .	94.38		27
9. Miscellaneous .. .. .	1.34	} 42.28	12
10. Special Projects .. .. .	40.94		
11. D. V. C. .. .. .	5.00		1
(The heads have been adopted from the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan.)			
Total .. .. .	346.03		100

In the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan it appears that the increase on the outlay of the Second Five-Year Plan is 57.6 per cent. Thus the revised outlay for the Second All India Plan is 4,600 crores. Against that the outlay proposed for the Third Five-Year Plan is 7,250 crores in the Public Sector. The increase in the State Sector of the Third Five-Year Plan is however higher than this. The total provision in the Third

Five-Year Plan for all States is Rs. 3,650 crores. The corresponding outlay for the Second Plan was 2,241 crores. This means an increase of 62.9 per cent. in the Third Plan over the Second Plan outlay. If this percentage is allowed in the West Bengal State Plan the outlay should be of the order of Rs. 257 crores. It is however felt that West Bengal has a special case for a higher outlay than this on account of certain peculiar problems facing it. The more important ones of these problems may be listed as follows:

(1) The State is chronically deficit in production of foodgrains. So special drive is necessary to make it self-sufficient in food production so far as possible.

(2) To ensure industrial development in the State it is necessary to found some basic industries at Durgapur.

(3) The State Government have been asked to take over two important Express Highways in West Bengal, viz., (1) the Express Highway from Calcutta to Durgapur and (2) the Express Highway from Calcutta to Dum Dum Airport.

(4) Provision has to be made for financing projects on power and irrigation by D.V.C. Out of the three participating Governments the major share falls on this State.

The objectives and priorities adopted in the State Third Plan are based on those adopted in the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan. Thus the aims formulated in the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan include (1) achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase in agricultural production. (2) Expanding basic industries like steel, fuel and power. The accent of endeavour in the State Draft Plan is exactly on these two items. As has been already mentioned utmost emphasis has been laid on self-sufficiency in foodgrains. A very ambitious programme for agricultural production has therefore been adopted. Similarly, the policy regarding founding of basic industries in West Bengal initiated in the State Second Plan has been continued. This includes provision of doubling of the Coke Oven Plant and installation of a Fertilizer Plant at Durgapur and installation of a Super Thermal Plant at Bandel.

Social Service has also received special attention in keeping with the objective adopted in the draft outline of the Third Plan. Thus at page 5 of the Draft Outline of the Third Plan it is observed that "Free and compulsory education will be provided for all children of 6 to 11 years of age group during the Third Plan period". Under sub-head Education, therefore, a sizable increase has been provided.

Special efforts were made to see to it that Planning bodies at the lower levels become engaged in drawing up the State Draft Third Five-Year Plan. For this purpose the schemes were broadly divided into three categories, viz., State schemes, Regional schemes and local schemes. Different groups were entrusted with the working out of schemes falling under the first two categories. Local schemes which satisfy local needs were entirely referred to the District level and Block level bodies and even Panchayat level bodies for drawing up the first draft. In West Bengal there are three tiers of planning bodies below the State level, viz., (1) District Development Council at the district level, (2) Block Development Committee at the Block level and (3) Anchal Panchayat or Union Board at the Village Level Worker's circle level. It is the Anchal Panchayats or Union Boards which initiated the draft. They were then passed on to the Block Committees which integrated them into the Block-wise plan. It was then transmitted to the District Development Council

which drew up the district level plan. These district level plans were then routed to the different Departments. It is the Departments that compiled the different plans falling under different heads, after integrating the draft plans as prepared by the different working groups and the District Development Councils.

### **The analysis of the proposals for the State Plan**

For a proper appreciation of the salient proposals of the State Draft Third Five-Year Plan a more detailed reference to the allocations under different sub-heads is necessary. For this purpose a reference may be made to annexure.

Under head Agriculture it may be noted that the biggest increase registered is in respect of minor irrigation against which an outlay of 38.16 crores has been proposed. This is in keeping with the State's policy to take all possible steps to make itself self-sufficient in production of foodgrains. For this purpose utmost emphasis has been given on minor irrigation on basis of a recommendation of an expert committee. One of the major schemes adopted is the installation of deep tube-wells to be operated by electricity wherever such tube-wells are found feasible.

The increase in Community Development and Co-operation and Major and Medium Irrigation registers a normal increase and does not call for a special comment.

It may be observed that the increase under the head Power is very high, the outlay suggested being 38.50 crores. This is partially explained by the fact that the provisions have to be made for one spill-over scheme, viz., Jhaldhaka Hydro-electric Project.

The major increase, however, is explained by the proposed Super-Thermal plant at Bandel which is likely to cost about Rs. 29 crores.

The increase under head Industries and Minerals and Transport and Communications is not sharp and of the nature of a normal increase in outlay. No special comment is called for.

As regards Social Services, the proposed outlay registers a very sharp increase as against the outlay in the Second Plan. The major contributing factor is the provision for education in respect of which the proposed outlay is 48.85 crores against an outlay of 22.16 crores in the Second Plan. This is mainly due to the fact that special provisions had to be made for covering all children under the age group 6 to 11 years under the free and compulsory education scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Under Special Projects a refereneec is necessary to Durgapur Industries Projects. The outlay suggested is considerable. This is, however, mainly explained by the fact that the Third Plan provides for doubling of the Coke Oven Plant at Durgapur and secondly, installation of a Fertilizer Plant at the same place. The cost of the Fertilizer plant alone will be about 10.35 crores.

Under the same group a special reference is necessary to the Development Corporation which is a statutory body which undertakes special work entrusted to it by the State Government. It has been given two major projects to execute, viz., (1) Express Highway from Calcutta to Durgapur and (2) Express Highway to Dum Dum Airport from Calcutta. The total outlay for these two schemes alone will be of the order of 15 crores.

As regards the Damodar Valley Corporation, only an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed against an outlay of 30.91 crores suggested originally by the D.V.C.

The outlay originally proposed by the D.V.C. was discussed in a meeting between the representatives of the State Government and the D.V.C. held on 1st August 1960. At that meeting certain decisions were taken which rendered the position very fluid. Thus the idea of having a multi-purpose dam at Aiyar was given up. Consequently the allocation on Irrigation and Flood Control became altogether unsettled. As regards Power, it was decided that the D.V.C. should make provision for generation of power only inside the Valley area. It was further decided that the assessment regarding the additional demand within the Valley area should be made by the Central Water and Power Commission and only after such assessment a decision should be taken regarding the setting up of additional units by the D.V.C. for generation of power. Again the fact that the D.V.C. would introduce the Revenue Account system with effect from 1962 renders the position more fluid. For these reasons only a reduced allocation of 5 crores has been provided for.

### ANNEXURE

#### Comperative Outlays

Head.	(Rs. Crores).	
	Outlay.	
	Second Plan.	Third Plan.
1	2	3
I. Agriculture and Minor Irrigation :		
Agricultural Production .. .. .	4.75	22.85
Minor Irrigation .. .. .	2.93	38.16
Land Development .. .. .	0.48	1.35
Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1.74	4.11
Dairying and Milk Supply .. .. .	4.67	6.00
Fisheries .. .. .	0.76	2.05
Forests .. .. .	1.23	2.22
Soil Conservation .. .. .	0.83	4.71
Total .. .. .	17.39	81.45
II. Community Development and Co-operation :		
Community Development .. .. .	14.67	19.39
Warehousing and Co-operation .. .. .	2.34	4.06
Village Panchayat .. .. .	..	1.97
Total .. .. .	17.01	25.42

		Head.		(Rs. Crores.)	
		1		Outlay.	
				Second Plan. 2	Third Plan. 3
III.	Major and Medium Irrigation	..	..	8.93	19.36
IV.	Power	..	..	4.55	38.50
V.	Village and Small Industries	..	..	7.70	10.59
VI.	Industries and Minerals	..	..	1.74	2.55
VII.	Transport and Communications :				
	Roads	..	..	17.48	25.00
	Road Transport	..	..	1.99	1.00
	Inland Water Transport	..	..	..	0.33
	Tourism	..	..	..	0.17
	Total	..	..	19.47	26.50
VIII.	Social Services :				
	Education	..	..	22.16	48.85
	Health	..	..	20.59	19.80
	Housing and Urban Development	..	..	10.04	14.37
	Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	1.84	3.50
	Social Welfare	..	..	0.23	4.40
	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	1.84	3.46
	Total	..	..	56.70	94.38
IX.	Miscellaneous	..	..	0.92	1.34
X.	Special Projects :				
	Durgapur Industries Projects	..	..	5.50	32.30
	Salt Lake Reclamation	..	..	0.40	7.24
	Disposal of Sewage	..	..	0.10	0.40
	Development Corporation	..	..	..	1.00
				6.00	40.94
	Total (excluding D V. C.)	..	..	140.41	341.03
XI.	Damodar Valley Corporation	..	..	17.26	5.00
	Grand Total	..	..	157.67	346.03

## Memoranda by State Departments

### Agriculture

In the Second Five-Year Plan a total provision of 815 lakhs of rupees was made for schemes included in the Agricultural Sector. It is expected that out of this provision about Rs. 737 lakhs would be spent by the end of 1960-61. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to the fact that the Tube-well Irrigation Schemes was practically taken up towards the end of the Third Year of the Second Plan period. The target of additional production fixed for the Second Plan was 6.5 lakh tons. From the trend of progress of the various schemes of the Second Plan it appears that it will be possible to reach the target by the end of the current year, i.e., 1960-61.

The principal consideration of the State Government in drawing the Third Five-Year Plan was to attain self sufficiency in food by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. With a view to examining the possibility of making West Bengal self sufficient in production of rice the State Government appointed a Cabinet Committee on food production with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. This Cabinet Committee was assisted by a Board of Expert Advisers consisting of some eminent scientists of India and progressive farmers. The Board of Expert Advisers after several successive meetings has formulated certain recommendations for adopting certain measures in order to attain self sufficiency in food by the end of 1965-66. On examination it was found that to attain self sufficiency the target of additional production of rice by the end of Third Five-Year Plan should be fixed at 25 lakh tons. According to the Board of Expert Advisers the biggest single measure which can contribute most to the increased production is irrigation and they have laid emphasis on the need for bringing 4 million acres under new irrigation of different types over and above the existing 2 million acres under irrigation. The other four important measures to be adopted for achieving the target of additional production recommended by the Board of Expert Advisers are:—

- (1) Distribution of fertilisers and Manures;
- (2) Seed saturation with improved seeds;
- (3) Improved agricultural practices and plant protection;
- (4) Reclamation of waste land and soil conservation.

The Third Five-Year Plan in the Agricultural Sector has been drawn up keeping in view the recommendations of the Board of Expert Advisers. It will not, however, be possible to draw up the plan as per original recommendation of the Board. The schemes have, therefore, been modified on the basis of the funds likely to be available though the frame work remains the same. The Plan under Agriculture may be divided into the following sub-groups:—

- (1) Irrigation;
- (2) Seed saturation and seed farms;
- (3) Manures and Fertilisers;
- (4) Improved agricultural practices and plant protection;
- (5) Land reclamation and soil conservation;
- (6) Agricultural education and training;
- (7) Agricultural Research;
- (8) Commercial crops and commodity schemes;

- (9) Marketing and warehousing;
- (10) Demonstration and Publicity;
- (11) Administration;
- (12) Miscellaneous.

The total expenditure proposed under all the above heads is Rs. 66 crores of which 38 crores will be spent on irrigation and 15 crores on other food production schemes and 13 crores on Agricultural Research, Education, Marketing, etc.

By all these measures it is expected that it will be possible to increase the additional production of foodgrains by 15 lakh tons by the end of 1965-66. By Irrigation schemes it will be possible to bring an additional acreage of a little over one million under new irrigation. So far as seed is concerned it is proposed to set up 100 additional seed farms. With the seeds that will be available in 200 seed farms (100 set up during the Second Five-Year Plan) it will be possible to saturate the entire State with improved seeds by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The attainment of the target of additional production will, however, mainly depend upon the availability of Nitrogenous fertiliser for which a provision of 21 lakh tons has been included in the plan. Under Phosphatic fertiliser it is proposed to distribute 9 lakh tons of super phosphate and 50,000 tons of Bonemeal during the Third Plan period. Due emphasis has also been laid on utilisation of local manurial resources and green manure seeds. It is proposed to distribute 2 lakh tons of Town Compost, 90,000 tons of Calcutta sludge and 1 lakh tons of village compost by utilising local manurial resources in 341 Development Blocks covering the entire State. At present Town Compost scheme is confined to bigger Municipalities. It is proposed to extend the operation of compost making to 60 under developed or less developed towns of this State in order to produce an additional quantity of 2,10,000 tons of manures over and above 2 lakh tons from existing bigger municipalities. Under green manuring it is proposed to distribute 65 lakh packets of Dhaincha seeds containing 2 oz. each to the cultivators so as to enable them to raise Dhaincha seeds for green manuring their lands.

During the Third Plan period a large number of Agricultural graduates will be needed in the block areas as also for different Research and Development schemes. It is accordingly proposed to increase the number of seats in the Birla College of Agriculture from 40 to 80 and to establish a second College of Agriculture.

At present farmers are trained up in modern methods of Agriculture through demonstration and publicity work undertaken by this Department. It will considerably help in spreading the improved methods among the cultivators if from a very early age the cultivators are given a regular and systematic training in Training Institutes under expert Agricultural Staff. With this end in view 14 schools will be established in 14 districts of this State during the Plan period.

As more and more Development Blocks will be set up to cover the entire State during the Plan period large number of Gram Sevaks will be required to do the multifarious development works in the Blocks. The number of existing extension training centres and Basic Agricultural Schools being very small it will not be possible to get the required number of trained personnel from them. The existing Training Centres and Schools have, therefore, been proposed to be re-organised with a two years integrated training course to equip the trainees sufficiently for the field work to be

undertaken by them. The plan accordingly provides for re-organising the existing Agricultural Schools and training centres and setting up six new Schools in the State in the integrated pattern.

The existing Research work on rice will be stepped up by establishing a Central Rice Research Station at Chinsurah with some Zonal Stations, in various parts of this State. The Research Section for pulses and millets will be considerably strengthened. The research work on wheat will continue while a Maize Research Station will be set up at Kalyani with a sub-station at Kalimpong. Greater attention will also be paid to the work of research on cash crops by establishing a regional oil-seed Research Station with sub-stations for the Laterite and Northern Region, a regional Coconut Research Station and a Sugarcane Research Station.

To encourage the cultivators in the increased production of subsidiary food crops facilities in the form of loan improved seeds, plant protection materials will be given to them and research station will also be set up to undertake work on Horticultural crops as well as vegetables.

In order to give adequate support to the programme for increasing food production marketing facilities will be developed considerably during the Plan period. To enable the State Warehousing Corporation already set up in this State to expand its activities further contribution will be made towards its share capital. Provision has been made in the Plan for development of Regulated Markets, establishment of grading services for different commodities and training of staff in Agricultural Marketing. For preserving fruits and vegetables two State-owned cold storages have been proposed to be set up and loans will be advanced to some municipal and private markets to have cold storages and cooling chambers. It is also proposed to establish 3 fruit preservation processing centres in the State and to grant loan to the fruit and vegetable preservation Industry.

The above gives in a nutshell the salient features of the Third Five-Year Plan in the Agricultural Sector. Other activities of the Department such as propaganda, publicity, agricultural demonstration etc. will be continued during the Third Five-Year Plan also in the usual pattern.

## Animal Husbandry

### I—VETERINARY PROGRAMME

#### DISEASE CONTROL

##### (i) Rinderpest Eradication

(1) **Field Campaign.**—The scheme has to be continued during the first year of the Third Plan. According to the Livestock Census of 1956, the total cattle population in West Bengal is 122 lakhs. It is expected that 94 lakhs of cattle will be inoculated at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, while the remaining number of cattle, i.e., 28 lakhs will be inoculated during the First year of the Third Plan. Government of India in Central Rinderpest Control Committee has since sanctioned continuance of the scheme in 1961-62.

(2) **Extension of field campaign.**—This is necessary to protect cattle against rinderpest disease by vaccinating those which will be left unvaccinated during the mass campaign in the form of follow up programme.

(3) **Quarantine station.**—To put a check on the spread of diseases by the affected cattle from Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Pakistan that infiltrates to this State it is necessary to have quarantine stations to examine and vaccinate such cattle so that the work done by way of mass Rinderpest Eradication campaign is not frustrated. During the Second Plan we have set up only one quarantine station at Naxalbari in Darjeeling District and in the next plan another such station will be established at Darjeeling-Pulbazar of the same district.

(4) **Inter-State Check-Posts.**—During the Third Five-Year Plan 12 Inter-state check posts will be established to check the ingress of contagious diseases from neighbouring states and to vaccinate all unprotected cattle against rinderpest.

(5) **Immune Belts.**—This scheme is extremely important specially when we are completing our Rinderpest campaign and the dangers of infiltration of affected cattle from neighbouring States are very great.

(6) **Central Medical Store.**—The scheme provides for establishment of central Medical Stores to facilitate distribution of medicines, equipments, vaccines and Sera to Veterinary organisations all over the State from a central Station.

During the early part of the Second Plan efforts were made to implement the scheme but could not be given effect to for want of suitable accommodation. A site for construction of a building for the said store has since been selected and it is expected that during the remaining period of the Second Plan necessary sheds and building will be constructed.

(7) **Mass Production of Rinderpest Vaccine.**—In order to meet the demand of Freeze Dried Goat Tissue Vaccine for the protection of inoculable bovine population, the vaccine production centre at Calcutta is required to be continued during the 3rd Plan to ensure supply of vaccine to this State and also to Bihar, Orissa and Assam as is being done at present.

In the scheme there is provision for manufacture of Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine as would be fixed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(8) **Increased output of Biological products.**—To meet the increased demands from the neighbouring States as also to meet the requirements for follow-up work, Quarantine Stations, Immune Belts and Check posts it is necessary to increase the output of Biological products at the Biological Product Station of this State.

**(ii) Expansion of Biological Product Station**

With a view to manufacture various kinds of Biological products, e.g., Black Quarter vaccine and Serum, Anthrax Vaccine and serum, etc., for combating animal epizootics which are now purchased from Indian Veterinary Research Institute it is essential to develop and expand the Biological Products Centre at Calcutta to manufacture and meet the requirement of this State as well as other neighbouring States.

**(iii) Organisation for inspection and certification of Livestock and products meant for export and import.**

Large quantities of hides and skin and other Livestock products are exported and imported from Calcutta Port every year, for which certificates of suitability for different markets are required to be issued. To effect proper examination of those products it is essential to establish a fully equipped Laboratory with required qualified technical staff.

**(iv) Construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries**

(1) **Construction of A Class Hospitals.**—Veterinary hospitals in the State are mostly accommodated in hired buildings. The hospitals which are in buildings owned by the State are again very old and required reconstruction. It is essential to improve and reconstruct all these hospital buildings. The scheme also provides for construction of new hospitals in the district headquarters and other important places where there are no Veterinary hospitals.

It is expected that at the end of the Second Plan 8 hospitals will be improved and one new hospital will be constructed and established as against the plan targets of 17 and 5, respectively.

During the Third Plan 9 Veterinary hospitals are to be constructed and the hospitals constructed and established in the Second Plan will be maintained.

(2) **Construction of B Class Hospitals.**—The object of the scheme is (i) repairing and remodelling of the existing structures of the B type hospitals, most of which were taken over from the local bodies in dilapidated conditions and (ii) establishment of Veterinary hospitals in the sub-divisional headquarters and other important places.

It is expected that at the end of the Second Plan 3 hospitals will be established and 3 improved as against the respective number of 13 and 13 hospitals—being the plan target aimed at originally.

During the Third Plan 14 hospitals are expected to be constructed and established and the hospital established during the Second Plan will be maintained.

(3) **Construction of Dispensaries in N.E.S. Blocks.**—The object of the scheme is to construct buildings for Veterinary Dispensary in each Development Block.

It is expected that at the end of the Second Plan 25 Veterinary Dispensaries will be constructed. During the Third Plan 100 Veterinary Dispensaries have been proposed to be constructed.

(4) **Increase of grants for medicine, etc., to Veterinary Aid Centres outside C.D. and N.E.S. Block.**—Provision of medicine, etc., to the rural Veterinary Aid Centres outside the N.E.S. and C.D.P. Blocks is envisaged in this scheme.

(5) **Establishment of new Veterinary Aid Centres.**—The object of the scheme is to open one Veterinary Aid Centre in each Development Block.

During the Second Plan 118 Veterinary Aid Centres have been opened.

245 Aid Centres have been proposed to be opened during the Third Plan.

**(v) Establishment of Ambulatory Clinic**

The object of the scheme is to give facilities of treatment to sick animals in rural areas. It is proposed to establish 4 ambulatory clinics and maintenance of 15 ambulance cars during the Third Plan period.

**(vi) Training**

**Residential accommodation for teaching staff in Veterinary College.**—The scheme envisages construction of residential quarters for the teaching staff of the Bengal Veterinary College.

**(vii) Research and Statistics**

(1) **Strengthening/Establishment of Research Station.**—Facilities for Veterinary Research are proposed to be expanded by the extension of laboratories, addition to scientific apparatus and equipments, provision of experimental animals and specialised scientific staff at the Bengal Veterinary College. The scheme could not be implemented during the Second Plan period.

(2) **Establishment of a Statistical Section in Veterinary Directorate.**—One Statistical Section is urgently necessary for the Veterinary Directorate with a view to methodical compilation of various statistics relating to Veterinary matters. For want of such a section great inconvenience is felt in compiling periodical statistics of field work as well as statistics in respect of Research done in this State.

**(viii) Other schemes**

(1) **Improvement of Hide flaying, curing and carcass utilisation.**—The scheme envisages establishment of one large urban centre for flaying, curing and carcass utilisation in Calcutta to make best uses of hides and carcasses and to stop faulty technique of curing and flaying of hides.

(2) **Strengthening of Supervisory Organisation in Headquarters and Muffasil.**—The scheme envisages creation of new Range offices and augmentation of headquarters staff.

(3) **Construction of offices at Ranges and District Headquarters.**—The scheme envisages construction of buildings at District Headquarters for accommodation of the regional offices.

(4) **Strengthening of staff of Veterinary Directorate.**—The scheme envisages strengthening of staff of the Veterinary Directorate at Headquarters and establishment of regional offices for proper supervision of field work which has increased enormously due to implementation of various development schemes during the Second Plan period and expected to be increased more rapidly during the Third Plan period.

**(ix) Slaughter House**

**Construction of a new Slaughter House with arrangements for recovery of Glandular products.**—It is proposed to construct a modern Slaughter House with arrangements for recovery of bye-products and processing of meat.

**II—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME**

In the Second Five-Year Plan, activities on animal husbandry development were concerned with (i) spill-over work on improvement of livestock industry, (ii) 18 schemes of which 7 were on cattle development work, 5 on poultry development work and one on piggery development work, and (iii) 5 other schemes which included items such as District and State Cattle Shows, construction of a hostel at Haringhata Farm, training of personnel abroad and training of Artificial Insemination Officers, strengthening of animal husbandry staff at headquarters.

In the Third Plan will be included the spill-over work of one scheme of the First Plan as well as three items of Second Plan, viz., (i) calf rearing subsidy, (ii) expansion of poultry extension centres, and (iii) pig breeding station-cum-bacon factory.

The new schemes in the Third Plan are aimed at (i) intensification and expansion of work in the existing Key Village Centres, establishment of centralized semen collection centres, cross-breeding of non-descript cattle, bull rearing farm, schemes of development of livestock feeding and other auxiliary schemes and augmentation of staff for cattle development work, (ii) expansion of State poultry farms and poultry extension centres, establishment of regional duck farm and other auxiliary schemes connected with poultry development and augmentation of poultry development staff, (iii) establishment of second pig breeding station-cum-bacon factory at Darjeeling and opening of newer piggery development blocks, (iv) establishment of sheep development blocks both in the hilly area as well as in the plains, (v) training, research and statistics, and (vi) other schemes, such as Cattle Shows, salvage of dairy cow, mass castration of stud bulls, etc.

The progress made up to the end of the Second Plan is (i) establishment of 28 Key Village Centres including urban centres devoted to improving the productive capacity of 160,000 breeding cows, (ii) 20 poultry extension centres distributing about 70,000 birds for upgrading of village stock. The developmental work in the Third Plan aims at (i) improvement in the milking capacity of 12½ per cent. (about 4 lakhs) of the total breeding cow population of the State to the extent of cent. per cent. by better feeding, breeding and management, (ii) to improve egg laying capacity of poultry by 50 per cent. through the establishment of a net-work of extension centres and regional farms which will be stocked with improved variety of birds. The number of birds to be distributed from the extension centres and State farms is estimated at 75,000 cockrols and 75,000 day-old chicks, (iii) production of 1,500 boars out of the improved Large White breed for upgrading about 40,000 indigenous sows distributed in 30 development blocks, and (iv) production of Shabadi breed of sheep and their multiplication in four centres in the hills and four centres in the plains.

## Dairying and Milk Supply

Milk Supply schemes for Dairy Development work under the Second Five-Year Plan in the State was confined to one scheme only, namely, Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme (G.C.M.S.S.) which envisaged (i) establishment of Milk Colony to facilitate removal of cattle from the city stables, (ii) establishment of fodder farm commensurate with minimum requirement of green fodder for cattle in the Milk Colony, and (iii) establishment of a Central Dairy in Calcutta with ancillary services for milk distribution.

### Progress up to the end of the Second Plan

(i) Production, collection, processing and distribution of about 100,000 litres of market milk per day, 200 Kg. of butter per day and 50 Kg. of ghee per day.

(ii) Evacuation of about 12,000 milch animals from the city stables.

(iii) Improvement in the productive capacity of milch animals in villages through economic incentive provided by the rural milk collecting-*cum*-chilling stations.

To rationalise the activities of the G.C.M.S.S. it would be necessary that the supply of milk to the city proper and its surrounding industrial belt (known as Greater Calcutta) is derived from three zonal dairies: (i) in the existing dairy at Haringhata to cater to the requirement of the north-east of the metropolitan area, (ii) Central Dairy at Belgachia due for completion in about a year to cater to the requirement of the entire south-east of the metropolitan area forming the city proper, and (iii) a dairy to be established on the western bank of the river Hooghly to cater to the requirement of consumers in Howrah and those in the contiguous area north and south of Howrah.

The above rationalisation will call for expansion of Haringhata dairy, procurement of additional dairy equipments for the Central Dairy at Belgachia and establishment of a third dairy at a place in Bally on the western bank of the river Hooghly.

In the Third Plan, apart from expansion of the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme, new milk supply schemes have to be taken up for the industrial townships of Burdwan, Durgapur, Asansol and Chittaranjan.

Additionally to the Milk Colony, as feeders to the different milk schemes, a net-work of milk collecting-*cum*-chilling stations shall have to be put up in milk pockets in rural areas.

Another important item of the State Dairy Development in the Third Plan would be to establish a multipurpose dairy in Darjeeling for the production of butter and cheese, and a portion for treatment as market milk for supply to the growing cities of Siliguri and Jalpaiguri. The establishment of Darjeeling Dairy has got considerable economic implication in the context of development of exotic as well as half grade cattle available there and tended by tribal owners.

In order to provide the services, supplies and trained personnel, the State Dairy Development of the Third Plan shall include such new schemes as (i) extension services to bring out all-round improvement in milk

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production, (ii) loans for purchase of milch animals, (iii) removal of milch animals from urban areas, (iv) establishment of Milk Board, (v) cattle feed compounding factory, (vi) strengthening of dairy development staff, (vii) establishment of I.D.D. and In-plant training centre, (viii) refrigerated transport of milk, and (ix) survey of statistics.

**Scope and main components/items**

(i) Production, collection, processing and distribution of approximately 400,000 litres of market milk per day, 650 Kg. of butter per day, 950 Kg. of cheese per day and 50 Kg. of ghee per day.

(ii) Evacuation of about 22,000 milch animals from city stables.

(iii) Improvement in the capacity of production of milch animals through economic incentive, extension and other services.

## Fisheries

In West Bengal, the First Five-Year Plan started with an annual production of 25 thousand tons of fish which went up to 40 thousand tons at the end of the plan period. In the Second Five-Year Plan, it was targetted to raise the internal production by 15 thousand tons against the total requirement of 4.50 lakh tons. The Third Five-Year Plan contemplates to increase the output by another 30 thousand tons annually.

Of the total provision of Rs. 75.74 lakh under the Second Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 27.47 lakh represents the capital cost on account of construction of a jetty, staff quarters, etc., and installation of a cold storage and ice plant for operation of the trawlers under the sea fishing scheme and the balance for the development of inland, estuarine and coastal fisheries of the State.

In the inland fisheries sector, it has been possible so far to bring 4,532 acres of derelict and semi-derelict water areas under pisciculture after effecting necessary improvements. About 1,319 tons of fertiliser has been produced through private agencies for increasing the productivity of pond fisheries and 420 lakh quality carp fry produced through the fish farmers by giving them production bonus for stocking purposes. The establishment of a fresh water fisheries research station for carrying on investigations in different aspects of fish and fisheries is almost nearing completion. In the coastal and estuarine fisheries sector, a central fishermen's co-operative society has been organised with State participation, with ten primary societies of 350 operatives and necessary financial assistance given to them for exploitation of the coastal and estuarine areas of the State. Medium term loans have also been advanced to the 750 needy fishermen who are engaged in capture fisheries for procuring 227 boats and 304 bales of yarn for making fishing nets. With a view to introduce mechanised fishing in the coastal fisheries, a scheme for imparting training to the indigenous fishermen in the technique of power fishing with modern equipments and thereafter provide them with such motorised boats and improved type of gears is under operation. In spite of the import restrictions, it has been possible to procure locally four marine engines and the same fitted with boats and the prerequisite for starting the training such as survey for locating the fishing grounds, standardisation of engines, boats, gears, etc., to suit the local conditions has been completed. For educating the fish farmers in the improved method of pisciculture 167 demonstration fish farms have been started in the rural areas of the State.

For the schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan, a total provision of Rs. 164.46 lakh has been proposed of which an amount of Rs. 107.60 lakh represents the cost of the direct production schemes, Rs. 37.29 lakh for schemes ancillary to production and Rs. 19.57 lakh for research, demonstration and training. It is contemplated to bring about 6,765 acres of culturable and unexploited areas under pisciculture after effecting necessary improvement for production of 7,394 tons of fish during the plan period and 3,654 tons annually thereafter. About 1,543 tons of fertiliser will be produced which is likely to add 1,029 tons of fish to the existing production from the pond fisheries. Two hundred and ten demonstration fish farms will be set up in the rural areas for educating the indigenous fish farmers in the improved method of pisciculture for increasing the rate of production from pond fisheries. Besides, services of skilled fishermen will be made available to the rural pisciculturists. For development of the small tanks in systematic way, 50 producers co-operative societies will be organised with State participation and necessary financial and managerial assistance will be extended to them. It is proposed to produce 562.50 lakh quality carp

fry through private agencies by giving them necessary production bonus for stocking of tanks. Besides, 6 seed farms will be established in different areas of the State wherefrom 120 lakh quality carp fry will be produced during the plan period and thereafter 72 lakh fry annually.

In the coastal and estuarine fisheries sector, it is proposed to impart training to 60 fishermen in the technique of power fishing with the modern fishing implements and after the training, 10 motorised boats equipped by fishing gears, etc., will be made available to them on hire-purchase system. For facility of berthing of these boats as also the indigenous country boats engaged in coastal areas, it is also contemplated to construct a small fishing harbour there. Besides, medium term loans will also be advanced to 1,400 needy fishermen of the State for procuring their fishing implements. Besides, it is contemplated to establish a wholesale fish market with necessary cold storage facilities in Calcutta and to organise a co-operative marketing society for its management.

With a view to increase the present rate of production of shark liver oil, fish meal, etc., it is proposed to set up a testing and standardisation laboratory with necessary processing and storage facilities in the existing departmental technological yard at Jounput, Contai (Midnapore).

There is also a scheme under the plan for setting up of an aquarium in Calcutta for biological studies of marine, estuarine and fresh water fishes and demonstrating their food and feeding habits to public in general and School and College students in particular.

## Forests

## SCHEME NO. 1—FARM FORESTRY

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—In the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan, Purulia, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Malda and West Dinajpur, it is proposed to create blocks of forests near villages which are far away from Reserved and Protected Forests in order to provide rural agricultural population with their immediate needs of timber, fuel and fodder. This work will be mainly carried out initially in the various Community Development Projects. The C.D.P. blocks and local Panchayats are expected to provide necessary land free of cost to the Forest Department. The plantation blocks will be protected against cattle either by wire fencing or digging cattle-proof trenches all round in order to ensure the success of the scheme. It is expected that fuel available from such forests will help in saving large quantities of cow-dung which are at present used up as domestic fuel after drying, thus depriving the field crops of good organic manure. Villagers will also obtain cheap timber locally for the needs of their homesteads, carts and farm implements. In dry regions, the planting of trees will be done in the form of strips so as to act as shelter-belts against parching summer winds.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—2,325 acres.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.	Acres.
1961-62 .. .. .	2,00,000	465
1962-63 .. .. .	2,00,000	465
1963-64 .. .. .	2,00,000	465
1964-65 .. .. .	2,00,000	465
1965-66 .. .. .	2,00,000	465
	10,00,000	2,325

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—There was no scheme regarding Farm Forestry in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—In this State, the total forest area extends over 13.4 per cent. of the total land surface. Out of these, about 1,600 square miles of forests are concentrated in the western districts like Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia and Burdwan, 1,600 square miles in the tidal area known as Sunderbans and about 1,100 square miles in North Bengal. The districts like Nadia, Murshidabad and West Dinajpur lying on the central axis are very intensively cultivated. There is acute scarcity of fuel and timber in this region and mostly cow-dung is used as fuel in the form of cakes thus depriving the soil of valuable manure. It is, therefore, necessary to raise small blocks of forests on available waste land and also on the bunds of paddy fields so that these may meet the requirement of fuel, fodder and small timber of the neighbouring villages. This will indirectly result in an increase in the food production through saving of a large quantity of cow-dung manure.

### SCHEME NO. 2—PLANTATIONS

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—This scheme is divided into four sub-schemes as detailed below :

(a) **Sal plantations**—Waste lands outside the forests and blanks inside the forests will be planted up with sal after the areas are fenced and worked up for contour trenching. The present supply of sal timber is 10,000 tons whereas the requirement is to the tune of 25,000 tons (excluding Railway sleepers). It is, therefore, necessary to increase the area of sal plantations to gradually make the State self-sufficient in her requirement of this timber.

(b) **Teak plantations**—Similarly, waste lands lying outside the forests and blanks inside the forest will be planted up with teak after the areas are fenced and contour-trenched. The present requirement of teak timber is estimated to be 31,000 tons against which there is no supply from the forests of this State. It is, therefore, imperative that a very large area is gradually brought under teak. This is also in conformity with the recommendations of the All India Teak Symposium held in 1958.

(c) **Miscellaneous plantations**—Waste lands lying outside the forests and blanks inside the forest will be planted up with Simul species after the areas are fenced and contour-trenched. Such timber will be grown mostly in localities where sal and teak are not likely to do well.

(d) **Economy-Extension Forestry plantations**—Waste lands by the side of rail tracks, roads and canals will be planted up with Simul.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—7,625 acres.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

		Rs.	Acres.
1961-62	.. .. .	2,40,000	1,525
1962-63	.. .. .	2,40,000	1,525
1963-64	.. .. .	2,40,000	1,525
1964-65	.. .. .	2,40,000	1,525
1965-66	.. .. .	2,40,000	1,525
		12,00,000	7,625

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—

Plan target (acres).	Plan outlay. Rs.	Achievements.		Remarks.
		Physical target. (acres).	Expenditure. Rs.	
30,650	72,21,000	22,117	47,99,372	The plantation works in the Second Five-Year Plan were done under the Scheme Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The following is an assessment of the present requirements of the various categories of timber in the State and the present supply from the existing forests:—

Category.	Present requirement.		Present Supply.
	Tons.		Tons.
Sal .. .. .	25,000	(excluding Rly. sleepers)	10,000
Teak .. .. .	31,000	.. .. .	..
Plywood timber .. .. .	20,000	(for Calcutta) .. .. .	..
	9,000	(for North Bengal)	7,000
Matchwood timber .. .. .	15,000	.. .. .	1,000
Furniture wood other than teak	300	(Calcutta	} .. 700
	700	(Outside)	
Packing case timber .. .. .	400,000	(Calcutta) .. .. .	150,000 (mostly from outside the State forests).

Thus it will be seen that there is a great shortfall in the supply of timber and there is urgent need for increasing the area under economic plantations like Sal, Teak, etc.

### SCHEME NO. 3—CONSOLIDATION

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—A revisional settlement survey is being conducted in connection with the acquisition of lands under the Estates Acquisition Act. Advantage will be taken of this survey for proper demarcation and consolidation of the erstwhile private forests which have been taken over by Government under the Estates Acquisition Act. This operation is the basis of the proper management of this forest estate. The forests which have suffered a great deal during the many decades of private management will be consolidated so as to offer them strict protection and bring them under scientific management based on the proper working plans.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—1,560 square miles.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.	Square miles.
1961-62 .. .. .	2,00,000	312
1962-63 .. .. .	2,00,000	312
1963-64 .. .. .	2,00,000	312
1964-65 .. .. .	2,00,000	312
1965-66 .. .. .	2,00,000	312
	10,00,000	1,560

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—There was no scheme regarding "Consolidation" in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The prerequisite of scientific management of the 1,600 square miles of erstwhile private forests in the Southern Circle is the demarcation of the boundaries in the field by digging trenches or fixing boundary pillars. The reservation proceedings cannot be started without completing the description of the boundaries. Moreover, the preparation of Working Plans in respect of these forests will be held up so long as the boundaries are not demarcated. This work will, therefore, have to be given top priority.

#### SCHEME NO. 4—FOREST RESOURCES SURVEY

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—A knowledge of the extent of the various forest resources, viz., timber of various kinds, firewood, bamboo and other minor produce is considered essential for planning future forestry development. The survey of forest resources will be taken up as a part of the Working Plans Organisation. The work will consist of enumeration of growing stock and sample survey of minor forest produce.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—500 square miles.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.	Square miles.
1961-62 .. .. .	20,000	100
1962-63 .. .. .	20,000	100
1963-64 .. .. .	20,000	100
1964-65 .. .. .	20,000	100
1965-66 .. .. .	20,000	100
	1,00,000	500

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—No survey of Forest Resources was done in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The basis of any planning for scientific exploitation of forest produce is a thorough knowledge of the stock of the various kinds of forest produce. It is, therefore, necessary to undertake this work during the Third Five-Year Plan.

#### SCHEME NO. 5—WORKING PLAN ORGANISATION

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—Staff provided for under this scheme will man one new Division in the Southern Circle (1,600 square miles) and strengthen the existing Division which looks after the forests of the Northern Circle (1,171 square miles approximately) and the 24-Parganas Division (1,600 square miles approximately).

The present Working Plan Unit of this State consisting of one Division is inadequate for timely revision of even the Working Plans of the Northern Circle Divisions. The newly acquired private forests need Working Plans for proper management. Besides, there is about 1,650 square miles of Sunderbans forests in the Central Circle. The present organisation will, therefore, be expanded to have one additional Division for the Southern Circle and some additional staff for the existing Division.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—One new Working Plan Organisation and the strengthening of the existing Division.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.
1961-62 .. .. .	80,000
1962-63 .. .. .	80,000
1963-64 .. .. .	80,000
1964-65 .. .. .	80,000
1965-66 .. .. .	80,000
	4,00,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—This is a new scheme under Third Five-Year Plan.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The present Working Plan Unit consisting of only one Division is considered to be inadequate for coping with the work of timely revision of the Working Plans of Northern Circle and the preparation of new Plans for the newly acquired private forests of Southern Circle. It is also not possible for the present organisation to go over about 1,600 square miles of Sunderbans forests for timely revision of Working Plans. As the Working Plans lay down prescriptions for management of the forests on the principles of sustained yield, it is essential to see that the organisation is expanded according to actual requirement.

#### SCHEME NO. 6—REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FORESTS

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—Much of the degraded erstwhile private forests and the poorer and deteriorated portions of Reserved and Protected forests (affected by floods, cyclones or other adverse factors) will be rehabilitated by strict protection and artificial sowing and planting and suitable tending. Thus, the degraded forests which are very extensive in this State will attain normal density and quality and their productivity will be raised to the maximum.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—65,000 acres.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

					Rs.	Acres.
1961-62	..	..	..	..	7,00,000	13,000
1962-63	..	..	..	..	7,00,000	13,000
1963-64	..	..	..	..	7,00,000	13,000
1964-65	..	..	..	..	7,00,000	13,000
1965-66	..	..	..	..	7,00,000	13,000
					35,00,000	65,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—

Plan target (acres).	Plan outlay.	Achievements.		Remarks.
		Physical target (acres).	Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
950	95,000	233	47,110	Done under Scheme No. 7.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—Owing to prolonged maltreatment by the erstwhile owners of private forests which are now vested in Government for management, the forests are not able to discharge the functions and play the role for which they are maintained, viz., prevention of soil erosion and conservation of moisture. Although the coverage is to the extent of 1,600 square miles, the low density of stocking and repeated burning of the undergrowth have rendered such areas liable to erosion as if there were no forest cover. Most of these areas lie in the lower catchment of rivers like Damodar, Kangshabati, Shilabati, Mayurakshi, etc., which are known to cause floods now and then. These degraded forests must, therefore, be rehabilitated very quickly for increasing productivity of the soil.

### SCHEME NO. 7—NATURE CONSERVATION

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—The scheme will include three mobile patrols units—two in the Northern Circle and one in the 24-Parganas of the Central Circle. It will also provide for the establishment of two Wild Life Sanctuaries in the Southern Circle covering the three Divisions of West Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia. It will entail the purchase of one Launch, two Accommodation Boats and three Dinghies with Outboard Motors. Reckless destruction of wild life in the past has resulted in impoverishment of their status all over the State. The private forests of the Southern Circle were the worst sufferers in this respect due to tribal custom of ceremonial hunt in conjunction with forest fires during the hottest part of the year. The creation of Wild Life Sanctuaries in this region with adequate protective measures will go a long way in relieving the position and in helping wild life to re-establish itself. Increase in vigilance in the forests of North Bengal and the Sunderbans will help in checking the activities of poachers and preserving some of the rare species like Rhinoceros, Swamp deer, etc.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—(a) Establishment of three Mobile Patrol Units; (b) Establishment of two Wild Life Sanctuaries.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

				Rs.
1961-62	..	..	..	2,40,000
1962-63	..	..	..	2,40,000
1963-64	..	..	..	2,40,000
1964-65	..	..	..	2,40,000
1965-66	..	..	..	2,40,000
				12,00,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—

Plan target.	Plan outlay.	Achievements.		Remarks.
		Physical target.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
National Park—1	.. 4,75,000	National Park—1	.. 5,51,170	Done under Scheme No. 4.
Existing Game Sanctuaries—4.	..	Existing Game Sanctuaries—4.	..	

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The need for preservation of wild life of this State has been felt very strongly because of rapid depletion of their population due to unrestricted shooting and poaching by unauthorised persons in the past. The Sal forests of Southern Circle are even now subjected to deliberate firing by the Santal tribes for the observance of their annual festival of hunting. Of late, three new Sanctuaries have been created in this State, viz., Mahanadi, Haliday Island and Sajnakhali.

The forests areas have also been closed to all kinds of shooting except carnivora, pigs and bears for a number of years. Unless adequate measures for prevention of unauthorised shooting and hunting are adopted, the mere imposition of restrictions will be of no avail. It is, therefore, necessary to augment the strength of protective staff and impart mobility to patrol parties by providing vehicles and launches.

### SCHEME NO. 8—TIMBER OPERATION AND FOREST UTILISATION

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—A plant to utilise wood waste at 20 tons per day will be set up to produce manufactured timber out of the sawmill waste and thinned staff of the young plantations. There is, at present, a great shortage of timber for furniture and construction works where load-bearing capacity is not desired. With veneer of ornamental timber on top, the hardboards will find ready market and also meet the requirement of the State. The plant and machineries will be imported from a foreign country. The wood will be chipped in a mill and then compressed under heat and pressure with adhesive glue. The present-day trend in timber utilisation is for obtaining maximum outturn of wood at the shortest possible time consistent with the principle of scientific forestry. The only way to achieve this objective is to give intensive attention to **tending operations** including thinning and make the unremunerative operations paying by processing the cellulose derived from immature pole crop in the Factory to produce a material which is of equal strength and durability as that of a nature timber. The plant is based on this process. By implementation of this scheme, the forests of West Bengal will yield a very much larger quantity of timber for general use than ever before from the same area.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—One integrated plant.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

				Rs.
1961-62	..	..	..	Nil.
1962-63	..	..	..	16,00,000
1963-64	..	..	..	7,00,000
1964-65	..	..	..	5,00,000
1965-66	..	..	..	Nil.
				28,00,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—

Plan target.	Plan outlay.	Achievement.		Remarks.
		Physical target.	Expenditure.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
(i) Electrification of Government Sawmills, Siliguri.	..	(i) Electrification of Government Sawmills, Siliguri.	5,58,072	Done under Scheme No. 6(b).
(ii) Construction of Mill Shed.	..	(ii) Construction of Mill Shed.	..	
(iii) Purchase of Machineries.	..	(iii) Purchase of Machineries.	..	

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The methods of extraction of timber and utilisation of forest produce in this State have remained practically at the same stage as they were about 100 years ago. With the general increase in the demand for forest produce for use in industries based on wood, in the railways as sleepers and in house building and other constructional works, the wood that is now wasted in the Sawmill and in the forests in the shape of immature thinned staff can no longer be

allowed to be left unutilised. In other countries, techniques have been developed to utilise such waste wood by chipping and compressing them with an adhesive to produce a material which is as strong and durable as timber obtained from mature trees. Considering the shortage of timber and the gradual increase in demand, it is necessary to develop some such industry for utilisation of waste wood in this State. Such industry will also employ a fairly large number of people both in the work of erection as well as for maintenance.

### SCHEME NO. 9—TRAINING OF STAFF

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—The scheme entails the improvement of only the Foresters' Training School in West Bengal, by building a museum and a students' hostel and improving amenities for outdoor activities. The scheme will provide better training facilities, amenities for the students of the School and also provide accommodation for a large number of students.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—(a) Building of a museum; (b) Building of a Students' Hostel; (c) Improvement for facilities for outdoor exercise.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

				Rs.
1961-62	..	..	..	10,000
1962-63	..	..	..	50,000
1963-64	..	..	..	40,000
1964-65	..	..	..	Nil.
1965-66	..	..	..	Nil.
				1,00,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—

Plan target.	Plan outlay.	Achievement.		Remarks.
		Physical target	Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Improvement of Dow Hill Forest School.	24,000	As in col. 1	24,000	Done under Scheme No. 10.
Purchase of 10 Rifles.				
2 Portable Radio Battery Sets.				
20 Tents.				

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The Forest Department runs a training school at Dow Hill for imparting forestry lessons to the Deputy Rangers/Foresters. The present capacity of the School is limited to 45 students. The students from neighbouring States like N.E.F.A., Tripura, Sikkim, Nepal, Andamans, etc., are also trained in this School on request. The subordinate executive establishments has also been expanded in recent years resulting in accumulation of large

number of untrained Foresters indicating the need for increasing the training capacity of the School. For this purpose a new building has to be constructed for the Students' Hostel. The museum attached to the School is at present located in a room of the main school building. The display of the exhibits cannot be properly done and their variety and number have also to be restricted. A separate building is necessary for housing the museum.

#### **SCHEME NO. 10—FOREST RESEARCH AND INSTITUTE**

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—The scheme is intended to strengthen the Silvicultural Branch of the Forest Directorate in order to cope with the increased research work. In the newly acquired private forests of the Southern and Central Circles and in the large afforestation areas of the State, there are numerous silvicultural problems which the present staff is not able to cope with. The existing staff was meant mainly for the research work in the Northern Circle and the 24-Parganas Division. But it is equally important to tackle the problems of vast areas of degraded forests and soils in the South. The strengthening of the Silvicultural Branch will enable this important aspect of research work being properly carried out.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—Strengthening of existing Silvicultural Branch of the Forest Directorate.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.
1961-62	... 40,000
1962-63	... 40,000
1963-64	... 40,000
1964-65	... 40,000
1965-66	... 40,000
	2,00,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—This is a new scheme under Third Five-Year Plan.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—Forest management follows the line of work indicated by protracted research undertaken by the silvicultural wing of the Forest Directorate. The research relating to problems of North Bengal Forests was undertaken long ago and the present Silvicultural Division is constituted to tackle this work alone. With the acquisition of zamindari forests in the Southern Circle, the research work is required to be extended to these areas as well. But this can be achieved only by strengthening the silvicultural branch.

#### **SCHEME NO. 11—COMMUNICATIONS**

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—The construction of new roads both in the hills and in the plains to improve the communication in the inaccessible areas will be done under this scheme. A ropeway will also be constructed for opening a forest block of 100 square miles in the high hills. Further details cannot be furnished at this stage as we require a foreign expert to advise us in the matter. The establishment and maintenance of proper communications will improve output of the forest produce and will also facilitate proper supervision of work and effective protection of forests.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—41 miles of new road and ropeway to tap the underdeveloped forests.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.
1961-62	... 3,20,000
1962-63	... 7,60,000
1963-64	... 7,00,000
1964-65	.. 7,00,000
1965-66	... 3,20,000
	28,00,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—

Plan target.	Plan outlay.	Achievement		Remarks.
		Physical target. (miles)	Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
11.4 miles of hill road	11,40,000	10.50	10,89,321	Done under Scheme No. 6(a)

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—A forest remains productive so long as its produce can be exploited economically. In the hilly areas, there are still large blocks of forests which have remained unproductive due to lack of communication facilities. To bring in larger revenue to the State Exchequer and also to meet the growing demand for timber and other forest produce, it is absolutely necessary to bring such forests into productivity by improving communications consisting of roads, ropeways and other mechanical contrivances of similar nature.

#### SCHEME NO. 12—CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—For scientific management of forests, intensive supervision and effective protection, it is necessary to build offices, accommodation for staff and resting places for supervisory staff. The provision of accommodation of staff near their places of work especially to those who are working in the remote forest areas will enable them to devote greater part of their time in supervision of work and protection of the forests and young plantations. Offices are essential for the new Divisional and Range Units in connection with the management of erstwhile private forests. Rest houses are needed for supervising the work in the far-flung forest blocks.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—800 buildings.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.	Buildings.
1961-62	... 5,00,000	160
1962-63	... 5,00,000	160
1963-64	... 5,00,000	160
1964-65	... 5,00,000	160
1965-66	... 5,00,000	160
	25,00,000	800

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.—**

Plan target. (Buildings)	Plan outlay.	Achievement		Remarks.
		Physical target (Buildings)	Expen- diture.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
315	16,51,000	617	22,73,684	Done under Scheme Nos. 11 and 12.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The strength of staff engaged in the work of protection and management of forests has been considerably increased in recent years. These persons can be expected to discharge their duties efficiently if they remain content with the amenities like accommodation and water supply arrangements. Unless the programme of house building for these staff is accelerated, it will be hardly possible to get full work out of them.

**SCHEME NO. 13—AMENITIES TO LABOUR AND STAFF WORKING IN THE FORESTS.**

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—It is proposed to construct quarters for forest villagers of the Northern Circle and for the sawmill labour of the Central Circle (Government Sawmills, Siliguri) and to provide educational and other amenities for such workers. Water-supply arrangements will also be made where necessary. Forest labourers live in very out-of-the-way places with few amenities. Side by side, there are tea-gardens where labourers are given many kinds of amenities. It is necessary to provide suitable living conditions for forest labourers in order to prevent them from looking for other employment and to make forest work more attractive. In the case of factory labourer, it is incumbent to provide certain minimum amenities under the existing law.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—100 Forest villagers' huts with water-supply and other amenities; 7 Primary Schools; 38 Sawmill labour quarters with water-supply and other amenities.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

	Rs.
1961-62	60,000
1962-63	60,000
1963-64	60,000
1964-65	60,000
1965-66	60,000
	3,00,000

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.—**

Plan target.	Plan outlay	Achievements.		Remarks.
		Physical target.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
425 Forest villagers' hut.	7,60,000	232 Forest villagers' hut.	5,39,986	Done under Scheme Nos. 8 and 9.
45 School-cum-Teachers' quarters.		26 School-cum-Teachers' quarters.		

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The forest labour is the backbone of forest management in North Bengal forests. Similarly, the Siliguri Sawmill is dependent on the contented workers for its efficient functioning. Unless they are given buildings to live in they cannot be expected to put in their best performance for the all-round development of forests.

#### **SCHEME NO. 14—FOREST PUBLICITY**

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—It is proposed to give wide publicity regarding the utility of forests through audio-visual education with the help of documentary films, printed publications and exhibitions. A specially prepared brochure will be published on the occasion of the centenary of the Forest administration in this State. The people of the State will be made forest-minded through the proposed publicity. This will help in enlisting public co-operation in the protection of forests against theft and various kinds of damages like fire, grazing, etc.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—5 documentaries, 5 publications and exhibits.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.**—

			Rs.		
1961-62	..	..	20,000	1 documentary and 1 publication	
1962-63	..	..	20,000	Ditto	Ditto
1963-64	..	..	20,000	Ditto	Ditto
1964-65	..	..	20,000	Ditto	Ditto
1965-66	..	..	20,000	Ditto	Ditto
			1,00,000	5 documentaries and 5 publications.	

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Five-Year Plan.**—This is a new scheme under the Third Five-Year Plan.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—However much we may increase our staff, the protection of forests will remain an acute problem so long as the people are not persuaded to appreciate the need for development and protection of the forests. For this purpose a systematic propaganda has to be conducted amongst the people by means of holding exhibitions, distribution of leaflets and pamphlets and production of documentary films all relating to the various aspects of forestry.

#### **SCHEME NO. 15 — FOREST PROTECTION**

(i) **Programme of development proposed.**—It is proposed to provide 5 mobile patrols in the Northern Circle. Intensive fire-protection measures are necessary in the forests of the Southern Circle, where fires are one of the most harmful factors in the degradation of forests; such measures will be undertaken by cutting new fire-lines, cleaning fire-strips alongside roads and other circumstances and by maintaining fire-watchers. Strict protection and systematic exploitation combined with scientific improvement alone can make available in perpetuity the large quantities of timber firewood, etc., needed by the public and growing industrial establishments. Mobility of patrol parties will render the task of protection much more effective. Mobile patrols will ensure rigorous protection against enormous damage to existing timber stock and future potential.

(ii) **Physical target aimed.**—5 mobile patrols and intensive fire-protection measures.

(iii) **The phasing envisaged.—**

			Rs.	
1961-62	..	..	2,00,000	1 mobile patrol and fire-protection measures.
1962-63	..	..	2,00,000	Ditto.
1963-64	..	..	2,00,000	Ditto.
1964-65	..	..	2,00,000	Ditto.
1965-66	..	..	2,00,000	Ditto.
			10,00,000	5 mobile patrols and fire-protection measures.

(iv) **Brief review of the progress made during the Second Plan.**—This is a new scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan.

(v) **Basis on which Third Five-Year Plan was formulated.**—The protection of forests against fire and human beings has always posed a serious problem to the Foresters of this State. The greatest drawback of the protection measures is the lack of mobility of the patrol parties. The pilferings are so widespread that it is necessary for the patrol parties to move quickly from place to place. This can be achieved only by forming mobile patrols who will be solely engaged in the prevention of commission of forest offences. The Sal forests of Southern Circle have also to be provided with fire-lines, fire-watchers and other modern equipments for fire fighting so that the soil cover under the forest remains effective against erosion of soil and run-off of surface water.

### SOIL CONSERVATION

Innumerable reports written on the floods and flood problems in this State have stressed the great necessity of undertaking intensive soil conservation work to prevent land-slips and siltation in rivers and chocking out of the drainage system. The latest to stress this point is the Mansingh Enquiry Report in which priority I has been allotted to soil conservation and afforestation in catchment areas, both in the upper and in the lower.

But since immediate relief always becomes more urgent, every year large sums of money are spent in flood protection work. However, we see that the incidence of flood is somehow becoming more frequent and acute, clearly pointing towards lack of adequate measures on the preventive side.

In the south-western part of this State over land other than that under permanent agriculture, intensive soil conservation measures have to be adopted over 3,400 square miles. Of this area under the Second Plan we have undertaken soil conservation measures over about 75 square miles, mostly in denuded forests.

Government of India have classified soil conservation work under 14 different categories including work in watershed areas in river valley projects, work under flood control schemes, work in denuded forests, etc.

Under the Third Plan Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) has been provided for soil conservation under Forestry sector. This work will be undertaken again in the denuded forests and we will cover roughly 250 square miles. Thus it will be seen that even at the end of the Third Plan we would still have to complete soil conservation work over 1,200 square miles of denuded forest alone.

The results of soil conservation work undertaken in the Second Plan have not only been very encouraging in improving the condition of the degraded forest, giving higher increments and influencing faster rate of growth of forest crop, they have also been a very great boon to the agriculturists who have started believing that this measure is keeping their soil moist over longer period. They are particularly impressed by the higher soil moisture during the time of flowering and fruiting of paddy when a rain is harmful because it destroys the flowers and prevents pollination. In fact all these measures in the denuded forests act like small irrigation schemes for the agriculturists.

### MEDICINAL PLANTS

Cultivation of various medicinal plants including Ipecac, Cardamom, Tung, Coffee, etc., etc., had been undertaken by the State Government as a non-plan scheme, on experimental basis, for some time past. The experiments have since proved highly successful specially in Ipecac cultivation on a commercial scale and a programme for development of Ipecac cultivation with a view to reach the target of 40,000 lbs. a year has, already, been largely implemented, as a scheme outside the Second Plan. It is proposed to ensure an additional output of 30,000 lbs., as extension of the Ipecac cultivation is likely to earn very handsome revenue. Ipecac roots are in great demand both in India and abroad, and are selling at a very good profit. A huge industry based on various products of Ipecac roots is gradually developing in the country and in course of time it is expected to meet not only India's demand, but will also be able to earn foreign exchange.

Experiments on cultivation of Cardamom, Tung and Coffee and other alternative crops were also undertaken by Government in the Cinchona plantations outside the purview of Second Plan Schemes. The experiments proved that cultivation of these species of medicinal plants, on commercial basis, is possible and expedient. Cardamom is a cash crop grown in the Darjeeling district. If 500 acres of land are actually put under cultivation, there will be an annual yield of 2,500 maunds of Cardamom, valued at Rs. 3 lakhs. India consumes, annually, about 200 tons of Tung oil, which is mainly imported from China. It is required for various industrial uses. It is proposed to have a Tung plantation of about 1,000 acres, which will yield about 260 tons of oil annually. The Coffee Board has been satisfied with the experimental work on Coffee cultivation. It is proposed to extend the experimental plots and undertake the cultivation of Coffee on a commercial basis. All these schemes will absorb the surplus labour of the Cinchona industry of Government.

Lycopodium and 17 other species of medicinal plants are of considerable economic value, apart from their medicinal uses. Experimental cultivation of these plants is proposed to be undertaken, before taking up their commercial production.

## Community Development Programme

**I. Introductory.**—The Community Development Programme was launched by the Government of India in 1952 on a pilot basis with the object of improving the social and economic condition of the rural areas. As a new venture in all-round rural development through aided self-help, it has undergone several changes from time to time in its career as a result of experiences gained in its working. The National Policy for this programme envisages the covering of the entire rural area of the country by October, 1963, with development blocks to be started according to a phased programme laid down by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments.

On the basis of the latest revision of the programme put into effect from the 1st April 1958, each development block would go through two distinct stages, designated as Stage I and Stage II, each of five years' duration, with budget allocations of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, respectively. It is also the accepted policy that all blocks to be allotted or 1st April 1958, should pass through at least one year's pre-extension or preparatory stage before it is promoted to Stage I and that during this preparatory stage certain activities, primarily on the agricultural sector, should be promoted by the Block Development Officer and the agricultural staff posted in the Block for the purpose.

**II. Expansion in Coverage—Phasing and Over-all Targets.**—It will thus appear that the C.D. programme which started early during the First Plan will continue right through the Second and Third Plan periods and even beyond. Under this All-India Programme, West Bengal had 43 blocks in operation at the end of the First Plan period and will have 190 such running blocks at the close of the Second, in addition to another 38 which are likely to be functioning at that point of time as pre-extension blocks. During the *Third Plan period* will be started gradually and according to a phased programme the remaining blocks to make up a total of 341 blocks into which the entire rural area of the State has been delimited. The actual phasing of the programme during the Third Plan period is indicated below:—

Date on which blocks will be started as Stage I.	No.
1st April 1961 .. ..	19
1st October 1961 .. ..	19
1st April 1962 .. ..	22
1st October 1962 .. ..	22
1st April 1963 .. ..	30
1st October 1963 .. ..	39
Total .. ..	151
•Add blocks started up to the end of Second Plan period.	190
Grand Total .. ..	341

The march of this multi-pronged programme in so far as physical targets in the shape of coverage both in terms of area and population are concerned is shown below:—

Reference to time.	No. of Blocks.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of total rural area.	No. of villages.	Percentage of total villages to be covered.	Population in lakhs.	Percentage of total population to be covered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
At end of First Plan period.	43	5,450	17.7	6,131	17.5	39.0	18.4
At end of Second Plan period.	190	19,502	57.5	23,191	60.4	1,27.2	56.2
October, 1963	341	33,941	100	38,367	100	2,26.5	100

**III. Training of Personnel.**—The training of different categories of personnel in charge of operating the C.D. programme has been an essential feature of the programme right from its inception. Its scope, content and quality have progressively increased over the years till at present not only officials, but also non-officials (such as, members of the legislatures, village leaders, members of Block Development Committees and Panchayat Samities) are afforded facilities for being trained in the philosophy, method and technique of the C.D. programme. Practically all categories of Extension personnel are required to undergo some type of Institutional as also In-service training. All these varied types of training are sponsored by the Government of India. The training of Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas deserves special mention. The former are required to undergo training in both basis agriculture and Extension methods and techniques while the latter category of functionaries are put through a one-year course in Home Economics, Domestic Science and allied subjects. For the training of Gram Sevaks in future, the agreed policy to be followed all over India is to set up amalgamated Institutions for imparting integrated training in both basis agriculture and Extension. Such Institutions are proposed to be run by the Department of Agriculture and Food Production of this Government who, it is understood, are making necessary provision of funds for the purpose in their Third Plan proposals.

**IV. Expenditure and performance during the Second Five-Year Plan.**—The expansion of the programme as reflected in the geographical coverage of the C.D. programme during the Second Plan period has already been indicated in para. II above.

The revised Second Plan provision for the programme is Rs. 1,284.14 lakhs. Out of this amount, a total sum of Rs. 633.37 lakhs, as detailed below, has been spent during the first four years:—

	Lakhs.
1956-57	1,66.26
1957-58	1,35.65
1958-59	1,77.24
1959-60	1,54.22
Total	6,33.37

The budget provision for the last year of the Second Plan, that is to say, for the year 1960-61, is Rs. 3,86 lakhs, but on present indications, it would be more realistic to assume that the expenditure performance during this

year (1960-61) would not exceed Rs. 300 lakhs. The total expenditure in the Second Plan period is therefore likely to be Rs. 933.37 lakhs, thereby leaving a balance of Rs. 350.77 lakhs (1,284.14 minus 933.37) to be carried over to the Third Plan as spill-over. Administrative bottlenecks, since largely overcome, natural calamities in the shape of devastating floods and droughts alternating with each other and certain other factors beyond control, stood in the way of better results being achieved.

**V. Estimates for the Third Plan: Basis For.**—The following elements enter into the calculation of the Third Plan estimates of funds:—

- (a) Spill-over from the Second Plan.
- (b) Total expenditure during the five years of the Third Plan on account of Stage I and Stage II Blocks on the basis of *pro-rata* annual expenditure and number of such Blocks functioning from year to year.

As regards (b), it has been assumed in the case of Stage I Blocks that the Stage I period will run for six years, as one year's extension beyond the normal five-year period is found to be necessary and is allowed by the Government of India. The annual *pro-rata* expenditure for each such block has thus been assumed as Rs. 2 lakhs, i.e., one-sixth of Rs. 12 lakhs. In the case of Stage II Blocks the annual *pro-rata* expenditure per block has been taken to be Rs. 1 lakh which is one-fifth of the total five-year budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs. On this basis, the total demand for Stage I and Stage II Blocks for the entire Third Plan period (leaving aside spill-over expenditure) comes to Rs. 1,896 lakhs and Rs. 475 lakhs, respectively. Thus the total Third Plan estimates including spill-over from the Second Plan work out at Rs. 2,721.77 lakhs.

As against the aforesaid amount of Rs. 2,721.77 lakhs, the funds actually made available for the C.D. programme in the sector-wise allocations of the State's draft Third Plan is Rs. 1,939 lakhs. Accordingly, it has become necessary to confine the over-all estimates to this ceiling by imposing proportionate cuts in the annual estimates to arrive at the figures shown in statement II.

**VI. Re: Assets created.**—In this State, the different components of the C.D. programme are planned and implemented by the respective Departments of the Government within whose functional jurisdictions the several activities constituting the C.D. programme fall. A further arrangement, which has been given effect to, is that all works, institutions and assets undertaken, established and created during the C.D. programme period would be continued, maintained and utilised by the concerned subject-matter Departments.

## Co-operative Development Programme

The proposed outlay for Co-operative Development Programmes in West Bengal under the Third Five-Year Plan will come to Rs. 321 lakhs including spill-over of Rs. 56 lakhs from the Second Plan.

**Expansion of rural credit, short-term and medium-term.**—The name of an analogous scheme in the Second Plan was "Reorganisation of Central Banks" for which there will be some committed expenditure in the Third Plan period. By amalgamation and merger of the existing Central Banks 10 Central Banks have already been reorganised and 7 more are expected to be reorganised by the end of the Second Plan period—altogether 20 Central Banks will emerge ultimately in West Bengal. For effective development of these reorganised Banks, 30 Branch offices will also be established under these Banks in different areas of the State before the end of the Third Plan period.

By the end of the Third Plan, the loan target for short-term credit will be Rs. 4 crores thus reaching a total of Rs. 19 crores. This target includes loans for production and marketing also. It is proposed to subsidise the pay of Central Banks' Managers, Branch Managers and of the Supervisors already employed under the Second Plan. During the Third Plan another 300 Supervisors will be recruited having 60 of them recruited each year. This additional staff will be fully subsidised for 3 years. In addition to the 5 existing Inspectors under the West Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank another 15 Inspectors will be recruited under the Third Plan and their pay subsidised on a sliding scale as at present.

The total outlay under scheme is proposed to be Rs. 19.57 lakhs.

### **Organisation of Primary Panchayat Level Service Co-operative Societies.**

—The name of an analogous scheme in the Second Plan was "Reorganisation of Primary Credit Societies" for which there will be some committed expenditure in the Third Plan period also. During the Second Plan out of the target of 1,100 large-sized Credit Societies, 514 Societies were organised. As for the small-sized Credit Societies, 477 Societies have been organised so far out of the target of 2,750 Societies. During 1959-60 out of a target of 1,000 Service Co-operatives, 792 Societies have been organised and the target for 1960-61 is 3,000 Societies which is expected to be fulfilled by the end of the year. With a view to covering the whole of the State, it is proposed to organise 6,500 Service Co-operatives on Panchayat level during the Third Plan. 1,300 Societies will be set up in each year of the Plan period by way of organisation of new Societies and revitalisation and reorientation of the existing rural Credit Societies. With a view to ensuring integrity and mutuality amongst members, the size of these Societies will be moderate but not of course at the cost of economic viability. Provision has been made in the Scheme under the Third Plan to subsidise all these 6,500 Service Co-operatives at Rs. 1,200 per Society for 5 years of the Plan period. The break-up will be Rs. 400 plus Rs. 400 plus Rs. 200 plus Rs. 100 and plus Rs. 100 per annum.

The total outlay under scheme will be Rs. 58.50 lakhs.

Administrative costs relating to scheme have been separately shown under Scheme No. 7 under Co-operation.

**Creation of (a) State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund; (b) State Co-operative Development Fund.**—The scheme was initiated during the Second Plan and will be continued during the Third Plan but no fresh

outlay is proposed. Spill-over expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs is to be charged to the Third Plan.

**Development of Fishery Societies.**—It is a new scheme. In order to improve the economic condition of the fishermen and to create facilities for marketing of fish, it is proposed to provide for assistance to 75 selected Primary Fishermen's Societies at the village level and 6 Central Fish Marketing Societies at the district level, brought into existence by way of revitalisation and reorganisation. Two Central Societies will be set up during the first year of the Plan and one such Society will be set up in each of the last 4 years. As to Primary Societies, 15 Societies will be set up in each year of the Plan period. Assistance will be given to these Societies by way of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of trucks, crafts and equipments and for setting up fish nurseries and markets.

Total outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 11.58 lakhs.

Administrative costs under this scheme have been separately shown under scheme No. 7 under Co-operation.

**Co-operative Farming.**—Under the Second Plan, there was an analogous scheme under the same name and provision was made to assist selected Farming Societies by granting them Rs. 500 annually by way of subsidy and Rs. 3,000 by way of capital loan. Two hundred and eighty-two Farming Societies were organised till the end of 1959-60 and 50 more are proposed to be organised this year. Under the Third Plan the scheme has been reoriented for more effective organisation of the farmers and farming on co-operative lines. It is proposed to set up 200 Farming Societies of both joint and collective type during the Third Plan. These Societies will receive assistance in various forms, namely, managerial subsidy at Rs. 1,800 each for the first 3 years with a break-up Rs. 900 plus Rs. 600 plus Rs. 300, share capital contribution at Rs. 2,000 each, capital loan at Rs. 4,000 each, loan-cum-subsidy at Rs. 5,000 each for construction of storage sheds. Moreover, with a view to ensuring good management of the Societies, it is proposed to train up 250 Managers, selected office-bearers and members of Farming Societies at Government cost, having 50 of them trained in each year of the Plan period.

Total outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 25.96 lakhs.

Administrative costs under this scheme have been separately shown under scheme No. 7 under Co-operation.

**Development of Agricultural Marketing Societies.**—During the Second Plan an analogous scheme was brought into existence under the name of "Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives". As per target, one Apex Agricultural Marketing Society has been set up at the State level and out of a target of 115 Primary Marketing Societies, 89 Societies have been set up so far and the full target is expected to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan. The spill-over expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs from this scheme under the Second Plan will be charged to the Third Plan. Under the Third Plan, it is proposed to set up 50 Marketing Societies with an annual break-up of 10 Societies. As large-scale development of business is envisaged, provision has been made for loan-cum-subsidy for construction of 35 branch godowns at Rs. 10,000 each by 35 selected Marketing Societies with an annual break-up of 7 godowns. Provision has also been made for construction of a big godown in Calcutta or its suburbs by the West Bengal Apex Agricultural Marketing Society. All these Marketing Societies will be assisted by way of share capital contribution at Rs. 25,000 each with a

break-up of Rs. 10,000 in the first year plus Rs. 3,000 in the second year plus Rs. 4,000 in each of the last 3 years. Assistance for construction of godowns will come to Rs. 25,000 each and subsidy for managerial staff has been enhanced to Rs. 6,000 each with a break-up of Rs. 2,400 plus Rs. 1,800 plus Rs. 900 plus Rs. 600 plus Rs. 300. Fifteen selected Societies will be given loans for purchase of trucks at Rs. 30,000 each and 3 Societies will be so assisted in each year of the Plan. Subsidy will be given to 20 Societies for grading staff at Rs. 4,000 each and loans for purchase of grading equipment by the Societies at Rs. 1,500 each. Four Societies will be assisted in this manner in each year of the Plan.

Total fresh outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 55.04 lakhs.

Administrative costs under this scheme have been separately shown under scheme No. 7 under Co-operation.

**Training Programme.**—Provision was made during the Second Plan for training of departmental staff and of office-bearers of Co-operative Institutions under the scheme of Co-operative Training and Education. No separate outlay is proposed during the Third Plan in continuing the scheme under it. The cost of existing set-up will be treated as committed expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. The existing 3 Training Institutes will be retained during the Third Plan together with the Institute at Uttarpara existing from before Second Plan period. They are expected to provide the necessary training of Co-operative personnel both departmental and institutional.

During the Third Plan, a new scheme for organisation of non-official Co-operative Training Agencies has been included. Although sponsored by the Co-operation Department and included in its Third Plan Programme, this scheme is likely and hence assumed to be jointly financed for execution by the Co-operation Department and the Department of Community Development and Extension Service, each sharing 50 per cent. of the total estimated costs of Rs. 20.65 lakhs. In this scheme, the programmes of training of office-bearers of Co-operative Societies at all levels and of those working for Panchayat and Community Development have been included for achieving better co-ordination, economy and more effective results. It is proposed to set up 8 District Co-operative Institutions in selected districts with a view to covering the entire State for the present. During the First 3 years 2 district institutions will be set up in each year and one will be set up in the fourth and another in the fifth year. These institutions will be of the residential type with suitable buildings for teaching and for accommodation. There will be 4 courses a year of 3 months duration in each institution and 40 trainees will be trained in each batch. Each institution will be granted Rs. 75,000 as non-recurring grant for buildings, etc., and Rs. 10,000 each year as recurring grant for costs of staff in addition to contingencies. Each trainee will get Rs. 60 per month as stipend in addition to travelling allowance.

In addition to the peripatetic training units working at present at the village level for training of members of Co-operative Societies, 13 more units will be created during the Third Plan. The break-up will be 3 units in each of the first 3 years and 2 units in each of the last 2 years. Each touring unit will cost Rs. 2,000 per year.

Total outlay for this scheme will be Rs. 10.32 lakhs from the Co-operation Department although the total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 20.65 lakhs. No separate administrative costs are involved. Provision made for the training of personnel of Co-operative Farming Societies has been mentioned above under scheme Co-operative Farming.

**Establishment of Co-operative Cold Storage.**—In addition to one Co-operative Cold Storage set up in Burdwan district before the Second Plan period another is expected to be set up in 1960-61. One more Co-operative Cold Storage will be set up during the Third Plan in a suitable area of the State. The Storage will have a capacity of 20,000 maunds and it will be assisted by way of share capital contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs, long-term capital loan of Rs. 3 lakhs and managerial subsidy of Rs. 15,000 at Rs. 5,000 in each of the first 3 years.

It is, however, expected that the new Cold Storage will be set up during the third year of the Third Plan period.

Total outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 5.15 lakhs.

**Development of Processing Societies.**—Though not originally included in the Second Plan schemes an analogous scheme has been approved to be implemented during 1960-61 for which there will, however, be no committed expenditure in the Third Plan period. During the Third Plan 3 Co-operative Rice Mills will be set up—one will be set up during the second year, one in the third and another during the fourth year. Each Rice Mill will be assisted by way of share capital contribution up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs and managerial subsidy of Rs. 5,000. Twenty-five husking machines will be distributed to 25 selected Agricultural Marketing Societies having 5 of them distributed in each year of the Plan. The selected Societies will be granted a loan for purchase of husking machines costing Rs. 8,000 each. Four small-sized fruit and vegetable processing and preservation factories will be set up. Each factory will be assisted by way of share capital contribution of Rs. 20,000 each, capital loan of Rs. 25,000 each and managerial subsidy of Rs. 3,000 each. One factory will be set up in each of the last 4 years. Loan at Rs. 25,000 will be granted for setting up each unit for bone meal preparations, fertiliser mixing, etc., by the Apex Agricultural Marketing Society and other Agricultural Marketing Societies. Four Units will be set up in all—one Unit in each of the last four years.

Total outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 10.87 lakhs.

**Development of Milk Co-operatives.**—During the Third Plan, endeavour will be made to strengthen the base by organising and stimulating the activities of the Primary Milk Producers' Societies at the village level. One hundred Primary Societies will be assisted during the Third Plan with an annual break-up of 20 Societies.

With a view to supplementing milk supply in Calcutta the existing Co-operative Milk Societies' Union in Calcutta will be strengthened by financing the Union itself and by developing new and revitalising old Primary Milk Producers' Societies in the milk regions around the city. Provision has been made for medium-term loan to members of Primaries for purchase of cattle and each Primary will be given a loan of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of equipments. Managerial subsidy will be granted to these Primaries at Rs. 1,200 each with a break-up of ~~Rs. 400 plus~~ Rs. 400 plus Rs. 400 plus Rs. 200 plus Rs. 100 plus Rs. 100. The Co-operative Milk Societies' Union at Calcutta will be assisted by way of loan at Rs. 1.50 lakhs for purchase of trucks and equipment.

Total outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 9.38 lakhs.

Administrative costs relating to this scheme have been separately shown under scheme No. 7 under Co-operation.

This is entirely a new scheme.

**Development of Consumers' Co-operative Societies.**—During the Third Plan, it is proposed to set up 100 Societies. All of them will be of primary level and 20 Societies will be set up in each year of the Plan. Each Society will be assisted by way of share capital contribution at Rs. 2,500 each and of managerial subsidy of Rs. 1,800 with a break-up of Rs. 900 in the first year plus Rs. 600 in the second and plus Rs. 300 in the third year.

Total outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 4.06 lakhs. It is also a new scheme.

Administrative costs under this scheme have been separately shown under Scheme No. 7 under Co-operation.

**Organisation of Co-operative Sugar Mills.**—It is a new scheme. It is proposed to set up 2 sugar mills of sugarcane growers during the Third Plan. One will be set up during the first year and another during the second year. Each sugar mill be provided with share capital contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs. Taking into account all relevant aspects including the quantity, quality of the cane and economic viability of the proposed units, it is estimated however that the block cost of each unit of 1,250 tons crushing capacity will be of the order of Rs. 140 to 145 lakhs.

Total outlay under this scheme will be Rs. 50 lakhs.

**Creation of Administrative, Supervisory and Office personnel.**—In place of an analogous scheme of the Second Plan regarding "Supervisory Staff" this scheme has been included in the Third Plan. The costing shown here represents new items of expenditure exclusive of the committed expenditure on account of staff sanctioned in the Second Plan period.

Total costs under this scheme are Rs. 24.57 lakhs.

## Village Panchayat

The scheme is intended to implement the provisions of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1957, for forming Gram and Anchal Panchayats in the State of West Bengal. Under the Act, Gram Sabhas are set up with territorial limits notified by the State Government. Every person whose name appears in the current electoral roll of the Legislative Assembly is a member of the Gram Sabha. Gram Panchayats with membership varying from 9 to 15 according to the population of the Grams, are elected by the members of the Gram Sabhas by ballot. Each Gram Sabha has a total population varying from 750 to 1,500.

A number of contiguous Gram Sabhas are grouped together to form an Anchal Panchayat. The members of Gram Panchayats elect the members of the Anchal Panchayats from amongst the members of Gram Sabhas. For every 250 members of the Gram Sabha there will be one representative in the Anchal Panchayat.

The work of the Gram Panchayats embraces all aspects of village upliftment and they will be the single agency for planning and execution of village level development programmes of all sectors of Government.

The principal function of the Anchal Panchayat is to provide funds to the Gram Panchayats by levy of taxes, exercise supervision over the activities of the Gram Panchayats and to maintain dafadars and chowkidars for general watch and ward, prevention of crimes and for protection of life and property.

According to the present programme the whole of West Bengal will be covered by Panchayats within 1963-64. The target is the establishment of about 3,300 Anchal Panchayats and 20,000 Gram Panchayats to be achieved according to a phased programme given below:—

		Anchal Panchayats.		Gram Panchayats.
Up to the end of Second Five-Year Plan ..		1,360	....	8,360
1961-62 ..	540	1,940	{	3,240
1962-63 ..	700			4,200
1963-64 ..	700			4,200
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		3,300		20,000
		<hr/>		<hr/>

A scheme for the training of Panchayat Secretaries is already in operation in this State at four training centres. The Panchayat Secretaries are receiving the same course of six months training as prescribed for the Gram Sevaks so that these secretaries may be assigned the duties of Gram Sevaks within their Panchayat areas there by relieving the Gram Sevaks of their present pressure of work. The State Government is considering a scheme to speed up the number of trained Panchayat Secretaries in order to keep pace with the programme of panchayat organisation.

## IRRIGATION

**A. Major and Medium Irrigation.**—The outlay proposed under this head of development is Rs. 2,015.55 lakhs, including Rs. 298.49 lakhs under Flood Control Programme and Rs. 80.03 lakhs on two drainage schemes in the Health Sector, which are being executed by this Department, as against the approved allocation of Rs. 1,142.15 lakhs in the Second Plan, including Rs. 249.57 lakhs on Flood Control Schemes in the Central sector of the current Plan. Actual expenditure under this development head during the current Plan period, including the expenditure of Rs. 249.57 lakhs on Flood Control schemes, is, however, expected to be of the order of Rs. 1,483.57 lakhs, which means an excess of Rs. 341.42 lakhs over the current Plan allocation. Break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 2,015 lakhs under the Third Plan is indicated below:—

## Schemes carried over from Second Plan:

	Lakhs.
(i) Extension and improvement works of the Mayurakshi Project	... 210.00
(ii) Kangsabati Project	... 964.00
(iii) 2 medium Irrigation Schemes	... 39.97
(iv) 2 Miscellaneous Schemes	... 1.55
(v) 1 Centrally-sponsored Research Scheme	... 3.21
(vi) 4 major and medium Drainage Schemes	... 15.54
(vii) 12 Flood Control Schemes	... 72.43
(viii) 2 Investigation Schemes in Flood Control Sector	... 12.03
	<hr/> 1,318.73
(ix) 2 Drainage Schemes in Health Sector	... 80.03
	<hr/> 1,398.76

**B. New Schemes:**

(i) 2 medium Irrigation Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 95.29 lakhs.	... 67.75
(ii) 8 schemes of extreme administrative importance	... 46.01
(iii) 1 Survey and Investigation Scheme for preparation of new irrigation and drainage schemes	... 8.00
(iv) 11 medium Drainage and Anti-water Logging Schemes of agricultural importance, estimated to cost Rs. 466.63 lakhs	... 281.00
(v) 18 Flood Control and Anti-erosion Schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 259.01 lakhs	... 203.53
(vi) 4 Survey Schemes in connection with Flood Control Programme	... 10.50
	<hr/> 616.79

Total .. (A and B) Rs. 2,015.55

2. Diversion of more money out of the total available resources of the State to the major irrigation projects already under way would mean increased benefits in the shape of larger irrigated area during the Third Plan period.

3. The present proposals do not make any provision for emergent flood control schemes, which may in the near future be recommended by the West Bengal Flood Enquiry Committee set up for devising ways and means of moderation of floods in the southern parts of the State which were ravaged by the highly destructive floods of 1959. Work of contour and topographical survey of the river basins vulnerable to floods is included in the next winter's survey programme, and hydrological investigation in the troublesome rivers in the south-western districts have already been taken in hand. Full scale measures of flood moderation will no doubt require sometime to take final shape. But it is expected that several short-terms schemes will be evolved by the Flood Enquiry Committee in the near future on the basis of the data ascertainable from the contour survey and the hydrological data already in hand. Allocation of further funds of the order of rupees one crore and a half at least would then be necessary for implementation of those emergent schemes during the Third Plan period.

4. **Physical targets.**—While targets of agricultural production under Irrigation Plan can only be firmly fixed after the Plan proposals with the distribution of outlay in the different sectors have taken final shape, tentative estimates of the new areas likely to be benefited during the Third Plan by the major and medium schemes included within the present framework, and of additional agricultural production therefrom are as indicated below:—

(a) New area likely to be benefited by the major and medium irrigation schemes—

	Acres.
(i) Mayurakshi Project	... 85,000
(ii) Kangsabati Project	... 300,000
(iii) Karatoa-Talma Irrigation	... 13,800
(iv) Saharajore Irrigation	... 10,000
(v) Hinglow Irrigation	... 25,000
(vi) Bandhu River Irrigation	... 7,100
	440,900

This will bring the net irrigated area of the State to about 20.70 lakhs acres by the end of the Third Plan under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes of the Irrigation and Waterways Department, including 7.5 lakh acres under the D.V.C. Project as against 14.80 lakh acres approximately at the end of the Second Plan, including 6 lakh acres under the D.V.C. Project.

(b) Area to be benefited by the medium drainage schemes—

	Acres.
(i) Re-excavation of Tarajuli, Amodur and Hurhura khal	... 20,000
(ii) Gobindapur Italkhola Scheme	... 3,800
(iii) Malior Bil Scheme	... 9,400
(iv) Moyna basin scheme	... 10,000
(v) Champta Bil scheme	... 5,000
(vi) Seal dahgong basin	... 40,000
(vii) Nowi basin	... 10,000
(viii) Tollyganj Panchannangram	... 2,500
	100,700
Grand total	... 541,600

Estimated additional agricultural production (paddy) accruing from the aforesaid area of 541,600 acres, calculated at the average rate of one-third ton per acre, works out to 180,533 tons attainable from the last year of the Third Plan. Phasing of targets under each of the principal projects costing Rs. 1 crore or more has been indicated in Statement IV.

The above estimate does not include the additional agricultural production from (a) further area of 1.5 lakh acres likely to be brought under irrigation by the D.V.C. Project, (b) minor irrigation and drainage schemes proposed to be implemented out of allocation for minor irrigation in the Agriculture and Community Development heads, (c) special land reclamation schemes which are proposed to be executed by this Department out of funds for land reclamation under Agriculture sector and (d) additional outturn of rabi crops. These may roughly be calculated below:—

	Tons.
(a) 90 Minor Irrigation and Drainage Schemes	... 50,000
(b) D.V.C. Project	... 50,000
(c) 2 Special Land Development Schemes and the Poldar scheme	{ ... 28,000 ... 67,000
(d) Rabi crops under all new projects	... 15,000
	210,000

Total additional production may thus be at the rate of 390,000 tons per annum from the last year of the Third Plan under all the new schemes of this Department, including the D.V.C. Irrigation Project. The outturn will, however, grow from year to year during the Third Plan period.

5. **Training Programme.**—Irrigation and Waterways Department is not directly concerned with any training programme. But the proposals include a provision of Rs. 20,000 for providing facilities of training to selected Engineers of this Department in large river valley projects or other institutions in the country.

6. **Basis of formulation of the proposals.**—The new proposals have mostly been initiated by the local officers of this Department after taking cognizance of the views put forward by the Collectors of the districts, local democratic bodies and the public in general. Many of the proposals

will effect improvement of the under-developed parts of the State by affording facilities of irrigation, reclaiming culturable waste lands or preventing agricultural lands and important regions from erosion and inundation by floods.

**7. Utilisation of irrigation potential created under the First and Second Plan—Major and medium schemes.**—Second Plan target of new irrigation potential to be created at outlet ends, and anticipated achievement during the current Plan period are indicated below:—

Name of Project.	Plan target.	Achievements up to 1959-60.	Anticipated in 1960-61.	Area in acres Achievement up to the end of 1955-56.
1. Mayurakshi Project ..	226,375	214,589	231,375	223,625
2. D. V. C. Irrigation Project ..	800,000	290,124(a)	600,000(b)	—

(a) Total area irrigated with D.V.C. water during 1959-60 is 510,124 acres, including the irrigable command area of the old Damodar and Eden Canals, which is 2.20 lakh acres.

(b) D.V.C.'s estimate for 1960 kharif season is 699,000 acres of new area, the total area, including the command area of the old Canals to be irrigated with D.V.C. water, being 9.19 lakh acres.

It will appear from the above statement that while the potential created under the Mayurakshi Project will exceed the Plan target, about a lakh acres of the Plan target under the D.V.C. Irrigation Project is not expected to be attained during the current Plan period. It is not known whether D.V.C.'s forecast related to the potential created at Headworks. The forecast is basically defective if it was intended to mean potential in the fields. Admittedly, there was some scope for improvement of the position by construction of field channels. However, apart from the fact that construction of field channels cannot be made the legal responsibility of the cultivators who have to pay a compulsory levy for supply of irrigation water, excavation of such channels will depend on various other factors, such as permanent fixation of outlets, reduction of the size of blocks down to 150 acres of the average, construction of more water courses, outlet, etc. It is also worthwhile to mention here that the responsibility of the project authorities, particularly in areas subjected to a compulsory levy of water rate, does not end with the creation of irrigation potential in the channels or at the outlets. Even this potential decreases, if there is defective regulation or unauthorised interference with the operation of the canals. It is, therefore, felt that in order to ensure maximum utilisation of the irrigation potential created in the channels the D.V.C. should increase potential in the fields by reducing the size of blocks and the outlets, and construction of additional distributaries and minor as well as field channels, where necessary. All these essential extension and improvement works are likely to cost about Rs. 3 crores. This sum should be provided in the D.V.C.'s Third Plan by revising the estimate of the Barrage and Irrigation project, if necessary, over and above the provision required for completion of the residual sanctioned works. Until this is done, actual irrigation will continue to lag far behind all previous forecasts made in this regard, and the financial forecast of the project will turn out to be considerably wide of the mark. As compulsory levy system has been introduced in the command areas of the Mayurakshi project and the D.V.C. Irrigation project respectively under the Bengal Development Act 1935 and the West Bengal Irrigation (Imposition of water rate for D.V.C. water) Act, 1958, there can no longer be any avoidable lag between the creation of

irrigation potential in the canals and its utilisation, provided the blocks are not too unwieldy, and there is an adequate system of water courses and field channels.

8. **Production potential in 1960-61 under major, medium and minor irrigation and drainage schemes.**—The following statement indicates the position regarding additional production of main crops, chiefly paddy, in 1960-61 :—

Name of scheme.	Plan target.	Achievements up to 1959-60.	(Figures in tons). Anticipated production potential in 1960-61.
1. Mayurakshi Project	75,458	71,530	77,125 at 1/3rd of a ton per acre.
2. D. V. C. Irrigation Project	266,667	96,708	200,000 at 1/3rd of a ton per acre.
	342,125	168,238	277,125
3. 5 Minor Irrigation Schemes.	1,052	512	1,032 at 1/5th ton per acre.
	343,177	168,750	278,157
4. 4 Medium Drainage Schemes.	33,381	8,533	33,381 Generally at 1/3rd ton per acre.
5. 37 Minor drainge Schemes.	35,100	11,400	31,927 at 1/5th ton per acre.
6. 19 Minor Drainge in C. D. Blocks.	23,600	777	24,885 at 1/5th ton per acre.
	92,081	20,710	90,193
Grand Total—	435,258	189,460	3,68,350

The shortfall is attributed to the D.V.C. Project in which irrigation potential has not been created up to the Plan target.

9. **Brief review of progress made during the Second Plan: (a) Progress in terms of expenditure.**—As already stated in paragraph 1 above, the current Plan allocation in the Irrigation sector is expected to be exceeded by Rs. 341 lakhs approximately. This is due to excess expenditure incurred on the Mayurakshi Project mainly for payment of land acquisition costs at increased rates for carrying out a part of the programme of construction of additional distributaries and minors which are considered essential for increasing the irrigation potential in the canals by about 1.10 lakh acres beyond 4.50 lakh acres which have been attained from this year on completion of the works provided in the original estimate of Rs. 1,585 lakhs.

(b) **Physical progress.**—Physical progress of the Kangsabati Project and most of the other schemes has been according to programme. Achievements out of the physical targets of the current Plan projects have been discussed in paragraphs 7 and 8 above.

10. **Soil Conservation Schemes of Irrigation and Waterways Department.**—The Outlay proposed for execution of soil conservation schemes by Irrigation and Waterways Department is Rs. 73.00 lakhs. These measures, which will be executed in the hilly areas of the Darjeeling district and within the Sikkim territories, will mainly have flood control aspects.

11. **Drainage Schemes in Health Sector.**—An outlay of Rs. 80.03 lakhs is proposed for (a) Tollyganj Panchannangram Drainage Scheme, and (b) Silt clearance of the Calcutta Corporation's outfall system. The former scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 29.15 lakhs, has been included by the State

Government in the Health Sector of the current year's plan, and will be taken up as soon as technical clearance is received from the Planning Commission. The scheme provides for drainage of about 12.8 sq. miles contiguous to the City of Calcutta, including 6.23 sq. miles lying within the limits of Calcutta Corporation. Out of the rural area, 4 sq. miles are being unprofitably utilised for agricultural purposes. The other schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 106.00 lakhs, provides for desilting of the Calcutta Corporation's Outfall system from Bantala to Kulti and completing the Dry Weather flow channel. The outfall system carries the discharge of the City of Calcutta and also drainage of some of the adjacent rural areas. But the S.W. channel has been heavily silted up. It has been arranged with the Corporation that this outfall drainage system would be taken over by the State Government for silt clearance and completion of the remaining works, and for maintenance in effective condition. Pending its formal transfer to the State Government work has been taken up with the consent of the Corporation. The scheme has been included by the State Government in the Health sector of this year's development plan. Statement IV explains the details of the schemes.

12. **Social services—Housing and Urban Development.**—An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme of filling up the circular canal in Calcutta with a view to utilising the filling up space for residential purposes. This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 70.00 lakhs, has been included in the current year's development plan. It is proposed to integrate this with a Housing Scheme. Details of the scheme are given in Statement IV.

13. **Special Development Projects.**—An outlay of Rs. 724.00 lakhs has been proposed for Northern Salt Lake Reclamation—City Extension Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 1,920.00 lakhs, which has been included in the Second Plan with the approval of the Planning Commission. Contracts in connection with this scheme have been accepted and actual work will commence early in 1961-62. Preliminary work is in progress. Details of the project will be found in Statement IV.

A further outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme of production of gas from Calcutta sewage. This scheme is now under preparation and details are given in Statement IV.

**B. Minor Irrigation and Drainage Schemes costing between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 10 lakhs in Agriculture sector.**—Irrigation and Waterways Department is in charge of execution of minor irrigation and drainage schemes costing between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 10 lakhs. During the current plan a sum of Rs. 76.00 lakhs was earmarked for implementation of this category of schemes out of the Plan allocation for minor irrigation under Agriculture sector. The Plan ceiling was ultimately raised to Rs. 78.25 lakhs due to transfer of two survey and investigation schemes from the Irrigation sector of the State Plan to the Agriculture sector in pursuance of the decision of the Planning Commission. 46 such schemes were taken up during the current Plan, 37 of them are likely to be physically completed during this plan period and rest will be physically completed during 1961-62. Total requirement during the Third Plan period on account of the schemes is likely to be of the order of Rs. 48.00 lakhs. Thirty-three schemes of this category are also being executed in Community Development Blocks with funds made available from Community Development budget. Benefits accruing from all these schemes have already been discussed in paragraph 8 above.

2. About 90 minor irrigation and drainage schemes are proposed to be executed during the Third Plan period in different parts of the State at

an estimated cost of Rs. 152.00 lakhs approximately. Many of these schemes have already been prepared, while others are in the stage of preparation.

3. In addition to the minor schemes mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the following three special land development schemes, which are very important from Grow More Food point of view, are proposed to be taken up under "Agriculture Programme" in the Third Plan:—

	Estimated cost. (in lakhs.)
(a) Closure of creeks in Kakdwip in the Sundarbans for reclamation of agricultural lands ... ..	76.00
(b) Closure of creeks in Sagar Island in the Sundarbans ... ..	62.00
(c) Northern Salt Lake Polder Scheme ... ..	284.00
Total ... ..	422.00

4. Total requirement on the schemes in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above during the Third Plan will be of the order of Rs. 462.00 lakhs against which a token provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs only has been made in the draft Plan of the State. Inclusion of these schemes in the State Plan is considered essential, and the diversion of more funds from the allocation for the Agricultural programme should be seriously considered. Otherwise it will not be possible to execute any new minor irrigation schemes during the Third Plan. Brief details of the Northern Salt Lake Polder Scheme have been given in Statement IV.

## POWER

**Introduction.**—The West Bengal State Electricity Board, entrusted with the task of regulating, co-ordinating and rationalising generation, transmission and distribution of power in the State of West Bengal, made remarkable headway towards fulfilling its task during the Second Five-Year Plan. During the First and Second Five-Year Plans, a large number of places were electrified by extensive network of transmission and distribution lines. The limited generating capacity of the Board, however, stood in the way of extending further benefits of electricity towards more places. The appalling load growth in the country during the Second Plan calls for more generating power to enable the Board cater power to more places as well as to growing industries in the country. To meet this countrywide load growth and to serve the flourishing industries in the country thus providing great employment opportunities and training facilities to a large number of people, the West Bengal State Electricity Board has formulated schemes for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan, as outlined below:—

1. **Bandel Super Thermal Power Station.**—In view of the concentrated demand of large block of power in and around Calcutta and latter's remoteness from the generating station of D.V.C. and in view of the gradually dwindling generating capacity of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, it is imperative to have a Super Thermal Station in the neighbourhood of Calcutta considering load flow, voltage conditions, system stability and reliability of power supply. The State Government has, therefore, decided to put up a Thermal Power Station of adequate capacity to cope with the shortage of power in Calcutta and adjoining areas, at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.19 crores. The Power Station is expected to earn a net profit (after providing for full cost including depreciation and interest) of Rs. 0.42 crore in 1965-66 and Rs. 0.75 crore in 1966-67 and onwards. This Bandel

Thermal Scheme was put up before the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission which in principle accepted the scheme, subject to certain clarifications which have since been furnished to C.W. and P.C. DLF application for onward transmission to DLF authority through the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), has also been forwarded.

**2. Transmission and Distribution Scheme.**—Some large industries, i.e., Hindusthan Motors, National Iron & Steel, Mohini Mill, Texmaco, Britannia Engineering are at present getting supply from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., although they are situated outside their licensed area of supply. It is well-known in view of the shortage of power the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. is finding it difficult to meet their commitment within their licensed area. As the primary obligation of the licensee does not call upon them to extend their transmission and distribution system outside their area, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. are unwilling to extend their system further outside their jurisdiction. In fact, if the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., can be relieved of the power which is being catered outside their area of supply the equivalent amount of power could be catered to meet the crying need within their own area of supply.

In addition to above, the growing demand of power in Calcutta area is being keenly felt. Additional demand in and around Calcutta, will, therefore, have to be met by transmitting power from either D.V.C.'s power stations or the power stations of the Government of West Bengal at Durgapur or the proposed power station of State Electricity Board at Bandel. The growth of load in and around Calcutta has made reinforcement of the Durgapur Power Station of the Government of West Bengal and also setting up of the proposed Bandel Power Station of the West Bengal State Electricity Board essential. The power thus available is proposed to be utilised in giving supplies to Railways on the eastern side of river Hooghly, to the large industries in and around Calcutta as stated above and also to meet part of the demand within the licensed area of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.

The State of the West Bengal can be broadly divided into three major parts from the electricity supply point of view. The lower part consisting of the districts of Burdwan, Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapore, Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad has the advantage of supplies from the Grid system already laid or proposed to be laid and to be fed from the Power Station as mentioned above. West Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri have been electrified by setting up small isolated Diesel Stations while District of Darjeeling has a very few small Hydro Generation in addition to Diesel Generation.

It has now been necessary for us to extend and strengthen this transmission system and augment the sub-stations already constructed to cater to the increased demands of further urban and rural areas.

The scheme has been estimated to cost Rs. 4.11 crores. The scheme will earn a net profit of Rs. 0.22 crore in 1965-66.

**3. Expansion of existing Grid and Supply undertakings.**—This scheme envisages extension of existing transmission system, augmentation of existing sub-stations, provisions of new transformer sub-stations where justified, extension of existing low and medium voltage lines, etc., with a view to catering the normal growth of load in the existing supply system or the grid. The scheme has been estimated to cost Rs. 1.50 crores. The scheme is expected to earn a net profit of Rs. 10.27 lakhs in 1965-66.

4. **Rural Electrification Scheme.**—This scheme envisages extension of High Tension lines to the different villages, with a view to electrifying some rural areas. The scheme involves a total cost of Rs. 0.40 crore.

The rural electrification scheme will not be self-sufficient during Third Plan period. The deficit has been estimated at (—) 2.72 lakhs in 1965-66.

5. **Jaldhaka Hydro-electric Project (Spill-over work).**—The spill-over work of the Project initiated under the Second Plan will be continued during the Third Five-Year Plan. The cost of the spill-over work has been estimated at Rs. 2.95 crores and proposed under the Third Plan. The scheme will continue to earn net profit of over Rs. 3.00 lakhs from 1967-68 onwards (i.e. 5th year of operation).

6. **Jaldhaka Hydro-electric Project (Second Stage).**—Under the Third Plan, the second stage of Jaldhaka Project will come up for implementation. A sum of Rs. 0.15 crore has been proposed during the plan to cover expenses of some initial works of the Project.

7. **Survey and Investigation.**—The scheme envisages investigation and study of power potentialities of the rivers in North Bengal with a view to utilising natural resources of the country. A provision of Rs. 0.08 crore has been made during the Third Plan.

8. **Testing Laboratory.**—Under this, a provision of Rs. 0.12 crore has been made for purchase of equipments and development of the Testing Laboratory of the Board.

## Village and Small Industries

1. **Handloom.**—To organise and develop the handloom industry on sound lines, certain general principles have been laid down by the All India Handloom Board, with the concurrence of the Government of India. The most important objective has been to organise the weavers within the co-operative fold and to increase the annual production. In this we can claim certain measure of success. The total number of Weavers' Co-operative Societies at the end of 1959-60 is more than 1,000 as against 900 (some of which were in a moribund stage) at the start of the Second Plan. It is gratifying to note that most of the existing Societies are working satisfactorily. The total number of weavers within co-operative fold has gone up from 68,000 to 78,000 towards the end of 1959-60. It is expected that by the end of the current year, the number will be 80,000. The total annual production at the end of 1959-60 was 181.5 million yards against the target of 190 million yards for the Second Five-Year Plan. Annual production at the end of the Second Plan would be about 185 million yards. This would show that we are within easy reach of the target set for the Second Plan and we may well achieve it, if we step up a bit. Due to the influx of refugee weavers in West Bengal as well as the training programme taken up by the State Government through the Peripatetic Weaving Schools, District Weaving Schools, Demonstration Parties, Training-cum-Production Centres under the C.D.P. budget and rehabilitation budget, the total number of weavers in West Bengal increased from 100,000 to 135,000.

In addition to the various kinds of assistance and facilities provided by the Government to the weavers in the co-operative fold during the Second Plan which will continue, special provision has been made during the Third Five-Year Plan for setting up mechanised preparatory plants and calendaring units, and also for establishing co-operative spinning mills for production of coarse and medium counts of yarn for the handloom sector. The Apex Society in West Bengal is an infant organisation and its relationship with the primaries as well as the District/Subdivision Federations is loose and as such stress has also been laid on strengthening the Apex Society with adequate capital and other resources so that it can stock and distribute yarn, dye stuffs, and chemicals and lift cloths from the primary societies. Due to weak co-operative banking structure, it has not been possible for West Bengal to switch-over to institutional credit during the Second Plan. The Third Plan has been formulated on the background of institutional credit through the Reserve Bank of India, Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Central Co-operative Banks. It is expected that as a result of the Training programme, the total number of weavers in West Bengal will increase by 5,000/6,000 and the total number in the co-operative fold will increase by not less than 10,000 i.e., 2,000 annually. The annual production at the end of the Third Plan will be between 230 to 240 million yards. Programme has also been taken up for development of silk and woollen handloom industry of the State. Silk handloom industry of the State receives special assistance, to some extent, through the Khadi programme as the silk yarn in West Bengal is mainly hand-spun or hand-reeled. Estimated employment during the Third Five-Year Plan would be about 1,500.

2. **Khadi and Village Industries.**—The West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board is now a statutory organisation. The Khadi and Village Industries schemes which were so long being administered by the State Government have been transferred to them.

Only a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan for meeting the State's share of the organisational set-up of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

3. **Handicrafts.**—Like all other small industries, handicraft has also problems of its own. Apart from marketing, there are other difficulties relating to the (a) supply of raw materials, (b) credit facilities, (c) training, (d) technical help in production, (e) design guidance, (f) maintenance of quality, (g) formation of artisans organisation, etc.

Keeping in view the above problems of handicrafts, this Government have implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan altogether seventeen Handicrafts Schemes which have extended help and encouragement to the craftsmen at different stages of production.

During the Second Plan period, about 17 lakh pieces of Tuticorin and Ceylon chanks were distributed among the chank artisans. Supply of copper, tin and zinc worth Rs. 1,00,000 has already been made available to the brass and bell-metal artisans. Supply of cane, horn, raw ivory and some other raw materials have also been distributed at reasonable rates.

Credit facilities were extended mainly through Block Loan fund. Some mat and chank co-operatives received loans amounting to Rs. 55,000 under special Handicrafts schemes sanctioned for the purpose.

Altogether 450 trainees received training under 9 Training-cum-Production Schemes and Peripatetic Handicrafts Training units. The ex-trainees have formed 4 industrial co-operative societies.

Since the end of 1958-59 and the beginning of 1959-60, the Training-cum-Production units were gradually converted into production centres. Horn goods of novel designs, artistic toys, cane and bamboo articles produced in some of the centres have become very popular. The artisans engaged in production received technical guidance at every stage.

About 400 designs made out of old collections of Textiles, Dolls, Kantha and Alpana were sent to different production centres, Co-operative Societies, benevolent organisations and most of the designs were reproduced by these units with encouraging results.

Starting towards the end of 1958-59 the scheme for Quality Marking has made appreciable progress. Quality-marking of print on silk and cotton fabrics was initially taken up and was followed by marking on ivory products. Quality-marking of brass and bell-metal items are going to be taken up soon.

Marketing of handicrafts has been effected through 13 Government Sales Emporia as well as through some of the sale depots run by the Resham Silpi Sangha. Ivory products worth Rs. 28,000 (approximately) have been marketed through a separate scheme for development of ivory. Moreover, handicrafts worth about Rs. 8,000 have recently been exported to East Germany under a scheme for Export Promotion.

It has been found possible to organise 24 Co-operative Societies of mat artisans and 28 Co-operative Societies of Chank artisans. Moreover, under a Pilot Project Scheme, new handicrafts co-operatives are being organised and assistance in the shape of grant, loan and technical guidance are being extended to them.

With restriction on import and stepping up of investment, a favourable market for consumer goods would be created and as such demand for handicrafts would increase during the Third Five-Year Plan period leading to increased employment.

There are certain types of handicrafts which are suitable for foreign markets, tourists and upper income groups. Again there is another category

of handicrafts which may cater to the needs of middle and poor-middle class. Without minimising our efforts for the development of highly artistic handicrafts suitable for export promotion, we would like to put emphasis upon the development of handicrafts of the second category during the Third Five-Year Plan.

From the experience gained so far, it is considered necessary to include some schemes for reorganising the continuation schemes during the Third Plan. Of the 11 schemes proposed to be implemented during the Third Plan, 4 are new schemes and the other 7 are old schemes, thoroughly revised to suit the latest needs and changing conditions.

The existing scheme for Export Promotion has been recognised covering an expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs. Export to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs worth of handicrafts is proposed to be made under the scheme during the Plan period.

Scheme for design would be reorganised involving an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs aiming at increased supply of designs and models. 1,500 designs and models would be supplied under the scheme.

It is proposed to establish a sample House in Calcutta and make wide publicity and propaganda for handicrafts involving an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs. It would ensure display and publicity of handicrafts aiming at increasing sale in external and internal markets.

Existing Quality Marketing Scheme would be reorganised covering an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs. It is proposed to take up 5 new crafts for Quality Marking besides the existing crafts.

The existing Pilot Projects Scheme for Handicrafts Co-operatives would be revised to extend increasing benefits to co-operatives. One hundred new co-operative societies would be formed and assistance in the shape of grant and loan and technical guidance would be extended to them.

Screen printing is highly developed in Bombay and U.P., while West Bengal is lagging behind. A scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh aims at development of screen printing in the State.

Artistic leather products have got internal as well as external markets. The scheme for development of fancy leather goods involving an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs will concentrate on the development of fancy leather goods including ladies shoes, sandals and taxidermy, etc.

It is proposed to establish one craft museum in each important district with a total expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme will bring about craft consciousness in rural areas. It is expected that with such display, it will be possible to create a demand for handicrafts in rural areas and also help the local artisans to make reproduction of suitable prototypes.

A scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 6.60 lakhs is expected to provide training in different types of moulding, casting, design and render service in producing utility and artistic metal-wares for development of the decaying industry.

The scheme for toy-making and artistic pottery taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan requires reorganisation with an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs. The reorganised scheme aims at extending service facilities to the artisans who cannot afford to provide for themselves costly technical arrangements for firing, glaze, etc., in the process of manufacture.

Possible employment in this sector would be about 325.

4. **Industrial Estate.**—Six industrial estates were originally proposed to be taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of this the Habra Industrial Estate has been deferred to the Third Five-Year Plan.

Baruipore Industrial Estate has already been completed and Kalyani, Saktigarh and Siliguri are expected to be completed during the Second Plan. A part of Howrah Industrial Estate will be completed during the Second Plan period. The remaining work will be taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan for which an amount of Rs. 30,000 has been proposed as spillover expenditure.

Three large industrial estates, one exclusively for hide and leather, have been proposed in the Third Five-Year Plan. The hide and leather industrialists are at present in great difficulty about suitable accommodation for their factories. In order to help them, one industrial estate has been proposed to be set up near about Calcutta.

Nine small industrial estates have been proposed to be set up in the Third Five-Year Plan in rural and semi-urban areas. Besides these estates, six other industrial estates are expected to be set up by private agencies during the Third Five-Year Plan.

5. **Other Small Scale Industries including Marketing and Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries.**—The revised allocation for this group of schemes was Rs. 285.00 lakhs against which the estimated expenditure during the Plan period would be in the order of Rs. 300.00 lakhs. In the Second Five-Year Plan, this department took up several developmental schemes relating to the Ceramic Industries, Leather Industries, Small Scale Engineering Industries and other miscellaneous Small Scale Industries, payment of loan to the Industrial units under the B.S.A.I. Act and the reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries.

(i) **Ceramic.**—The Bengal Ceramic Institute at Beliaghata undertook several production schemes during the Second Plan, viz., (1) Bome China and Fine Earthen wares, Sanitary wares and Electrical goods, Common Clay Glazed Pottery, Ceramic Lithographic Transfer, etc. The Institute supplied 800 tons of processed clay from Beliaghata and its unit at A. K. Sarkar Industries to different Small Scale and Cottage Units. More than 1,000 persons are employed in these units. In order to increase production both in the Institute as well as in its constituent units, a Electric Tunnel Kiln has been installed in the Bengal Ceramic Institute. Further development and reorganisation in respect of these schemes has been suggested during the Third Plan also. This will find employment for 2,000 persons.

(ii) **Leather Industries.**—Due to the various administrative difficulties, schemes relating to the Leather Industries, which were taken up during the Second Plan could not achieve the desired objects. Only the Baby Shoe Scheme has been completed and 80 girls have been trained in this trade and a Co-operative Society has also been formed by the ex-trainees. The scheme for Model Servicing for Tannery, could not be implemented during the Second Plan as the site for accommodation of this centre could not be secured in time. This scheme has been proposed to be carried over to the Third Plan as spillover expenditure. Two new schemes—one for the establishment of District Footwear Servicing Centre and the other for the establishment for Peripatetic Parties for Footwear have been included in the Third Plan as these types of scheme are very suitable for the artisans.

(iii) **Small Scale Engineering Industries.**—Several schemes relating to Small Scale Engineering Industries including Small Scale Engineering Industries at Howrah and Quality Marking Scheme for Small Scale Industries

which were taken up during the Second Plan could not be fully implemented. All these schemes require expansion and reorganization during the Third Five-Year Plan so that the objectives may be fulfilled. Two new schemes, viz., Servicing-cum-Training Centres for hand tools in Purulia and manufacture of hospital appliances at the Central Engineering Organisation, Howrah, have been proposed to be taken up during the Third Plan as there is a great demand for the same.

(iv) **Marketing.**—A Small Industries Corporation is going to be set up in this State. It will take over the schemes relating to the procurement and supply of raw materials and marketing of Cottage Industries products. A provision of Rs. 73.48 lakhs has been suggested for this purpose.

(v) **Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries.**—During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Directorate of Industries has been suitably strengthened. Three posts of Joint Director of Industries, 6 posts of Deputy Directors of Industries, and about a dozen Assistant Directors of Industries, one Special Officer, one post of Audit Officer, one post of Accounts Officer, 15 District Industrial Officers for each district, 70 non-gazetted Extension Officers and several posts of Investigators, Supervisory and clerical and other posts have been created. Most of these officers are attached to the Headquarters of the Directorate. During the Third Plan, it has been proposed to create several gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the district and at the Sub-divisional level so that better co-ordination in the Industrial sphere may be effected. The terms and conditions for payment of loan have been considerably liberalised. This will also necessitate recruitment of more Inspecting Staff.

(vi) **Block Loan.**—During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is expected that a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs (approximately) will be disbursed. As a result of further liberalisation of the terms and conditions for payment of loans, a huge sum will be required during the Third Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 136 lakhs has accordingly been proposed on this account during the Third Five-Year Plan outlay.

6. **Sericulture and Silk.**—Until about quarter of a century back, West Bengal used to produce quality silk of high grade which had a reputation of its own in the World Market. For various reasons the quality as well as the quantum of production had gradually gone down. In order to revive this decadent industry during First and Second Five-Year Plans mainly aiming at—

- (a) increasing mulberry cultivation with emphasis on quality of leaves;
- (b) supply of cross layings to increase the quantum and quality of silk;
- (c) introducing improved methods of rearing;
- (d) establishment of filature and improved type of domestic units;
- (e) revival of non-mulberry silk (eri and tassar); and
- (f) arrangement for marketing of raw silk and finished silk goods.

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan acreage of mulberry cultivation is expected to go up from 12,000 acres to 16,000 acres. Production of silk has increased from Rs. 2.5 lakh lbs. to Rs. 5 lakh lbs. per annum. By crossing indigenous races of silk-worm with foreign worms, a number of races giving higher yield and better quality of silk has been evolved.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to intensify the work already undertaken on the above lines. The target is to increase the acreage of mulberry to about 20,000. The annual production of silk at the end of Third Five-Year Plan is aimed at 7.5 lakh lbs. It is also proposed to set up a filature of 100 basins in addition to one 100-basin filature established during the Second Five-Year Plan. A few demonstration-cum-experimental stations are proposed to be set up to demonstrate to the rearers the superiority of the improved methods of rearing, etc. The existing nurseries are proposed to be reorganised and a seed multiplication station for rearing of foreign races is proposed to be established in addition to one already set up at Kalimpong during the Second Five-Year Plan. A Span Silk Mill will also be set up at Malda for utilisation of silk waste.

7. **Coir.**—There was a provision for Rs. 5.94 lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan for development of Coir Industry in West Bengal. Out of this, a sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs is likely to be spent during the Plan period. The reasons for such low expenditure are that all the schemes proposed to be taken up during the Second Plan could not be implemented after observing necessary formalities in the State level as well as in obtaining technical approval from the Ministry concerned. In the Third Five-Year Plan, the schemes have been formulated, keeping in view the various requirements for a co-ordinated development of the Coir Industry in this State, beginning from the extraction of fibre up to the marketing of finished goods. The products will be sold to a central finishing centre which will have a depot of its own with the provision for adequate working capital. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme. Possible employment during the Third Five-Year Plan will be about 700.

8. **Lac.**—Lac development in West Bengal was so long being administered by the various Departments of the State Government. It has now been decided that the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department will look after all the aspects of lac development and an Advisory Board has been set up to advise the State Government on the various aspects of development in the lac industry. During the Second Five-Year Plan, there was a provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs in Agriculture Sector and Rs. 12.60 lakhs in Village and Small Scale Industries Sector for development of lac in the State. Most of the schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan were meant for Purulia, which is the best lac growing area in West Bengal. Very small amount could be spent during the Second Five-Year Plan as most of the schemes could not be implemented in full due to the shortage of accommodation and non-availability of machinery, etc.

In the Third Five-Year Plan, we have suggested a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs to provide regular and timely supply of brood lac in lac growing centres, to investigate into local problems associated with lac cultivation and lac industry and to popularise and improve lac cultivation and the development of lac processing industries. Provision has been made to organise the artisans engaged in lac cultivation and industry on co-operative basis. Total employment expected during the Third Five-Year Plan is about 4,500.

## Industries and Minerals

**Large and Medium Industries.**—The present annual requirement of yarn in West Bengal is estimated about 100 million lbs. including about 42 million lbs. required by the handlooms and the powerlooms. With the establishment of new units in the handloom and powerloom sectors in the Second Five-Year Plan, it is estimated that the requirement of yarn in these two sectors will go up to about 65 million lbs. during the Third Five-Year Plan. The current supplies of yarn from West Bengal mills amount to about 21 million lbs. only, after meeting their own consumption needs. There is, therefore, a deficit of about 44 million lbs. per year for meeting the requirements of the handloom and powerloom industries alone.

With a view to developing the handloom and the powerloom industries it is considered necessary that locally produced yarn should, as far as possible, be made available to the existing units and to the new units proposed to be set up in the Third Five-Year Plan. A new spinning mill of 50,000 spindles, producing about 2.5 million lbs. of yarn of *finer* counts has, already, been established at Kalyani. It is proposed to establish two more spinning mills producing yarn of *lower* counts (20—60 counts) to feed the handloom and powerloom industries, using lower counts. One of the two mills will be a Government sponsored mill under the Indian Companies Act, in which not less than 51 per cent. of the share capital will be contributed by the State Government. The other will be a Co-operative Spinning Mill, for which Rs. 12.5 lakhs will be raised by a Co-operative Society towards its share capital and the requisite balance of Rs. 87.50 lakhs will be contributed towards the share capital by the All-India Handloom Board. The total production of these two mills, to be set up in the Third Five-Year Plan, will be about 7 million lbs., per annum. This together with the production of the Kalyani Spinning Mill, already set up, will bring the total production to about 9.5 million lbs., per annum, which is expected to go a long way towards meeting the needs of the handloom and the powerloom industries.

**Mining and Electricity.**—Development of mines and minerals is inseparably connected with the development of industries. On the basis of the target for steel, thermal power and railways, the demand for coal by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan is expected to be of the order of 97 million tons. The target of production of coal during the Second Five-Year Plan being about 60 million tons, the stepping up of coal extraction has to be taken up on an intensive and extensive scale, both in the private and public sectors, in order to achieve the desired optimum target. Considering the magnitude of the proposed target of expansion, it would be inexpedient to depend on the private sector alone, for its achievement. While efforts are being made by the Government of India to raise coal in the public sector, it is considered highly desirable that the State Government should, also, come into the field and open up their own collieries to supplement the work. The Durgapur area, which is highly industrialised has, at present, been drawing its requirements of coal from the private sector alone. In order, at least, to feed the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant and ancillary industries, it is considered essential that this Government should open collieries in the coalfields of West Bengal, so that the Durgapur industries may not have to depend wholly on the private sector. As the entire sub-soil and mineral rights of the State have already vested with the State Government, there should be no difficulty in running mines by this Government. It is, therefore, proposed to establish and run suitable collieries, through a Government Company, having a share capital of about Rs. 158 lakhs; the State Government sharing 51 per cent. of the capital, i.e., about Rs. 81 lakhs.

So far, very little has been done towards prospecting of mineral deposits of this State. A Geological Prospecting Branch has been set up by this State, but in the context of the programme of mines and mineral development envisaged in the Third Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to expand its activities towards extensive and intensive prospecting, specially in the districts of Midnapore, Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan and Darjeeling, and exploration by drilling, various coal seams occurring in the areas, where State mining is proposed to be undertaken. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 11.63 lakhs for expansion of the Geological Prospecting Branch of this Government.

The laboratory of the Directorate of Electricity has been recognised by the Indian Standards Institute as a "Certifying Laboratory" for the purpose of standardisation of different makes of Electrical Meters and Instruments, which are made in the country. The present laboratory, the oldest of its type in India, was established in 1901 and the instruments and equipment, etc., are now outdated. It is, therefore, proposed to completely renovate and expand the scope and activities of the laboratory, in order to be able to fulfil its functions properly and adequately in regard to the Administration of the Indian Electricity Act and testing and Standardisation of all kinds of Electrical Measuring Instruments and Meters.

## Roads

The programme for road development in West Bengal envisages construction of new roads and bridges and improvement of existing roads and ferries, etc., in various parts of the State so as to facilitate communication by means of a net-work of roads.

2. The programme under the Second Five-Year Plan included 3,700 miles of roads in the State. Out of this 1,400 miles were carried over from the First Plan and 2,300 miles are altogether new schemes. About 2,100 miles are expected to be fully completed during the Second Plan, the remaining 1,600 miles being left in various stages of progress. This length of 1,600 miles is to be fully completed during the Third Plan.

3. The physical target of the Third Plan is to complete a total length of 2,200 miles of roads up to final stage. This includes (i) the 1,600 miles mentioned in the preceding paragraph and (ii) additional 600 miles out of a length of about 1,300 miles of entirely new roads. [The balance of 700 miles out of the latter programme will overflow to the Fourth Plan.] Besides roads proper, a number of bridges are also proposed to be constructed under the Third Plan. Some of these bridges would close the gaps existing on roads completed under the Second Plan. The programme of roads and bridges work will be phased according to availability of funds from year to year within the ceiling of outlay fixed for road development plan.

The programme of road development under the Third Plan is based mainly on the recommendations received from the District Development Councils, with some alterations here and there for adjustment with the road net-work laid under the previous Plans.

Immediately on completion, the roads are thrown open to the community for use and thus utilisation of the same automatically begins. No further step is therefore required to ensure utilization of roads after completion.

The Third Plan does not envisage any specific programme for training for the purpose of the State Road Plan.

## Road Transport

### (SCHEME CARRIED OVER FROM SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN)

(1) **Construction of Car Park and State Bus Stand around Dalhousie Square.**—On account of severe pressure of traffic in the area around Dalhousie Square which is the centre of Governmental and commercial activities in Calcutta, remodelling of the traffic arrangements in this vital area has become imperatively necessary.

An integrated plan for removal of congestion of traffic and thereby minimising the chances of road accidents was formulated during the Second Five-Year Plan and following items of work were sanctioned by Government and proposed to be implemented, viz.—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(a) Shifting of Tram tracks from the East, North and West of Dalhousie Square	10
(b) Construction of Car Park and State Bus Stand	14
(c) Construction of two subways at the North-East and North-West corners of Dalhousie Square	15.18
Total:	39.18

Only programmes under (a) and (b) above were included in the Second Five-Year Plan at the total estimated cost of Rs. 22.80 lakhs after 5 per cent. cut imposed by the Planning Commission. Item (c) *ibid* was, however, proposed by State Government to be taken up during later phase of the Second Plan if funds were available. But due to the paucity of requisite funds this important item of work has been proposed to be implemented as a new scheme by its inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan. Programme amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs under item (a), viz., realignment of Tram tracks inside Dalhousie Square has already been completed by the Calcutta Tramways Company Limited within the Second Plan period. Out of Rs. 12.80 lakhs under item (b) a total amount of Rs. 1.18 lakhs (1957-58—.46; 1958-59—.40; 1959-60—.32) has been spent for the initial work relating to Car Park, viz., removal of statues, erection of fencing, shifting of ground hydrants, dismantling of latrines, construction and extension of garage, etc., and there is a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs in the Budget for 1960-61. As the scheme is not expected to be fully implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period the balance, viz., (Rs. 12.80 minus Rs. 3.18) Rs. 9.62 lakhs is required to be carried over to the Third Five-Year Plan as spill-over expenditure.

The phased programme and capital expenditure involved in the Third Five-Year Plan are anticipated as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1961-62:	
Initial cost of construction of Car Park, etc.	2.62
1962-63:	
Continuance of the work of construction of Car Park, etc.	5.00
1963-64:	
Completion of Car Park, etc.	2.00
Total:	9.62

(2) **Improvement of Chowringhee from Dharamtalla Junction to Whiteways Crossing—Construction of subways, etc.**—In view of the prevailing traffic congestion as well as the number of road accidents, the improvement of the important area of Chowringhee from Dharamtalla Junction to Whiteways Crossing is considered imperative and essential. The matter was considered by a high level committee consisting of representatives of Government, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, representatives of Calcutta Corporation, the Calcutta Improvement Trust and the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. and it was decided that for improving the traffic condition and for public safety the following measures should be taken:—

- (1) Realignment of the Tramway terminus at Esplanade.
- (2) Construction of a subway across Chowringhee.
- (3) General improvement facilities, viz., realignment of Kidderpore Road, construction of Car and Bus Parks, safety islands, foot-paths, street refuge, installation of automatic traffic signals, etc.

Item (1) has already been executed by the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. at their own cost.

For implementation of the programme under items (2) and (3) the scheme was first included only in the fourth year of the Second Plan. As the matter now stands, the total estimated cost of the scheme is expected to be as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(a) Improvement and realignment of road ...	... 2.84
(b) Construction of subway ...	... 2.52
Total:	... <u>5.36</u>

Due to observance of formalities and difficulties cropping up subsequently regarding utilisation of land by Calcutta Corporation for the purpose of diversion of existing sewer and construction of additional sewer and water mains, the scheme is not expected to be duly implemented within the limited period of the Second Five-Year Plan. If the estimated total provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is utilised for part execution of the scheme in the Second Plan, a spill-over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3.86 lakhs (viz., Rs. 5.36 minus Rs. 1.50) is anticipated for the scheme being carried over to the Third Plan for implementation.

The phased programme and capital expenditure involved in the Third Plan are anticipated as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1961-62:	
Initial cost of construction of subway, etc. ...	... 1.36
1962-63:	
Continuance of the work of construction of subway with provision for general improvements. ...	... 2.00
1963-64:	
Completion of the scheme of general improvements. ...	... 0.50
Total:	... <u>3.86</u>

(3) **Construction of a Bus Station at Belgachia.**—With a view to relieve acute traffic congestion around the important traffic centre of Shyambazar Five Point crossing due to parking of a large number of suburban buses and to minimise the chances of road accidents, the scheme of construction of bus station at Belgachia as approved by the Planning Commission, Government of India, in the Annual Plan for 1960-61 has been proposed to be executed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs. There is a provision of Rs. 1.57 lakh in the Budget for 1960-61 in connection with the scheme. As the scheme will not be completed during the Second Plan period a spill-over expenditure of Rs. 2.03 lakhs (Rs. 3.60 lakhs minus Rs. 1.57 lakh) is anticipated for the scheme being carried over to the Third Five-Year Plan. *Phased programme and Capital expenditure involved in the Third Five-Year Plan are estimated as follows:—*

			Rs. in lakhs.
1961-62 :			
	Construction of bus station	...	1.53
1962-63 :			
	Completion of bus station	...	0.50
		Total :	2.03

**(NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN).**

(1) **Improvement of Bus Service in Calcutta—construction of a Depot and Equipments.**—The Second Plan scheme of phased nationalisation of the transport services in Calcutta will be completed by 1960-61, i.e., within the Second Plan period. To ensure improvement as well as to supplement the development already achieved, it has been decided to include a new scheme of construction of a depot with provision of necessary equipments at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.50 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for implementation. The capital expenditure involved are estimated as follows:—

				Rs. in lakhs.
1961-62 :				
	Initial cost of the depot	...	5.00	— 5.00
1962-63 :				
	Continuance of the work of construction of the depot	...	12.00	
	Provision for equipments	...	1.00	— 13.00
1963-64 :				
	Completion of depot	...	6.00	
	Provision of equipments	...	3.50	— 9.50
		Total :	27.50	

The requirement of foreign exchange for implementation of the scheme specially for servicing equipments is anticipated to be Rs. 2 lakhs (roughly). From the point of view of acute problem of congestion in public transport prevailing in the City of Calcutta, implementation of measures aiming at orientation, diversion and general improvement of transport conditions

require special consideration. To meet the growing expansion of the City and relieve acute over-crowding in public transport, execution of the scheme by its inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan is regarded as urgent and imperative.

(2) **Construction of two subways in Dalhousie Square.**—For the improvement and betterment of regulation of traffic in the congested area around Dalhousie Square which is the centre of Governmental and commercial activities in Calcutta, remodelling of the traffic arrangements in this vital area has become imperatively necessary on the ground of public safety it has now been decided to include a new scheme of construction of two subways at the North-East and North-West corners of Dalhousie Square at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,98,000 and Rs. 7,20,000, respectively, by its inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan for implementation. The phased programme and capital expenditure involved in the scheme are anticipated as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1961-62:	
Initial cost of construction of subway.     ...     ...	3.00
1962-63:	
Continuance of the work of construction of subway.     ...     ...	4.00
1963-64:	
Completion of one subway and part construction of Second subway.     ...     ...     ...	4.00
1964-65:	
Continuance of the work of construction of second subway.     ...     ...     ...	2.68
1965-66:	
Completion of second subway.     ...     ...     ...	1.50
	Total:     ...     15.18

(3) **Improvement of Road and Parking facilities in front of Sealdah Railway Station.**—There is a heavy traffic in front of Sealdah Station and congestion is so serious that there are frequent accidents. The conditions are likely to go worse when electrification of the Sealdah Station of the Railway is completed. With a view to ensure improvement of the deplorable condition and for better regulation of traffic and for minimising the chances of accidents, an integrated scheme at a total cost of Rs. 12.33 lakhs has been formulated in consultation with Railways, Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta Tramways and D.I.G., Traffic, for the purpose of implementation by its inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan. The total cost of the scheme includes:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Cost of Railway land     ...     ...     ...	6.44
(2) Engineering works (viz., Bus stand including Pacca approaches and pavements, 2 waiting sheds, 2 lavatories, etc.)     ...     ...     ...	5.89
	Total:     ...     12.33

The phased programme of expenditure during the Third Five-Year Plan period is anticipated as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1961-62:	
Cost of Railway land and part execution of engineering works. ... ..	2.00
1962-63:	
Continuance of the engineering works ... ..	8.33
1963-64:	
Completion of engineering works ... ..	2.00
Total:	12.33

(4) **Remodelling of Parking areas and Road approaches in front of Howrah Railway Station.**—With the improvement in the field of transport and all-round development caused by the execution of the First and Second Five-Year Plans, there has been heavy increase of traffic in front of Howrah Railway Station. The conditions have worsened further due to completion of electrification of suburban lines and this deplorable state of affairs will go on increasing with the roll of year until effective measures are taken. The present yard was built many years ago and it is not sufficient to meet the present needs. There have been frequent Traffic jams in front of this key area or in the vital approaches due to want of sufficient moving space in the yard. The whole position was studied by the representatives of Government including D.I.G., Traffic, Chief Engineer, Eastern Railway and Calcutta Improvement Trust and an integrated scheme for remodelling of parking areas and road approaches in front of Howrah Station has been prepared at a total estimated cost of Rs. 26.09 lakhs for implementation by inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan.

	Rs. in lakhs.
The total cost of the scheme includes:—	
(1) Cost of land ... ..	18.00
(2) Engineering works ... ..	8.09
Total:	26.09

The engineering works include development of Bus and Tram stand at selected site, realignment of Tram tracks, work of dismantling, etc.

The cost of construction of two subways at a total estimated cost of Rs. 16.55 lakhs, viz—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(i) Subway connecting Howrah Railway Station with Bus stand ... ..	8.19
(ii) Subway connecting the footpath south of the Howrah Bridge structure ... ..	8.48
Total:	16.65

has not been shown in the total cost of the scheme with the anticipation that if the earmarked amount of Rs. 18 lakhs for cost of land is not required to be paid to Calcutta Port Commissioners, the equivalent amount will be utilised in the execution of these subways.

The phased programme of expenditure as now anticipated during Third Plan period are as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs.
1961-62:	
Part cost of land with provision for engineering works. ... ..	6.00
1962-63:	
Cost of land with continuance of the engineering works. ...	14.00
1963-64:	
Residual cost of land and completion of engineering works. ... ..	6.09
Total:	26.09

(5) **Construction of Bus stand at Baraset.**—At present there is no Central Bus stand at Baraset which is the terminus of 5 important Bus routes (viz., 79B, 81, 87, 88 and 95). In addition 5 more heavily used routes pass through Baraset (viz., 78A, 78E, 79, 79C and 90). With a view to relieving acute traffic congestion in the Shyambazar crossing caused by the termination of suburban Bus routes at the place, the position was duly reviewed by Government in a high level conference and it was decided to undertake the scheme of construction of a Central Bus stand on a piece of Government land measuring 1.24 acres at Baraset in the district of 24-Parganas at a total estimated cost amounting to Rs. 2,78,000 for implementation by inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme provides for overall accommodation of a total number of 26 Buses, such as 25 Buses at 5 Buses for each of the terminal routes at one for the wayside routes. The scheme also covers construction works such as—

- (i) High islands between two consecutive rows of Buses.
- (ii) Wide footpath.
- (iii) Waiting sheds for male and female passengers.
- (iv) Canteen for drivers, conductors, etc.
- (v) Lavatory and urinal facilities.
- (vi) Provision for two sentry boxes at the entrance and exit.
- (vii) Widening of existing Municipal road and the approach road to the S. D. O. residence so that Buses bound for Calcutta, Basirhat and Bongaon shall turn to the left while those for Barrackpore and Jaguli to the right.

In view of the severe traffic congestion in the Shyambazar crossing area and alarming increase in the number of accidents, implementation of measures for effective regulation of traffic and thereby minimising the chances of road accidents is keenly felt. From the point of view of public safety and for the reasons stated above, the work may be regarded as urgent and imperative.

The phased programme and the expenditure anticipated during Third Five-Year Plan period are as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs.
1961-62:	
Part construction of the Bus stand ...	1.35
1962-63:	
Completion of Bus stand ...	1.43
Total ...	2.78

(6) **Extension of the Motor stand at Darjeeling Bazar.** Besides being a source of great attraction for the visitors, Darjeeling is fast growing as an important Centre for frequent conferences of the State and Central Governments, visit of V.I.P.'s and eminent foreign guests, etc. The problem of acute parking difficulties and removal of traffic congestion at the Bazar and on the main road of the Darjeeling town has been keenly felt for a long time. Both D.C., Darjeeling, and D.I.G., Traffic, after due consultation with the Municipal authorities have strongly recommended that the existing Bazar Motor stand on Lebong Cart Road should be extended at an estimated cost of Rs. 61,000. Due to paucity of funds, Darjeeling Municipal authorities have expressed their inability to undertake the work. The D.C., Darjeeling, therefore, in the best interest has urged upon the State Government the necessity for immediate solution of the problem and accordingly it has been decided that the scheme should be implemented as early as possible by its inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The phased programme and expenditure involved during the Third Five-Year Plan period are anticipated as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs.
1961-62:	
Commencement of work of construction of the Motor stand ...	0.30
1962-63:	
Completion of the work of extension of the Motor stand ...	0.31
Total ...	0.61

From the point of view of ensuring betterment in the parking facilities and the regulation of traffic in such a centre of notable importance as well as on the grounds of public safety, the work is regarded as urgent and imperative.

## Inland Water Transport

(1) **Crew Training Scheme.**—Since the partition of the country acute shortage of Indian ratings has been keenly felt and serious consideration had to be given for recruitment of trained crew personnel from amongst Indian nationals in place of Pakistan nationals for the Inland Steam vessels. An initial endeavour has been made by the State Government to launch a training scheme by setting up a small training Centre at Bridge side at 3, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, which provides scope for the training of young people not only of this State but also from outside particularly refugees as Laskars, Sukhanies and Greasers, etc., and has thus thrown open a new avenue of employment. Since the inception of the training scheme in April, 1950 to July 1960, 3,644 boys were recruited (Refugees 2,840, non-Refugees 804) out of which 3,441 boys have passed out <sup>and</sup> of 2,520 boys have found employment in various categories of services under Central and State Governments, Railways, Customs and Port Commissioners, Joint Steamer Company and Commercial Firms (shipping), etc. The trainees who have passed out of the I.W.T. Training Centre so far have proved to be good inland watermen.

Neighbouring States, i.e., Bihar, Assam and Andamans as well as Tea Board are very much interested in having their boys trained at this Centre. Candidates from these States and Tea Board are undergoing training regularly. Considering the substantial contribution made by the Training Centre in the field of training of inland crew personnel, the desirability of substantial financial assistance from the Government of India (both recurring and non-recurring) in developing the organisation as an important regional centre requires careful consideration.

For improvement in the field of transport and all-round development caused by the execution of the two consecutive Five-Year Plans, there has been an enormous demand for the trained inland watermen such as, Serangs, Master and Drivers, etc. The existing small organisation has been proving to be grossly inadequate in all aspects for the growing needs of day. Even after complete Indianisation has been achieved this centre will be necessary to train personnel for filling up normal vacancies created by retirement and replacements, etc. Therefore an effective measure is considered highly necessary to reorganise, develop and to place the scheme efficiently on a sound and firm footing.

Accordingly it has been decided that the crew training scheme with its increased activities including introduction of higher training such as Masters, Serangs and Engine Drivers, etc., should be implemented by its inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan. The total cost of the scheme as has been estimated so far at present stands at Rs. 12.35 lakhs which provides for development of the centre, expansion of the scope of higher training for about 150 boys instead of 100 at a time as at present totalling 600 per year.

The phased programme of expenditure during Third Five-Year Plan period is anticipated as follows:—

		Rs. lakhs.
1961-62 :		
Comencement of the work of development of crew training centre.	(i) Capital cost ..	1.50
	(ii) Recurring cost for training.	.80
		2.30
1962-63 :		
Continuance of the work of development of crew training centre.	(i) Capital cost ..	3.85
	(ii) Recurring cost for training.	.80
		4.65
1963-64 :		
Completion of the cost of development of crew training centre.	(i) Capital cost ..	2.00
	(ii) Recurring cost for training.	1.00
		3.00
1964-65 :		
Miscellaneous cost for the crew training scheme ..	(i) Capital cost ..	Nil
	(ii) Recurring cost for training.	1.20
		1.20
1965-66 :		
Miscellaneous cost for the crew training scheme ..	(i) Capital cost ..	Nil
	(ii) Recurring cost for training.	1.20
		1.20
	Total ..	12.35

The solution of the vital problem of regular and systematic absorption of trained crew personnel in Inland steam vessels needs immediate and careful consideration. It is experienced that large number of operating companies, whose vessels ply mostly in West Bengal have not taken effective steps to nationalise the crew of their launches. In absence of suitable legal background employers are presumably not in a position to break the monopoly of the non-Indian Nationals who are employed there and who bring their own nationals whenever any vacancies occur. The employers fear that if they enlist some Indian Nationals as members of crew, the entire body of non-Indian crew (who form the majority) might cease to co-operate or function normally and thus immobilise their vessels.

The need for suitable legislation to enforce smooth and systematic absorption of trained crew personnel in place of Pakistan Nationals is, therefore, keenly felt and is already long overdue. State Government have already brought this vital issue to the notice of the Ministry of Transport, Government of India for taking effective measures and for suitable amendment of the Inland Steam Vessel Act, 1917, so as to regulate recruitment of Indian Nationals and ensure improvement of condition of employment of I.W.T. personnel and thereby obviating serious difficulties in this connection.

(2) **Construction of Jetty with cafeteria at Botanical Gardens.**—The Indian Botanical Gardens at Sibpur, Howrah, is a source of great attraction for all sections of the people, old and young, residing in the over populated and congested areas of Calcutta and its suburbs all the year

round for its natural beauty environments as well as educative value. The importance of this place can further be gauged by the fact that eminent guests, V.I.P.s and tourists both at home and from abroad are always very keen on visiting the gardens which is beautifully situated on the bank of the Ganges. On holidays and special occasions, the State Government are very keen in providing additional transport arrangements from the different key centres of the city for facilities of the visiting public. It has been felt for a considerable length of time that the amenities and facilities now available in the gardens are proving to be grossly inadequate for the growing requirements of the visitors and situation is likely to worsen further with the roll of years unless effective measures are taken for increasing additional benefits. Accordingly, it has been decided to implement a new scheme of construction of a Jetty with cafeteria at Botanical Gardens at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1.65 lakh by its inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The phased programme of expenditure during Third Five-Year Plan period is anticipated as follows:—

1961-62:	Rs. lakhs.
Commencement of work of construction of a Jetty at the Indian Botanical Gardens	... 0.65
1962-63:	
Completion of the work of construction of the Jetty and cafeteria	... 1.00
Total	... 1.65

From the point of view of benefits to be extended to the visitors of the Indian Botanical Gardens both from home and abroad, the scheme is regarded as urgent and imperative.

## Tourism

The schemes proposed in the Third Five-Year Plan for promotion of tourism in the State have been classified into three parts.

Part I.—Relates to schemes primarily for promotion of foreign tourist traffic.

Part II.—Schemes intended primarily for the benefit of home tourist but likely to benefit foreign tourists also.

Part III.—Primarily meant for home tourists.

According to the decision of the Government of India, the share of expenditure between the Centre and the States is as follows:

Part I.—Cent. per cent. from the Centre.

Part II.—Fifty-fifty between the Centre and the State Governments.

Part III.—It has been left to the State Governments to draw up their respective schemes in consultation with the State Planning Department for which financial assistance or subsidies are not expected to be available.

Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of State for Transport and Communications, Government of India, in his D.O. letter No. 9-TPLI(46)/59, dated 30th June 1960, to the Chief Minister, has communicated that the draft plan proposals of the State Government were duly examined by the committee on plan projects of the Tourist Development Council in their meeting on 11th June 1960 and they have recommended the inclusion of the following schemes in Parts I and II:—

	Rs. lakhs.
Part I—(1) Upper Class Rest House at Shantiniketan ...	2.00
Part II—(1) Canteen-cum-Retiring Room at Diamond Harbour ...	1.50
(2) Extension of Rest House at Jaldapara Game Sanctuary ...	1.00
(3) Low-Income Group Rest House at Malda or Pandua (or Gour) ...	1.50
(4) Low-Income Group Rest House at Shantiniketan ...	1.50
(5) Low-Income Group Rest House at Tiger Hill ...	2.50
Total ...	8.00

As regards Part I Scheme, according to decision, the Central Government will bear the entire cost and, as such, this scheme has not been shown in Statement III and not included within the outlay for the State Plan.

Regarding Part II Schemes, as per decision, the allocation of share of cost is "Fifty-fifty" between the Central and State Governments. Out of total Rs. 8 lakhs for Part II Schemes, only Rs. 4 lakhs have been shown in statement III as 50 per cent. share of cost of the State Government for the schemes. The balance Rs. 4 lakhs to be available for the schemes as Central share of cost has not been shown in the statement.

The following 9 schemes primarily meant for the benefit of the Home tourists have been included in the Part III which are regarded highly essential and already long overdue.

	Rs. lakhs.
(1) Low-Income Group Rest House at Chittaranjan	... 1.50
(2) Low-Income Group Rest House at Durgapur	... 2.50
(3) Low-Income Group Rest House at Vishnupur	... 1.00
(4) Low-Income Group Rest House at Digha or (Fraserganj)	... 1.75
(5) Low-Income Group Rest House at Suri	.. 1.00
(6) Low-Income Group Rest House at Nabadwip	... 1.00
(7) Low-Income Group Rest House at Darjeeling	... 1.75
(8) Low-Income Group Rest House for Tourist Publicity	... 1.50
(9) Tourist Buses	... 1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>... 13.00</b>

The phasing of the outlay for the schemes as anticipated during Third Five-Year Plan period has been exhibited in Statement III.

In comparison to other States, no appreciable headway has been made in the State during Second Plan period for the development of tourism and this has been severely commented upon from different corners. The State Government are, therefore, alive in this respect and are very keen in the development and promotion of tourism and have decided to implement the schemes as specified in Parts I, II and III without least possible delay during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The schemes are only modest and minimum for the growing requirements of the State. From the point of view of provision of amenities and benefits for both the home and the foreign tourists and as a potential source of earning foreign exchange which is the crying need of the day, the execution of the schemes by their inclusion in the Third Plan is considered urgent and imperative. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in the book entitled "Draft Third Five-Year Plan" published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the schemes relating to promotion of tourism have been given high priority in the matter of implementation.

## Education

As is already stated before, every citizen of new India today is expected to form his own judgment on social, economic and political issues that confront him from day to day. The education system should, therefore, provide adequate opportunities which would stimulate development of the right attitude and the qualities of mind in an individual to enable him to shoulder democratic responsibilities with confidence.

Our country has taken in hand a comprehensive programme of economic and cultural development. There is, therefore, an increasing demand for a supply of human material of the right calibre. The potentialities of an individual must be developed to its full extent, so that he may contribute his share in the development of national prosperity and a national consciousness.

The Third Five-Year Plan of this State like its previous plan aims at a balanced development of various phases of the education service. Special stress has been given in fields where much leeway has yet to be made up in Primary, Secondary and University Education. Technical Education has demanded special attention in this State on account of its predominantly industrial character. As the successful implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan would require expansion and improvement of the administrative machinery, requisite provision has been made to strengthen the administrative and the Inspectorate systems. In the preparation of the Third Plan experience gathered in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan has been fully taken into consideration.

**Primary and Basic.**—The State will have a population of about 3.24 crores by 1965-66 as against a population of 2.97 crores by 1960-61 as estimated by the Government of India, Ministry of Education (vide No. F.7-176/59-Stat., dated 5th December 1959). Of the estimated child population of 6 to 11 age group of 35.10 lakhs in 1960-61, there will be about 21.82 lakhs in the schools by that year. Thus the State will have brought in about 62.17 per cent. of the children of this age group in schools.

By 1965-66 there will be about 16.48 lakhs of children of this age group to be covered besides 5 lakhs of children outside this age group as will attend Primary and Basic Schools.

During the Third Five-Year Plan it will be an attempt of this State to cover at least 80 per cent. of the child population of this age group provided the Central assistance in the manner envisaged by the Planning Commission is made available. For successful implementation of this scheme it will require a large number of qualified and trained teachers. For this purpose the State have already taken up the implementation of the Centrally-sponsored schemes of setting up new Training Institutions as also the strengthening of the existing ones. This scheme and the State scheme taken together will bring out annually 2,420 trained teachers in addition to 2,360 teachers as are being trained annually in existing institutions. It is expected that during the Third Five-Year Plan there will be an annual output of 5,000 trained teachers to meet the requirements of the existing as well as additional Primary and Basic schools as may be set up during the Plan in this State with a view to meeting the objective.

**Secondary Education.**—The State has made good progress in the field of secondary education. By the end of the Second Plan, it is expected that about 24 per cent. of the student population of the age group of 11 to 14 will be in schools. Similarly, there will be about 14 per cent. of the student population of the age group of 14 to 17 in the higher secondary schools by

the end of 1960-61. With a view to maintaining the tempo of progress in the field of secondary education the State of West Bengal will endeavour to bring into schools about 40 per cent. of the student population of the age group of 11 to 14 and about 25 per cent. of the age group of 14 to 17 during the Third Plan period.

The scheme of reorganisation of secondary education as implemented requires qualified and trained teachers. The initial difficulty about qualified teachers is being met by providing short-term intensive course of contents training to existing teachers. This difficulty will be removed in the Third Plan when teachers of better quality will be available under the system of collegiate education (Three-Year Degree Course).

The training institutions since set up under the Central Government Scheme and the existing training colleges as well as those proposed to be set up under the Third Plan are likely to meet the requirements of trained teachers for the increased enrolment of secondary education. In this Plan special emphasis will be given on expansion of girls' education.

**University Education and Research.**—In the field of higher education and research the objective has to be both quality and quantity. The three existing Universities now provide only limited facilities and can meet at best a fraction of the requirement of the requisite specialised personnel. The Third Five-Year Plan will bring into existence three more Universities in addition to the University of Burdwan which has started functioning towards the end of the Second Plan and it is expected that it will thus be possible to meet to a much greater extent the needs in the advanced spheres of Science as well as art and culture. The Tagore University is being specifically established as a cultural University with dance, drama, music, art, crafts and other cultural subjects as its special features and will thus form a valuable addition to the existing pattern of University education.

2. The State has now 120 colleges providing education up to Degree level for 1.30 lakhs of students. Out of these, 94 colleges have been taken up during the Second Plan under the U.G.C. Scheme for conversion into the Three-Year Degree Course pattern. The rest of the college will be taken up and the entire process of conversion completed during the Third Five-Year Plan, when a still greater emphasis will be placed on development of Science studies in a more comprehensive form and also on improved facilities for honours studies.

3. The student population in the Under-Graduate level by the end of Third Five-Year Plan is likely to reach 1.80 lakhs.

4. One of the most important features of the State Plan will be to make liberal provisions for higher education for girls, both by starting new colleges for women and providing better facilities for co-education in the men's colleges.

5. Development of residential accommodation in almost all the colleges in urban as well as rural areas will form one of the main features of the Third Plan. This will provide better opportunities for higher education to a wider section of the people.

6. In order to improve the present standard of education and to make it cover all essential aspects, considerable facilities will be provided during the Third Plan for library studies, seminars, physical education and other co-curricular activities which will lead to the balanced development of the student as a citizen.

7. Provision of improved amenities for students will also form an important part of the Plan. This will include larger provisions for scholarships and stipends to enable the needy and meritorious students to pursue the course of higher education, establishment of non-residential Students' Centres in colleges on the Day Home pattern, Text Book Libraries and Students' Aid Funds, the last item entirely on private enterprise.

8. Improvement of the teacher-student ratio, continuation of the improved pay scale of the teachers, better facilities for research and higher studies and provision of staff quarters will form the main features in the programme of furnishing better amenities for teachers during the Third Five-Year Plan.

**Technical Education.**—West Bengal is primarily an industrial State. With the industrial and technological development of the country, envisaged in the Third and the successive Plan periods, the most important field of employment, in the State, in the coming years, will be Industry. The large-scale industrial development cannot be achieved unless it is properly supported by an adequate educational system which will not only train Engineers and technologists but a strong cadre of supervisors and skilled craftsmen.

Before independence there was hardly any scope of technical education except at the collegiate level. In order to cope with the growing demand for technical assignments, Engineering Institutions for Diploma Courses or Polytechnics were set up to meet the requirements of supervisory personnel. By the end of the First Plan period there were 9 such Polytechnics with a total capacity of about 2,000 students. By gradual expansion of technical education facilities at the Diploma level the State has now 20 Polytechnics for various courses including Mining Engineering, Printing Technology, etc., with a total capacity of 9,300 students. Besides the supervisory personnel, facilities have also been provided in seven Polytechnics for Draftsmanship course for turning out annually about 200 draftsman.

With a view to meeting the demand of workers at the craftsman level, one year certificate course has also been provided in 4 Polytechnics. The State have also set up so far 11 Junior Technical Schools which aim at diversification of educational opportunities at the middle stage and at giving a boy a training to enable him to condition himself for different productive occupations of a technical nature, while continuing his formal general education so that he may become an enlightened member of the Society.

Another feature of the Second Plan has been the provision of two centres for Craft Teacher Training to train qualified persons to meet the requirements of teachers in craft in Basic and Secondary Schools.

An institution has also been set up for training supervisory personnel in engineering industries. This will provide a sandwich course to pupils already in industry.

In regard to the engineering education at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate level, the intake of the Bengal Engineering College was raised to 200 at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan. Under the Scheme of Expansion of Training Facilities for Under-Graduate Studies, the intake and the capacity for enrolment have been raised to 430 and 1,680, respectively.

At the instance of the Government of India, Post-Graduate courses have been introduced in the college with an intake of 30 students to give an impetus to the young engineers for research work.

At the instance of the Government of India the Centrally-sponsored scheme of Mining Engineering was also introduced at the college with an annual intake of 30 students. Besides these, the Rural Housing Scheme of the Government of India and the Operative Course of the Hindusthan Steel Project are now in operation at the college.

In consequence of the reorganisation of the secondary education and the provision of XI class schools with corresponding provision of Three-Year Degree Course, the Under-Graduate Course at the Engineering College has undergone a change and the five-year integrated course has been introduced in the college from the current year.

In order to meet the difficulties of providing adequate and qualified teaching staff for the increased admission of students, the Central scheme of training teachers has been introduced in the college.

Full advantage has been taken of the facilities provided by the T.C.M. Programme for the training of the collegiate teaching personnel in the U.S.A.

Various schemes of scientific research under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are in operation in the college and the results achieved have received recognition in India and abroad.

Under the Central schemes, Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, has started functioning from the current year. Pending construction of teaching and residential accommodation at Durgapur the arrangements have been made for holding classes and workshop training in Bengal Engineering College.

The College of Engineering and Technology under the Jadavpur University is also being developed on similar lines under various Central schemes for which matching grants are being provided by the State Government. The Chemical Engineering Department of this college has also been developed by the State. The present intake is 370.

During the Third Five-Year Plan still more emphasis will be given to consolidation, it will be an endeavour of the State to have three more Engineering Colleges with a capacity of 2,450 students to meet the growing demand of higher engineering personnel. Similarly, for supervisory personnel eight additional polytechnics will be set up in districts where no such provision has been made. In six of the polytechnics part-time facilities will be provided for the people already in industries. There is already an institute for sandwich course and it is proposed to have another one during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Junior Technical Schools in this State have been considered to be very useful institutions and it is proposed that there may be 15 more such institutions in this State during the Third Five-Year Plan. During the Third Five-Year Plan ample provision will also be made for stipends and scholarships for needy and meritorious students.

In the field of scientific and technical research the existing societies and institutions will be assisted financially to maintain the tempo of research already undertaken or proposed to be undertaken.

**Social Education.**—Social Education is a necessity for the improvement of living conditions and the advancement of culture of the people of any community, more particularly in the underdeveloped countries. Accepting this premise enunciated by UNESCO, it has to be recognized that in spite of all that has been done so far, more remains to be done yet. The Social

Education programme was initially embarked upon with the principal objective of liquidating adult illiteracy. It was started as an adjunct to the regular work of the schools, especially the primary schools. But there has since been a marked shift of emphasis from acquisition of formal literacy to functional education for everybody outside the school. And while the problem of mass-illiteracy still looming large, continues to be tackled through the comprehensive technique of Community Development, the sphere of Social Education has brought within its purview the important programmes of library development, production of literature and other ancillaries.

The completion of the Second Plan will leave us a substantial balance-sheet of over 4,000 Social Education Centres set up systematically under the auspices of nearly 200 Development Blocks, annually attended by 400,000 of people of whom nearly 150,000 turn out literate. The overall impact of the National Educational programme comprising education at the Primary and the Secondary levels in particular, poses a major problem, namely, sustaining the progress made in the different fields and thereby obviating the possibility of a colossal wastage in the shape of relapse into illiteracy and stagnation. A continued process of post-literacy education supported and promoted by a well-organized library service is the only effective answer to this problem. The Second Plan saw the successful establishment of a comprehensive library service in West Bengal comprising a Central Library at the State Headquarters to serve as the directing and controlling authority, 19 district libraries, 24 area libraries and 464 rural libraries. It has been possible to provide a fairly wide coverage to the reading public in the rural areas through the agency of these libraries. On a moderate estimate over one million people are either directly or indirectly benefited.

It is necessary to continue to extend and to maintain the tempo of the Scheme during the Third Plan period. The target, in so far as the Community Development is concerned, is the opening of 341 Blocks covering the entire rural area in West Bengal. There would then be nearly 5,000 social education centres to deal with the problem of adult literacy as well as to promote community living and co-operation.

The library set-up envisaged under the Third Plan would include re-organization and development of an adequate library service for the City of Calcutta, and other towns and townships. Further expansion of library service over the rural areas by establishing Block libraries and Anchal Panchayat libraries with a view to reaching the people in the remotest parts of the country is also contemplated. This would involve training of personnel for which provision has been made in the library blue-print for the Third Plan.

**Special Schemes—Socially handicapped.**—Along with the socially handicapped, the physically and mentally handicapped ones, and Adult Destitutes Homes are also under the Scheme of institutional care through the Social Welfare Section.

The Second Plan period actually opened with the following institutions catering to the needs of the above categories :—

- (1) Welfare Homes including Destitute Home—75.
- (2) One Deaf and Dumb School.
- (3) Two Blind Schools.
- (4) One Home for Mentally deficient.

The total number of beneficiaries in all these institutions was more than 5,000. At the middle of the Second Plan period a centralised home for children of the age group 6—14 under the direct management of the State, was started at Bamipur, 24-Parganas. This institution is being organised on basic lines with adequate provision for vocational training. A welfare home for girls of upper age group is also under reorganisation at Dhanyakuria, 24-Parganas. It is proposed that the existing Junior High School of the Home be upgraded to a High School during the Third Five-Year Plan with provisions for vocational training including, if possible, a School Mothers' Training Centre.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to open at least one Children's Welfare Home at the headquarters of every district, since, at present, there are some districts in the State where no such institution exists.

In the voluntary section two Junior High Schools have been opened, one under Rahara R. K. Mission Boys' Home and the other under St. Xavier's Welfare Home at Basanti. A multi-purpose school with three streams has also been set up under R. K. Mission Boys' Home, Rahara, where deserving orphans get special preference for Higher Education. A Junior Basic Training College has also been opened under the same institution. The orphan children having passed the School Final Examination can get opportunity for practical training in that institution.

Financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid on per capita basis at the ceiling rate of Rs. 33 has so far been given to the Aided Welfare Homes. But during the Plan period, the rate of that grant has been increased for certain specific institutions where facilities for specialised training and education are imparted. For instance, per-capita grant for students of the Multi-Purpose and Junior Technical Section of R. K. Mission Boys' Home has been raised to Rs. 45, for Blind Schools to Rs. 40 and for the institution meant for mentally deficient children to Rs. 35. The Destitute Homes which have not been functioning on sound educational line, so long, have also been brought under reorganisation scheme with a view to making rehabilitation possible. A four-years' course for practical training linked with a Condensed Course has been drawn up and it has been proposed to raise per-capita grant to these institutions from Rs. 18 to Rs. 33.

Besides these, this section has increased the accommodation in the two centres, viz., Amtala Training Centre linked with B. E. College, Shibpur, and Transport Department and Manindra Mills Welfare Home, linked with Cossimbazar Manindra Mills for Technical Training, so that greater number of orphan children may be admitted as apprentices and ultimately absorbed.

It is also proposed to establish a Training Centre for Social Workers, either under Janata College, Banipur, or Kalimpong or independently, during the Third Plan period. The progress of rehabilitation and after-care will also form subjects of special attention during the Third Plan period.

**Youth Welfare.**—During the Second Five-Year Plan period, progress was maintained both in training facilities as well as in giving technical and financial assistance to educational institutions, state associations, clubs, Bayamshalas, Akharas and 19 units of the Inter Schools Sports Associations. A total sum over six lakhs was spent from Central Fund and the State fund for providing increased facilities in way of grants for construction of gymnasium, pavilion, small stadia, swimming platforms and purchase of equipment. It has been possible to establish a large number of Youth Clubs in rural areas all over the State with financial assistance from

Government of India and it may be asserted that people in rural areas are becoming increasingly sports minded. The baneful social impact of non-utilisation of the leisure time in healthy physical activities has, to a great extent, been minimised and a new social pattern is growing up in the villages which will surely be beneficial in the long run.

With a view to providing trained leadership in educational institutions and in other youth organisations, increased facilities were added in the Post-Graduate Training College for Physical Education at Banipur during the Plan period under review. It is proposed to further increase the intake of the institution before the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. Voluntary organisations like Scouting, Bratachari, Junior Red Cross received substantial assistance from Government during this period and their activities have expanded to a great extent. The State associations controlling minor games and sports have also been assisted for their maintenance and also for participation in the national and international meets.

During the Third Plan period, the following new schemes have been proposed to be taken up:—

- (a) Coaching of College and School students in the different games and sports.
- (b) Increased facilities for games and sports by way of grants for purchase of equipment.
- (c) Rowing facilities.
- (d) Camping facilities.
- (e) Assistance to Akharas carrying on indigenous activities.
- (f) Youth Festivals.
- (g) Physical Efficiency Drive.
- (h) Training facilities for establishing at least one more College of Physical Education in the State.
- (i) Strengthening of administration.
- (j) Construction of Gymnasias and play-sheds for Colleges, High Schools and Senior Basic Schools and construction of play-sheds for Junior High Schools and Junior Basic Schools.

## PRIMARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

### A. General Schemes:

1. **Improvement and Expansion of Teachers' Training (including Basic) facilities.**—The scheme includes provision for consolidation as also setting up of another Post-Graduate College of Basic Training, 4 Junior Basic Training Colleges and one Craft Training Centre. It is expected that by the Third Five-Year Plan there would be an annual outturn of 5,000 trained and qualified teachers to man our primary and basic schools.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 54.45 lakhs.

2. **Improvement and Expansion of Basic Education (Classes I to V).**—Even after overcoming the initial difficulties regarding local contribution this State will have 886 junior basic schools by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to take up during the Third Five-Year Plan the

programme of conversion and orientating primary schools towards basic pattern. It is proposed to have 300 junior basic schools in rural areas, 100 such schools in urban areas and 100 for pupils of pre-basic stage. These schools will be supplementary to the programme as will be taken up under the free and compulsory primary education scheme.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 230.12 lakhs.

**3. Improvement and Expansion of Basic Schools (Classes I to VIII).—**By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan there will be about 24.4 per cent. of the children of the age group of 11 to 14 in schools. The Third Five-Year Plan contemplates bringing in of about 40 per cent. of the student population of this age group. As a supplementary proposal to the Plan under secondary education, it is proposed to have about 100 schools of the senior basic type complete with classes I to VIII.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 68.50 lakhs.

**4. Improvement of the condition of service of teachers of Primary (including Basic) Schools.—**It is the objective of this State to provide the primary and basic schools with qualified and trained teachers. The present scales of pay as offered to such teachers are quite inadequate and people of good quality are not generally inclined to accept appointment in such schools. It is proposed during the Third Five-Year Plan period every basic school to have a graduate teacher trained in basic education so that the school may be run on right basic lines. The scale of pay for this graduate teachers should be the same approved scale of pay as offered to similar teachers in other institutions. Suitable scales are also proposed to be prescribed for the other teachers in such schools.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

**5. Improvement of teaching in Primary Schools towards Basic pattern (including accommodation, equipment, teaching in science, etc.).—**Apart from the general scheme of conversion and orientation of primary schools towards basic pattern, it is proposed to take up a programme of improving the teaching facilities in primary schools by providing accommodation, equipment, teaching in science, etc. It is proposed to take up 750 such schools in the Third Plan.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

**6. Orientation of Primary Schools including Seminars, Conferences, Teachers' Educational Tours, etc.—**The programme of orienting primary schools towards basic pattern will include holding seminars, educational conferences and educational tours of students and teachers. Under the tour programme small batches of teachers from training institutions as also primary schools will be required to visit important centres—educational, historical and cultural interests so as to broaden their outlook and gain first-hand knowledge of the progress.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

**7. Essential accommodation for teachers of Primary (including Basic) Schools.—**At present few primary schools have any residential accommodation for teachers. The Third Five-Year Plan will see the programme of providing essential accommodation for teachers of a number of primary schools.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 20.10 lakhs.

**8. Production of literature and other materials for teachers and children.**—The programme of production of literature and reading materials for children of basic and elementary schools will be continued during the Third Five-Year Plan to meet the demand of compulsory primary education. The preparation of sources guide books for teachers and monogrammes of basic education are also included in this programme.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

**9. Research in Basic Education and New Experiments.**—This State will pursue a programme of encouraging research through the Research Units to be set up in the basic training colleges. The unit will also review the procedure followed and suggest for reforming work of the Department.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

**10. Improvement of Library service in Basic Schools.**—The basic schools now serve as an essential adjunct to the community life; as, however, the library services could not be extended to the remotest village, the State undertake a programme of attaching in each basic school a library which will serve the purpose of the school, its teachers and the community in general. It is proposed to have 175 such library services during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

**11. Extension services in Basic Training Schools including circulating libraries and demonstration sets.**—The extension services project is also proposed to be introduced in basic training institutions at the Under-Graduate level to pursue a programme just like the secondary education extension service project but under the context of orientation programme in basic education.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

**12. Strengthening of Administrative Inspectorate staff for Primary (including Basic) Schools.**—To cope with the increased volume of work for implementing the programme of the Third Five-Year Plan it has been felt that the administrative and the inspectorate staff concerned with basic education should be considerably strengthened.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10.20 lakhs.

**13. Provision of accommodation for improved Inspectorate.**—To overcome the difficulties of the inspecting officers in regard to accommodation, it is proposed to pursue a programme of providing residential and office accommodation for the improved inspectorate.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 9.80 lakhs.

**14. Educational Survey.**—No survey has yet been made for the transferred territories. The small provision is for undertaking the survey for this area.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 0.50 lakh.

**15. Planning, Statistical and Reporting Units—(i) Strengthening of Planning and Supervisory staff: (ii) Additional accommodation for Planning and Supervisory staff.**—(1) As observed rightly, the existing administrative staff is fully occupied with the implementation of the Second Plan. It is essential that additional staff should be provided for work in connection with

the preparation and execution of the Third Five-Year Plan particularly when considered action has to be taken in regard to the implementation of the compulsory primary education.

(2) It is contemplated that small unit of such planning and supervisory staff should be attached to the districts as well. It is, therefore, necessary to provide additional accommodation for both office and residential for such staff during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total provision of the scheme—

(i) Rs. 16.11 lakhs.

(ii) Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

#### B. Special scheme for girls

1. **Provision of Pre-Primary (Basic) Education.**—The schools for children of the age-group of 3 to 5 have generally to be co-educational. For the development of this kind of education, it is proposed to appoint only women teachers who are more suited for the purpose. It has not been possible to make larger provision for this type of schools. Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked as a lump provision for this purpose.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

2. **Measures for promoting attendance of girls at Primary and Middle stages (Classes I to VIII).**—With a view to encouraging additional enrolment to girls in primary and middle stages, additional provision has been made for attendance scholarships and prizes, free supply of books, stationery and clothing, free tuition and where necessary free transport in addition to merit scholarships. In the rural areas some sort of allowance will be given to the teachers to promote enrolment of girls.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

3. **Provision of special education schemes (Primary) for adult women.**—It is proposed to provide a condensed course of two to three years for adult women whose education was cut short so as to enable them to attain the standard of middle school or secondary school. After this initial schooling they will be given further training and to be employed in the block area as also teachers of primary schools if found so qualified. It is expected that this scheme will rehabilitate a larger number of women workers within the shortest possible time.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

4. **Provision of essential amenities to women teachers in rural areas (free accommodation, etc.).**—To remove the difficulties of accommodation for the teachers in rural areas special facilities will be provided in constructing residential quarters for women teachers in the primary and middle stages. Besides special monthly allowance will be given to teachers working under difficult rural areas in such schools. In addition scholarships and stipends to women teachers attending training institutions will be continued.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 19.92 lakhs.

5. **Training facilities for school mothers and providing for appointment of school mothers.**—The provision of school mothers in schools of the pre-basic, basic and the middle stages was well received in this State. It is

proposed to continue this programme during the Third Plan in an intensive manner. There will be about four such training centres each providing training facilities for 60 trainees in three batches. Appointment are also proposed to be secured for these trained school mothers in school up to the middle stages.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

### C. Centrally-sponsored Scheme (State share): Free and Compulsory Education (Universal)

According to the directive in the Constitution the State is to provide universal free and compulsory primary education for all children of the age-group of 6 to 11 by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. It has, however, been proposed by the Planning Commission that at least 80 per cent. of the school-going children of this age group should be brought into schools during the Third Plan period.

The scheme as originally taken up is, therefore, to be modified to the extent of the financial assistance as may be available from the Centre. The relevant data for the implementation of the scheme are detailed below:—

1. Estimated population in 1960-61 (as per Government of India's estimate)	2,96,90,000
2. Estimated child population of 6—11 age-group at 11.82 per cent. (as per Government of India's estimate).	35.10 lakhs.
3. Enrolment in classes I to V in 1958-59, 26.90 lakhs/76.6 per cent.—	
Boys .. .. .	17.87 lakhs.
Girls .. .. .	9.03 lakhs.
4. Expected enrolment by the end of 1960-61, 28.52 lakhs/81.2 per cent.—	
Boys .. .. .	18.67 lakhs.
Girls .. .. .	9.85 lakhs.
<i>Deduct</i> children above and below 6 and 11 years at 23.5 per cent. of total enrolment (6.70 lakhs).	21.82 lakhs.
	(number actually belonging to 6 to 11 age-group). 62.17 per cent.
5. Estimated number of children outside school at the end of 1960-61 ..	13.28 lakhs.
6. Estimated population in 1965-66 (as per Government of India's estimate).	3.24 crores.
7. Estimated child population of 6—11 age-group .. .. .	38.30 lakhs.
8. Children expected to be covered by the end of 1960-61 .. .. .	21.82 lakhs.
9. Total child population to be covered by 1965-66 .. .. .	16.48 lakhs.
10. <i>Add</i> children outside age-group 6—11 against 6.70 as shown under item (9 plus 10).	5.00 lakhs.
	<hr/> 21.48 lakhs.

Under the Central scheme steps have already been taken for training of larger number of teachers in the newly-established institutions as also in the existing training institutions where extended facilities have been provided. Further training institutions are also proposed during the Third Five-Year Plan to cope with the demand for additional number of trained teachers.

The scheme will also provide for increased emoluments in the same manner as may be approved for the scheme included in the State Plan. Suitable provision on a limited scale has also been made to provide mid-day meals and supply of free books and slates as an encouragement to bring in more pupils to the schools. Provision has also been made for additional expenditure on inspection and administration at 10 per cent. of the recurring expenditure on account of additional teachers' salaries and contingencies, etc. In regard to the school buildings, local contribution will be insisted on as may be available, but in other places teaching accommodation has to be provided in the Plan including quarters for teachers.

The per capita cost on revenue as well as capital accounts is indicated below :—

**Recurring :—**

Per capita cost	.. .. .	@ Rs. 40
Estimated cost for bringing 16.48 lakhs additional children of 6—11 age group	.. .. .	6.59 crores (per annum).
Estimated cost for 5.00 lakhs children outside age-group 6—11	.. .. .	2.00 crores.
	Total	3.59 crores (per annum).

**Non-recurring :—**

Per capita cost	.. .. .	@ Rs. 100
Total estimated cost	.. .. .	21.48 crores.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### A. General Scheme

**1. Provision of Higher Secondary Schools (conversion and new)—Upgrading of schools into Higher Secondary Schools (Humanities, etc.).—**The State will have altogether 135 Higher Secondary Schools by the end of the Second Plan. To fit in with the scheme of reorganisation already set in motion, it is proposed to have another batch of 170 schools upgraded into Higher Secondary Schools during the Third Plan with provisions for teaching of Humanities and Science in each one of them.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 115.00 lakhs.

**2. Improvement of teaching facilities (including accommodation) in Arts, Science, Crafts, etc.—**In view of the importance given to Science Education, it is proposed to continue the programme of assisting the selected existing schools for providing teaching in Science, for improvement of the teaching of Science and other subjects, for provision of Craft education in schools particularly for the age-group 11 to 14 and for introducing audio-visual education. The objective of making such provision is to upgrade the schools ultimately into multi-purpose schools.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 68.00 lakhs.

**3. Multi-purpose schools (new conversion) by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.—**The State will have 450 multi-purpose schools by the end of the Second Plan. With a view to maintaining the tempo of progress it is proposed to have at least 50 per cent. of the existing schools upgraded into multi-purpose schools. It is also intended that the existing multi-purpose schools should be strengthened further by providing more electives and by ensuring an adequate supply of teachers.

During the Second Five-Year Plan multi-purpose school on an average has two electives each besides the Humanities course. The additional elective courses will only be provided in selected schools which can provide adequate land and other amenities and will serve the needs of a wider area.

In addition, some of the schools will be fully accommodated in the best possible manner offering the entire range of multi-purpose course so as to serve as model multi-purpose schools.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

**4. Improvement of Library and Reading Rooms.**—Provision of adequate library facilities is an important adjunct of multi-purpose schools. Provision has been made for this purpose in the Third Five-Year Plan. Besides, there will be an attempt to provide a text-book corner in each higher secondary school.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

**5. The improvement and expansion of teachers' training facilities (including training in Guidance).**—Having regard to the progress made in the re-organisation scheme of secondary education, the State will proceed with the programme of expansion and quantitative improvement of teachers' training facilities. Taking into account the strength of each high and higher secondary school with corresponding teacher-pupil ratio of 1:25. There will be a programme of 2 post-graduate teachers' training colleges, 5 training centres for Craft teachers, and an extension service projects in 4 training colleges. The teachers' requirements for the re-organised schools will be calculated on the basis of (a) additional enrolment and replacement; (b) teachers for Science on compulsory and elective subjects. The present intake in the existing training colleges is 2,705. The target for the Third Five-Year Plan is for training annually additional 2,000 teachers.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

**6. Improvement of the conditions of service of the teachers (including prizes, etc.).**—Even though during the Second Five-Year Plan scales of pay of teachers have been revised according to qualifications, they are not attractive enough to draw qualified men to this profession. It is, therefore, essential that for the upgraded higher secondary multi-purpose schools, the scale of salary should be made more attractive so as to secure the services of highly qualified and competent teachers.

Besides provision of better scales of pay, it is proposed to institute special prizes and selection grade posts in each school to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total number of teachers.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 125.00 lakhs.

**7. Development of education experiment and research.**—The programme of research in problems connected with secondary education was already undertaken in the training colleges and the Bureau of Education, is proposed to continue during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs.2.00 lakhs.

**8. Strengthening of administrative and inspecting staff.**—For the purpose of effective implementation of the various schemes under the Third Plan, additional administrative and inspecting staff are essential. The existing administrative staff are fully occupied and the inspecting staff are inadequate. Suitable provision has been made in the Third Plan for strengthening these two categories of staff.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

9. For the implementation of the Third Plan, it will be necessary to provide the administrative and technical staff with suitable office accommodation and, where necessary, with residential accommodation as well.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

10. **Seminars and Refresher Course for teachers and headmasters.**—As at present the extension service centres in the training colleges will continue to pursue the programme for the teachers in secondary schools through varied programme of seminars, workshop, library and guidance. Besides this, there will be centres for providing training to the existing teachers in subject-contents.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5.82 lakhs.

11. **Provision of stipends, books, etc., for needy and meritorious pupils.**—It is proposed to provide special financial assistance in selected secondary schools by awarding scholarships. There will also be provision for awarding scholarships to graduates for pursuing teachers' training course. It is also contemplated to award scholarships to needy and meritorious students, particularly girls.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

12. **Housing of students in secondary schools.**—Now that the State Government has taken up a programme of having 40 per cent. of the student population of the age-group 11 to 14 and about 25 per cent. of the age-group 14 to 17 at schools during the Third Five-Year Plan period, it has been considered essential to make provision for providing residential accommodation for students to selected schools in areas where it will serve as area schools.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 20.63 lakhs.

13. **Essential amenities of teachers of secondary schools (Housing, etc.).**—As the area schools will be mostly residential, the teachers' continuous attendance in the school-premises will be essential. To achieve this objective, the programme of providing teachers' residential accommodation will be continued and it is proposed to provide suitable quarters for headmasters, assistant teachers as far as possible.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

14. **Provision of special educational amenities in experimental schools.**—Certain schools will be selected to serve as experimental schools on model lines and adequate hostel facilities, improved equipment, better instruction and rich programme of co-curricular activities will be provided. It has also to institute scholarships of an annual value for at least 10 students per institution.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

15. **Provision of school meals.**—This State had undertaken a scheme of providing tiffin to the children of certain selected schools through voluntary organisation. The scheme has worked successfully and it is proposed to extend the scope of this scheme to a larger number of schools during the Third Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

**16. Provision of Hindi teachers in secondary schools.**—In conformity with the direction of the Constitution and the announcement made in the Parliament, the State will continue to proceed with the programme of development and propagation of Hindi. With this objective in view it is proposed that all the secondary schools should have a qualified Hindi teacher. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

**17. Planning and Statistical and Reporting Units: (i) Strengthening of Planning and Supervisory staff.**—It has been observed that there should be separate units for planning and supervision in respect of each stage of education. All work relating to plans including submission of programmes, reports, etc., should be done by these units. Taking into consideration the larger number of development plans taken up at the secondary stage during the Third Five-Year Plan, it is essential that this unit should be strengthened under a suitably trained officer.

Simultaneously, there should be such units at the district level with a view to improving the requirements for the preparation of statistical data as required by the Planning Headquarters.

**(ii) Additional accommodation for planning and supervisory staff.**—As in the primary stage of education there should be suitable accommodation and in certain cases residential accommodation for planning and supervisory staff.

Total provision of the schemes: (i) Rs. 14.00 lakhs and (ii) Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

## B. Special education for girls

**1. Provision of residential girls' schools in selected areas.**—As in the case of boy's schools it is proposed to make special provision for the promotion of education of girls by providing residential girls' schools in selected areas where these will serve as area school. These schools will be run as model schools on the pattern of the experimental schools for the boys. It is proposed to have five such schools during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

**2. Provision of free education for girls of class VIII in recognised schools.**—Free education for girls of class VIII has been implemented in the State in 1958-59. This step has given fillip to the promotion of girls' education in rural areas. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan and it is expected that about 1 lakh more girls will be attending these schools during the Five-Year Plan period. This scheme will also include the urban areas.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 54.55 lakhs.

**3. Special measures for promoting attendance of girls at middle and secondary stage.**—As a supplement to the similar scheme taken up at the primary stage, it is contemplated to provide special amenities in the form of stipends to girls, allowance to teachers, book grants, etc.; for accelerating the attendance of girls students in schools at the middle and higher secondary stages.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

4. **Provision of hostel for girls of secondary schools (area-schools).—** Apart from the exclusively residential schools for girls provided elsewhere, it is also proposed to continue the programme of providing girls' schools in selected areas with residential accommodation for the students. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked for expenditure during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

5. **Essential amenities of women teachers (Housing, etc.).—**As indicated elsewhere, women teachers are not keen to take up employment in rural and remote areas unless special amenities are provided for them. It has been proposed to continue the programme of provision of residential accommodation for teachers as also an allowance to such teachers as may be posted in remote areas. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: CENTRAL SCHEME

### A. General Schemes

(1) **Development of Universities (including Post-Graduate Study Research).—**The State has already two Universities, viz., Calcutta and Jadavpur. Viswa-varati University is under the Central Administrative control. The Burdwan University has been set up this year and the Kalyani University will start functioning from the next year. Besides these two Universities, there will be two more Universities—one in North Bengal and the other by the name of Tagore University which will be a special University to promote the cultural side.

A provision of Rs. 3.30 crores has been provided in the Third Five-Year Plan towards the expansion schemes of the existing Universities and the development of other Universities.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 3.30 crores.

(2) **Development of non-Government Colleges.—**As already stated elsewhere, the State has now 120 colleges providing education up to the degree courses of studies. As contemplated, conversion of these colleges will be completed by the Third Five-Year Plan along with the conversion of 26 other colleges. During the Third Five-Year Plan greater emphasis will be placed on the development of science teaching in a more progressive way and more concession will be extended to Honours students.

This scheme will also provide better facilities for library, seminar, physical education and other extra-curricular activities for achieving a balanced development of this stage of education.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 85.00 lakhs.

(3) **Development of Government Colleges.—**Such Government colleges as are lacking in suitable provision for the teaching of science will be taken up for further development during the Third Five-Year Plan. Residential accommodation for the students as well as for the teachers will also be given where necessary.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 23.04 lakhs.

(4) **Development of Presidency College (Post-Graduate and Hons.).**—The Development of the Presidency College was taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan. The process of this development will be continued in the Third Five-Year Plan by extending the present Science and Arts Department as also making provision for equipment and furniture for the development of the Post-Graduate Department. The library services for both Arts and Science students will also be completed during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 34.60 lakhs.

(5) **Development of Commercial College.**—The Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration was taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan. Suitable accommodation has been provided for the various courses of commercial studies. The college will also provide 3-year Degree courses.

Other colleges of commercial education are also proposed to be set up during the Third Five-Year Plan. The establishment of one of these colleges would serve as a School of Economics on the model of the London School of Economics for which a site has already been acquired.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(6) **Development of non-University Education.**—There are certain institutions in this State which though providing higher education at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate level are not affiliated to any University.

In view of important work done by these non-university institutions in the field of higher education, it is proposed to render financial assistance to them during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(7) **Stipends for needy and meritorious students.**—With a view to providing opportunities for higher education to bright and poor students, it is proposed to award merit scholarships for Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate and Research Students.

It is contemplated to award about 500 such scholarships during the Third Five-Year Plan of values ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per month.

In addition to this, there will be provision for about 700 stipends to assist students to pursue their higher studies to successful completion.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 25.97 lakhs.

(8) **Provision of Educational amenities for needy students (Day Students' Homes with facilities for Text-books, Library and Reading Room, etc.).**—There are now 4 Day Students' Homes set up in this State in conformity with the Plan chalked out by late Dr. J. C. Ghosh. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan, as also provide certain selected colleges with such Day Students' Homes where there will be adequate facilities of providing text-books for needy students as also reading room, etc.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

(9) **Housing of College Students.**—As stated elsewhere, colleges have been set up in rural and urban areas. These colleges will be mostly residential and provision for residential accommodation for students are proposed in certain selected colleges.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

(10) **Essential amenities for College Teachers (Housing, etc.).**—It is intended to continue the programme of providing residential facilities for the teachers of colleges particularly in rural areas.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 9.77 lakhs.

(11) **Improvement of the conditions of services of teachers.**—In all colleges provision has been made for improvement of services of teachers as prescribed by the U.G.C. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan intended to meet this object and other amenities like provident fund, insurance, medical relief, etc.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 10.12 lakhs.

(12) **Planning and Statistical Units:** (i) **Strengthening of Planning and Supervisory staff.**—As stated elsewhere for the Primary and Secondary Education, the Planning and Statistical Unit has been proposed to be strengthened in the Directorate as well as in the districts to cope with the additional volume of work in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

(ii) **Additional staff for Planning and Supervisory Units.**—The scheme provides for meeting the extra expenditure for accommodation for these Planning and Supervisory Units and in particular cases residential accommodation as well.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

#### **B. Special schemes for girls**

(1) **Development of Women's Colleges.**—This scheme is intended to meet the special needs of girl students in colleges particularly in respect of sanitary arrangements. Certain colleges will be taken up for exclusive development as girls' colleges; the setting up of new girls' colleges according to their requirements is also contemplated.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

(2) **Provision of Hostels, etc., for Girls' Colleges.**—It is proposed to have a programme for 48 hostels for girls particularly in rural areas.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

(3) **Measures for promoting attendance of girls at College level.**—The objective of this scheme is to provide stipends, book grants, etc., for needy and meritorious students as an incentive to their higher studies.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

#### **C. Centrally-sponsored Schemes (State share): Introduction of 3-Year Degree Courses in Affiliated Colleges:**

This central scheme was taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan and will be continued in the Third Five-Year Plan. The provision made is for meeting the State share.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### A. Technical and Engineering

1. **Development of Engineering Colleges (Degree) including Post-Graduate Courses and Research.**—This scheme makes provision for the setting up of 3 more degree colleges in this State on the pattern as already approved by the All India Council for Technical Education. The capacity for these 3 colleges will be 2,450. The provision is intended to meet the expenditure for the projects to be continued and completed during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 190.00 lakhs.

2. **Development of Engineering Institutions of Diploma Courses:**  
(a) **Expansion of—and new.**—The provision under this scheme is intended to meet the expansion schemes of the existing institutions as may be taken up as also the new institutions as may be set up during the Third Five-Year Plan. It is intended that 8 more new institutions will be set up during that Plan period.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 225.00 lakhs.

(b) **Part-time facilities.**—Part-time facilities for diploma courses of studies are also proposed to be provided in 6 Polytechnics for the people already in industries.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

(c) **Sandwich Courses.**—There is already an institution providing sandwich course. It is also proposed to have another institution for foreman's training by providing sandwich courses of studies.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

3. **Development of Junior Technical Schools (Junior Diploma).**—During the Second Five-Year Plan already 11 Junior Technical Schools have been sanctioned. The programme for these institutions will be continued during the Third Five-Year Plan. Besides, there will be 15 more Junior Technical Schools in this State to cater to the needs of the districts where adequate provision for these courses do not exist.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 210.60 lakhs.

4. **Provision of stipends and scholarships.**—In order that students pursuing the technical courses of studies may not find any difficulty in completing the courses, it is proposed to provide adequate stipends and scholarships for the needy and meritorious students.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

5. **Scientific and Technical Research.**—A number of institutions in this State are already engaged in higher scientific and technical research. It is proposed to continue to assist these institutions to continue their research programmes.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

6. **Special Schemes—Schemes for systematic study and research in Plant and Wild Life (high altitude park, etc.).**—With a view to having a scientific study and research in plant and wild life, it is proposed to follow a definite programme during the Third Five-Year Plan. Already a zoo on a modest form has been set up at Darjeeling. It is proposed to develop this institution in collaboration with Himalayan Institute of Mountaineering during the Third Five-Year Plan. A definite programme of study in plant life will also be undertaken through the institutions like the Darjeeling Natural History Museum and such other institutes already working in the field.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

7. **Planning statistical and Reporting units: (i) Strengthening of planning and supervisory staff.**—As stated under the primary, secondary and university stages of education, the planning and supervisory staff for the technical education is proposed to be strengthened to cope with the additional volume of work involved in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 12.40 lakhs.

(ii) **Additional accommodation for planning and supervisory staff.**—As there will be small units in all the districts, it is proposed to provide office accommodation as also residential accommodation for the supervisory staff, where necessary.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 15.50 lakhs.

#### B. Centrally-sponsored Schemes (State share)

1. **Setting up of Engineering (Degree) Colleges (including continuation schemes).**—The provision here is intended to meet the State share on account of the schemes of the setting up of degree college at Durgapur as also matching grants for schemes sponsored by the Government of India and the U. G. C. in other engineering colleges.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

2. **Setting up of Engineering Institutions for Diploma Courses (including continuation schemes).**—This provision is also intended to meet the State share on account of schemes of expansion initiated at the instance of the Government of India.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

3. **Training facility for Teachers in Polytechnics.**—With a view to providing training facilities to the teachers selected for serving in Polytechnics, it is proposed to continue a programme of training already started under the Government of India Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

4. **Development of Specialised Institutions (Printing, Business Management, etc.).**—The State has already two specialised institutions—the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management as also the Regional School of Printing Technology. The provision is intended to meet the development schemes of these two institutes as may be approved by the Government of India.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

## SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

### A. General Scheme

**1. Strengthening of Social Education Service (staff, accommodation, etc.).**—The scheme contemplates strengthening the administrative machinery concerned with Social Education at all levels with a view to coping with the increased volume of work to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan. There will be a high level officer at the headquarters who will be assisted in the work of administration at the districts and subdivisional level by additional inspectors and technical assistants.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 8.16 lakhs.

**2. Provision of educational facilities for adults (Folk and Night Schools, Centres, etc.).**—The scheme provides for assisting voluntary educational organisations, schools, etc., to run literacy centres in the Block areas. There will be altogether 1,000 Social Education Centres in this State by the end of the Second Plan. It is proposed to have 500 more literacy centres during the Third Five-Year Plan in rural areas.

Similarly, it is intended to have the adult schools in urban areas which will provide opportunities to adults whose normal educational facilities was somehow cut short and also for those who are not in a position to attend regular schools. Such adult schools will be arranged in the premises of existing secondary schools, colleges and other suitable institutions outside normal hours. In the Third Five-Year Plan it is proposed to have 100 such adult schools in Calcutta and 100 in other towns and urban centres in West Bengal.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 52.56 lakhs.

**3. Development of Research, Workshop Centres in Social Education for neo-literates and children (literature, reading materials, methods, etc.).**—As in the Second Five-Year Plan, the arrangements will be continued during the Third Five-Year Plan for bringing out reading materials, literature suitable for neo-literates as also children.

For this purpose a permanent Bureau is proposed to be set up for continuing the activities including researches in co-ordination with certain aspects of the training college programme, namely, vocabulary research and evolution. The Bureau in the beginning will be attached to a teachers' training college. The Bureau will also hold seminars, conferences, etc.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

**4. Improvement and development of training institutions for teachers in social education.**—The programme for the training of social education teachers through periodical camps has proved successful. This will be continued during the Third Five-Year Plan period. It is proposed to hold 6-week training camps under the auspices of the Post-Graduate Basic Training College and Janata College at Banipur for 200 teachers a year.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.00 lakh.

**5. Development and expansion of library services.**—In continuation and further expansion of library service already initiated and developed during the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to set up—

- (1) Subdivisional Libraries,
- (2) Block Libraries, and
- (3) Village (Anchal Panchayat) Libraries during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Special facilities for children's reading rooms and books will be provided in each of the above categories of libraries. Amenities of audio-visual aids will also be provided in the backward areas.

It is proposed to have 125 subdivisional libraries and 750 village libraries during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Provision has also been made for giving financial assistance to existing public libraries.

The State Central Library, as already set up in an old building, requires further expansion to develop it as a modern library. This will be provided in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 110.00 lakhs.

6. **Development of training institutions for librarianship.**—With the expansion of library service and the reorganisation at the secondary and collegiate level a large number of trained librarians will be required. To meet this requirement Librarianship training is proposed to be set up during the Third Five-Year Plan with provision for two types of courses—one year full course for Graduates and Under-Graduates and a shorter course for Matriculates for village libraries.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 9.08 lakhs.

7. **Provision of Community Recreation and Cultural Centres.**—A community centre is the logical consumation of social educational activities in broader sense. In the interest of the community it is proposed to have 50 community centres during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 15.15 lakhs.

8. **Provision of Audio-Visual Education.**—For effectively organising the system of audio-visual education the Regional Board of Audio-Visual Education has already been set up. The activities for audio-visual education through the State Audio-Visual Section Training Course, district audio-visual units will be pursued.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 17.55 lakhs.

## B. Special Schemes for Women

**Continuation of education for women.**—Training centres for adult women whose schooling was cut short for various reasons would be arranged during the Third Five-Year Plan through condensed course of training with greater emphasis on art and craft. Training centres for such women will be arranged under voluntary organisations already engaged in the School Mother Training Course. If possible each district will be provided with such training centres.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

## C. Cultural and Aesthetic Education

1. **Development of Institutions of Art and Craft (Post-Schools).**—The present accommodation of the Government College of Art and Craft can only house a maximum number of 100 students. The number of students in the college now varies from 350 to 400. It is, therefore, essential that the

institution should be developed by undertaking an expansion programme with priority to accommodation. The development is envisaged for all the departments of the college, viz.—

- (1) Drawing and Painting,
- (2) Commercial Art,
- (3) Sculpture,
- (4) Preparatory Department, and
- (5) Craft Department.

The scheme also provides for post-diploma fellowship course and the acquisition of art objects.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

2. **Improvement and development of the institutions for the training of teachers in music, etc.**—Due to the reorganisation of the educational system, emphasis is now laid on the methods of teaching for bringing out finer elements of a man. Every institution now provides a teacher for music, art and craft. The requirements of trained teachers in this field is quite heavy. It is proposed during the Third Five-Year Plan to develop all the training institutions for teachers in music.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

3. **Improvement and development of organisation devoted to cultural and aesthetic education.**—With a view to promoting inter-State understanding and for promoting a proper appreciation of the cultural unity of the country, particularly in this region, it is proposed to develop during the Third Five-Year Plan period an Institution of Languages under the auspices of an organisation already working in the field of cultural unity by following a more humane and liberal policy.

It is also proposed to assist other voluntary organisations and institutions engaged in the working of the cultural uplift and for promoting the aesthetic side of the people through educational and other means.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

4. **Improvement and development of the institutions of music, etc.**—In order that institutions of music may improve and develop on proper lines in consonance with the tradition of the country, it is proposed to render financial assistance according to certain rules to be adopted in conformity with the principles laid down by the Sangeet Natak Academy and the State Academy.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

## YOUTH WELFARE ACTIVITIES, ETC.

### A. General Scheme

1. **Improvement and expansion of teachers' training facilities in physical education (Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate).**—The scheme provides for the reorganisation of the Post-Graduate Training College for Physical Education on the lines as recommended by the Government of India. Two courses are proposed to be followed—one for the Graduates leading to the Diploma Course and the other for Under-Graduates leading to the Certificate Course. There is at present accommodation for 60

students. It is proposed to extend the accommodation gradually with a view to providing the three-year degree course on the pattern of National College of Physical Education. The institution will be entirely residential.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 5.25 lakhs.

2. **Provision of Aquatic Sports (rowing, etc.) facilities.**—Aquatic sports including rowing, etc., have its importance and provision for encouraging these sports through the various organisations with financial assistance is proposed during the Third Five-Year plan.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 0.66 lakh.

3. **Social Service Camps.**—The scheme for labour and social service camps in which both boys and girls participate has proved highly beneficial during the past years. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan, holding 100 such camps each year for a period of 15 days.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.66 lakhs.

4. **Development of Physical Education (assistance to associations, organisations, etc.).**—To revive the declining enthusiasm for sports in the country, it is proposed to assist the organisations, associations, clubs, etc., to pursue on chalked out programme for achieving the end. A grant will be given to conduct on planning for sports and games and conducting sports festivals, etc.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.74 lakhs.

5. **Improvement and development of sports and games (provision of coaches, efficiency drive centres, etc.).**—The scheme provides for training to promising men and women for imparting various games and sports through trained coaches. Persons already trained as coaches will conduct coaching camps for the benefit of teachers and students.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 5.64 lakhs.

6. **Youth Welfare, Youth Festivals, Students' Tours, Youth Hostels, etc.**—A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs made in the Third Five-Year Plan will assist organisations to carry out the above programme.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

7. **Expansion of N.C.C. and A.C.C., etc.**—A provision is made for raising new units of N.C.C. as well as undertaking scheme in N.C.C. rifles. There is also provision for necessary training units for N.C.C. and A.C.C. A suitable provision has been earmarked in the Third Five-Year Plan for the construction of buildings.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

8. **Improvement and expansion of Scouting and Girl Guides.**—A provision has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan to assist the Bharat Scouts and Guides for expanding their activities, holding training camps for scouts and guides, organising for first class scouts, developing scouting in rural areas as well as providing and helping centres, etc.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

9. **Campus Works Projects, Stadium, etc.**—As in the Second Five-Year Plan, institutions will be encouraged to have small stadia, playing fields, etc., according to provision laid out by the Government of India. Associations and organisations, etc., will be assisted to build stadia for the public in the districts for which financial assistance from the Government will be given on the usual basis.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

10. **Planning, statistical and reporting units: (i) Strengthening of planning and supervisory staff for carrying out programme on Youth Welfare activities during the Third Five-Year Plan.**—The existing planning supervisory units will be suitably strengthened by providing some qualified staff in the headquarters as well as in the districts.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 0.80 lakh.

(ii) **Additional accommodation for planning and supervisory units.**—As in the Second Five-Year Plan provision will be required for staff accommodation as also residential accommodation in some cases.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.00 lakh.

#### B. Special Schemes for Girls

Provision of facilities for games and sports and recreational activities for girls in rural areas is to be made.

Such activities will be conducted through the organisations already in the field for encouraging the girls to participate in larger number in recreational activities, games and sports, etc. Recreational activities for women will also be provided in additional centres in rural areas.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

### SPECIAL EDUCATION

1. **Education of the Handicapped: Development of Social Welfare Homes.**—In pursuance of the scheme of reorganisation of the Homes adopted by the State Government, it is proposed to strengthen the expanding scope of some of the Welfare Homes. Some of the Homes will need additional construction programme both teaching as well as residential.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

2. **Development of institutions for physically handicapped.**—There are already three institutions for deaf-mutes and three institutions for blinds in the State. In order to make these institutions fully equipped to impart training on modern lines, provision has been made for additional equipment, etc., as also for additional accommodation for larger intake. It is also proposed to have two more institutions for the physically handicapped during the Third Plan period.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

3. **Development of institutions for mentally retarded children.**—The plan provides for assisting the existing institutions and also to have two more institutions for mentally retarded children where educational and

training facilities will be provided for higher grade of mental defectives and for other children more on practical lines according to their individual abilities and aptitudes.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

4. **Development of training institutions for teachers.**—The training of teachers and workers in the field would be given priority in the Third Plan. A nucleus of training centres has already been started by the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School. This centre will be further developed during the Third Plan. It is also proposed to expand the institution for the blinds under the auspices of the Ram Krishna Mission Ashram at Narendrapur for providing facilities for the training of craft and music instructors for the blind. Craft instructors for mentally defective children will also be trained under special guidance.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

5. **Provision of scholarships and stipends.**—The scheme would provide for grant of scholarships for the needy children. It will also provide for award of scholarships to such students passing out of the institution of the handicapped as would benefit them by pursuing higher courses of studies.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

6. **Improvement of conditions of service of teachers.**—As teachers for these institutions are specially trained, it is proposed to provide more attractive salaries for them.

Total Plan provision: Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

## PROPAGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI AND SANSKRIT

### I. Promotion of Hindi

1. **Production of literature, reading materials, etc.**—The scheme proposed for the Third Five-Year Plan will include the following:

- (a) Production of Hindi literature including translation of authoritative books into Hindi;
- (b) Production of popular books for general public and for children including book of science;
- (c) Preparation of dictionary, etc.;
- (d) Grants to organisation and authors to assist in the propagation of Hindi;
- (e) Holding of seminars, lecture tours; and
- (f) Miscellaneous purposes;

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5 lakhs.

2. **Improvement and expansion of training facilities for teachers in Hindi.**—The scheme provides for strengthening the existing training institutions as also the setting up of new institutions for training of teachers in Hindi. It is intended that there should be facilities for the training of teachers in each district.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. **Improvement of salaries of teachers in Hindi.**—As an incentive to taking up the profession as teachers in Hindi, it is proposed to prescribe similar salaries for Hindi teachers as available in secondary schools and colleges.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 15 lakhs.

4. **Scholarships and stipends for higher study in Hindi.**—In order that the directive principle of the Constitution may be followed in this State, it is proposed to grant a number of scholarships for higher studies in Hindi. The scholarships will be available to promising students from the school stage up to the Post-Graduate stage.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5 lakhs.

## II. Promotion of Sanskrit Studies

1. **Production of literature, reading materials, etc.**—In order to keep up the tradition of this State in Sanskrit learning, it is proposed to pursue a programme of production of literature, etc., in the following manner:—

- (a) Preparation of vocabularies;
- (b) Production of Sanskrit literature by assisting organisations and individual scholars by publishing their manuscripts;
- (c) Printing Sanskrit books now out of print;
- (d) Bringing out popular books in Sanskrit; and
- (e) Encouragement to original writing.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 5 lakhs.

2. **Schemes for promotion of research and Post-Graduate studies (Library, Scholarship, etc.).**—It is proposed to provide during the Third Five-Year Plan adequate research facilities for students of the Tols and other institutions to develop sound scholarship, a critical outlook and aptitude for research. This will also include expansion of the existing library facilities in selected institutions.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

3. **Improvement and expansion of indigeneous Sanskrit Institutions, etc.** The indigeneous Sanskrit institutions (Tols) which were once the pride of West Bengal is now in a moribund condition. It is proposed to revitalise these Tols in a planned manner to enable the teachers of Sanskrit to rise up to their standard in the propagation of the Sanskrit learning in the country.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10 lakhs.

4. **Facilities for teaching Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.**—According to the three language formula as proposed by the Central Sanskrit Board, it is proposed to encourage considerable number of students to take up complete course of Sanskrit. For this purpose qualified teachers will be provided and provision for stipends will also be made for needy and meritorious students.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

5. **Facilities for teaching Sanskrit at collegiate level.**—Similar facilities as in the secondary stage is also proposed to be provided at the collegiate level.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10 lakhs.

#### **MUSEUM, ARCHIVES, ETC.**

1. **Improvement and Development of Archives, etc.**—During the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to pursue the following programme:—

- (i) Provision of adequate accommodation for the State Archives;
- (ii) Proper arrangements for storage of records; and
- (iii) Publication and acquisition of records, rare books, etc.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 8 lakhs.

2. **Improvement and Development of Museum, etc.**—The provision is for the following schemes:—

- (i) Attaching small Museums to selected Secondary Schools and Training Institutions; and
- (ii) Development of the existing Museums with provision for research studies.

Total provision of the scheme: Rs. 10 lakhs.

## Health

In the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan published by the Planning Commission the overall outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores was proposed under the head of development "Health" for the Centre as well as the States. The Central Working Group however made certain broad allocation to the various schemes on an all India basis which has been included in the Draft Third Plan already published. They also made a tentative distribution of the total allocation of Rs. 3.00 crores to Central and State plans in which a sum of Rs. 25.65 crores was allotted to West Bengal. How much of this total allocation of Rs. 35.65 crores for West Bengal would include allocation for Centrally-sponsored Schemes within the State and financed by grants from Government of India outside the State plan is not yet known. A tentative allotment of Rs. 19 crores has therefore been made under the head "Health" in the Third Five-Year Plan of West Bengal, as against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 20.58, with the expectation that the balance of 6.65 crores will be met by grants from the Centre for Centrally-sponsored Schemes. With the above background we may now consider schemewise allocation, which at best can at present be tentative or token in the absence of full information regarding schemes of national importance which are likely to be sponsored by the Centre based on a comprehensive all Indian pattern.

2. **Water Supply and Sanitation.**—Under the group "Water Supply and Sanitation" a limited provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for urban and rural areas excluding Calcutta Corporation area for the Third Five-Year Plan period which obviously falls far below the State's actual requirements. During the Second Plan period, the National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes was entirely financed by the Government of India by way of loan outside the State Plan and an allocation of Rs. 2 crores was made to this State Municipal Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes other than Calcutta Corporation Water Supply Schemes out of which ten spillover Schemes of First Plan period and seventeen new schemes are in the process of execution. After meeting the spill-over expenditure of Rs. 71.00 lacs for the schemes under execution additional ten new Municipal Water Supply Schemes are proposed to be undertaken during the Third Plan period. It is also proposed to prepare a master plan for Metropolitan Water and Sewage Schemes for Greater Calcutta in co-operation with United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

For the implementation of Calcutta Corporation Schemes and other schemes which are intended to be fitted into the above master plan for Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board Scheme for Greater Calcutta, separate funds will have to be provided outside the State Plan.

For Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, a token provision of Rs. 50 lacs only has been made under the "Health" Plan on the understanding that funds will be made available under the Community Development Programme for different Block areas and that arrangements will be made under the Deep Tube-well Irrigation Scheme for pipe line Water Supply to individual villages out of this provision made in this regard under the Agricultural Departments plan. It may be noted in this connection that the Second Plan provision for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation was Rs. 3.06 crores and it is anticipated that 17 thousand new sources of water in rural areas would be made available by the end of Second Plan period. It has been estimated that on the basis of villagewise survey for the achievement of the ultimate target of one source of water supply to every 250 person (and at least one source for every village) about 29,000 new sources will be required during the Third Plan period.

### 3. Hospitals and Health Centres and other Health Care Services.—

Under the board group "Hospitals and Health Centres and other Health Care Services" a new scheme, viz., Domiciliary Medical Services with a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan for providing immediate medical relief to the people with a view to lower the increasing pressure on hospitals, construction of which obviously takes long time and has been one of the main causes for the shortfall in expenditure under the Second Plan. This scheme is intended to be implemented in Calcutta and other urban areas as well as in the rural areas where the requisite number of Primary and Subsidiary Health Centres is yet to be established. The proposed domiciliary health care service will be partly contributory in character. In the rural areas the services will be rendered through the agency of local Medical Practitioners who will be given suitable subsidy.

Most of the other schemes are more or less continued from the Second Plan period and as such a substantial provision of the Third Plan outlay will be needed to meet the spill over expenditure. For the two schemes, viz., Improvement and Establishment of Hospitals other than Sadar and Subdivisional Hospitals, a total outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been suggested, nearly one crore of which is meant for spill over expenditure for such works in progress, viz., 500 bedded Hospital at Kalyani, a new ward of 360 beds at Nilratan Sircar Medical College Hospital, Bankura Sadar Hospital, Krishnagar Sadar Hospital, Asansol Subdivisional Hospital, etc.

Besides meeting the cost of maintenance of about 1,700 bed to be provided under the projects in progress, the suggested outlay for the Third Plan will be just sufficient to provide for additional 800 beds.

Regarding T. B. Hospitals, the provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is intended to meet the recurring cost of balance 250 beds out of 1,000 beds provided for in the Dhubulia T. B. Hospital and also the Capital cost of 200 new T. B. beds, besides, the spill over amount of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for Mental Hospital will be required for meeting the cost of construction work for the Gobra Mental Hospital, maintenance of 100 beds at this hospital and also provision of 200 new beds, Mental Health Clinics at District levels, Child Guidance Clinic and Paediatric Centres.

Regarding Rural Health Centres Scheme which envisages the establishment of one Primary Health Centre and 2/3 Subsidiary Health Centres in each Development Block, the additional requirement for the Third Plan period to cover the 341 blocks will be 171 Primary Health Centres and 651 Subsidiary Health Centres. The provision of Rs. 3 crores under the Third Plan will be hardly sufficient to provide for any more than 75 new Primary Health Centres with 100 new Subsidiary Health Centres during the Third Plan period after meeting the spill over expenditure of Second Plan period estimated at about Rs. one crore for construction works in progress. The ultimate target however should be one Primary and five subsidiary Health Centres on each block for the purpose of adequate coverage.

4. **Control of Diseases.**—Under the Board group "Control of Diseases", a sum of Rs. 113 lakhs has been proposed for the Malaria Eradication Programme, being the States share, viz., 50 per cent. of the operational cost, assuming that the balance 50 per cent., if not more, will be met by the Government of India outside the State Plan, besides free supply of insecticides, vehicles, etc., as this is a scheme of national importance and is being sponsored by them. The scheme contemplates surveillance and eradication by gradual withdrawal of spraying.

The provision for Filaria Control programme is required for the maintenance of two Control Units to cover six lacs people for the present. Of the other continuing schemes, establishment of Chest Clinics viz., Domiciliary service units accounts for Rs. one crore which will be utilised for setting up twenty-five units in greater Calcutta and in other areas of State in addition to 30 and 15 units respectively likely to be functioning at the end of Second Plan. Having regard to the incidence of the disease and density of population, it is considered desirable to establish one clinic for every 2 lac population in Greater Calcutta and one clinic for every 4 lac population other areas to render clinic attendance as well as domiciliary service through a mobile wing. This target cannot be attained within the limited funds provided in the Third Plan.

Provision has also been made for the establishment of two Mass Miniature Radiographic Units for early detection of T. B. cases, in addition to two M.M.R. Units likely to be functioning by end of the Second Plan.

An additional centre for rehabilitation of T. B. patients is also proposed to be established for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been suggested.

Under the Scheme "Establishment of Leprosy Control Units and training of Leprosy Workers" a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for the establishment of 6 expanded Leprosy Control Units with 108 Sub-Units, although this target will fall far below the actual requirement of the State. A Centre at Gouripore Leprosy Colony for the training of Leprosy workers is also proposed.

Twelve Leprosy Control Units each with 4 sub-units already sanctioned and another 4 Control Units with Sub-units likely to be sanctioned before the end of the Second Plan, will be upgraded during the Third Plan period to conform to the requisite standard of service in view. An occupational therapy centre for rehabilitation of Leprosy patients has been included at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

As part of the National Programme two new schemes, viz., Small-pox Eradication Programme and Anti-Cholera Programme has been included in the Third Plan. Only token provision has been made for both the schemes in anticipation of major cost being borne by the Government of India outside the State Plan.

An allotment of Rs. 15 lakhs has also been made for expansion of the State Vaccine Institute which is being shifted to Kalyani. Another new scheme with a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan for Mass Immunisation of Children below 10 years against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping cough. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been suggested towards nationalisation of the public health organisation of the Calcutta Corporation and other municipalities for effective control.

**5. Maternity and Child Welfare and Family Planning Centres.—** During the Second Plan an integrated scheme for setting up 103 Maternity and Child Health and Family Planning Centres was taken up against which 83 Centres covering Calcutta and all districts and subdivisional towns as well as certain rural areas have already come into being and additional 20 centres to fulfil the Second Plan target are in the process of establishment. Emphasis has been given on the expansion of this programme during the Third Plan period and the ultimate target aims at establishment of one main Maternity Child Health and Family Planning Centre attached to each Primary Health Centre together with five sub-centres in each block. In view, however, of the limitation of funds, it is proposed to set up main centres only attached to Primary Health Centres during the Third Plan

period. It is therefore proposed to set 271 such centres during the Third Plan period. A training and research unit is also contemplated. Provision of Rs. 50 lakhs made for this scheme does not, however, include the capital cost of construction work for the clinics and staff quarters which is roughly estimated at Rs. 30,000 per centre. It is expected that Government of India will substantially assist in this scheme of vital national importance by providing funds outside the State plan.

**6. Education and Training.**—Most of the schemes under this board head are carried over from the Second Plan. Arrangements for Post-Graduate teaching exist in the School of Tropical Medicine and in the Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research. It is proposed to deploy Post-Graduate training and research facilities in the existing Under-Graduate Colleges by upgrading corresponding departments and also effecting further improvements in the existing Post Graduate Institutions for which Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided under the Third Plan. Provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has also been made for reorganisation of the different departments of the existing State Medical Colleges and also establishment of field training centres. The construction of a Hostel for students is also contemplated. The Dental College will be further improved with additional staff, equipment, etc. and provision of a few indoor beds.

The existing training programme will be expanded and improved upon. Against the Second Plan allocation of Rs. 19 lakhs out of which seven new Nurses' Training Centres have been set up, an increased outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for setting up five additional Centres besides a Nursing College. The present annual output of 400 nurses is inadequate to meet growing needs of the State. The existing training centres for Sanitary Inspectors, Pharmacists, Laboratory assistants, Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists will be continued with provision for additional trainees and additional centres will also be established for such workers.

Regarding the training of health assistants, a sum of Rs. 11½ lakhs has been suggested for establishment of four additional Centres to train up about 1,500 health assistants during the plan period besides existing arrangements at Burdwan. The present arrangement for re-orientation training of inservice Medical Officers and Midwives at Burdwan Centre will continue and similar provision will be made in one of the four centres proposed.

Arrangements for training of such para-medical personnel as Social Workers, Radiographers and Dental (Oral) Hygienists and Dental Mechanics will also be made for which suitable allocations have been suggested.

**7. Other Schemes.**—Among other schemes may be cited Students' Health Service, Health Education, Central Combined Laboratory with Nutrition Laboratory and Survey, Improvement of Health Statistics, Diagnostic and Public Health Laboratories and Dental Clinics which are continuing schemes. The provision of Rs. 26 lakhs for Students' Health Service is intended to arrange for inter-alia general health examination of all students at least once a year and rectification of their defects through the agency of local medical practitioners on a suitable remuneration basis in areas where such facilities through Health Centres and similar institutions are not available. Free supply of spectacles and dental materials to poor students, provision of first aid box and production of health education materials and posting of one Health Educator-cum-Social Worker at each

Development Block level, etc., are also contemplated. The fifteen Supervisory School Health Units set-up at district levels as well as the Health Education Bureau likely to function by the end of the Second Plan will also continue.

The new building at Convent Lane for the Central Combined Laboratory is expected to be completed by the end of the Second Plan Period. The different laboratories of Calcutta are expected to move to the new building toward the beginning of the Third Plan. Provision has been made for improving these laboratories as sufficient accommodation necessary for such improvement will be available in the new building. A new Nutrition Laboratory with arrangement for survey will be set up and this will also be located there.

Certain new schemes such as manufacture of X'ray, expansion of Blood Bank and establishment of a Central Animal Breeding Farm have also been included.

**8. Indigenous System of Medicines.** During the Third Five-Year Plan it is proposed to set up a State Ayurvedic College with attached Hospital and Research Institution by taking over the existing three big non-Government institutions. The Calcutta Homeopathic College is also proposed to be upgraded to the Degree Standard. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs have been provided.

## Housing and Urban Development

1. **Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.**—Against the original Second Plan provision of Rs. 475 lakhs under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, project worth Rs. 415.86 lakhs involving construction of about 9,000 tenements have mostly been sanctioned.

By end of 1959-60 construction of 4,562 tenements was completed and expenditure incurred to the extent of Rs. 205.83 Lakhs. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan period it will be possible to complete construction of about 6,000 tenements in all with an expected total expenditure of about Rs. 314 lakhs under this scheme. Besides, works on about another 3,000 tenements will be in progress.

The proposed outlay in the Third Plan under this Scheme has been tentatively fixed at Rs. 500 lakhs including Rs. 80 lakhs as spill over. This would provide for completion of 10,000 tenements including the 3,000 tenements in progress from the Second Plan.

2. **Slum Clearance Scheme.**—The course of action contemplated by this Government is that the tenements will be constructed first. After construction, the slum-dwellers will be accommodated in those tenements on monthly rental basis. The sites so vacated will be acquired by Government for construction of further tenements.

The total plan outlay in the Second Five-Year Plan for the Slum Clearance Scheme is Rs. 280 lakhs.

Construction of about 800 tenements under the two projects of the Calcutta Improvement Trust—one on the B.T. Road and the other on the Dum Dum Road—is expected to be completed within October, 1960. A sum of about Rs. 48 lakhs will be spent on these two projects. A sum of Rs. 79,000 is expected to be spent for Bustee Survey by S.S. Bureau.

1960-61: The administrative approval of the following projects was accorded:—

	Rs.
(1) 1st phase of the project at promises No. 60-67, B. T. Road (total estimated cost of 96 tenements) .. .. .	6,52,642
(2) Project at C. I. T's land on the north side of Kakurgachi 2nd Lane (total estimated cost of 100 small two-roomed tenements.) .. .. .	6,87,000
	13,39,642

Besides, the Government of India was moved to sanction the following two projects of the C.I.T. after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet:—

	Bs.
(1) Project No. III. for construction of 504 small two-roomed tenements at Ultadanga for rehousing of Bustee Dwellers (total estimated cost) .. .. .	36,23,000
(2) Project No. VII-M (portion) for construction of 84 small two-roomed tenements at Ultadanga for rehousing of Bustee Dwellers (total estimated cost) .. .. .	6,25,275
	42,53,275

Project at premises Nos. 35 and 35/1, Cossipore Road (Phase I) has already been approved by the Cabinet. The administrative approval of the project will be accorded as soon as the possession of land is taken. The cost of 352 small two-roomed tenements under the Phase I of the project will be about Rs. 22,95,818.

Calcutta Corporation has proposed to utilise Rs. 83,33,500 for construction of 1,392 Nos. of tenements for Harizans working under the Corporation. The proposal is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

The Department is now actively pursuing the matter of acquisition and or drawing up the following projects for implementation of the scheme:—

- (a) Project at premises Nos. 60-67, B. T. Road (2nd phase and 3rd phase).
- (b) Projects at 30 Ram Krishna Samadhi Road.
- (c) Land on the side of Desbandhu Park.
- (d) Project at premises No. 98, Manicktola Main Road.
- (e) Project at 40A Gopal Chandra Chatterjee Road.
- (f) Project at 2/2 Tiljala Road.
- (g) Project at 17 Muraripukur Road.
- (h) Project on 10 acres of land at the Belgachia Veterinary College area.
- (i) Project at 111 Narkeldanga Main Road.
- (j) Project at 49 Narkeldanga Main Road.

Taking all the above facts into consideration the estimate of expenditure of Slum Clearance Scheme during 1960-61 will come to about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Thus against the original plan allocation of Rs. 280 lakhs the State Government expect to spend about Rs. 142 lakhs within the Second Five-Year Plan period.

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The scheme could not be implemented to the desired extent on account of delay in finalisation of the land acquisition proceedings.

### Third Plan Proposals

A sum of Rs. 1.37 crores representing State Government's share of the cost of the projects to be executed has been provided for under the Slum Clearance Scheme in the draft Third Five-Year Plan of the State. As 75 per cent. of the cost of the projects is met from the Central assistance the total cost of the projects proposed to be implemented during the Third Plan will be Rs. 5.48 crores. All the projects started during the Second Plan period will be continued. Besides, some new works will be taken up.

**3. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.**—The scheme envisages the grant of long-term loans to persons of the low income group (viz., persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000) for the purpose of construction of residential houses. The maximum amount of loan admissible to an individual is Rs. 8,000. Loans are also advanced to Co-operative Societies for the construction of residential houses by the members of the Co-operative Societies and to local bodies and registered and recognised hospitals and institutions for the construction of residential houses for their low paid staff. The loans are repayable with interest in annual instalments over a period varying between 16 years to 25 years. The State Government are also constructing houses for sale to individuals of this income group or for letting out on a no-profit no-loss basis to such persons subject to the condition that not more than 25 per cent. of such houses should be allocated to their own employees.

The total amount of loans for which provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 275 lakhs.

A total sum of Rs. 2,42,93,645 has been sanctioned to individuals, Co-operatives, Institution and for direct constructions by Government out of which a total sum of Rs. 1,25,68,190 could be actually disbursed up to 31st December 1959 as per break up given below :

	Sanctioned.	Disbursed.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Individuals .. .. .	1,74,89,485	88,64,090
(b) Co-operatives .. .. .	8,90,960	3,26,900
(c) Institutions .. .. .	20,30,000	3,00,000
(d) Constructions by State Government .. .. .	38,77,200	30,77,200
Total .. .. .	2,42,93,645	1,25,68,190

Besides a further sum of Rs. 32,00,000 has been sanctioned for construction of buildings by State Government at Kalyani.

The progress of work under the Scheme is as follows (up to the 31st December 1959):

- (a) No. of houses for which loans have been sanctioned—3994.
- (b) No. of houses completed—1565.
- (c) No. of houses which have only reached roof level—547.
- (d) No. of houses which have only reached plinth level—278.

In addition to the figures under (a) above, construction of 400 houses at Kalyani will have to be included.

Main reason for non-utilisation of the sanctioned amount is due to delay in fulfilment of the condition subsequent to the sanctioning of the amount. Steps have been taken to reject the loan cases for which the intending loanees have not fulfilled the condition and to entertain fresh applications against those cases.

Taking all the above factors into consideration it is expected that out of total provision under the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs will be spill over expenditure. The total provision for the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 365 lakhs of which Rs. 45 lakhs will be spill over expenditure and the rest amount will be spent on new application from the loanees, new construction by Government, etc. The yearwise distribution has been shown in Statement II.

**4. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.**—Second Plan provision under the Scheme was Rs. 10 lakhs. By this amount it would be possible to grant loan to the Planters for construction of about 600 tenements. The scheme could not be actually introduced in this State before the year 1959-60. However, response from the Planters to take loan has been very satisfactory and it is hoped that in spite of late introduction of the Scheme, construction of 450 tenements will be completed during the Second Plan period.

Allocation proposed under the Third Plan is only Rs. 15 lakhs. Considering the number of Plantations in this State and the demands that are pending it may be possible to utilise the allocation within the first two or three years of the Third Plan period.

**5. Rural Housing.**—The entire outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs represents part of the staff-cost maintained under this Scheme. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The amount mentioned above in the share to be borne by the State Government.

6. **Development of Municipal Roads and Sewerage.**—The standard of Roads and Sewerage in the Municipal areas is very poor and within their limited resources it will be hardly possible for the civic bodies to improve these amenities in new areas when housing activities will grow under the various Housing Schemes. The provision of Rs. 125 lakhs proposed by this Department under this sub-head is meant to provide for improvement and/or construction of link roads and sewerage in areas where the new housing colonies are being built up under different Housing Scheme. When these colonies are set up in the out-skirts of existing towns provisions will also be made from out of this source to join up roads and sewerage systems in the said colonies with those in the town proper.

**Aid to Municipalities for improvement of their roads.**—The roads of the Municipalities and Town Committees in West Bengal are generally in a deplorable condition and it is beyond the resources of the Municipalities (including Town Committees) to improve them up to a reasonable standard. The present scheme is designed to have these roads improved through the agency of the Development (Roads) and Public Works Departments, the cost being borne by Government and the Municipalities (including the Town Committees) concerned in the ratio of 2:1. The scheme is included in the State Second Five-Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 107.35 lakhs on Government account.

Sixty-eight Municipalities and Five Town Committees are now participating in the Scheme. A total sum of Rs. 31.72 lakhs has been spent on Government account up to the end of the year 1959-60. For various reasons, the progress of work during the first 4-years of the Second Plan period was not satisfactory. In order to quicken the pace of work from now on it has been decided that work in respect of the projects of quite a number of Municipalities should be entrusted to Municipalities themselves subject to supervision by the Public Works Department and it is expected that the volume of work to be undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan period will be very heavy.

7. **Contribution to Howrah Improvement Trust.**—The condition of the town of Howrah is appalling. In order to have an all round development of the town, the Howrah Improvement Act, 1956, which provides for the improvement of Howrah through the agency of an Improvement Trust came into force on 26th January 1957. The Trust was constituted on 1st June 1957. This scheme is included in the State Second Five-Year Plan and the outlay during this period is Rs. 47.5 lakhs. Out of this provision, a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs was paid to the Trust in 1957-58 to enable it to start functioning. A grant of Rs. 14 lakhs is also proposed to be paid in 1960-61. The Trust has so far engaged only in the preliminary works necessary for formulation of scheme. The Trust has just started to formulate its schemes and its activities will greatly increase during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

8. **Establishment of a Town Planning Organisation.**—It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for establishment of a Town Planning Organisation in West Bengal. This Central Organisation will mainly undertake the work of preparation of Master Plans for the growing towns so that haphazard growth and extension of towns may be checked. It will be possible for this Organisation to exercise control over construction in newly developing towns, when necessary legislation for this purpose is enacted. The Government of India have been urging repeatedly for setting up such organisations in the States.

## Welfare of Backward Classes

1. **Coverage.**—The following categories of the Backward Classes are proposed to be covered by the Plan: (1) Scheduled Tribes, (2) Scheduled Castes and (3) other Backward Classes.

The population of the different categories of the Backward Classes is as follows:

	Rs. lakhs.
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	15.67
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	47.44
Other Backward Classes .. .. .	17.62
2. <b>Dimension</b> —	<i>No. lakhs</i>
Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	159.50
Scheduled Castes .. .. .	180.50
Other Backward Classes .. .. .	10.00
Total .. .. .	350.00

3. **The basic considerations in the preparation of the Third Plan.**—During preparation of the Third Plan for welfare of the different categories of the Backward Classes the following facts were taken into consideration:—

In spite of the considerable effort made during the First and Second Plan periods for educational advance of these Backward Classes people, it is found that even now they are lagging behind. In 1957-58, only 36.9 per cent. of the Scheduled Tribes children of the age group 6-10 attended primary schools as against 71.95 per cent. of the general population. In the secondary stage, the position was still more unsatisfactory. Only 7.68 per cent. of the tribal children of the age group 11-16 attended secondary schools in the same year as against 32.36 per cent. of the general population. In the post-secondary stage their number is insignificant.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, at the primary stage they are almost at the same level as that of the general population. In the secondary stage, however, there is even now a gap. During 1957-58, only 13.94 per cent. of Scheduled Caste students of the age group 11-16, attended schools as compared to 32.36 per cent. of the general population. The gap in the post-secondary stage is even wider.

Economically also the condition of the Backward Classes continues to be weak. Bulk of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population are either agricultural labourers or share-croppers. One very important aspect of the economic life of the Scheduled Tribes specially requires to be kept in view in this connection. Most of the Scheduled Tribes of this stage were in a semi-nomadic condition in the past. Though apparently they have taken up settled agriculture, the vestiges of the old condition are to be found even now. In this State every year a large number of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people migrate from one area to another during agricultural seasons. This clearly indicates the weakness of their agricultural economy which is proposed to be invigorated by implementation of special schemes for re-organisation of their economic life.

Unlike several other States in India, there is no "scheduled area" or a typically tribal area in this State. Backward Classes population in this State lives interspersed with the general population in varying concentration throughout the State. The only exception may be said to be the hilly areas of Darjeeling district where a good percentage of the population belongs to be Backward Classes. Generally speaking, as far as this State is

concerned, except in programmes of the type mentioned below, there is no reason to presume that the backward classes people do not get their due share of benefits from the General Development Programmes. Naturally, in schemes where merit is accepted as the sole criterion of eligibility, the backward classes people are at a disadvantage. Similarly, where local contribution in cash is a condition preceded for determination of priority, the areas with concentration of backward classes population are naturally placed at a disadvantage. Similar disabilities exist where development programmes envisage the grant of loan on adequate security or where individual beneficiaries have to share a prescribed percentage of the cost of the projects to be eligible for governmental assistance. This is true of schemes like small irrigation schemes, housing projects, drinking water facilities in National Extension Service areas, contributory village road schemes, etc. Then again, where due to inadequate allocation of funds, any beneficial programme has to be spread thin over the country-side, so to speak, small hamlets with backward classes population are naturally in a disadvantageous position as their case, willy-nilly, has to be ignored in fixing priorities. This is true of schemes like rural water supply where the present yardstick is one source of water for a population of 450. A large number of villages with backward classes people having less population than the yardsticks are denied the facility of the scheme. We have to accept this as natural and inevitable, and in fact this is what furnishes the *raison d'être* of special programmes for the backward classes. In other spheres, the mixed backward classes population of this State is in a position to share the common benefits of the development programmes and the State Government has not considered it necessary to devise special measures for ensuring proportionate benefits to the backward classes.

So far as this State is concerned, special programmes included in the backward classes sector of the Plan are, therefore, so designed as (a) to meet the special requirements of these people not met otherwise, (b) to supplement provisions in the general sector where these are considered inadequate, and (c) to provide complementary measures for removing the handicaps of the backward classes in securing the benefits of any particular programme (on account of stipulations like local contribution, etc.). Scrupulous care has been taken to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort.

In determination of the dimension and the technique of approach of the different schemes, the progress achieved during the Second Plan period has been taken into consideration. A brief review of the progress achieved is furnished below.

**4. Review of the progress achieved during the Second Plan.**—The Plan provision in the State sector for the welfare of the Backward Classes during the Second Plan is Rs. 183.71 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the Plan period is Rs. 144.09 lakhs. The reasons for shortfall in the expenditure are as follows: (a) During the First and Second years of the Plan, the ceiling up to which the State Government was allowed to undertake the expenditure was fixed at a much lower amount than what would have been justified on the basis of 1/5th of the Plan provision during each year. A statement showing year to year allotment during the Second Plan is enclosed. From the statement, it would be seen that even taking into consideration the larger allocation of funds for the last 2 years of the Plan period the total provision allowed is Rs. 166.70 lakhs which is approximately 91 per cent. of the original Plan provision of Rs. 183.71 lakhs. (b) In executing schemes involving construction works, absence of suitable technical personnel to assist the Tribal Welfare Department was found to create an important bottle-neck. (c) There are also certain other factors that contributed to the short-fall in achievement in respect of some of the

schemes, e.g., the programme for setting up production-cum-training centres. The original programme provided for the opening of 13 training-cum-production centres in different trades but in course of the opening of the 4 out of the 13 centres, it became apparent that considerable time was required for acquisition of land and much difficulty was to be experienced in the construction of the building for the centres in absence of engineering staff attached to the Department. On the other hand, the State Government under its normal Cottage Industries programme and also under the National Extension Service schemes was opening a number of Training-cum-production Centres in different districts. It was, therefore, considered advisable that instead of utilisation of heavy amount for capital expenditure as for instance, construction of buildings, purchase of equipments etc., the money could be better utilised by providing training facilities to the Scheduled Tribes in existing or newly-opened centres by giving stipends in adequate number. The programme was re-oriented accordingly. As regards the scheme for rehabilitation of ex-Criminal Tribes some short-fall is anticipated. This is because of non-availability of suitable agricultural land in this State for rehabilitation of these people who are mostly agriculturists.

The above, however, gives only one side of the picture. On the other side, we have certain schemes, the target for which—both financial and physical—have already exceeded or are likely to be exceeded. These schemes were considered to be very useful and effective and it was decided to implement them in larger scale than originally planned for. Some of these schemes are mentioned below.

(1) Due to increase in the number of tribal students in Secondary schools the provision in the schemes for free tuition and boarding charges to these students had to be increased and the Plan target is expected to be exceeded. (2) Considering the increased demand and usefulness of the schemes of goat-keeping, sheep-rearing and pig-rearing, the Plan provisions for these schemes were increased and the physical targets are expected to be exceeded. (3) In consideration of the prevalence of T.B. among the tribals and the inadequacy of hospital beds available for them, the target for the scheme for provision of T.B. beds for tribal patients has also been exceeded. (4) Usefulness as well as the demand for the small irrigation scheme is great. The target for this scheme was accordingly revised to provide for increased benefit. The scheme for opening of grain-golas in the tribal welfare programme was probably the most useful of all the schemes. These golas have a very effective role to play in the economic uplift of the tribal people. Therefore, the target for this scheme was also raised. During the Third Plan period, however, this scheme is proposed to be included under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

5. **Schemes proposed to be included in the Third Plan.**—Details of the different schemes are furnished in the enclosed statement (*vide Statement A*). In the preparation of these schemes this Department has drawn from the experience of the Second Plan period. This Department has also taken into consideration the needs of the backward people as assessed through consultation with the tribal representatives during tour in the interior by the officers of this Department and through views expressed by the members of the Tribes Advisory Council. Simultaneously with its attempt to determine all the needs of the tribals this Department took care to co-ordinate the provisions under the general programme in the different sectors. For this purpose, a Working Group was constituted with representatives of different administrative departments. Salient features of the schemes proposed to be included in the Third Plan are noted below.

(1) The following schemes which were included in the Second Plan have been either altogether dropped or reduced in dimension and substantially

modified. This was done keeping in view the difficulties faced during implementation of the schemes, response of the population concerned and other limitations that came to light during actual operation—

- (a) Renovation of Primary School buildings and provision for furniture and equipments.
- (b) Contribution towards the establishment of Junior Basic Schools in tribal areas.
- (c) Upgrading of 2-Classes Junior High School to 4-Classes Junior High School.
- (d) Upgrading of 4-Classes Junior High School to Senior High School.
- (e) Subsidised distribution of seeds.
- (f) Demonstration plots in cultivators' holdings.
- (g) Improvement of livestock.
- (h) Subsidised distribution of poultry birds.
- (i) Encouragement of homestead vegetable-*cum*-fruit gardening.
- (j) Establishment of creamery societies.
- (k) Training-*cum*-production centres.

(2) The following schemes which were included in the Second Plan have been expanded in scope and dimension. This has been done keeping in view the response during the Second Plan and also the rise in the aspiration level of the population concerned—

- (a) Payment of tuition fees to tribal students.
- (d) Book grants.
- (c) Boarding charges.
- (d) Stipends to school students.
- (e) Examination fees.
- (f) T. B. beds.
- (g) Training facilities in vocational trades and crafts.
- (h) Financial assistance to set up trades.
- (i) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.
- (j) Establishment of welfare centres, etc.

(3) The following new schemes have been included in the Third Plan keeping in view the altered condition of the life of the backward people as a result of implementation of welfare programmes during the First and Second Plan periods and also as a result of the changes in the total Socio-technological context—

- (a) Provision of Ashram facilities to tribal students in basic schools.
- (b) Provision for hostel facilities to Scheduled Tribe students reading in post-secondary institutions in Calcutta.
- (c) Training in poultry farming and grants for taking up poultry rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood.
- (d) Residential facilities to tribal and Scheduled Caste students receiving training in vocational trades and crafts.
- (e) Training in Auxiliary Nursing-*cum*-midwifery.
- (f) Medical aid to indigent tribal patients.
- (g) Free tuition to poor meritorious Scheduled Caste students reading in schools, etc.

As regards training programmes included in the Third Plan, a brief description and other particulars of the schemes <sup>are</sup> mentioned below, will be found in Annexure A—

- (a) Training in poultry farming.
- (b) Training in Auxiliary Nursing-cum-midwifery.

Steps for implementation of the above training schemes will be taken only after finalisation of the Third Plan.

- (c) Social Workers' Training Institute.

Although a scheme for Social Workers' Training Institute was included in the State Sector of the Second Plan, for various reasons beyond our control, it has not been possible to start the centre up till now. It is expected to go into operation from December 1960. The scheme as originally prepared visualises one year's multi-purpose training for welfare workers of the community (welfare) centres and the field level personnel of the voluntary organisations. For effective co-ordination between the Cultural Research Institute and this training institute, it has further been decided that the technical head of the Cultural Research Institute would also be the head of the Social Workers' Training Institute. The institute will be expanded and reorganised during the Third Plan period and it is visualised that the reorganised Social Workers' Training Institute should provide for the following types of training, (a) one year's training for the field level welfare workers belonging to Government and to voluntary organisations and primary school teachers of the predominantly tribal areas and the staff of the co-operative societies with majority of tribal members, and (b) short reorientation courses for supervisory personnel of various departments engaged in welfare work amongst the Backward Classes and tribal leaders.

(6) **Utilisation of assets.**—The programme of this Department is not designed to create any asset in the sense of addition to the material wealth of the country. This Department is concerned with improvement of the social, cultural and economic level of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes people. As such, the question of creation and utilisation of assets apart from being concomitant to implementation of the programme for welfare of the population concerned, does not arise.

## Social Welfare

“Social Welfare covers a wide range of activities calculated to secure the well being of the community at large and particularly its weak, exploited and socially handicapped sections. No modern Government can afford either to under-estimate or to neglect them.

2. So far as West Bengal is concerned, the Home (Social Welfare) Department came into existence in October 1955. At the initial stage naturally a good deal of exploratory work had to be done in order to anvil out workable schemes with the result that neither in the First Plan nor in the Second Plan any provision was made for the schemes particularly in respect of—

- (i) Prevention and treatment of Juvenile Delinquency.
- (ii) Moral and Social Hygiene programme and enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.
- (iii) Probation, Supervision and Follow up services.
- (iv) After-care Services.
- (v) Prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy.
- (vi) Welfare Services in Prisons.
- (vii) Welfare Services among the handicapped groups (e.g., the blind, the deaf and the dumb, the mute, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally deficient).

3. Subsequently, with the gradual maturity of the schemes formulated in respect of the above problems, some funds were made available out of the savings in the out-lay of other Departments in respect of their schemes. During the Second Plan a sum of about Rs. 80 lakhs was made available for Social Welfare Schemes but that too was received from time to time as savings in other sectors were anticipated. From the above, it will be appreciated, it is hoped, that in the first two Plans the cause of Social Welfare so far as this State is concerned did not receive as much consideration and also sizeable funds for their solution as the problems had deserved. In consequence, with the progress of time during the intervening period, their impact is being felt more acutely.

4. Further important Social legislations, e.g., The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (Act CIV of 1956), The Women's and Children's Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956 (Act No. CV of 1956), have been brought into effect and are being implemented in pursuance of the instructions of the Government of India.

5. The State Legislature has also passed the West Bengal Children Bill, 1959. This replaces the Bengal Children Act, 1922 (Bengal Act II of 1922), and contains elaborate provisions for, among other, protection, treatment and rehabilitation, after-care service of juvenile delinquents and of other children in need of care and protection, e.g., neglected children. This awaits the assent of the Governor. The State Legislature was given an assurance that the Act would be brought into effect as soon as possible. The Act statutorily enjoins establishment of a number of institutions for the well-being of juvenile delinquents and children in need of care and protection. Government of India, in the Ministry of Education have, as recently as in August 1960, also forwarded the recommendations of the Inspectors-General of Police Conference, 1960, for the establishment of separate homes for destitute and neglected children and also of homes for such children as are recovered as a result of the enforcement of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959.

6. In West Bengal, the Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943, is in operation. But its proper implementation is not possible unless adequate funds are available to establish necessary homes for the training of the vagrants to be rounded up and for their ultimate rehabilitation. Government of India themselves have issued instructions from time to time for dealing with vagrants more effectively.

7. The partition of the State and also the recent exodus from Assam have added to the problems of vagrancy and destitution which have become acute and need solution and particularly in the case of girls and women urgently.

8. Suitable institutions are therefore required to be established with adequate provision for training for the ultimate rehabilitation of the Socially handicapped people if the problems are to be solved successfully.

9. In the northern part of West Bengal, there is no institution either for the blind or for the deaf. These deficiencies in that part of the State need be met as quickly as possible.

10. In the above background, the schemes were framed in consultation with the West Bengal Social Welfare Advisory Board and other relevant Departments of the State Government and due regard has been paid to the order of priority recommended for Social Welfare in the Draft Third Plan. All the schemes included in the State Third Plan on Social Welfare, were considered and approved by the Central Working Group on Social Welfare, Planning Commission, Government of India.

11. All the schemes under Social Welfare included in the Third Plan are expected to be completed during the Third Plan period, and the proposed outlay of Rs. 440 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan is considered to be absolutely necessary for measures to be adopted towards the solution of the problems noted above.

12. The distribution of the outlay on broad heads under Social Welfare is indicated below:

	Rs.	crores.
Social Defence .. .. .	..	1.34
Women Welfare .. .. .	..	1.85
Child Welfare .. .. .	..	0.20
Welfare of the Handicapped .. .. .	..	0.31
Youth Welfare .. .. .	..	0.05
Welfare aspects of Slum Clearance .. .. .	..	0.10
Grant-in-aid .. .. .	..	0.50
Manpower and Training resources, etc. .. .. .	..	0.50 0.05
Total ..	..	4.40

## Labour and Labour Welfare

### CONTINUING SCHEME

**I. Model Labour Welfare Centres.**—The expenditure likely to be incurred during the Second Plan period is Rs. 3.37 lakhs. The total allocation for this scheme during the Second Plan period was Rs. 23.78 lakhs for construction of 21 Model Labour Welfare Centres. Due to non-availability of land and the time taken for acquiring land under the Land Acquisition proceedings, it is felt that it will not be possible to construct more than four centres during the Second Plan period. It is proposed to construct 21 Model Labour Welfare Centres during the Third Plan period. Suitable plots of land have already been selected. The phasing of construction is as given below:—

1961-62—7 centres, 1962-63—6 centres, 1963-64—3 centres, 1964-65—2 centres, 1965-66—3 centres.

Besides these 21 Model Labour Welfare Centres, it is proposed to construct two Holiday Homes for the workers, one at Digha and the other at Darjeeling. It is also proposed to purchase four Mobile Cinema Vans to cater to the educational and recreational needs of the workers.

**II. Man-power and Employment.**—During the Second Plan period, eight new exchanges have already been opened and two more exchanges are likely to be opened shortly. Eleven vocational Guidance Units are likely to be opened during the Second Plan period. The total allocation for this scheme was Rs. 13.30 lakhs of which 9.65 lakhs are likely to be spent during the Second Plan period.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to open seven new employment exchanges, a special employment exchange for the handicapped persons and two University Employment Bureaus at Jadavpur and Viswabharati. The University Bureaus will be in addition to the Calcutta University Employment Bureau which has already been sanctioned. It is also proposed to set up five Assistance Bureaus in rural areas. A scheme for the establishment of the staff training section is proposed to be put into operation during the Third Plan period. It is also proposed to open Employment Market Information Units in all the new Employment Exchanges to be opened during the Third Plan period. The scheme is centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is met jointly by the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 60 and 40. Phasing is as given below:—

1961-62

- (i) Three new Exchanges.
- (ii) Two Employment Assistance Bureaus.
- (iii) One University Employment Bureau.
- (iv) Nine Employment Market Information Units.
- (v) One Employment Counselling Unit.
- (vi) One special Employment Exchange for the handicapped.

1962-63

- (i) Two new Exchanges.
- (ii) Two Employment Assistance Bureaus.
- (iii) One University Employment Bureau.
- (iv) One Employment Counselling Unit.

## 1963-64

- (i) One new Exchange.
- (ii) One Employment Assistance Bureau.
- (ii) One Employment Counselling Unit.

## 1964-65

- (i) One new Exchange.
- (ii) One Employment Counselling Unit.

## 1965-66

- (i) One Employment Counselling Unit.

**III. Employees' State Insurance Scheme.**—The scheme is already in operation in Calcutta and Howrah from 1955. It was proposed that during the first and the second years of the Second Plan period, the remaining areas of West Bengal would be covered. Due to want of hospital facilities, the scheme could not be introduced in any other area. Arrangements for hospitalisation are being made and it is expected that the workers of 24-Parganas and Hooghly will be covered during the current financial year. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation suggests that not only the workers but their families also should be covered during the Third Plan period. It has been proposed to provide restricted medical care for the families of the workers insured under the Scheme during the first two years and thereafter full medical care. Fifty thousand new workers are also likely to be covered due to expansion of industries and execution of development schemes. The coverage of the workers and their families will be as follows:—

1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Families of 6 lakh workers (restricted medical care).	Families of 6 lakh workers (restricted medical care).	Families of 6 lakh workers plus 50 thousand workers and their families (full medical care).	Families of 6 lakh workers plus 50 thousand workers and their families (full medical care).	Families of 6 lakh workers plus 50 thousand workers and their families (full medical care).

**NEW SCHEMES**

**I. Production of Films.**—For improving industrial relations and allied matters important decisions have been taken at the Indian Labour Conference and in similar such conferences which include Code of Discipline, participation of labour in management, criteria for recognition of Trade Unions, Code of Conduct, etc. These are appropriate subjects for filming for educating and informing both employers and workers. Similarly there should be films showing happy industrial relations atmosphere in various establishments reached through joint effort of the management and workers such as collective bargaining, joint consultation etc. These films will be made available both to the workers and the management on loan and also will be exhibited through Mobile Cinema Vans. The capital expenditure for production of such films at the phased programme will be as given below:—

Production of Films—16 men			
1961-62 ..	..	1	Rs.
1962-63 ..	..	2	Cost Rs. 25,000/- each .. 1,50,000
1963-64 ..	..	1	Contingencies for 5 years .. 30,000
1964-65 ..	..	1	
1965-66 ..	..	1	Total .. 1,80,000
Total ..	..	6	

**II. Training Institute-cum-Central Library.**—The Labour Directorate at present is conducting Welfare Officers' Training Programme. This programme has gained sufficient popularity and has proved useful. This should be given a better shape for which a separate training Institute should be started. In this Training Institute a Central Labour Library should also be located for the use of Government officials, managements and trade union representatives. In West Bengal there is no Library where all important books, journals and other current historic literatures on labour matters are available.

In the Training Institute, in addition to the course referred to above the following courses may also be arranged:—

- (i) Short-term courses for the officers of the Labour Directorate and other allied Directorates for giving training to the new-comers.
- (ii) Special course for Labour Welfare workers of the Labour Directorate and such workers under the various managements and the Unions, if any. The management may include both public and private sectors.
- (iii) Refresher courses for the persons who had received training earlier.
- (iv) Special courses for the small employers who cannot afford either a full-time Labour Officer or undertake themselves the long-term courses.
- (v) Special courses for trade union workers.
- (vi) Special courses on current topics on labour and allied matters.
- (vii) Discussions, Seminars and symposiums on current and important matters.

A building for the Institute should be constructed and the same should be located in a central place. The estimates of capital and revenue expenditure are given below:—

	Rs.
(1) For Building and Land	2,96,200
(2) For Non-recurring contingencies	85,000
(3) Pay Allowance of staff	1,92,200
(4) Petty contingencies	28,000
	6,01,400

**III. Advisory Services for Personnel Management and Trade Union Organisations.**—Various small employers find it difficult to obtain appropriate advice on matters relating to industrial relations and industrial laws. In absence of adequate and appropriate advice they take wrong decisions or are wrongly guided as a result of which industrial relations suffer very much in such industries. Bad industrial relations caused hardship not only to those small employers but also to their workers who are equally unorganised.

There are trade unions which are not attached to any central organisation. There are also persons who are interested in trade unionism but are not in possession of the required knowledge of trade union laws and other industrial laws.

The aforesaid parties are not in a position to afford any expensive consultation or guidance service. In their interest and in the interest of the community it is suggested that an advisory service in the Labour Directorate should be opened. The cost for additional staff will be Rs. 0.98 lakh during the Third Plan.

**IV. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery.**—West Bengal is the most industrialised State in India. The relationship between employers and workmen in this State is peculiar in absence of agreed and accepted collective bargaining machineries in most of the industrial establishments. Unions are not recognised in the two major industries, viz., Jute and Plantations. New industries both big and small in Public and Private sectors are coming up. More such industries will come into operation in the Third Five-Year Plan period. As per the latest report available it appears that the largest number of industries were registered in West Bengal last year. Along with the industrialisation workmen are also becoming more conscious of their rights. The urge for improving terms and conditions of employment is also tremendously increasing. These are bound to influence the industrial relations. If appropriate measurements cannot be taken by Government then the industrial relations will be adversely affected causing hindrances to the implementation of the programmes both in the Private and Public Sectors in the Third Five-Year Plan period. The existing conciliation machinery, therefore, will have to be sufficiently strengthened at all levels for preventing industrial disputes and for settlement within shortest possible time of the disputes which might arise. It has of late been noticed that senior officers have to frequently intervene in industrial disputes. The Labour Commissioner being ex-officio Chief Inspector of Plantations, Chief Inspector of Shops and Establishments, Registrar of Trade Unions, Certifying Officer under the Industrial (Employment) Standing Orders Act and Member of various Statutory and Advisory Bodies it is not possible for him to undertake any more additional work. With the implementation of the Schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan responsibilities and the duties will also considerably increase. He should be assisted by a senior officer and for this purpose a post of Additional Labour Commissioner should be created. There are other matters such as co-ordination of the work of the various branches of the Labour Directorate and implementation of plans, projects, etc., for which the services of an officer senior in rank than the Deputy Labour Commissioner will be very much useful. A post of Joint Labour Commissioner for this purpose should be created. Asansol and Durgapur Regions in the district of Burdwan are expanding at a tremendous pace and during Third Five-Year Plan the activities both in Public and Private Sectors will be increased very much. Some of the Plant including the Steel Plant are very big. For discussion with the top-management in industrial relations and other allied matters a senior official should be available for devoting more time. The setting up of an office at Durgapur has been suggested. This office will be a normal regional office with an Assistant Labour Commissioner. The Assistant Labour Commissioners of Asansol and Durgapur (when created) will look after the normal subjects but with regard to important subjects and co-ordination with headquarters, Government of India's Ministries, Labour Department, etc., an Officer of the rank of Deputy Labour Commissioner should be available. None of the present Deputy Labour Commissioners can be spared from their normal work. Therefore, additional post of a Deputy Labour Commissioner should be created.

There are at present 8 Regional Offices in West Bengal for administration of Industrial Disputes Act. The volume of industrial disputes will tremendously increase in the Third Five-Year Plan period as a result of

impact of industrialisation achieved in the Second Five-Year Plan period and further industrialisation in the Third Five-Year Plan period. Unless these offices are sufficiently strengthened the industrial relations in the entire State will deteriorate adversely affecting the economy not only of the State but also of the country as a whole. It is, therefore, suggested that in each of the offices one more Assistant Labour Commissioner should be appointed in the Third Five-Year Plan period. Therefore, posts of 8 Assistant Labour Commissioners in the 8 existing Regions should be created.

The Annual cost for this scheme comes to Rs. 1.11 lakhs and the total cost during the Third Plan period will come to Rs. 6 lakhs.

**V. Development of Statistical Section.**—The Statistical Section of the Labour Directorate is at present collecting statistics on the following subjects:—

- (1) Employment—both in commercial and non-factory establishment and registered factories—according to certain classification on a limited scale.
- (2) Rates of wages—according to occupations in five major industries.
- (3) Absenteeism.
- (4) Consumer price index numbers.
- (5) Industrial disputes involving stoppages and not involving stoppages.
- (6) Employment and Earnings on collection of Statistics Act, 1953.

For want of sufficient staff and materials it had not so long been possible to analyse and collect materials expeditiously and to bring out the results timely and also to check the accuracy of figures submitted by individual units even on a sample basis. The section in course of its existence has brought out quite a few publications such as employment, earnings and other amenities, in jute, cotton, tea and other employments covered by the Minimum Wages Act. The published materials have to be brought up to date in order to maintain their utilities.

Besides stoppages of work—Labour Directorate handles at present about 8,000 other industrial disputes on such issues like wages, amenities, discharge, leave, etc. For want of staff it had not been possible so far to analyse these disputes (not involving stoppage). An analysis of the causes of such disputes would certainly throw light on the trend of industrial relations and to suggest remedies therefor.

With the above end in view the following items are proposed to be taken in the Third Plan:

- (1) Sample check of returns submitted by the commercial establishments and factories and their expeditious analysis—2 Statistical Assistants.
- (2) Sample check of returns submitted on rates of wages and enlarging scope by adding five more major industries—3 Statistical Assistants.
- (3) Setting up of a Statistical Cell in each regional office—which are 8 in number—work will be analysis of disputes statistics and investigation thereof particularly on stoppages, collection and checking of returns under collection of Statistics Act and other labour laws. Equipping the regional offices with various statistical informations like Trade Union units, units covered by different labour laws, etc.—one statistical Assistant, one Inspector and one Computing Investigator in each office.

- (4) Work in connection with the preparation of consumer price index numbers—2 Price Clerks.
- (5) Setting up of an 'ADREMA' unit for addressing—reducing considerably clerical work.

For strengthening of the section on the lines suggested above the annual recurring cost under this scheme will therefore be approximately Rs. 85,000 and the total cost for the Plan period will be Rs. 4,25,000. The non-recurring cost will be Rs. 18,000.

**VI. Administration of the Minimum Wages Act.**—In the Third Five-Year Plan it is considered that more emphasis should be laid on the implementation and the enforcement of the Awards, Agreements and other labour laws including Shops Act and Minimum Wages Act. More enactment of labour laws has not met the aspirations of the workers. It is therefore considered necessary that the implementation machinery for enforcement of labour laws should be strengthened.

For implementation of Minimum Wages in Agricultural employments about 30 lakhs of agricultural employees will be covered by the Minimum Wages Act which has already been enforced in their cases from 30th December 1959. For effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages notifications an elaborate machinery is necessary at all the districts and at the Headquarters.

Besides the employments mentioned in the schedule to the Act, additional employments, viz., Cinema, Dal Mills, Lac, Bone Mills, etc., have been covered. It is likely that other employments will also be covered within the schedule to the Act in the near future after proper survey into the working conditions of those employments are carried out. At present the number of employees than agriculture which fall within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act is estimated to be 4,50,000.

It is likely that shop employees whose number is about 1,12,000 in Calcutta area and about 75,000 in the Mufasal areas will be brought within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act. At present we have only four full-time Inspectors sanctioned for enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. This is considered to be absolutely inadequate. To strengthen and to improve the machinery it is suggested that the following staff should be appointed in the different regions:—

- (a) At least one full-time Minimum Wage Inspector should be posted in each of the 8 regional offices under the Labour Directorate in addition to the four existing Inspectors already appointed.
- (b) For supervising the activity of all the Inspectors and for co-ordination work it is considered that at the Headquarters at least two officers of the rank of A.L.C. should be appointed.

The above will involve a cost of Rs. 1,88,040.

**VII. Industrial Safety Training.**—The rising trend of industrial accidents in this State has been of great concern to the Government and to the public. A large number of accidents were due to causes regarding which there is very little or no legislative provision. In order to bring down the number of such accidents it is essential for top management of factories to take active interest regarding accident prevention and provide safeminded supervision, as well as, educate the workers regarding safe methods of work. The supervisory staff must, therefore, be trained so that they can perform their accident prevention duties in an efficient manner. An Industrial Safety Training Course for Supervisory Staff has recently been started by this Directorate in order to meet this need of training.

In view of the importance of the course, its technical nature and in view of the recommendation of the Board constituted for organising and conducting the course that as many courses as possible should be conducted per year in order to make its effect felt, it is considered essential that a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories should be made responsible for the conduct of these training courses.

During the conduct of the first Industrial Safety Training Course the lack of a film projector and an epidiascope is being keenly felt. Accident prevention tends to be a dry subject. In order to make it interesting all available means have to be exploited. Modern teaching methods include more and more "showing" illustrations, models and pictures are used extensively these days because by that people learn more, learn it quicker and remember longer when they can use their eyes as well as their ears to absorb knowledge.

A number of industrial safety films may be borrowed from British Information Services, United States Information Service and the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner. A projector for showing these films regularly would help the training programme and consequent accident prevention work immensely.

Pictures of a large number of guards, safety devices, etc., have been published in various books and pamphlets which are in the library of this Directorate. These pictures which will enhance the value of the Training Courses can be shown to the participants if an epidiascope was available.

Government of India have also produced a number of safety films which cannot normally be borrowed but may be purchased. I believe these films are not expensive and therefore, suggest that these may be purchased for conducting the Training Courses efficiently.

Estimated recurring expenditure per year—Rs. 20,204.

Estimated recurring expenditure during the Plan period—Rs. 1,01,020.

Estimated non-recurring expenditure—Rs. 14,825.

Total estimated expenditure during the Plan period—Rs. 1,15,845.

**VIII. Industrial Hygiene.**—In view of the existence of occupational health hazards three Medical Inspectors of Factories have, already, been appointed. It is, however, impossible for these officers to function efficiently without the help of a well-equipped laboratory for the purpose of chemical, radio-logical, biological and bacteriological examination. A proposal for the setting up of a laboratory is already under consideration of Government. Setting up of the laboratory is essential in order to be definite about the existence of health hazards, to ascertain whether workers have been affected and the extent to which they have been affected, and to verify the effectiveness of control measures.

Estimated recurring expenditure per year—Rs. 18,208.

Estimated recurring expenditure during the Plan period—Rs. 91,404.

Estimated non-recurring expenditure—Rs. 28,720.

Total estimated expenditure during the Plan period—Rs. 1,19,160.

**IX. Opening of a productivity Unit.**—The importance of productivity movement cannot be overemphasised. Increase of productivity means more national wealth and higher standard of living. To the industry higher productivity means reduction of cost of production which enables the products to compete more effectively in the markets and to the consumers it brings lower prices, better quality of goods and consequently greater satisfaction.

Increase of productivity means higher wages to the workers. It leads to shorter working hours, improvement of working conditions, more leisure to enjoy the goods and services and greater work satisfaction. Accident prevention is an essential prerequisite for higher productivity by way of reduction of lost time due to accidents.

Besides, the application of work measurement in raising productivity in industry, it can, also, be applied in improving labour relations, by removing wage disparity and anomalies.

This Unit under the Labour Department will be in a position to stimulate productivity consciousness amongst the employers and workers. It will, also, be very helpful for imparting training and education in productivity techniques. The Unit will, also be of help to the Government in matters relating to the determination of work-load and incentive payment.

It may be pertinent to state in this connection that even in U.K., besides a very well-organised body like the British Productivity Council which is similar to the National Productivity Council in India, there are still a number of Government and non-Government agencies, working in the field of productivity.

The State Government have, already, permitted starting of a Productivity Cell in the Factories Directorate, West Bengal, and the Inspector of Factories who has, already, received special training in productivity techniques has been entrusted with the detail work of the Cell. In order to do useful work and function efficiently, it would be necessary to create one post of Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories and sanction the necessary staff and equipment for the Productivity Cell. Similar arrangement has already been made by the Bihar Government.

Estimated recurring expenditure per year—Rs. 30,610.

Estimated recurring expenditure during the Plan period—Rs. 1,53,050.

Estimated non-recurring expenditure—Rs. 9,950.

Total estimated expenditure during the Plan period—Rs. 1,63,000.

#### X. Setting up of a Testing Laboratory for examination of boilers.—

The Texmaco Boiler Factory at Agarpara and another boiler factory around Calcutta, have undertaken the manufacture of water tube boilers. The method of fabrication is large scale welding on drums, which has been introduced for the first time in this country. The Boiler Directorate has been functioning as an inspecting authority, competent to undertake inspection of boilers under construction and the Indian Boiler Regulation require that every portion of the longitudinal and circumferencial welded joints of the drum shall be subjected to radiographic examination. Such examination have not only to be carried out by persons specially trained in the technique of radiographic examination but necessary equipments are also required. Besides the Texmaco Factory, a fully planned large boiler manufacturing works is being built in Durgapur. For radiographic examination of the boilers under manufacture and for coping with the increase volume of work, the Directorate of Boilers has got to be reorganised for efficient administration of the Indian Boilers Act and the regulations framed thereunder.

The recurring and non-recurring expenditure during the Third Five-Year Plan for putting this scheme into operation is given below:—

	Rs.
Recurring .. .. .	2,80,000
Non-recurring .. .. .	3,93,000
Total ..	6,73,000

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The need for expansion of facilities for Industrial Training cannot be over-emphasised in the context of Industrial development effected in the first two Five-Year Plans, as well as that envisaged in the Third Five-Year Plan. In order to cater to the growing demands for technically trained hands for manning the various industrial projects and undertakings, the Textile Institutes at Berhampore and Serampore and the Tanning Institute at Calcutta have been reorganised, and the standard of training of both has been raised to the Degree Course of the Calcutta University. The Ceramic Institute at Calcutta has, also, been remodelled. In regard to Craftsman and Vocational Training, the existing I.T.Is. Centres at Tollygunge, Gariahata, Calcutta Technical School, Kurseong and Krishnagar have been expanded and reorganised. Six new I.T.Is. at Kalyani, Jhargram, Howrah, Durgapore, Cooch Behar and Hooghly have been set up, with the exception of the last one, which is under construction. During the Second Five-Year Plan, the target of 2,600 additional seats for technical and vocational trades has been achieved. Under the National Apprenticeship Scheme, about 600 seats have been introduced for apprenticeship training during the Second Five-Year Plan. Under the scheme for Evening Classes for industrial workers, 300 seats have, already, been provided in the I.T.Is. at Gariahata, Tollygunge and Howrah Homes. The total expenditure incurred during the Second Five-Year Plan for Craftsman and Apprenticeship Training and Evening Classes is about Rs. 154 lakhs (covering both State and Central Governments' shares).

In the Third Five-Year Plan, the two Textile Institutes at Serampore and Berhampore, the Tanning and the Ceramic Institutes at Calcutta, are proposed to be further reorganised by equipping them with adequate staff, modern machinery, etc., in accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta University. It is, also, proposed to establish a Chemical Polytechnic for imparting training in (1) Paints and Varnish Technology for Science Graduates, (2) Operative's Course in Paints and Varnish for School Final passed candidates, (3) Chemical Engineering, (4) Chemical Operative Course, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10.86 lakhs. It is further proposed to establish a school near Asansol for imparting training in (1) a 3-year Part-time day-Mining-Course, (2) 3-year Part-time Mine Surveyor's Course, (3) 2-year Part-time Mine Overmanship Course, (4) one-year Part-time Mining Sardarship and Shot-Firers' Course and (5) Gas Testing Course, at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.14 lakhs. A school, on the model of the Calcutta Technical School, for imparting theoretical training to apprentices is, also, proposed to be established at a total estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs in order to meet the growing demand for theoretical training of apprentices attached to industrial units. In regard to Craftsman training, it is proposed to introduce 3,000 additional seats during the Third Five-Year Plan, by establishing 7 new I.T.Is. and expanding the existing ones. Under the National Apprenticeship Scheme it is proposed to secure about 3,000 seats in the various industrial projects and undertakings. About 600 seats are proposed to be introduced for Evening Classes for Industrial workers. The total estimated cost for all these schemes is Rs. 300 lakhs (Central share—Rs. 180 lakhs and State's share—Rs. 120 lakhs). In order to implement and run these schemes effectively, it is further proposed to reorganise the training wing of the Directorate of Industries, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.38 lakhs.

### EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

The problem of unemployment is not peculiar to West Bengal only. It is a problem of National significance, although it has been accentuated in West Bengal due to several special factors, namely, partition of this

province, influx of refugees, disproportionate growth of working population entering the employment market every year and dearth of sufficient agricultural land to sustain the growing population. There is another special factor which has increased the gravity of the situation. It is a continuous influx of job seekers, workers as also capital and enterprise into West Bengal, lured by the progressive development of this State. This development has been in process during the last few decades with the result that the children of the soil have not been able to secure their due share in the new employment created. The problem is not, therefore, of recent growth but it has been the result of the socio-economic process during the last few decades. The total number of persons on the live registers maintained by the Employment Exchanges is 2,15,000.

It is a fact that on account of the operation of a large number of development schemes under the First and Second Five-Year Plans, employment in the private sector as also in the public sector has been progressive but it is also a fact that the rate of creation of new employment in the private sector or in the public sector has not kept pace with the rate of entry of working population in the employment market. This has obviously aggravated the employment situation. For instance, the number of employees under the State Government has risen from 1,80,000 in 1947 to nearly 2 lakhs in 1959. Although the exact figures regarding creation of new employment in the private sector are not available, the trend of development as far as it can be judged from Employment Exchange Statistics and other ad hoc enquiries and sample surveys, is on the increase. But in this field also the increase is not in proportion with the rising demand of the situation. Some special factors have also been in operation in the private sector keeping down the rate of creation of new employment. For instance, in the Jute Textile Industry, rationalisation has been a sort of a brake on the increase of employment opportunities during recent years. In the field of cottage and small scale industries, creation of new employment opportunities has been assisted by the operation of a large number of development schemes as also the helpful industrial policy of Government to promote such employment intensive economic activities.

Despite these indications possibilities of economic developments in the State are not unpromising and if the development schemes that have been put into operation in Durgapur area and other areas of the State progress satisfactorily, we may confidently look forward to an increasing spiral of employment in the offing. A good deal of expectation centres round the Durgapur industries, where it is anticipated more than 50,000 persons will ultimately be employed. If the children of the State succeed in securing a major share of this employment, there is no doubt that the unemployment situation will be considerably relieved. Government are pursuing a definitely helpful policy of assisting local population in securing a due share in the new employment opportunities thus being created.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan also new employment intensive schemes are expected to be implemented having regard to the growing intensity of the unemployment problem of the State. The problem has not only an economic aspect but also an important demographic aspect. The scheme of family planning which the Government have adopted and are pushing on is expected to have a bearing on the problem. In any case it cannot be successfully tackled except on a long period basis. The State Government is aware of these implications of the problem of unemployment and is planning measures accordingly.

## Miscellaneous

### STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

**I. Scheme for strengthening the sample survey section of the State Statistical Bureau for purposes of State Income estimation, for demographic studies and for other planning purposes.**—The scheme aims at regular collection and analysis of miscellaneous socio-economic data like data on earners and their income by profession, cost of cultivation, unemployment and employment position, cereal consumption, sample population count, estimate of fruit production, etc., at a cost of Rs. 3,77,948 for the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan and Rs. 17,84,740 for the total five-year period.

The scheme will facilitate the improvement of State Income estimation and of collection of other miscellaneous socio-economic data useful for planning and various other purposes. It will also make possible a sample population count on one per cent. of the population every year.

**II. Scheme for strengthening of mechanical tabulation unit in the State Statistical Bureau.**—The machine tabulation unit cannot cope with the increasing volume of tabulation work done at the Bureau and therefore it is proposed to strengthen the mechanical tabulation unit by hiring (a) one more tabulating machine, (b) one sorting machine and (c) one collator machine from the International Computers and Tabulators India (Private) Ltd. at a monthly rental of Rs. 2,809 and purchasing, (d) one auto-reproducer, (e) three punching machines and (f) two verifying machines at a total cost of Rs. 39,595 (approximately).

The scheme naturally enough provides for entertainment of staff to work the machines and the total cost for the first year comes to Rs. 1,30,523 and that for the five-year period to Rs. 3,84,359.

The strengthened machine unit will vastly facilitate mechanical tabulation of survey data collected by the State Statistical Bureau and other organisations under the State Government and will be immensely useful.

This is entirely a new scheme for the Third Five-Year Plan period. There is no provision in the Second Plan in this regard.

### PUBLICITY

In the First Plan, there were specifically no schemes for Plan Publicity. In the Second Plan, however, there was a scheme which included starting six 16 m.m. Mobile Units, two Boat Units, replacement of 6 existing 35 m.m. Unit vehicles and equipment, addition of two Mobile Drama Units, one Mobile Exhibition Unit, extension of Rural Broadcasting service, opening of Information Centres at District Headquarters and one at Calcutta.

It is proposed that at the end of the Third Plan, the State Publicity Organisation should be strengthened and extended up to the level. At present the organisation goes up to the Subdivisional Level.

Proposals have, therefore, been made as follows.

Setting up of a Panchayat Information Post in each Panchayat (6,000 Gram Panchayat) with arrangement for display of posters and photographs and making available publicity literature, to the people of the Panchayat area.

Opening of Information Centres at Block level, which will have a small reading room and a library with arrangements for display of posters and pictures and a Community Listening set under the charges of Block Publicity Organiser, which would be equivalent to the Government of India's recommendation of a Block Extension Information Officer.

It has not been proposed to set up any Information Centre at the Sub-divisional level, but as the activities will increase in the Subdivision at the Block and Panchayat levels, it is intended to strengthen the offices of the Subdivisional Publicity Officers by appointment of a clerk.

In addition to Information Centres at District Headquarters, etc., it is proposed to open Information Centres in other important towns also, such as, Asansol, Kharagpur, Kalimpong and Siliguri, which will be of a specialised type and in a way larger than the District Information Centres.

With regard to Mobile Cinema Units, it is proposed to have and maintain a 35 m.m. Mobile Cinema Unit at each District Headquarters available for operation in the entire district for larger gatherings and also to maintain one 16 m.m. Mobile Unit at the Subdivisional Headquarters.

There is at present one 35 m.m. Mobile Cinema Unit at Headquarter at Calcutta. It is proposed to supplement this by one 16 m.m. Mobile Unit to cater for the needs of the City including shows in schools.

There will be 1,000 new additional Community Centres at Anchal Panchayat Headquarters in addition to the existing 1,750 Community Listening Centres and School Broadcasting Centres—some serving dual purpose. There will be an addition of 1,000 more School Broadcasting sets. The only problem during the Third Plan and sometime thereafter will be of replacing battery-operated sets by mains operated sets as electrification extends to the villages.

In the medium of Song and Drama, there is at present a Central Drama Unit at Headquarters which is suitable for catering to requirements of urban and semi-urban areas and large gatherings. At the end of the Second Plan, there will be two Mobile Drama Units.

In the matter of exhibition, there is a fairly comprehensive and large Exhibition Unit at Headquarters and at the end of the Second Plan, one Mobile Exhibition Unit will be set up. In the plan of Community Theatre again it has been provided that for one week in the year the house will be used for a local exhibition for which it is contemplated that there will be at least 5 Mobile Exhibition Units maintained.

It is intended to expand the Central Exhibition Unit by appointment of additional staff, viz., one modeller, one painter-artist, one carpenter and one painter.

With regard to publication of pamphlets, posters, leaflets, etc., it is proposed to improve their quality and get-up and increase their number for supply to 6,000 Panchayats, 250 Block Information Centres, etc.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

1. **Bowali Mondal Road Housing.**—With a view to providing housing accommodation to the poorer section of the people, particularly the bustee dwellers at the Bowali Mandal Road, Tollygunge, who were displaced by a disastrous fire in 1953, it was decided to construct six blocks of four-storeyed buildings comprising 192 tenements at an estimated cost of 9.54 lakhs. One

such block was completed during the First Five-Year Plan period. The construction of further blocks could not be started as the land on which the other blocks were to be constructed had been occupied by the squatters. It was decided that construction of further blocks would be taken up by removing the squatters from the open land to the completed block. As the completed block was also forcibly occupied by the inmates of a neighbouring bustee, it has not been possible to start construction of further blocks. Civil suits have been filed for eviction of the persons, occupying the completed blocks. The case is sub judice. Construction will be resumed as soon as the squatters are removed.

A sum of Rs. 1.06 lakh has been expended so far. The balance of Rs. 8.48 lakhs will be spent during the Third Plan period.

2. **Foodgrains Storage.**—Before the famine of 1943 the rice trade in Bengal was predominantly in the hands of small business men. There was no large scale storage suitable for keeping rice, paddy and other foodgrains. After the famine this Government was compelled to embark on a scheme of rice procurement which involved also the provision of a reserve of foodgrains. Accordingly, several large and small storage godowns were constructed throughout the State of West Bengal at convenient places where none existed and replaced bad storage by good. The main object of the large storage which is known as Government Food Depot is to store the State reserve particularly in strategically placed localities where it can be moved easily when necessity arises and from these Depots the stocks are drawn by the deficit districts in their godowns in the district.

According to the present trend of events it is apparent that there will be greater and greater participation of Government in dealing with foodgrains at different levels and that such participation will continue for a long time and may even be a permanent feature. Moreover reception and storage of foodgrains will have to be intensified during the whole of Plan periods.

A large storage was constructed at Siliguri. The godowns constructed at Siliguri have since become old and worn out and have been condemned. Siliguri godowns feed the whole of the northern districts of West Bengal and thus it is essential that the condemned godowns should be replaced by new storage godowns. Accordingly, construction of 15 storage godowns at a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed.

For security reasons it has been found essential to set up boundary walls around five Government Food Depots at a cost of Rs. 3.34 lakhs.

In order to minimise the loss of foodgrains by theft during night and also for efficient handling of stocks at night during emergency, electrification of godowns in Government Food Depots at a cost of Rs. 5.74 lakhs is considered essential.

It has also been proposed to set up weighbridges at a cost of Rs. 1.88 lakhs for economic point of view in certain Government Food Depots and also at strategic loading and unloading railheads around Calcutta.

The phasing of the proposed outlay has been shown in the enclosed Statement III.

During the Second Five-Year Plan construction of two Food Storage Godowns at Purulia was approved. One godown has since been constructed and necessary arrangement has been made to construct the other godown within the Second Five-Year Plan.

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Development of Digha as a sea-side health resort.**—The object of scheme is to develop Digha in the district of Midnapore as a sea-side health resort on co-operative basis. The Co-operative Society will be provided with a loan of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The members of the society will be the lessees of plots. The Government have constructed community buildings, shopping centres, tenements, cheap hotel, etc. An area of 252 acres of land at Digha will be developed in this connection. The anticipated expenditure during the Second Five-Year Plan will be of the order of 4 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the scheme has been fixed at Rs. 9 lakhs, the year-wise break-up being shown in Statement II.

### BOTANICAL GARDENS

1. The programme primarily aims at (1) protection of valuable plants in the Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta, from pilferage by undesirable persons, from destruction by cattle, etc., (2) development of scope for scientific research on plants under controlled conditions, (3) creating interest among the students and others about the important role played by the plant kingdom on our very existence by audio-visual and scientific study of plants and plant products. Provision has also been made for increasing the amenities of the public visiting the garden, staff working in the garden and for improving the garden work.

(2) Phasing has been envisaged in accordance with the importance of the schemes and possible availability of funds. Precise programme of development, phasing, etc., have been noted in the relevant statement. As our programme does not include any training scheme, the question of taking any steps in the matter does not arise.

3(a). The following schemes have been completed during the Second Five-Year Plan period:—

Serial No.	Name of Schemes.	Location of the Schemes.	Expenditure incurred. Rs.
1.	Supply of a reconditioned jetty at Indian Botanic Garden, Shibpore.	Indian Botanic Garden, Shibpore ..	60,000
2.	Construction of three pavilions at Indian Botanic Garden, Shibpore.	Ditto .. .. .	42,519
3.	Construction of Office-cum-Store at Eden Garden, Calcutta.	Government Gardens, Eden Garden, Calcutta.	15,794
4.	Construction of a Museum-cum-Laboratory at Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling.	Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling	21,482
5.	Installation of street lights at Indian Botanic Garden, Shibpore, and maintenance thereof.	Indian Botanic Garden, Shibpore ..	26,418
6.	Metalling the roads and paths within the compound of the Parks and Gardens, Cooch Behar.	Parks and Gardens, Cooch Behar ..	32,157 (estimated cost)
7.	Renovation of the existing structure within the nursery of the Eden Garden, Calcutta.	Eden Garden, Calcutta ..	4,345
8.	Construction of an Orchid House in Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling.	Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling	38,197 (estimated cost).

3(b) The following schemes are being executed and are expected to be completed during the current financial year:—

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated expenditure.
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Construction of one pavilion in the Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta ..	15,500
2.	Re-excavation of one tank in the Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta ..	16,500
3.	Re-excavation of one jheel in Eden Garden, Calcutta .. ..	14,920
4.	Construction of a conservatory at Parks and Gardens, Cooch Behar ..	16,998

4. The details furnished above indicate satisfactory progress of the scheme included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Assets created are being fully utilised except only the Jetty which sank under water during the cyclone last year.

#### ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

The Calcutta Zoo occupies a very important position in the life of the metropolis. The need is, therefore, obvious for maintaining a good standard and for effecting various improvements on up-to-date lines in this Zoological Garden of the biggest city of India. With a view to make the Zoo educative and interesting the following improvements have been proposed during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

1. **Construction of an Aquarium.**—The features of the Aquarium will include display cases and pools. Arrangements will be made for illumination, decoration and circulation of water drawn from suitable sources of water supply.

2. **Remodelling of the Burdwan House and extension of the Mymensingh Enclosure.**—The Burdwan House has been excellent for housing carnivora. But the open air enclosure for carnivora now under construction under the Second Plan will accommodate 4 pair of the Greater Cats. It has, therefore, proposed to provide more moving space to the remaining exhibits in the said House by reducing the number of cages. Mymensingh Enclosure is too small for exhibition purposes; so its enlargement is essential.

3. **Establishment of an Audiovisual Exhibition Centre.**—For successful running of the Children's Section in the Garden as well as for promotion of popular enthusiasm in wild life, it would be very useful to have recourse to audiovisual exhibition. A children's Zoo is under construction under the Second Five-Year Plan.

4. **Development of Lake area and Drainage.**—There are two islands inside the big lake, which shelter large numbers of water birds including winter visitors as well as breeding residents. The islands have dwindled in size due to repple scour over a long period, the trees thereon are falling into the lake for want of foothold space and other vegetation has been destroyed owing to the milling of many birds on too small an area. It is, therefore, necessary to extend the islands and restore trees and herbaceous vegetation thereon.

5. **Staff quarters, etc.**—At present there are structures for some of the Class IV employees scattered over the Garden. These are unseemly and dilapidated. Quarters have to be built for other such employees whose wholetime attendance is essential for administration of the Garden.

6. **Open Air Enclosure for Bear tribe.**—Important species of Bear (Polar, Kodiak, Japanese and European Brown Bear) are at present exhibited in a scattered manner in small confined areas with bear and cages. It is necessary to modernise the system of housing these popular exhibits in a natural setting. The two existing enclosures are worn out and are too costly to repair or renovate.

7. **Reptile House.**—The building where reptiles are now housed is completely unfit for the purpose and in crowded days, the house is to be closed down to avoid untoward incidents. Further, this house is just by the side of the area where the children's Zoo is under construction and the site now available is so small that many essential units have been kept in abeyance. In view of these circumstances construction of alternate accommodation for reptiles is essential.

8. **Publicity.**—It would be a matter of great educative value to the public if suitable coloured illustrations of the animals and their native habitats could be put up in their respective enclosures. The want of suitable, well-illustrated guide books (which are an essential feature of all important Zoos of the world), is being felt keenly by various sections of the public. The preparation of such guide books and other suitable publications, e.g., picture postcards, illustrated albums, etc., etc., for purposes of publicity will also be undertaken.

9. **Purchase of animals.**—There can be no question that for keeping up popular interest in the Zoo as well as in the interest of Scientific study, the institution requires constant additions of foreign and indigenous fauna. During the Second Plan, too, provision for such purchases was considered essential. Purchases will also be made during the Third Plan period.

## Special Projects

### DURGAPUR INDUSTRIES PROJECTS

**Gas-Grid.**—Construction of Gas Grid from Durgapur to Calcutta for transmission of coke-oven gas produced at Durgapur Coke Ovens to the City under high pressure for domestic and industrial use in Calcutta has been undertaken during the Second Plan period. The total estimated outlay is Rs. 425 lakhs of which Rs. 200 lakhs will be spent during the Second Plan period. The spill-over of expenditure during the Third Plan period will be Rs. 225 lakhs. All payments will be made in non-convertible rupees. The total value of the Plants and equipments including cost of erection, civil works and customs and clearing charges is estimated to be Rs. 360 lakhs and the balance of about ~~which~~ 65 lakhs will be required for the residential colony, land acquisition and equipments for the laboratory and workshop. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

**Tar Distillation Plant.**—The work of installation of 100 ton/day Tar Distillation Plant has started during the Second Plan period. The total estimated capital outlay is Rs. 110 lakhs of which about Rs. 32 lakhs will be required in foreign exchange. The estimated expenditure during the Second Plan period will be Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs will be spill-over during the Third Plan period. The work is expected to be completed towards the end of 1961. The following products will be obtained by Distillation of Tar:—

- (1) Ammonia liquor.
- (2) Light oil.
- (3) Carbolic oil.
- (4) Naphthalene oil and naphthalene mixture
- (5) Wash oil (Solvay quality).
- (6) Anthracene oil mixture, I and II.
- (7) Pitch and Road Tar.

About Rs. 88 lakhs will be required for the plants and equipments including customs duty and clearance charges and the remaining amount will be required for the residential colony and apparatus and equipments for the laboratory.

**Development of Subsidiary Industries.**—One of the projects under the Durgapur Industries Board is development of subsidiary industries. From the point of view of employment it may be considered to be the most important part of the scheme. Under this scheme the Durgapur Industries Board allots land to subsidiary industries at Durgapur. For this purpose the Board have already acquired more than 4,000 acres of land. At present land is being allotted to different industries on the south of G. T. Road for setting up factories. This area is at present full of jungles. It is proposed that certain essential development works, such as common railway siding, roads, drains and supply of water should be carried out by the Durgapur Industries Board in this area. The development work has already been taken in hand and it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs will be required for this purpose during the Second Five Year Plan period and a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs will be required to complete the work during the Third Plan.

**Expansion of the Durgapur Thermal Power Plant.**—The proposal for expanding the existing Thermal Power Plant at Durgapur by installing additional capacity for 150 MW was approved by the Planning Commission under their letter of 16th June 1960. An application was made for DLF loan to cover the F.Ex. cost of the expansion project and sanction for DLF loan \$20 m. was received early in August. The D.L.S. sanction stipulates a matching loan from the West Bengal Government of \$7.2 m. to finance the expansion scheme.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India, has communicated that \$6.8 m. would be available within the DLF loan of \$20.m for off-shore purpose.

This would tie up the balance of \$ 13.2 m to purchase within the U.S. In rupee equivalent this implies that Rs. 3.23 crores could be used on purchase of equipments outside U.S. and Rs. 6.27 crores would be investible in American equipments. It is intended to split the foreign exchange expenditure principally between U.S. for boilers and West Germany for turbines. A provisional letter of intent has already been issued to Messrs. Siemens on their tender for turbines which is being confirmed. Detailed tenders received at the end of August from American Babcocks are being scrutinised and letter of intent will issue after prices have finally been negotiated on the basis of approved designs. The State Government have appointed Messrs. Kuljian Corporation as Technical Consultants for the expansion project and they are finalising drawings and designs for civil works and installations.

**Doubling of Coke-Oven and By-Products Plant including Washery.**—The Planning Commission gave approval in February, 1960 for expansion of the Coke-Oven Plant at Durgapur with the advice that the implementation of the project be started in 1960-61.

On the basis of expenditure on the existing Coke-Oven Plant, it was estimated that the doubling of the Coke-Ovens would cost approximately Rs. 4 crores, but recent course of price indicates that the final bill might exceed this by Rs. 50 lakhs. Along with the doubling of the Coke-Oven Plant, a washery is essential for getting proper supply of coal as high grade metallurgical coal is getting scarce. Plants and estimates for washery are under preparation and is likely to cost Rs. 150 lakhs. The doubling would increase the quantity of coke produced at Durgapur to 2,000 tons per day.

The drawings and designs for the expansion are under preparation. It has been decided that Ingra, Yugoslavia, would start by inviting tenders for supplies in (1) India, (2) Yugoslavia and (3) non-Yugoslav countries. Tenders would then be invited for erection of the plant with the material assembled by Ingra. Payment for the entire job of supplies and erection would be made in nonconvertible rupees.

The expenditure during the Second Plan period will be only Rs. 30 lakhs and the balance will be the spill-over during the Third Plan period.

**Fertilizer Factory.**—The Planning Commission gave their clearance in May 1960 to the scheme for establishing a Fertilizer Factory at Durgapur sponsored by the West Bengal Government. On the advice of the Commission, State Government have explored possibilities of foreign collaboration in the erection of the plant. In course of negotiation with intending parties abroad the prospect arose of the foreign collaborators forming consortium to erect the plant and thereafter participate as share-holders in the company which would own and work the plant. Negotiations are being made with Japan and U.S.A. on the above basis.

It has been decided that Urea, nitrochalk with nitrogen content of 58,740 tons per annum will be produced from raw Coke-Oven gas from Durgapur Coke-Ovens.

The capital outlay is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 18 crores. The foreign exchange requirement will be about Rs. 8 crores.

**Krebs Scheme.**—The State Government must have controlling interest in a chemical project for utilising the by-products of Durgapur Coke-Ovens as the plant would be integrated with the proposed Durgapur Fertilizer Project and also depend for raw materials on the Durgapur Coke-Ovens.

It has been agreed to form a company which will have the following share structure.

Equity Capital: Rs. 3.40 crores divided among:

	Crores. Rs.
(1) State Government	... 1.75
(2) B.C.P.W. and India Alkalies	... 0.15
(3) Krebs-Kuchlmann	... 0.40
(4) Public subscription	... 1.10
Total	... 3.40

The initial capital outlay for the plant would be Rs. 6 crores within which the foreign exchange requirement would amount to Rs. 3 crores. Krebs & Co., Paris, will provide the entire foreign exchange requirement and will also participate in the enterprise by taking up block shares worth Rs. 0.40 crores which would be adjusted against the value of foreign equipments supplied.

#### WEST BENGAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The West Bengal Development Corporation is a statutory body constituted under the West Bengal Development Corporation Act, 1954. Under the Act the State Government has power to entrust development schemes for implementation by the Corporation. The Corporation may raise money by—

- (1) issue of shares,
- (2) issue of loan in the open market. Besides, it also obtains loan from the State Government. The Corporation has at present under consideration the following development schemes:—

Name of Scheme.	(Rs. crores) Total cost.
(a) Calcutta-Dum-Dum Super Highway	1.27
(b) Calcutta Durgapur Expressway	13.00
(c) Water-supply and Sewerage Schemes for three Dum Dum Municipalities, Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality and Uluberia Town.	3.59
(d) Kona Township Scheme in the district of Howrah	4.00
(e) New Calcutta Township Scheme	265.40

The details about financing of the above projects have yet to be fixed by the Corporation. Pending finalisation of such details a token provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made as contribution to the West Bengal Development Corporation in the draft State Third Five-Year Plan.

**STATEMENTS**

## STATEMENT I

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PLAN OUTLAY PROPOSED

Head of Development.	Anti- cipated outlay, 1956-61.	Anti- cipated 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.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
<b>I. Agriculture and Minor Irrigation—</b>												
Agricultural Production	470.73	176.78	2,284.72	386.61	22.75	423.01	443.41	478.20	449.05	491.05	78.26	
Minor Irrigation ..	225.80	62.65	3,816.00	191.00	850.00	488.10	643.55	740.00	931.45	1,012.90	142.00	
Land Development ..	50.93	10.30	135.71	37.00	9.84	47.25	28.30	23.34	18.39	18.43	405.00	
Animal Husbandry ..	117.76	41.81	411.00	168.31	43.85	136.05	119.76	56.67	48.77	49.75	..	
Dairying and Milk Supply.	390.03	154.51	600.00	506.00	72.47	141.16	139.66	81.70	117.74	119.74	..	
Fisheries ..	44.89	23.00	204.83	..	3.80	30.06	58.93	51.01	40.09	24.74	..	
Forests ..	113.85	30.00	222.00	78.64	28.00	35.43	55.50	47.15	45.99	37.93	1,744.00	
Soil Conservation ..	71.58	40.00	470.91	84.10	..	73.39	86.19	101.19	104.81	105.33	1,000.00	
Total—I ..	1,485.57	539.05	8,145.17	1,451.66	1,030.71	1,374.45	1,575.30	1,579.26	1,756.29	1,859.87	3,369.26	
<b>II. Community Development and Co-operation.</b>												
Community Projects ..	1,092.41	386.00	1,939.00	604.25	..	329.70	367.60	414.10	422.50	405.10	782.77	
Warehousing and Co-operation.	154.34	63.00	406.00	180.60	..	81.71	93.81	75.46	82.70	72.32	27.72	
Village Panchayat ..	60.37	30.00	197.00	..	..	29.60	36.60	43.60	43.60	43.60	..	
Total—II ..	1,307.12	479.00	2,542.00	784.85	..	441.01	498.01	533.16	548.80	521.02	810.49	

<b>III. Major and Medium Irrigation.</b>	1,229.79	395.95	1,935.52	1,904.99	74.64	343.13	434.62	445.52	390.25	322.00	1,452.30
<b>IV. Power .. .. .</b>	390.81	187.00	3,850.00	3,850.00	2,493.26	1,837.74	1,207.88	615.02	129.08	60.28	..
<b>V. Village and Small Industries.</b>	642.28	190.00	1,059.00	548.93	59.33	298.17	254.06	195.80	156.50	154.47	..
<b>VI. Industries and Minerals</b>	150.82	..	255.00	224.79	61.34	43.18	96.47	67.12	36.43	11.80	..
<b>VII. Transport and Communications—</b>											
Roads .. .. .	1,529.20	350.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	25.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	900.00
Road Transport ..	190.34	24.00	100.00	100.00	2.00	23.16	48.57	24.09	2.68	1.50	..
Inland Water Transport	10.00	2.00	33.00	28.00	..	4.95	11.65	10.00	3.20	3.20	2.53
Tourism .. .. .	..	..	17.00	17.00	..	4.87	8.73	3.10	0.15	0.10	..
<b>Total—VII ..</b>	<b>1,729.54</b>	<b>376.00</b>	<b>2,650.00</b>	<b>2,645.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>532.98</b>	<b>568.95</b>	<b>537.19</b>	<b>506.03</b>	<b>504.85</b>	<b>902.53</b>
<b>VIII. Social Services—</b>											
Education... ..	2,643.59	668.67	4,885.20(a)	332.39	10.37	694.32	963.13	1,233.27	1,115.78	878.70	792.38
Health .. .. .	1,508.85	554.00	1,980.03	1,117.41	14.44	437.56	508.96	370.52	324.67	338.32	..
Housing and Urban Development.	695.34	261.73	1,437.00	1,205.00	..	281.79	301.18	324.14	281.40	248.49	85.00
Welfare of Backward Classes.	146.20	42.38	350.00	..	..	50.45	56.91	67.77	80.34	94.53	..
Social Welfare ..	62.06	20.92	440.10	..	..	57.55	84.15	95.27	98.94	104.19	..
Labour and Labour Welfare.	122.19	41.94	346.31	96.98	2.92	79.01	75.54	78.17	58.96	54.63	..
<b>Total—VIII ..</b>	<b>5,178.23</b>	<b>1,589.64</b>	<b>9,438.64</b>	<b>2,751.78</b>	<b>27.73</b>	<b>1,600.68</b>	<b>1,989.87</b>	<b>2,169.14</b>	<b>1,960.09</b>	<b>1,718.86</b>	<b>877.38</b>

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(a) The break up of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 4,885.20 lakhs is—

(i) Education Statement III including Rs. 43.14 lakhs for schemes of Commerce and Industries Department .. .. .	4,843.34
(ii) Education Statement II for four Schemes of Commerce and Industries Department only .. .. .	41.86
	4,885.20

The amount of Rs.531.52 lakhs for schemes of Education Department in Statement II has been included in different items in Statement III under Education.

Head of Development.	(Rupees in lakhs.)										
	Anti- cipated outlay, 1956-61.	Anti- cipated 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
<b>IX. Miscellaneous—</b>											
Statistics .. ..	1.25	0.96	21.69	..	1.24	5.09	4.02	4.10	4.20	4.28	..
Publicity .. ..	21.71	10.00	39.95	0.22	0.06	6.34	7.40	8.05	8.76	9.40	..
Building and Cons- truction.	0.82	0.66	40.44	40.44	..	11.95	19.93	6.56	1.00	1.00	..
Cultural activities ..	5.31	1.00	9.00	9.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
Others .. ..	87.54	77.00	23.00	23.00	1.50	5.49	6.17	4.36	3.58	3.40	..
<b>Total—IX ..</b>	<b>116.63</b>	<b>89.62</b>	<b>134.08</b>	<b>72.66</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>30.87</b>	<b>39.52</b>	<b>25.07</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>X. Special Projects—</b>											
Durgapur Industries Projects.	1,811.38	472.00	3,230.00	3,230.00	817.00	835.00	1,110.00	570.00	465.00	250.00	..
Salt Lake Reclamation	44.86	34.00	724.00	724.00	12.00	130.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	144.00	1,152.13
Disposal of Sewage ..	1.35	1.00	40.00	40.00	(b)	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.00	20.00	157.65
Development Corpora- tion.	4.89	2.00	100.00	100.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..
<b>Total—X ..</b>	<b>1,862.48</b>	<b>509.00</b>	<b>4,094.00</b>	<b>4,094.00</b>	<b>829.00</b>	<b>986.00</b>	<b>1,281.00</b>	<b>741.00</b>	<b>652.00</b>	<b>434.00</b>	<b>1,309.78</b>
<b>XI. Damodar Valley Corpe- ration.</b>	<b>1,726.39</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>15,819.86</b>	<b>4,465.26</b>	<b>34,603.41</b>	<b>18,828.66</b>	<b>4,605.81</b>	<b>7,588.21</b>	<b>8,045.68</b>	<b>7,008.28</b>	<b>6,255.01</b>	<b>3,706.28</b>	<b>8,721.74</b>

(b) Foreign Exchange is required but cannot be stated at present.

(c) Requirements will be reported by Damodar Valley Corporation.

**STATEMENT II**  
**LIST OF SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE SECOND PLAN**

Head and 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.	
											Total.	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND MINOR IRRIGATION.</b>												
<b>Agricultural Production</b>												
<i>Seed Farms.</i>												
(1) Seed Multiplication Farms	2,71.13	15.00	1,00.00	..	..	16.53	21.76	26.80	15.70	19.21	61.63	..
<i>Supply Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.</i>												
(1) Multiplication of Dhaincha seeds for green maturing.	3.90	..	3.90	..	..	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.90	..	..
(2) Strengthening of seed testing organisation.	8.95	..	8.95	1.40	..	2.05	1.10	1.21	2.38	2.21	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Manures and Fertilisers.</i>												
(1) Town Compost Scheme ..	3.41	..	3.41	..	..	0.66	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.69	..	..
(2) Calcutta Sludge distribution Scheme.	15.17	..	15.17	..	..	2.35	2.69	3.03	3.38	3.72	..	..
(3) Rural Compost—Local manural resources.	80.95	..	80.95	..	..	10.34	13.79	18.08	19.58	19.16	..	..
(4) Town Compost in under-developed municipal and non-Municipal Towns.	13.34	..	13.34	..	..	2.74	3.01	3.37	2.68	1.54	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Spillover 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 Ex-change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND MINOR IRRIGATION—contd.</b>												
<b>Agricultural Production—concl'd.</b>												
<i>Manures and Fertilisers—concl'd.</i>												
(5) Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers.	63.00	..	63.00	..	..	7.50	9.00	12.00	15.00	19.50	..	..
(6) Distribution of super-phosphate.	1,76.00	..	1,76.00	..	..	21.00	25.00	34.00	42.00	54.00	..	..
(7) Distribution of bone-meal	19.00	..	19.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.50	..	..
Total ..	370.87	..	3,70.87	..	..	46.59	57.18	75.16	87.83	1,04.11	..	..
<i>Improved Cultural Practices in Plant Protection.</i>												
(1) Plant Protection ..	2,33.00	..	2,33.00	..	2.60	37.31	40.42	45.01	51.19	59.07	..	..
(2) Destruction of wild animals	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total ..	2,38.00	..	2,38.00	..	2.60	38.31	41.42	46.01	52.19	60.07	..	..
<i>Development of Cash Crops.</i>												
(1) Jute Development ..	67.36	..	67.36	..	..	16.67	14.81	13.82	10.97	11.09	..	..
(2) Sisal and Ramie Development.	5.00	..	5.00	..	0.60	1.52	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	..	..
(3) Sugarcane Development ..	70.00	..	70.00	18.90	..	8.31	15.16	16.45	17.74	12.34	..	..

(4) Coconut Development ..	15.70	..	15.70	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.14	3.28	3.28	..	..
(5) Arecanut Development ..	4.25	..	4.25	..	..	0.88	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.86	..	..
(6) Cashewnut Development ..	7.65	..	7.65	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.86	1.86	1.93	..	..
(7) Cardamom Development ..	0.86	..	0.86	..	..	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	..	..
(8) Pepper Development ..	0.86	..	0.86	..	..	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	..	..
(9) Oiled Development ..	29.83	..	29.83	..	..	5.92	4.86	5.35	6.41	7.29	..	..
Total ..	201.51	..	201.51	18.90	0.60	37.64	40.86	42.67	42.32	38.02	..	..

*Horticulture.*

(1) Fruit Development ..	61.50	..	61.50	..	..	12.20	12.50	12.30	12.20	12.30	..	..
(2) Gardeners' Training ..	1.73	..	1.73	..	..	0.77	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	..	..
(3) Development of Seed Potato Multiplication Farm at Rungbull, Darjeeling.	5.00	..	5.00	2.90	..	1.30	0.97	0.84	0.94	0.95	..	..
Total ..	68.23	..	68.23	2.90	..	14.27	13.71	13.38	13.38	13.49	..	..

*Agricultural Education.*

(1) Expansion of the Birla College of Agriculture.	11.74	..	11.74	8.38	1.00	8.77	0.74	0.79	0.71	0.73	..	..
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*Agricultural Extension and Training.*

(1) Improvement of Agricultural Schools and Training Centre.	74.80	..	74.80	25.75	1.00	14.96	14.96	14.96	14.96	14.96	..	..
(2) Establishment of an Extension Wing at the Birla College of Agriculture.	4.80	..	4.80	..	..	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	..	..
Total ..	79.60	..	79.60	25.75	1.00	15.91	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.93	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs).

Head and 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
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL AND MINOR IRRIGATION—contd.</b>												
<b>Agricultural Production—contd.</b>												
<i>Agricultural Research.</i>												
(1) Agricultural Engineering Section—												
(a) Scheme for Research on Agricultural Implements.	4.88	..	4.88	1.50	..	2.12	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.74	..	..
(b) Scheme for Study on Water Requirement of crops.	7.00	..	7.00	3.00	..	1.61	2.92	0.80	0.82	0.85	..	..
(2) Establishment of a Research Institute at Haringhata.	40.68	2.00	23.50	..	1.75	6.90	10.46	1.99	2.06	2.09	..	..
(3) Lump sum provision for other Research Schemes.	15.40	..	15.40	..	..	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	..	..
Total ..	67.96	2.00	50.78	4.50	1.75	13.71	17.11	6.54	6.66	6.76	..	..
<i>Demonstration and Publicity.</i>												
(1) Agricultural Information Service and Demonstration.	22.56	..	22.56	4.95	4.95	5.19	4.95	5.21	3.47	3.74	..	..
<i>Agricultural Marketing.</i>												
(1) Development of Regulated Markets.	30.00	..	30.00	..	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
(i) Loan at R 50,000 for each market.	1.82	..	1.82	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.62	..	..	..	..

(ii) Subsidy for entertainment of staff.	2.40	..	2.40	..	..	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	..	..
<b>(2) Establishment of Grading Services.</b>												
(i) Subsidy for entertainment of Graders.	14.74	..	14.74	0.90	2.00	1.08	1.08	1.08	..	..	..	..
(ii) Subsidy for purchase of equipments.						0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	..
(iii) Establishment of Supervisory Grading Centres.						0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	..	..
(iv) Establishment of Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratories.						..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	..	..
(v) Setting up of a Museum at Calcutta.						..	2.75	0.75	..	..	..	..
(3) Schemes for improvement of market intelligence.	6.81	..	6.81	..	..	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.37	..	..
(4) Scheme for improvement and extension of market research.	2.50	..	2.50	..	..	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.27</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>58.27</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>12.57</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

*Administration.*

(1) Reorganisation of the Directorate.	32.00	..	32.00	..	..	5.15	5.78	6.40	7.03	7.64	..	..
<b>Total—Agricultural Production.</b>	<b>14,34.72</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>12,46.41</b>	<b>67.68</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>2,15.36</b>	<b>2,35.69</b>	<b>2,53.44</b>	<b>2,58.66</b>	<b>2,83.26</b>	<b>61.63</b>	<b>..</b>

(Rupees in lakhs).

Head and 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
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND MINOR IRRIGATION—contd.</b>												
<i>Minor Irrigation.</i>												
(1) Deep Tube-well Irrigation	18,28.83	3.00	18,00.00	..	6,00.00	1,80.00	2,90.00	3,50.00	4,80.00	5,00.00	..	..
(2) Electricity Power ..	8,00.00	..	8,00.00	..	..	75.00	1,25.00	1,50.00	2,00.00	2,50.00	..	..
(3) Small Irrigation ..	2,00.00	..	2,00.00	1,75.00	..	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	..	..
(4) Tank Irrigation ..	2,00.00	..	2,00.00	..	..	37.10	38.55	40.00	41.45	42.90	..	..
(5) Twenty-three minor irrigation and drainage schemes in continuation from Second Plan.	62.38	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Seven minor irrigation schemes in Purulia district continuing from Second Plan.	31.57	..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total—Minor Irrigation</b>	<b>31,22.78</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>30,06.00</b>	<b>1,81.00</b>	<b>6,00.00</b>	<b>3,38.10</b>	<b>4,93.55</b>	<b>5,80.00</b>	<b>7,61.45</b>	<b>8,32.90</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

**Land Development.***Land Development.*

(1) Land Reclamation and Land Development.	1,00.00	..	1,00.00	20.00	..	35.92	15.96	16.00	16.04	16.08	..	..
(2) Resettlement on individual basis by Land and Land Revenue Department.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..

(3) Investigation for preparation of land reclamation schemes in the Sundarbans.	9.00	..	7.00	..	2.84	4.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
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Total	1,19.00	..	1,17.00	20.00	2.84	41.92	20.96	18.00	18.04	18.08	..	..
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*Land Use Planning.*

(1) Detailed Soil Survey of West Bengal.	1.71	..	1.71	..	..	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	..	..
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• Total: Land Development	1,20.71	..	1,18.71	20.00	2.84	42.25	21.30	18.34	18.39	18.43	..	..
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**Animal Husbandry.**

**Disease Control—Rinder Pest Eradication.**

(1) Field Campaign	} 33.93 }	2.50	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
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(2) Mass production of R. P. Vaccine.	6.50	6.50	..	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..
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(3) Continuation of Second Quarantine Station.	0.95	0.95	0.95	..	..	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	..	..
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(4) Central Medical Store	1.19	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
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*Biological Products.*

(5) Increased output of Biological Products.	3.80	3.80	3.80	..	0.50	1.16	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	..	..
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*Construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

(6) Construction of 'A' Class Hospitals.	11.68	5.40	5.40	5.40	..	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.60	..	..
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(7) Construction of 'B' Class Hospitals.	10.02	7.20	7.20	7.20	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.20	..	..
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(8) Construction of Dispensaries in N. E. S. Blocks.	14.77	11.88	11.88	11.88	..	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.28	..	..
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(9) Increase of grants for Medicine, etc., to Veterinary Aid Centres outside C. D. and N. E. S. Blocks.	0.38	0.17	0.17	..	..	0.10	0.07	..	..	..	..	..
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Total	76.72	39.40	39.40	24.48	1.50	10.58	7.51	7.44	7.44	6.43	..	..
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Note—Schemes Nos. 5 and 6 under "Minor Irrigation" and No. 3 under "Land Development" relate to Irrigation and Waterways Department. The actual requirement for these three schemes during 1961-66 will amount to 80.53 lakhs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head and 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
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND MINOR IRRIGATION—contd.</b>												
<b>Animal Husbandry—conold.</b>												
<b>Cattle Development Schemes</b>												
(1) Improvement of Livestock Industry.												
(2) Calf Rearing Subsidy ..												
<i>Poultry Development.</i>												
(1) Poultry Extension Centres	32.20	14.00	14.00	6.50	0.60	5.05	5.05	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..
<i>Piggery Development.</i>												
(1) Regional Pig Breeding station-cum-Bacon factory.												
<b>Research and Statistics</b>												
(1) Development of Veterinary Research Organisation.	3.80	3.80	3.80	..	..	1.48	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	..	..
<b>Other Schemes</b>												
(1) Strengthening of Supervisory organisation in Mufasil and Headquarters.	8.95	2.92	2.92	..	..	0.45	0.75	0.56	0.58	0.58	..	..
(2) Construction of offices at Ranges and Districts Headquarters.	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	..	..	2.00	0.63	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11.58	5.55	5.55	2.63	..	0.45	2.75	1.19	0.58	0.58	..	..
Total—Animal Husbandry	1,24.30	62.75	62.75	33.61	2.10	17.56	15.80	10.51	9.90	8.89	..	..

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### Dairying and Milk Supply.

(1) Greater-Calcutta Supply Scheme.	Milk	4,66.45	1,21.00	1,21.00	1,21.00	2.00	60.00	61.00	..	..	..	..	..
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### Fisheries

(1) Short-term loan for aug- menting fish production in culturable tanks of West Bengal.		6.70	..	6.70	..	..	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	..	..
(2) Medium term loan for fish production in semi-derelict tanks of West Bengal.		7.00	..	7.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(3) Development of derelict fisheries in the State of West Bengal.		26.05	7.65	19.94	..	..	5.65	3.50	3.59	3.60	3.60	..	..
(4) Popularising the use of fish pond manure for increas- ing the productivity of pond fisheries.		1.25	..	1.25	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
(5) Carrying out a sample survey to assess the inland fisheries resources of the State.		1.12	..	1.12	..	..	0.37	0.37	0.38	..	..	..	..
(6) Demonstration fish farm on private parties tanks in every thana of the State.		1.75	..	1.75	..	..	0.33	0.49	0.56	0.26	0.11	..	..
(7) Intensifying production of carp fry by granting bonus to the culturists.		2.25	..	2.25	..	..	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
(8) Exploitation of coastal fish- eries of the State by mechanising indigenous fishing crafts, etc.		7.00	2.17	4.97	..	2.20	2.20	1.32	0.76	0.52	0.17	..	..

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Spill-over from 2nd Plan.	Proposed outlay 1961-66.			Phasing of proposed outlay.					(Rs. in lakhs).	
			Total.	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.	Balance after Third Plan.	
											Total.	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND MINOR IRRIGATION—concl.</b>												
<b>Fisheries—concl.</b>												
(9) Assisting the needy fishermen of the State and their co-operatives by giving loan for augmenting fish production.	7.80	1.50	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.75	..	..
(10) Experimental fish farm at Kalyani.	11.58	5.05	5.05	..	..	5.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Scheme for sea fishing with the help of Danish Cutters and Japanese Trawlers.	27.47	24.00	24.00	..	..	4.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..
Total—Fisheries	99.97	40.37	79.03	..	2.20	21.20	20.58	20.19	8.78	8.28	..	..
<b>Soil Conservation</b>												
(1) Soil conservation and Land Use Planning.	4.82	..	4.82	..	..	1.14	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	..	..
(2) Soil conservation extension work on waste land and agricultural land.	2,65.27	..	2,65.27	..	..	33.35	48.49	56.68	63.65	63.10	..	..

(3) Stabilisation of slip at Tik Khola in Lish catchment (police-station Kalimpong, district Darjeeling).	1.60	5.05	0.80	0.80	..	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(4) Stabilisation of Yangmarkur slip in Lish catchment (police-station Kalimpong, district Darjeeling.)	2.80		2.75	2.75	..	2.00	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Stabilisation of slip at the 7th mile of Gangtok-Dikchu Road in Sikkim State.	1.21		0.50	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Stabilisation of slip at the 18th mile of Teesta Valley Road (police-station Sili-guri, Darjeeling).	0.63		0.19	0.19	..	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Stabilisation of slip at Peshoke Khola (police-station Rangli Ranglist district Darjeeling.)	1.25		0.50	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Stabilisation of slip at Phang Khola in Lish catchment (police-station Ka-Kalimpong, district Darjeeling.)	3.78		2.27	2.27	..	1.27	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Stabilisation of slip at Parreh Khola in Gheesh catchment (district Darjeeling).	1.60		0.90	0.90	..	0.60	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Stabilisation of slip at Kharey Khola (police-station Pulbazar, district Darjeeling).	20.23		19.73	19.73	..	4.00	8.0	6.00	1.73	..	..	..	..
<b>Total—Soil Conservation</b>	<b>3,03.19</b>		<b>5.05</b>	<b>2,97.73</b>	<b>27.64</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>44.35</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>63.60</b>	<b>66.30</b>	<b>64.03</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

Total—Agriculture and Minor Irrigation. 56,72.12 2,54.17 49,31.63 4,50.93 6,23.04 7,38.82 9,07.46 9,46.08 11,23.48 12,15.79 61.63 ..

Note.—Soil Conservation Schemes Nos. 1 and 2 relate to Agriculture and Food Production Department and Nos. 3 to 10 to Irrigation and Waterways Department. Scheme No. 2 under "warehousing" relates to Agriculture and Food Production Department.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Head and 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-	1962-	1963-	1964-	1965-	Total.	Foreign Exchange.
						62.	63.	64.	65.	66.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.</b>												
<b>Community Projects</b> ..	<b>27,21.77</b>	<b>3,50.77</b>	<b>19,39.00</b>	<b>6,04.25</b>	..	<b>3,29.70</b>	<b>3,67.60</b>	<b>4,14.10</b>	<b>4,22.50</b>	<b>4,05.10</b>	<b>7,82.77</b>	..
<b>Warehousing and Co-operation</b>												
<b>Warehousing</b>												
(1) Development of Agricultural Marketing Societies	1,00.46	20.00	55.04	27.28	..	13.06	11.04	10.53	9.99	10.42	4.56	..
(2) Warehousing Corporation..	35.00	..	35.00	35.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
Total ..	<b>1,35.46</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>90.04</b>	<b>62.28</b>	..	<b>18.06</b>	<b>16.04</b>	<b>15.53</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.42</b>	<b>4.56</b>	..
<b>Co-operation</b>												
(1) Creation of—												
(a) State Agricultural (Relief and Guarantee Fund).	38.00	36.00	36.00	..	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	..	..
(b) State Co-operative Development Fund.												
Total—Warehousing and Co-operation.	<b>1,73.46</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>1,26.04</b>	<b>62.28</b>	..	<b>25.06</b>	<b>23.04</b>	<b>22.53</b>	<b>26.99</b>	<b>28.42</b>	<b>4.56</b>	..
<b>Village Panchayats</b>	<b>2,54.58</b>	..	<b>1,97.00</b>	..	..	<b>29.60</b>	<b>36.60</b>	<b>43.60</b>	<b>43.60</b>	<b>43.60</b>	..	..
<b>Total—Community Development and Co-operation.</b>	<b>32,49.31</b>	<b>4,06.77</b>	<b>22,62.04</b>	<b>6,66.53</b>	..	<b>3,84.36</b>	<b>4,27.24</b>	<b>4,80.23</b>	<b>4,93.09</b>	<b>4,77.12</b>	<b>7,87.33</b>	..

### III. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION.

#### Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.

(1) Mayurakshi Reservoir Project.	20,15-00	..	2,10-00	2,10-00	..	45-00	60-00	50-00	40-00	15-00	71-00	..
(2) Kangasabati Reservoir Project.	25,26-00	..	9,64-00	9,64-00	70-00	1,64-00	2,00-00	2,00-00	2,00-00	2,00-00	10,87-00	..
(3) Karatowa-Talma Irrigation Scheme.	46-38	12-16	24-97	24-97	..	10-00	10-00	4-97	..	..	..	..
(4) Saharajore Irrigation Scheme.	20-64	4-00	15-00	15-00	..	10-00	5-00	..	..	..	..	..
(Miscellaneous Schemes in Irrigation Sector).												
(5) Equipment of Central Design Office and Library.	2-85	1-35	1-35	1-35	0-25	1-35	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Training of Irrigation Engineers in selected river valley projects.	0-20	0-20	0-20	0-20	..	..	0-10	0-10	..	..	..	..
(7) Research on basic and fundamental problems relating to River Valley Projects and Flood Control Works.	13-68	..	3-21	3-21	..	3-21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	46,24-75	17-71	12,18-73	12,18-73	70-25	2,33-56	2,75-10	2,55-07	2,40-00	2,15-00	11,58-00	..

#### Major and Medium Drainage and Anti-Waterlogging Schemes.

(1) Sonarpur-Arapanch-Matla Drainage Scheme, Part II.	8-82	..	8-82	8-82	..	5-00	2-00	1-82	..	..	..	..
(2) Bagjola-Ghuni-Jatragachi Drainage Scheme.	5-62	..	5-62	5-62	..	3-00	1-62	1-00	..	..	..	..
(3) Harahatuganj Drainage Scheme.	0-10	..	0-10	0-10	..	0-10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Soadighi-Gangakhali Drainage Scheme.	1-00	..	1-00	1-00	..	0-50	0-50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15-54	..	15-54	15-54	..	8-60	4-12	2-82	..	..	..	..

Head and 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
<b>III. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION—concl'd.</b>												
<b>Flood Control Schemes.</b>												
(1) Protection of right bank of Char Torsa above NH 31.	9.27	..	1.27	1.27	..	1.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Extension of Alipurduar town embankment on upstream / side.	7.28	..	5.28	5.28	..	4.00	1.28	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Preventing diversion of Beech Raidak into Dhaulajhora.	9.95	..	2.00	2.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Construction of an embankment of the Teesta from Barnes to Domohani.	24.70	..	20.90	20.90	..	18.00	2.90	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Outstanding land charges on some completed flood control schemes in Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri districts.	4.00	..	4.00	4.00	..	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
(6) Protection of Sal areas in Sambalpur Union in Malda district.	19.45	..	15.32	15.32	..	8.00	6.00	1.32	..	..	..	..
(7) Protection of Nagharia village in Malda district.	7.90	..	6.40	6.40	..	5.00	1.40	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Protection of Nagharia, village Aptair in West Dinajpur district from erosion and floods.	2.99	..	1.49	1.49	..	1.49	..	..	..	..	..	..

(9) Protection work on left bank of the Hooghly between Nathupalghat and Shyamghat in 24-Parganas district.	9.55	..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Protection of left bank of the Hooghly near Sakchar in 24-Parganas district.	2.00	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Protection of right bank of the Bhagirathi at Kalna—Part A.	7.27	..	4.27	4.27	..	3.00	1.27	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Further expenditure in some emergency schemes to be taken up during working season of 1960-61.	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	6.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..

*Investigation Schemes.*

(13) Hydrological investigations in flood affected parts of south and south-west-Bengal required for preparation of new flood schemes.	7.03	..	5.03	..	0.39	2.00	2.00	1.03	..	..	..	..
(14) Aerial contour survey in flood affected areas of Murshidabad, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapur, etc.	7.98	..	7.00	..	..	5.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,29.37	..	84.46	72.43	0.39	58.26	22.85	3.35	..	..	..	..

Total—Major and medium irrigation.	47,69.66	17.71	13,18.73	13,06.70	70.64	3,00.42	3,02.07	2,61.24	2,40.00	2,15.00	11,58.00	..
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IV. POWER

(1) Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Scheme (Stage I).	4,44.34	2,95.00	2,95.00	2,95.00	93.46	1,10.20	1,44.60	40.20	..	..	..	..
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(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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
<b>V. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.</b>												
<b>Handloom Industry.</b>												
(a) Silk.												
(1) Supply of Improved Appliances to Weavers.	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15	..	..
(2) Supply of Working Capital loan.	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(3) Supply of Share Capital loan.	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(4) Establishment of Design Centre.	1.00	..	1.00	0.04	..	0.22	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
(b) Wool.												
(1) Supply of Improved Appliances.	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(c) Cotton.												
(1) Supply of Improved Appliances.	15.00	..	15.00	15.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
(2) Subsidy in Sales of Cloth ..	80.00	..	80.00	80.00	..	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	..	..

(3) Publicity and Propaganda	6.00	..	6.00	6.00	..	1.60	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	..	..
(4) Collection of Statistics	6.00	..	6.00	0.04	..	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	..	..
(5) Housing Colony of Weavers	25.00	..	25.00	16.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(6) Renovation and Rehabilitation of Weavers' Homes.	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(7) Unit for quality marking and stamping.	5.45	..	5.45	0.28	..	1.28	1.01	1.02	1.05	1.09	..	..
(8) Award of Prizes	0.75	..	0.75	0.75	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
(9) Expansion of Handloom Research Station.	1.50	..	1.50	0.21	..	0.40	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.26	..	..
(10) Provision for share capital loan to Weavers.	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(11) Mobile Vans for Marketing and Publicity of Handloom Products.	4.36	..	4.36	1.20	..	0.77	0.91	1.03	1.13	0.52	..	..
(12) Establishment of 60 Sales Depots.	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	4.50	4.50	2.25	2.25	1.50	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,69.06</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,69.06</b>	<b>1,29.48</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>35.80</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>33.01</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>31.92</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(d) Organisation Expenses</b>	<b>23.99</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>23.99</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total—Handloom</b>	<b>2,02.05</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,02.05</b>	<b>1,37.52</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>42.67</b>	<b>41.47</b>	<b>39.47</b>	<b>39.80</b>	<b>38.64</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Khadi and Village Industries</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head and 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
<b>V. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES—contd.</b>												
<b>Handicrafts</b>												
(1) Promotion of Handicrafts Exports.	7.00	..	7.00	0.50	..	4.20	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	..	..
(2) Supply of Models, Designs and Technical Assistance.	5.00	..	5.00	1.00	..	1.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
(3) Publicity for Handicrafts ..	3.00	..	3.00	0.20	..	0.76	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	..	..
(4) Expansion of quality marking scheme.	2.00	..	2.00	0.10	..	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	..	..
(5) Organisation of Handicrafts Co-operatives	7.00	..	7.00	0.10	..	1.34	1.34	1.44	1.44	1.44	..	..
(6) Development of Screen Printing	1.00	..	1.00	0.02	..	0.32	0.04	0.30	0.04	0.30	..	..
(7) Service Centre for Artisans in Toy-making and Artistic Pottery	3.00	..	3.00	1.27	..	1.48	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.40	..	..
Total ..	28.00	..	28.00	3.19	..	10.27	4.17	4.58	4.35	4.63	..	..

**Industrial Estates**

(1) Establishment of Industrial Estates—												
(a) Howrah ..	49.90	30.00	30.00	29.00	..	20.10	9.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..

(b) Habra .. .. .	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.05	..	3.00	1.64	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	..
Total .. .. .	54.90	35.00	35.00	33.05	..	23.10	10.64	0.42	0.42	0.42	..	..

### Other Small-scale Industries

#### (a) Ceramic Industries—

(1) Development of Bone-China and Fine Earthen Ware	16.90	..	16.90	7.00	4.00	5.52	6.12	1.52	1.72	2.02	..	..
(2) Supply of Processed Clay for Sanitary-wares and Electrical Fittings	10.50	..	10.50	6.00	3.00	6.95	1.55	0.60	0.65	0.75	..	..
(3) Development of Lithographic Transfers	6.00	..	6.00	0.25	0.25	1.40	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	..	..
(4) Development of Common-clay glazed pottery	7.00	..	7.00	2.00	..	2.05	1.45	0.90	1.13	1.47	..	..
(5) Development of Production of Roofing and Flooring Tiles	2.00	..	2.00	0.50	..	0.80	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
(6) Washery for China Clay ..	15.00	3.65	15.00	10.00	..	4.00	5.00	6.00	..	..	..	..
(7) Development of Glazed Pottery (Uluberia)	2.30	..	2.30	0.10	..	0.54	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	..	..
Total .. .. .	59.70	3.65	59.70	25.85	7.25	21.26	16.01	10.91	5.39	6.13	..	..

#### (b) Leather Industries—

(1) Model Servicing for Tannery	4.09	3.58	3.58	1.20	1.00	0.82	1.26	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
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#### (c) Engineering Industries—

(1) Central Short-blasting, Electro-plating and Stove-enamelling Unit (Rs. 1.33 spill-over transferred from Manufacture of Surgical Instruments)	7.33	7.33	7.33	3.50	..	2.71	1.47	0.75	1.20	1.20	..	..
(2) Development of Small-Scale Engineering Industries, Howrah	51.62	20.00	14.00	10.00	3.00	7.00	2.60	1.75	1.50	1.15	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs).

Head and 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 Ex-change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>V. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES—concl'd.</b>												
<b>Other Small-scale Industries—concl'd.</b>												
<i>(c) Engineering Industries—concl'd.</i>												
(3) Expansion of Lock-making Unit, Howrah	5.00	..	5.00	2.95	..	1.65	1.00	0.90	0.70	0.75	..	..
(4) Development of Cutlery Industries (Kanchannagar)	6.00	..	6.00	3.30	1.10	2.56	1.16	0.76	0.76	0.76	..	..
(5) Expansion of Surgical Unit (Baruipur)	3.00	..	3.00	1.00	..	0.75	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.45	..	..
(6) Expansion of Quality Marking Scheme for Small-Scale Industries	10.00	..	10.00	0.50	..	2.25	1.75	1.90	2.00	2.10	..	..
(7) Establishment of a State Research Board and State Industrial Research Institute	28.50	8.00	28.00	18.50	3.00	10.50	7.40	5.00	2.40	2.70	..	..
Total	1,11.45	35.33	73.33	39.75	7.10	27.42	15.98	11.66	9.16	9.11	..	..
(8) Loans under State Aid to Industries Act (Block Loan)	1,36.00	..	1,36.00	..	..	20.00	20.00	30.00	33.00	33.00	..	..
Total— Other Small-scale Industries	3,11.24	42.56	2,72.61	66.80	15.35	69.50	53.25	53.07	48.05	48.74	..	..

### Marketing

Marketing of Products of Small-Scale and Village Industries and Procurement and Supply of Raw Materials to Cottage Industries (spill-over of Rs. 2.43 transferred from "Other Small-scale Industries")	97.69	13.64	73.48	10.48	..	16.00	20.00	15.00	11.24	11.24	..	..
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### Administration

(1) Reorganisation of Directorate of Industries	20.00	..	20.00	2.00	..	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	..	..
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### Sericulture and Silk

(1) Reorganisation of Existing Nurseries	4.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Hill Nurseries for Rearing Foreign Univoltine Races	6.85	2.65	2.65	2.00	..	1.08	1.10	0.12	0.17	0.18	..	..
(3) Establishment of Grainages for supply of Disease-free Layings	4.65	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	1.15	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.23	..	..
(4) Establishment of 4 Graft Nurseries	3.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Foreign Race Seed Station, Kalimpong	5.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.75	0.25	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Development of Tassar Industry	8.97	2.00	6.25	2.34	..	2.08	1.55	0.77	0.87	0.98	..	..
Total— Sericulture and Silk	34.15	9.65	13.90	8.34	..	6.56	3.60	1.09	1.26	1.39	..	..

Total— Village and Small Industries	7,58.03	1,00.85	6,55.04	2,61.38	15.35	1,72.10	1,39.63	1,20.13	1,11.62	1,11.56	..	..
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Head and 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
<b>VII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.</b>												
Roads	27,12.00	2,73.00	13,50.00	13,50.00	5.00	4,00.00	4,00.00	3,00.00	1,25.00	1,25.00	..	..
<b>Road Transport.</b>												
(1) Construction of Car Park and State Bus Stand around Dalhousie Square.	12.80	9.62	9.62	9.62	..	2.62	5.00	2.00	..	0.83	..	..
(2) Improvement of Chowringhee from Dharamtolla Junction to Whiteways Crossing—Construction of Subway, etc.	5.36	3.86	3.86	3.86	..	1.36	2.00	0.50	..	..	..	..
(3) Construction of a Bus Station at Belgachia.	3.60	2.03	2.03	2.03	..	1.53	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21.76	15.51	15.51	15.51	..	5.51	7.50	2.50	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.</b>	<b>27,33.76</b>	<b>2,88.51</b>	<b>13,65.51</b>	<b>13,65.51</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4,05.51</b>	<b>4,07.50</b>	<b>3,02.50</b>	<b>1,25.00</b>	<b>1,25.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION.</b>												
<b>Elementary Education.</b>												
(1) Expansion of Basic Education.	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	1.60	1.60	.80	..	..	..	..
(2) Senior Basic Schools	42.47	33.79	42.47	..	..	17.20	16.67	8.60	..	..	..	..
Total: Elementary Education	46.47	37.79	46.47	..	..	18.80	18.27	9.40	..	..	..	..

**Secondary Education.**

(1) Multipurpose Schools ..	44·00	44·00	44·00	..	..	17·50	17·50	9·00	..	..	..	..
(2) Improvement of teaching facilities (including accommodation in Arts, Science, Geography, Crafts, etc.)	12·00	12·00	12·00	..	..	5·00	5·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
(3) Expansion and upgrading of High School course (academic type) and provision of Class XI.	65·94	65·94	65·94	..	..	26·00	26·00	13·94	..	..	..	..
(4) Improvement and Expansion of teachers' training facilities (including training in guidance).	5·00	5·00	5·00	..	..	2·00	2·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
(5) Housing for students of Secondary Schools.	9·10	9·10	9·10	..	..	5·00	4·10	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Housing for teachers of Secondary Schools.	3·96	3·96	3·96	..	..	1·50	1·50	·96	..	..	..	..
<b>Total : Secondary Education ..</b>	<b>1,40·00</b>	<b>1,40·00</b>	<b>1,40·00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>57·00</b>	<b>56·10</b>	<b>26·90</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

**University Education.**

(1) Improvement of Non-Government Colleges.	1,67·76	8·50	76·90	..	..	27·30	26·80	22·80	..	..	..	..
(2) Improvement of Government Colleges.	27·77	3·15	15·75	3·15	..	4·52	3·67	2·52	2·52	2·52	..	..
(3) Housing of students in Non-Calcutta urban and rural areas.	74·43	5·40	5·40	..	..	5·40	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total : University Education ..</b>	<b>2,69·96</b>	<b>17·05</b>	<b>98·05</b>	<b>3·15</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>37·22</b>	<b>30·47</b>	<b>25·32</b>	<b>2·52</b>	<b>2·52</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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.	
											Total.	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>												
<b>EDUCATION—contd.</b>												
<b>Other Education Schemes.</b>												
(1) Improvement and Expansion of Library Service and Training.	13.59	10.52	13.59	..	..	4.51	4.51	4.57	..	..	..	..
(2) Improvement of Voluntary Organisation.	1.23	.81	1.23	..	..	.41	.41	.41	..	..	..	..
<b>Total: Other Education Schemes</b>	<b>14.82</b>	<b>11.33</b>	<b>14.82</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Technical Education.</b>												
(1) Polytechnics .. ..	N.R.— 1,05.44 Rec.— 24.04 p. a.	18.28	18.28	..	..	15.00	3.28	..	..	..	..	..
			1,01.38	..	..	15.00	17.60	20.70	24.04	24.04	..	..
			1,19.66	..	..	30.00	20.88	20.70	24.04	24.04	..	..
(2) Certificate Course : Junior Technical Schools	N.R.— 97.01 Rec.— 13.69	59.31	59.31	..	..	2.46	27.55	8.30	1.00	..	..	..
			53.21	..	..	6.41	9.21	11.21	12.69	13.69	..	..
			1,12.52	..	..	28.87	36.76	19.51	13.69	13.69	..	..
<b>Total: Technical Education ..</b>	<b>3,91.10</b>	<b>77.59</b>	<b>2,32.18</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>58.87</b>	<b>57.64</b>	<b>40.21</b>	<b>37.73</b>	<b>37.73</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total: Education ..</b>	<b>8,62.35</b>	<b>2,83.76</b>	<b>5,31.52</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,76.81</b>	<b>1,67.40</b>	<b>1,06.81</b>	<b>40.25</b>	<b>40.25</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

Note—Outlay in respect of the schemes under Statement II—Education other than those for “Technical Education—Others” shown below has been incorporated in Statement III.

**Technical Education—Others.**

(1) Re-organisation of College of Textile Technology, Berhampore.	10.00	..	10.00	8.38	3.22	2.40	2.97	3.15	0.85	0.63	..	..
(2) Re-organisation of College of Textile Technology, Serampore.	11.00	..	11.00	7.25	2.35	4.15	3.12	1.25	1.27	1.21	..	..
(3) Re-organisation of College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.	10.00	..	10.00	5.30	2.00	3.70	1.43	1.49	2.19	1.19	..	..
(4) Establishment of a Chemical Polytechnic.	10.86	5.00	10.86	9.00	..	5.00	4.50	0.45	0.45	0.46	..	..
<b>Total—Others</b>	<b>41.86</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>41.86</b>	<b>29.93</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>12.02</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

*Note*—Scheme Nos. 1-4 under "Technical Education—Others" relate to Commerce and Industries Department.

**HEALTH**

**Water supply and sanitation.**

(1) Urban water supply and sanitation.	3,50.00	71.00	1,50.00	1,50.00	3.00	47.00	47.00	15.00	16.00	25.00	..	..
(2) Rural water supply and sanitation.	50.00	..	50.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,00.00</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>2,00.00</b>	<b>1,50.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

**Drainage.\***

(1) Tollygunge-Panchannagram Drainage Scheme (Part A)	29.15	..	25.15	25.15	6.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	1.15	..	..	..
(2) Silt clearance and completion of works of Calcutta Corporation's outfall system from Bantala to Kulti	1,06.00	..	54.88	54.88	2.79	25.00	25.00	4.88	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,35.15</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>80.03</b>	<b>80.03</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

\*Relate to Irrigation and Waterways Department.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head and 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 Ex- change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>												
<b>EDUCATION—contd.</b>												
<b>HEALTH—contd.</b>												
<b>Hospitals and Health Centres and other Health care services.</b>												
(1) Improvement and establish- ment of Hospital other than Sadar, Subdivisional Hospitals.	2,96.00	33.00	2,50.00	1,70.00	..	56.00	69.00	36.00	45.00	44.00	..	..
(2) Improvement and establish- ment of Sadar and Subdivi- sional Hospitals.	3,89.00	64.00	2,50.00	2,00.00	..	59.00	60.00	60.00	40.00	31.00	..	..
(3) Mental Hospital ..	50.00	..	50.00	40.00	..	6.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	..	..
(4) Expansion of T. B. Hospitals	49.00	5.00	40.00	23.00	..	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	7.00	..	..
(5) Establishment of Paediatric Hospital with Child Gui- dance Clinic and Orthopae- diatric Centres.	5.00	..	5.00	3.00	..	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	..	..
(6) Infectious Diseases Hospital	24.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Ambulance Service ..	10.00	..	10.00	4.00	..	2.80	3.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	..	..
(8) Rural Health Centre ..	4,22.00	1,00.00	3,00.00	2,68.75	..	89.25	89.25	39.25	41.00	41.25	..	..
Total ..	12,45.00	2,04.00	9,07.00	7,10.75	..	2,21.55	2,42.25	1,57.65	1,48.40	1,37.15	..	..
<b>Control of Diseases.</b>												
(1) Malaria Eradication Pro- gramme.	1,13.00	..	1,13.00	..	..	33.00	28.00	27.00	13.00	12.00	..	..
(2) Filaria Control Programme	6.00	..	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	..	..

(3) Chest Clinic-cum-Domiciliary Units.	1,00.00	..	1,00.00	20.00	..	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	..	..
(4) B. C. G. Vaccine Campaign	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
(5) Rehabilitation of T. B. Patients.	10.00	..	10.00	3.00	..	2.00	2.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	..	..
(6) M. M. R. Units	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
(7) Leprosy control	..	25.00	..	25.00	8.00	..	3.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	..
(8) Rehabilitation of Leprosy Patients.	10.00	..	10.00	6.00	..	2.50	5.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..
Total	..	2,86.00	..	2,86.00	37.00	..	56.00	67.25	60.75	46.25	55.25	..

### Maternity, Child Welfare and Family Planning Centres.

(1) Maternity, Child Welfare and Family Planning Programme.	50.00	..	50.00	4.00	..	6.00	4.00	8.00	13.00	19.00	..	..
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### Education and Training.

(1) Post Graduate Education and Research.	50.00	..	50.00	10.00	..	11.00	11.00	11.00	9.00	8.00	..	..
(2) Improvement of State Medical College including improvement and standardisation of preclinical and clinical training in Medical Colleges.	43.00	4.00	40.00	35.00	..	3.00	7.50	7.70	10.80	11.00	..	..
(3) Improvement of Dental College.	10.00	..	10.00	7.50	1.75	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	..	..
(4) Training of Nurses including Graduate Nurses.	50.00	..	50.00	35.00	..	5.00	16.00	19.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(5) Training of Sanitary Inspectors.	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
(6) Training of Pharmacists	3.00	..	3.00	1.00	..	1.05	1.05	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
(7) Training of Laboratory Assistants.	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(8) Training of Physio-therapists and Occupational Theraputists.	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
(9) Training of Health Assistants.	11.50	..	11.50	6.65	..	3.00	3.00	2.90	1.30	1.30	..	..
Total	..	1,71.00	4.00	1,68.00	95.15	1.75	24.75	41.75	44.10	29.60	27.80	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Spill-over from Second Plan.	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
<b>VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>												
<b>EDUCATION—contd.</b>												
<b>HEALTH—concl'd.</b>												
<b>Other Schemes.</b>												
(1) Student's Health Service	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(2) Health Education ..	6.00	..	6.00	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(3) Central Combined Laboratory.	17.00	..	17.00	3.00	..	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	..	..
(4) Health Statistics ..	7.00	..	7.00	..	..	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	..	..
(5) Establishment of Diagnostic and Public Health Laboratories.	16.00	..	16.00	4.50	..	2.60	3.40	3.20	3.20	3.60	..	..
(6) Establishment of Dental Clinics.	4.00	..	4.00	..	0.90	0.56	0.88	1.12	0.72	0.72	..	..
(7) Administrative Staff in connection with Development Schemes and transport.	10.00	..	10.00	2.00	..	1.80	3.55	1.50	1.50	1.65	..	..
Total ..	80.00	..	80.00	9.50	0.90	11.96	15.33	16.82	16.42	19.47	..	..
Total—Health ..	2,367.15	279.00	1,771.03	1,086.43	14.44	410.76	462.58	323.20	280.82	293.67	..	..

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(1) Subsidised Industrial Housing.	908.00	80.00	500.00	500.00	..	120.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	..
(2) Slum Clearance (State's Share).	184.67	49.34	137.00	137.00	..	30.39	28.28	26.24	23.50	28.59	..	..
(3) Low Income Group Housing	604.12	45.00	365.00	365.00	..	65.00	70.00	90.00	80.00	60.00	..	..
(4) Plantation Labour Housing	21.00	1.00	15.00	15.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
(5) Rural Housing (State's Share).	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
(6) Filling of Circular Canal in Calcutta.	70.00	..	55.00	55.00	..	10.00	20.00	25.00	..	..	5.00	..
(7) Development of Municipal Roads and Sewerage..	286.00	..	286.00	125.00	..	37.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	63.00	..	..
(8) Contribution to Howrah Improvement Trust.	71.00	..	71.00	..	..	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2,146.79</b>	<b>175.34</b>	<b>1,431.00</b>	<b>1,199.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>281.79</b>	<b>299.68</b>	<b>322.64</b>	<b>279.90</b>	<b>246.99</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>..</b>

## WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

### Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

#### Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

(1) Water supply in tribal areas	12.66	0.80	0.80	..	..	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Minor Irrigation Schemes ..	0.99	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Small Irrigation Schemes ..	3.26	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Irrigation through tank improvement.	0.20	0.10	0.10	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Spill-over from the Second Plan.	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.	
											Total.	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES—</b>												
<b>EDUCATION—concl.</b>												
<b>WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—concl.</b>												
<b>Welfare of Scheduled Tribe—concl.</b>												
<i>Health, Housing and Other Schemes—concl.</i>												
(5) Construction of pucca village roads.	0.78	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Construction of cart tracks in hill areas.	0.49	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.20	0.10	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Provision of wooden bridges and masonry culverts in roads.	1.52	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Establishment of welfare centres.	3.58	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.25	0.15	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Improvement of kutcha village roads.	1.22	0.20	0.20	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24.70	3.10	3.10	..	..	2.85	0.25	..	..	..	..	..

**Welfare of Scheduled Castes  
(Small Case.)**

(1) Water supply arrangement in Scheduled caste areas.	11.50	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Welfare of Backward Classes.	36.20	3.70	3.70	..	..	3.45	0.25	..	..	..	..	..

**Labour and Labour Welfare**

*Labour Welfare.*

(1) Model Labour Welfare Centre and Holiday Home.	63.46	20.41	60.09	33.14	..	16.53	16.34	12.30	6.60	8.32	..	..
(2) Manpower and Employment (State's share).	7.52	..	7.52	..	..	1.39	1.35	1.51	1.59	1.68	..	..
(3) Employees' State Training Schemes Insurance.	118.50	..	118.50	..	..	18.00	18.00	27.50	27.50	27.50	..	..
(4) Expansion of Craftsmen Training.	96.24	..	96.24	60.88	..	23.72	29.28	25.86	12.10	5.28	..	..
(5) Conversion of Displaced Personnel seats into Craftsmen seats.	6.00	..	6.00	..	..	0.56	1.16	1.28	1.40	1.60	..	..
(6) Pre-employment Apprenticeship Training	12.00	..	12.00	..	..	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	..	..
(7) Post-employment Evening classes	2.40	..	2.40	..	..	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	..	..
	306.12	20.41	302.75	94.02	..	63.08	69.01	71.33	52.07	47.26	..	..

TOTAL : SOCIAL SERVICES 4,898.12 483.85 3,550.34 2,409.38 22.01 774.33 843.54 723.51 617.55 591.41 85.00 ..

Note.—Training Schemes under Labour and Labour Welfare relate to Commerce and Industries Department.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head and 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
<b>IX. MISCELLANEOUS</b>												
<b>Publicity</b>												
(1) Film Production ..	7.50	..	7.50	..	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(2) Information Centre ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	0.60	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	..	..
(3) Mobile Cinema Unit ..	0.44	..	0.44	0.22	0.06	..	0.28	0.05	0.05	0.06	..	..
(4) Advertisement ..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(5) Plan Publicity Week ..	3.52	..	3.52	..	..	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>18.46</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Building and Construction</b>												
(1) Karaya Road Housig ..	29.37	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	1.00	8.00	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Bowali Mondal Road Housing ..	9.54	8.48	8.48	8.48	..	4.24	4.24	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>38.91</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Cultural Activities</b>												
(1) Development of Digha as a sea-side health resort	13.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..

**Others**

(1) Improvement of Zoological Garden	13.00	..	13.00	13.00	0.90	2.50	3.20	2.90	2.30	2.10	..	..
(2) Improvement of Botanic and other public gardens	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	0.60	2.99	2.97	1.46	1.28	1.30	..	..
Total	23.00	..	23.00	23.00	1.50	5.49	6.17	4.36	3.58	3.40	..	..
<b>TOTAL : MISCELLANEOUS</b>	93.37	26.48	67.94	49.70	1.56	16.63	23.24	9.96	9.19	8.02	..	..

**X. SPECIAL PROJECTS**

**(1) Durgapur Industries Projects**

(i) Gas grid	425.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	..	125.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Tar Distillation Plant	110.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	17.00	40.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Development of Subsidiary Industries	60.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Expansion of Thermal Power Plant	1,300.00	1,190.00	1,190.00	1,190.00	800.00	400.00	500.00	145.00	145.00	..	..	..
(v) Doubling of coke oven by-products plant including washery	600.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	..	100.00	250.00	150.00	70.00	..	..	..
(vi) Fertilizer Factory	1,035.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	..	100.00	150.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	..	..
Total	3,530.00	3,055.00	3,055.00	3,055.00	817.00	785.00	1,010.00	545.00	465.00	250.00	..	..

**(2) Salt Lake Reclamation**

(i) Reclamation of Northern Salt Lake for City Extension	1,920.00	..	724.00	724.00	12.00	130.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	144.00	1,152.13	..
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Head and Scheme	Total estimated cost	Spill-over from 2nd plan <sup>1</sup>	Proposed outlay, 1961-66			Phasing of proposed outlay					(Rupees in lakhs)	
			Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Balance after Third Plan.	
											Total	Foreign exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>X. SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>												
<i>—conold.</i>												
<b>(3) Disposal of Sewage</b>												
(i) Production of Gas from Calcutta Sewage	200.00	7.65	40.00	40.00	(a)	1.00	1.00	1.00	17.00	20.00	157.65	..
<b>(4) Development Corporation</b>												
(i) Contribution to the West Bengal Development Corporation	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
<b>TOTAL : SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>	<b>5,750.00</b>	<b>3,062.65</b>	<b>3,919.00</b>	<b>3,919.00</b>	<b>829.00</b>	<b>936.00</b>	<b>1,181.00</b>	<b>716.00</b>	<b>652.00</b>	<b>434.00</b>	<b>1,309.78</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>XI. DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION</b>	<b>500.00(c)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>28,769.21*</b>	<b>4,935.59*</b>	<b>18,865.23*</b>	<b>11,224.13</b>	<b>1,660.06</b>	<b>3,938.27</b>	<b>4,477.28</b>	<b>3,699.85</b>	<b>3,471.93</b>	<b>3,277.90</b>	<b>3,401.74</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Foreign Exchange is required but cannot be stated at present.

(b) Requirements to be reported by the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(c) Includes 0.60 lakh for Tourism in Damodar Valley Corporation area.

\*Does not include estimates under 'Education' but includes estimates in respect of 'Technical Education--Others' of Commerce and Industries Department.

**STATEMENT III**

## STATEMENT III

## LIST OF NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Head and 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 Ex-change.	
										Total.	Foreign Ex-change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL AND MINOR IRRIGATION.</b>											
<b>Agricultural Production.</b>											
<i>Supply, Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.</i>											
(1) Seed Saturation with improved seeds.	128.68	128.68	..	..	23.37	23.65	25.44	27.22	29.00	..	..
(2) Seed storage for every twenty villages.	175.00	158.37	158.37	..	..	22.78	38.98	43.47	53.14	16.63	..
Total ..	303.68	287.05	158.37	..	23.37	46.43	64.42	70.69	82.14	16.63	..
<b>Improved cultural practices and plant protection.</b>											
(1) Improved Agricultural practices and Improved Agricultural implements.	62.00	62.00	..	..	8.33	10.84	11.25	13.76	17.82	..	..

**Horticulture.**

(1) Establishment of progeny orchard-cum-Nursery in the State.	2.50	2.50	0.82	..	0.57	0.73	0.51	0.34	0.35	..	..
(2) Development of Vegetable production and establishment of Nucleus seed farms.	7.50	7.50	2.55	..	1.95	2.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total ..	10.00	10.00	3.37	..	2.52	3.28	1.51	1.34	1.35	..	..

**Lac Development.**

(1) Development of Lac Industry	20.00	20.00	6.68	..	2.58	3.89	4.09	4.98	4.46	..	..
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**Subsidiary Food.**

(1) Development of Potato ..	9.00	9.00	..	..	0.60	1.20	1.80	2.40	3.00	..	..
(2) Development of Sweet Potato	0.90	0.90	..	..	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.30	..	..
(3) Development of Tapioca ..	1.80	1.80	..	..	0.12	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.60	..	..
(4) Development of Root Crops other than potato, Sweet Potato and Tapioca.	6.30	6.30	..	..	0.42	0.84	1.26	1.68	2.10	..	..
(5) Potato Seed Certification Centre.	1.38	1.38	..	..	0.18	0.19	0.33	0.34	0.34	..	..
(6) Subsidiary Seed Production Centre for Sweet Potato, Tapioca Yarns, Colocacia, etc.	0.94	0.94	..	..	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	..	..
(7) Subsidiary Food Crops Divisions.	2.68	2.68	..	..	0.37	0.39	0.62	0.64	0.66	..	..
Total ..	23.00	23.00	..	..	1.93	3.17	4.74	5.97	7.19	..	..

Head and 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
<b>Agricultural Education</b>											
(1) Establishment of a second Agricultural College.	52.49	52.49	35.60	0.50	8.68	13.23	23.38	3.52	3.68	..	..
(2) Establishment of 14 Schools for training of farmers' son.	54.02	54.02	29.23	0.05	14.02	14.90	14.97	5.03	5.10	..	..
(3) Aid to private institution for Agricultural Training.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
Total ..	107.57	107.51	64.83	0.55	22.90	28.33	38.55	8.75	8.98	..	..
<b>Agricultural Extension and Training.</b>											
(1) Establishment of new Extension Training Scales.	76.50	76.50	31.00	1.00	44.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	..	..
(2) Scheme for Farm Advisory Works.	132.60	132.60	..	..	26.52	26.52	26.52	26.52	26.52	..	..
Total ..	209.10	209.10	31.00	1.00	70.62	34.62	34.62	34.62	34.62	..	..
<b>Agricultural Research.</b>											
(1) Scheme for research on Rice	59.55	59.55	15.34	1.50	14.30	17.11	14.58	6.72	6.84	..	..
(2) Scheme for research on Wheat	5.90	5.90	2.60	..	1.39	1.66	1.43	0.70	0.72	..	..
(3) Scheme for research on Maiz	4.10	4.10	0.50	..	0.82	0.90	0.87	0.75	0.76	..	..

(4) Scheme for research on Pulses and Millets.	5.60	5.60	..	..	1.08	1.20	1.13	1.08	1.11	..	..
(5) Scheme for research of Oil seeds.	18.27	18.27	5.82	..	4.34	5.26	4.52	2.05	2.10	..	..
(6) Scheme for research on Coconut.	3.25	3.25	1.25	..	0.60	1.35	0.40	0.45	0.45	..	..
(7) Scheme for research of Sugarcane.	13.75	13.75	6.63	0.50	3.32	4.39	3.08	1.47	1.49	..	..
(8) Horticultural Crops—											
(i) Expansion of the main Horticultural Research Station at Krishnagar.	8.76	8.76	4.33	..	2.54	2.11	1.40	1.47	1.24	..	..
(ii) Establishment of Horticultural Research Sub-Station for Sub-Tropical fruits in Darjeeling district.	3.83	3.83	11.80	..	1.16	1.43	0.41	0.41	0.42	..	..
(iii) Establishment of Vegetable Research Station in Darjeeling district.	3.50	3.50	1.90	..	1.05	1.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	..	..
(iv) Establishment of one Horticultural Research Sub-Station for Temperate fruits in Darjeeling district.	1.74	1.74	0.75	..	0.72	0.43	0.19	0.20	0.20	..	..
(v) Establishment of one Horticultural Research Sub-Station for lateritic tracts.	1.83	1.83	0.75	..	0.52	0.66	0.21	0.22	0.22	..	..
(vi) Banana Research Station of Chinsurah.	3.78	3.78	..	..	0.90	0.78	0.69	0.70	0.71	..	..

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Proposed outlay, 1961-66.			Phasing of proposed outlay.					(Rs. in lakhs.)	
		Total.	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.	Balance after Third Plan.	
										Total.	Foreign Ex- change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(9) Potato and Tuber Crops—											
(i) Strengthening of potato Section.	1.37	1.37	..	..	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	..	..
(ii) Establishment of a Potato Experimental Station in Hooghly.	5.54	5.54	0.75	..	2.51	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76	..	..
(10) Strengthening of Mycology Section.	5.24	5.24	..	0.50	1.24	1.26	0.89	0.91	0.94	..	..
(11) Strengthening of Entomology Section.	2.63	2.63	..	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.51	0.57	0.60	..	..
(12) Agricultural Chemistry Section—											
(i) Strengthening of Agricultural Chemistry Section.	3.28	3.28	..	2.00	0.60	0.62	0.74	0.65	0.67	..	..
(ii) Model Agronomic Experiment.	1.69	1.69	..	..	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	..	..
(iii) Simple Fertiliser Trail.	9.89	9.89	..	..	1.91	1.95	1.98	2.01	2.04	..	..
(iv) Soil Testing Service	1.72	1.72	..	..	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.23	0.23	..	..
(13) Strengthening of Microbiology and Bio-Chemistry Section.	5.00	5.00	..	0.25	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.03	..	..
(14) Research Farms and sub-stations.	23.96	23.96	11.96	1.50	6.70	6.76	5.40	2.50	2.60	..	..
Total	1,94.18	1,94.18	54.38	6.75	48.17	52.44	41.58	25.86	26.13	..	..

### Agricultural Statistics

(1) Establishment of a State Agro-Economic Section.	5.55	5.05	..	0.06	1.13	1.05	1.09	1.12	1.16	..	..
(2) Establishment of Agro-Economic Research Centre at Kalyani.	10.78	10.73	..	0.13	2.17	2.07	2.13	2.18	2.23	..	..
(3) Establishment of Statistical Unit.	62.30	62.30	..	0.13	13.53	11.85	12.06	12.27	12.59	..	..
(4) Establishment of a Statistical Section for Bio-Chemistry and design and analysis of field experiments.	2.37	2.37	..	0.23	0.66	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.45	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>81.00</b>	<b>81.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>17.49</b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>16.01</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

### Demonstration and Publicity

(1) Improved Agricultural Implements for V. L. W. Block Headquarters, Farm Advisory Headquarters.	20.00	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
(2) Demonstration in irrigated and assumed rainfall areas.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(3) Permanent exhibition ground in Directorate Headquarters.	1.44	1.44	..	..	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>24.44</b>	<b>24.44</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head and 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
<b>Agricultural Marketing</b>											
(1) Training in Agricultural Marketing.	0.59	0.59	..	..	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	..	..
(2) Strengthening of the Marketing Branch of the Directorate.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.65	0.70	0.75	..	..
(3) Introduction of Marketing Extension Service.	2.70	2.70	..	..	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.75	..	..
(4) Scheme for granting loan to the fruit and vegetable preservation Units.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
(5) Establishment of three fruit processing Centres.	2.50	2.50	0.30	..	0.30	0.45	0.65	0.55	0.55	..	..
(6) Scheme for training in fruit and vegetable preservation.	1.40	1.40	..	..	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	..	..
(7) Pilot Scheme for demonstration of better system of packaging, storing, etc.	1.84	1.84	..	..	0.30	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.46	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.03</b>	<b>16.03</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

**Administration**

(1) Replacement of Vehicles and purchase of new ones for S. A. O.'s.	4.00	4.00	..	..	2.25	1.55	0.05	0.07	0.08	..	..
Total—Agricultural Production.	10,54.94	10,38.31	3,18.93	8.85	2,07.65	2,07.72	2,24.76	1,90.39	2,07.79	16.63	..

**Minor Irrigation**

(1) Lift Irrigation from rivers and beels.	8,00.00	8,00.00	..	2,50.00	1,40.00	1,50.00	1,60.00	1,70.00	1,80.00	..	..
(2) Ninety new minor irrigation and drainage schemes.	1,52.00	10.00	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	1,42.00	..
Total—Minor Irrigation	9,52.00	8,10.00	10.00	2,50.00	1,50.00	1,50.00	1,60.00	1,70.00	1,80.00	1,42.00	..

**Land Development**

(1) Closure of Creeks in Sagar Island in 24 Parganas district.	62.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	57.00	..
(2) Closure of Creeks in Kakdwip in Sundarbans, 24 Parganas district.	76.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	71.00	..
(3) Northern Salt Lake Polder Scheme.	2,84.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	7.00	..	..	..	2,77.00	..
Total	..	4,22.00	17.00	17.00	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	..	..	4,05.00

Note.—Scheme No. 2 under 'Minor Irrigation' and Nos. 1 to 3 under 'Land Development' relate to Irrigation and Waterways Department. The actual requirement of these four Schemes during 1961-66 will amount to 4,14 lakhs.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head and 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.	
												3
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>												
<i>Disease Control—Rinderpest Eradication.</i>												
(1) Extension of Field Campaign.	3.10	3.10	..	..	..	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.79	..	..	
(2) Establishment of twelve New Check Posts.	7.55	7.55	..	..	0.60	1.45	1.80	1.87	1.83	..	..	
<i>Expansion of Biological Product Station.</i>												
(3) Production of Vaccine for B. Q., H. S., Ranikhet and other diseases.	8.00	8.00	2.00	..	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	
<i>Aid Centres and Clinics.</i>												
(4) Establishment of new Veterinary Aid Centres.	14.55	14.55	..	..	0.90	1.90	2.90	3.92	4.93	..	..	
(5) Establishment of Ambulatory Clinic—Setting up of four Ambulatory Clinics and procurement and maintenance of 15 Ambulance Cars.	7.00	7.00	..	2.60	2.80	0.59	0.63	0.98	2.00	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.20</b>	<b>40.20</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	

**Slaughter House.**

(1) Construction of a new Slaughter House with arrangements for recovery of Glandular products— One modern Slaughter House.	150-00	150-00	93-70	36-30	66-00	66-00	6-00	6-00	6-00	..	..
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**Cattle Development.**

(1) Intensification of existing Key Village Centres.											
(2) Expansion of existing Key Village Centres.											
(3) New Key Village Block ..											
(4) Centralised Semen Collection Centres.											
(5) Urban Artificial Insemination Centres.											
(6) Strengthening of Supervisory organisation for the Key Village Scheme.											
(7) Calf Rearing Subsidy ..											
(8) Organisation of Marketing facilities in Key Village areas.											
(9) Marketing Unit at Head Quarters.	60-20	60-20	10-00	..	17-50	12-40	12-30	9-00	9-00	..	..
(10) Expansion of State Live-Stock Farm.											
(11) Establishment of Bull Rearing Farm.											
(12) Cross-breeding of Non-descript Cattle.											
(13) Distribution of Fodder Seeds and Cuttings.											
(14) Subsidy of Silo pits ..											
(15) Seed Multiplication and Fodder Demonstration Farm.											
(16) Manufacture of Balanced Ration.											
(17) Fodder Development Staff											

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head and 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.	
												3
<b>Poultry Development.</b>												
(1) Expansion of Poultry Extension Centres.												
(2) Expansion of State Poultry Farms.												
(3) Manufacture and distribution of balanced Poultry feed.												
(4) Training of Villages and Extension Staff.												
(5) Supply of Breeding and Rearing Equipments.												
(6) Improvement of Village Poultry Houses.												
(7) Manufacture of Poultry Cages.	40.25	40.25	10.00	2.00	12.07	8.05	8.05	6.04	6.04	..	..	
(8) Up-grading of Village Poultry.												
(9) Marketing of Eggs and Poultry.												
(10) Intensive Poultry Development Blocks.												
(11) Loan to Poultry Farmers												
(12) Subsidy for rearing day-old Chicks.												
(13) Regional Duck Farms ..												
(14) Duck Extension centres ..												
(15) Poultry Development Staff												

**Piggery Development.**

(1) Regional Pig Breeding Station.	}											
(2) Pig Breeding Unit at Darjeeling.		19.00	19.00	13.00	0.60	5.70	3.80	3.80	2.85	2.85	..	..
(3) Piggery Block.												
(4) Piggery staff.												

**Sheep Development.**

(1) Sheep Development Scheme	5.00	5.00	1.00	..	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	..	..
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**Training, Research and Statistics.**

(1) Residential accommodation for teaching staff in Veterinary College.	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	
(2) Establishment of Statistical Section in Veterinary Directorate.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.28	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	..	
(3) Specialised training in A. I. and Physio-pathology of Reproduction.	}											
(4) Specialised Training in Animal Husbandry to Extension Officers.												
(5) Training of Stockmen and Field Assistants.		2.55	2.55	1.00	..	0.77	0.51	0.51	0.38	0.38	..	..
(6) Strengthening of Nutrition Field Assistants.												
(7) Establishment of Live Stock Research Station.												
(8) Establishment of a Statistical Section at the Headquarters.												

Total ..	6.55	6.55	4.00	..	2.05	1.69	1.69	0.56	0.56	..	..
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(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head and 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
<i>Other Schemes</i>											
(1) Improvement of Hide-flaying and Carcass utilisation.	2.70	2.70	..	0.25	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
(2) Strengthening of Staff at Veterinary Directorate.	13.10	13.10	..	..	1.30	2.45	3.47	2.94	2.94	..	..
(3) Cattle Shows											
(4) Salvage of Dry Cows											
(5) Mass Castration Scrub Bulls											
(6) Public Relation Service ..	11.25	11.25	1.00	..	3.37	2.25	2.25	1.69	1.69	..	..
(7) Strengthening of Range and District Offices.											
(8) Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Branch at Head Quarters.											
(9) Programme Evaluation Cell.											
Total ..	27.05	27.05	1.00	0.25	5.37	5.20	6.22	5.13	5.13	..	..
Total—Animal Husbandry	348.25	348.25	134.70	41.75	118.49	103.87	46.16	38.87	40.86	..	..

### Drainage and Milk Supply

(1) Expansion of Dairy Schemes	137.00	137.00	137.00	..	23.00	23.00	23.00	34.00	34.00	..	..
(2) New Milk Supply Schemes	97.00	97.00	97.00	..	16.00	16.00	16.00	24.00	25.00	..	..
(3) Rural Creameries	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	13.00	13.00	..	..
(4) Milk Product Factory											
(5) Cheese Factory											
(6) Cattle feed compounding factory.	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
(7) Milk Boards	5.00	5.00	4.00	70.47	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	..	..
(8) Training—											
(i) New Indian Dairy Diploma Centre.	10.00	10.00	4.00	..	4.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(ii) New B.Sc. (Dairying) Centre.											
(iii) Stipends for I. D. D. and B.Sc. Trainees sponsored.											
(iv) In-Plant training											
(9) Refrigerated transport	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	..	..
(10) Extension Services (Covering Schemes Nos. 1-5).	30.00	30.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	..	..
(11) Removal of Urbane Cattle	72.00	72.00	72.00	..	12.00	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	..	..
(12) Loans for purchase of Milk animals.	50.00	50.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	13.00	13.00	..	..
(13) Dairy Development Staff	6.00	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(14) Survey and Statistic	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.24	..	..
<b>Total—Dairying and Milk Supply</b>	<b>479.00</b>	<b>479.00</b>	<b>385.00</b>	<b>70.47</b>	<b>81.16</b>	<b>78.66</b>	<b>81.70</b>	<b>117.74</b>	<b>119.74</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>

(a) and (b).—The balance to be required after Third Plan will amount to 150 lakhs including Foreign Exchange of 17 lakhs.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head and 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
<b>Fisheries</b>												
(1) Development of "South Salt Lake" area for increasing fish supply to Calcutta Markets—												
(i) Part 'A' of the Scheme (Co-operative Farm).	33.13	33.13	..	..	..	16.56	7.62	8.79	0.16	..	..	
(ii) Part 'B' of the Scheme (Development Farm).	3.43	3.43	..	..	0.50	1.63	0.42	0.44	0.44	..	..	
(2) Improvement of private owned derelict tanks and other confined water areas for pisciculture.	6.00	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	..	..	
(3) Establishment of seed farms for production of quality seeds through artificial breeding of Indian Major Crops by homonic treatment.	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	1.90	3.60	3.90	2.60	..	..	
(4) Development of fisheries in the hill areas of Darjeeling district by confining perennial Jhora waters.	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..	

(5) Pilot scheme for Reorganisation of Calcutta Fish markets on Co-operative basis.	15.25	15.25	..	1.60	2.15	3.25	3.55	3.55	5.65	..	..
(6) Service Parties to render certain service facilities to fish farm ancillary to increase fish production.	2.85	2.85	..	..	0.69	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	..	..
(7) Setting up producers' Co-operative for culture and capture of fisheries sectors for improving the present supply and production of fish in the State.	19.80	19.80	..	..	3.64	3.88	3.99	4.09	4.20	..	..
(8) Providing harbour facilities to Coastal fishermen to enable them to continue fishing operation for longer periods.	13.00	13.00	..	..	..	..	3.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(9) Increasing the present rate of production of shark liver oil and fish meal in West Bengal.	2.67	2.67	..	..	..	1.00	1.21	0.23	0.23	..	..
(10) Additional Supervisory and Head quarters' Staff to cope with the increased volume of work contemplated under Third Five-Year Plan.	2.40	2.40	..	..	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	..	..
(11) Establishment of an aquarium in Calcutta.	15.02	15.02	..	..	0.35	7.81	5.11	0.89	0.86	..	..
<b>Total Fisheries</b>	<b>125.80</b>	<b>125.80</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>38.35</b>	<b>30.82</b>	<b>31.31</b>	<b>16.46</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Proposed outlay 1961-66.			Phasing of proposed outlay.					(Rs. in lakhs.) Balance after Third Plan.		
		Total.	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total.	Foreign Exchange.	
												1
<b>Forests</b>												
<i>Forestry Development</i>												
(1) Farm Forestry ..	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
(2) Plantations ..	24.00	12.00	1.20	..	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	12.40	..
(3) Consolidations ..	60.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	50.00	..
(4) Forest Resources Survey ..	11.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	10.00	..
(5) Working Plans and Organisations.	8.00	4.00	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00	..
(6) Rehabilitation of degraded Forests.	1,35.00	35.00	..	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	100.00	..
(7) Nature conservation ..	32.00	12.00	..	..	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	20.00	..
(8) Timber operation and Forest Utilisation.	1,028.00	28.00	20.00	16.00	..	16.00	7.00	5.00	..	1,000.00	8,00.00	..
(9) Training of Staff ..	6.00	1.00	..	..	0.10	0.50	0.40	..	..	5.00	2.00	..
(10) Forest Research and Institute.	6.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	4.00	..	..
(11) Communications ..	5,28.00	28.00	24.00	12.00	3.20	7.60	7.00	7.00	3.20	5,00.00	4,00.00	..
(12) Buildings ..	50.00	25.00	25.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	..	..
(13) Labour and other amenities	6.00	3.00	3.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00	..	..
(14) Publicity ..	2.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00	..	..
(15) Protection ..	20.00	10.00	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,926.00</b>	<b>1,82.00</b>	<b>75.20</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.30</b>	<b>49.10</b>	<b>39.40</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>28.20</b>	<b>1,744.00</b>	<b>1,202.50</b>	..

**Cultivation of Medicinal Plant and Coffee.**

(1) Cultivation of Medicinal Plants such as Ipecac, Cardamom, Tung and Lycopodium, etc.	38.84	38.84	3.44	..	7.03	6.26	7.55	8.71	9.29	..	..
(2) Cultivation of Coffee ..	1.16	1.16	..	..	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.28	0.44	..	..
Total ..	40.00	40.00	3.44	..	7.13	6.40	7.75	8.99	9.73	..	..
Total—Forests ..	1,966.00	2,22.00	78.64	28.00	35.43	55.50	47.15	45.99	37.93	1,744.00	1,202.50

**Soil Conservation.**

(1) Soil conservation in denuded Forests.	1,100.00	1,00.00	10.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	1,000.00	..
(2) Soil conservation Research Stations in Laterite Soil Zone and other hills.	10.14	10.14	1.10	..	5.94	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.07	..	..
(3) Soil conservation—Demonstration Projects in the plains and on the hills—											
(i) Demonstration scheme in the plains.	4.99	4.99	..	..	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(ii) Teesta tributaries originating in Darjeeling Hills.	11.76	11.76	..	..	1.89	2.25	2.30	2.32	3.00	..	..
(iii) Catchment areas of Lish, Gheesh, Chel, Nasra and Relle.	0.93	0.93	..	..	0.22	0.12	0.23	0.13	0.23	..	..
(4) Master Plan for soil conservation in Lish Catchment.	45.36	45.36	45.36	..	..	2.36	13.00	14.00	16.00	..	..
Total—Soil conservation ..	1,173.18	1,73.18	56.46	..	29.04	26.74	37.59	38.51	41.30	1,000.00	..
Total—Agriculture and minor irrigation.	6,521.17	3,213.54	1,000.73	4,07.67	6,35.63	6,67.84	6,33.18	6,32.81	6,44.08	3,307.63	1,202.50

Note.—(1) Soil conservation Scheme No. 1 relates to Forests Department, Nos. 2 to 3 to Agriculture and Food Production Department and No. 4 to Irrigation and Waterways Department.

(2) Medicinal Plant and Coffee Cultivation Schemes relate to Commerce and Industries Department.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Head and 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.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.</b>											
<b>Warehousing and Co-operation.</b>											
<i>Warehousing</i>											
(1) Establishment of Co-operative Cold Storage.	5.15	5.15	5.00	..	..	..	5.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
(2) Development of Processing Societies.	10.87	10.87	10.60	..	0.40	3.13	3.13	3.13	1.08	..	..
(3) Licensing of Warehouses ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.45	..	..
(4) Setting up of State-owned Cold Storage.	17.00	17.00	14.00	..	0.40	7.40	0.65	7.85	1.00	..	..
(5) Scheme for granting loan to Municipal Market for setting up of Cold Storage.	20.00	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
(6) Scheme for granting loan to Warehousing Corporation.	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	..	5.50	5.50	..	..	..
Total ..	66.02	66.02	29.60	..	4.80	14.88	18.73	20.98	6.63	..	..
<i>Co-operation</i>											
(1) Expansion of Rural Credit—Short Term and Medium Term.	21.81	19.57	..	..	5.95	5.02	4.03	2.20	2.28	2.24	..

	(2) Organisation of Primary Panchayat-level Service Co-operative Societies.	78.00	58.50	..	..	5.20	10.40	13.00	14.30	15.60	19.50	..
¶	(3) Development of Fishery Societies.	11.96	11.58	8.22	..	2.58	2.19	2.25	2.27	2.29	0.38	..
	(4) Development of Milk Co-operatives.	9.70	9.38	8.50	..	2.98	1.56	1.60	1.62	1.62	0.32	..
	(5) Development of Consumers Co-operative Societies.	4.30	4.06	2.50	..	0.68	0.80	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.24	..
	(6) Organisation of Co-operative Sugar Mills.	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(7) Creation of Administrative Supervisory and Office personnel.	24.57	24.57	..	..	3.18	3.89	4.81	5.86	6.83	..	..
	Total ..	2,00.34	1,77.66	69.22	..	45.57	48.86	26.55	27.20	29.48	22.68	..
<i>Co-operative Farming and Training.</i>												
	(1) Co-operative Farming ..	26.44	25.96	19.50	..	4.92	5.17	5.29	5.29	5.29	0.48	..
	(2) Organisation of Non-official Co-operative Training Agencies.	10.32	10.32	..	..	1.36	1.86	2.36	2.24	2.50	..	..
	Total ..	36.76	36.28	19.50	..	6.28	7.03	7.65	7.53	7.79	0.48	..
	Total—Warehousing and Co-operation.	3,03.12	2,79.96	1,18.32	..	56.65	70.77	52.93	55.71	43.90	23.16	..
	TOTAL: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.	3,03.12	2,79.96	1,18.32	..	56.65	70.77	52.93	55.71	43.90	23.16	..

Note.—(1) Warehousing Schemes Nos. 1 and 2 relate to Co-operation Department and Nos. 3 to 6 to Agriculture and Food Production Department.

(2) The total estimated cost of Scheme No. 2 under Co-operative Farming and Training will actually stand at 20.65 lakhs. Out of this 50 per cent. will be met from the Community Development Budget.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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
<b>III. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION.</b>											
<b>New Irrigation Scheme</b>											
(1) Hinglow Irrigation Scheme	77.50	50.00	50.00	3.00	..	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	27.54	..
(2) Bandhu River Irrigation Scheme.	17.75	17.75	17.75	..	..	10.00	6.00	1.75	..	..	..
<b>Miscellaneous Scheme in Irrigation Sector.</b>											
(3) Development of River Research Institute, West Bengal.	50.65	25.00	25.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	..	..	25.65	..
(4) Construction of office buildings and quarters for Engineers and staff under North Bengal Circle.	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	3.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Construction of buildings for shifting of Headquarters of East Sundarban Division from Calcutta to Hasnabad.	4.06	4.06	4.06	..	3.00	1.06	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Construction of buildings for shifting of Headquarters of West Sundarban Division from Calcutta to Kakdwip.	4.05	4.05	4.05	..	3.00	1.05	..	..	..	..	..

(7) Residential quarters of officers and staff of Irrigation and Waterways Department in Sundarbans.	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
(8) Construction of buildings for shifting of Headquarters of Etamogra Irrigation Subdivision to Bhagawanpur.	1.60	1.60	1.60	..	..	1.00	0.60	..	..	..	..
(9) Converting residence of Executive Engineer, West Midnapore Division into combined quarters of West Midnapur and East Midnapur Divisions.	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Construction of Inspection Bungalows in North Bengal.	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..
(11) Survey and investigation for preparation of irrigation, navigation and drainage schemes.	8.00	8.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
Total ..	174.95	121.76	113.76	4.00	23.10	39.71	30.20	18.75	10.00	53.19	..

**New major and medium drainage Schemes.**

(1) Bhuri Shyamsundarpur Bil Drainage Scheme in Burdwan district.	20.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	15.00	12.00
(2) Re-excavation of the Streams Tarajuli, Amodar and Hurhura Khal in Hooghly district.	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	4.00	..	..	..
(3) Canalising the lower Damodar from Bagar Hana up to the Hooghly in Howrah district.	80.00	40.00	40.00	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	10.00	40.00	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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
(4) Gobindapur Itkhola Scheme in Malda district.	13.00	13.00	13.00	..	..	6.00	6.00	1.00	..	..	..
(5) Maliar Bil drainage schemes in Malda district.	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	8.00	10.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
(6) Moyna basin drainage scheme in Midnapore.	36.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	4.00	16.00	..
(7) Contai basin drainage scheme in Midnapore district.	25.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	4.00	5.00	..
(8) Re-excavation of a khal from Champtabil and re-excavation of Guruli Khal in Ranaghat subdivision, district Nadia.	22.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	12.00	..
(9) Sealdagong basin drainage scheme in 24-Parganas district.	118.33	80.00	80.00	..	5.00	20.00	30.00	20.00	5.00	38.33	..
(10) Nowi basin drainage scheme in 24-Parganas district.	72.30	33.00	33.00	..	..	..	5.00	14.00	14.00	39.30	..
(11) Churial basin drainage scheme in 24-Parganas district.	40.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	20.00	..
Total ..	4,66.63	2,81.00	2,81.00	..	13.00	44.00	82.00	85.00	57.00	1,85.63	12.00

### New Flood Control Schemes

(1) Protecting right bank of the Bhagirathi at Kalna, district Burdwan against erosion—Part B.	22.48	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	7.48	..
(2) Protection of the right bank of Bhagirathi at Patuli, police-station Purbasthali, district Burdwan.	2.23	2.23	2.23	..	2.00	0.23	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Protection on the right bank of the Hooghly near Mallick ghat, police-station Chinsura, district Hooghly.	2.08	2.08	2.08	..	..	..	2.08	..	..	..	..
(4) Protection of Kapil Asram at Chawdhati Tribeni against erosion of the Hooghly, district Hooghly.	0.23	0.23	0.23	..	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Protection of the Upper Strand Road on the right bank of the Hooghly in front of old Collegiate School at Serampur, district Hooghly.	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Protection of the right bank of the Hooghly in front of Risra High School, district Hooghly.	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Construction of an embankment on the left bank of the Char Torsa from Hashimara Railway Bridge to NH.31, Jalpaiguri district.	1,08.00	60.00	60.00	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	48.00	..
(8) Preventing diversion of Beech Raidak into Sukumari and the Raidak II in Jalpaiguri district.	9.50	9.50	9.50	..	..	7.00	2.50	..	..	..	..

Head and Scheme	Total estimated cost.	Proposed Outlay, 1961-66			Phasing of proposed Outlay					(Rupees in lakhs.) Balance after Third Plan.	
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total	Foreign Exchange.
(9) Jalpaiguri town protection work, Second Phase.	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	4.00	..	..	..
(10) Training the river Mal below NR. 31 in Jalpaiguri district.	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
(11) Training the river Gheesh below the Road Bridge in Jalpaiguri district.	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(12) Protection on the right bank of the river Raimatong in Jalpaiguri district.	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	8.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
(13) Protecting low areas in P.-S. Kharba from inundation of the river Mahananda and Mora Mohananda in Malda district.	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	5.0	5.00	5.00	..	..
(14) Protective work on the eroded left bank of the river Jallangi at Krishnagar, district Nadia.	0.45	0.45	0.45	..	0.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15) Protection of Taki town against erosion of the Ichamati, district 24-Parganas.	1.36	1.36	1.36	..	1.00	0.36	..	..	..	..	..

(16) Protection of the right bank of the river Punarbhaba and left bank of the river Tangon in police-stations Gangarampur and Bansihari, district West Dinajpur.	14·00	14·00	14·00	..	..	10·00	4·00	..	..	..	..
(17) Protection of the east bank of the river Punarbhaba in police-stations Gangarampur and Tapan, district West Dinajpur.	14·00	14·00	14·00	..	..	6·00	8·00	..	..	..	..
(18) Protection of Balurghat Town from erosion.	14·00	14·00	14·00	..	..	7·00	7·00	..	..	..	..
<i>Survey and investigation for preparation of flood control schemes</i>											
(19) Hydrological investigations on the Ajoy river.	3·00	3·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
(20) Survey and investigation for preparation of Ajoy multipurpose project.	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·50	..	..	..
(21) Survey and investigation for formulation of flood control schemes in Trans-Damodar area and Kaliaghye basin.	4·00	4·00	..	..	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..	..
(22) Survey and investigation for flood control in Kandi Subdivision, district Murshidabad.	0·50	0·50	..	..	0·25	0·25	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	269·51	214·03	203·53	..	6·61	48·84	72·08	46·50	40·00	55·48	..
TOTAL: MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION.	911·09	616·79	598·29	4·00	42·71	132·55	184·28	150·25	107·00	294·30	12·00

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Proposed Outlay, 1961-66.			Phasing of proposed Outlay.					(Rupees in lakhs.) Balance after Third Plan.	
		Total.	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.	Total	Foreign Exchange.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>IV. POWER</b>											
(1) Super Thermal Power Station at Bandel.	29,19.00	29,19.00	29,19.00	22,25.00	16,40.00	8,40.00	4,39.00	..	..	..	..
(2) Transmission and Distribution Scheme.	4,11.00	4,11.00	4,11.00	1,57.00	49.13	1,72.96	85.40	86.18	17.33	..	..
(3) Rural Electrification ..	40.00	40.00	40.00	2.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
(4) Normal Extension (Expansion of existing Grids, etc.)	1,50.00	1,50.00	1,50.00	6.00	26.91	35.82	35.92	27.40	23.95	..	..
(5) Testing Laboratory ..	12.00	12.00	12.00	8.50	2.00	4.00	4.00	1.50	0.50	..	..
(6) Hydro Investigation ..	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.30	1.50	2.50	2.50	1.00	0.50	..	..
(7) Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project (Stage II).	15.00	15.00	15.00	1.00	..	..	..	5.00	10.00	..	..
<b>TOTAL : POWER</b>	<b>35,55.00</b>	<b>35,55.00</b>	<b>35,55.00</b>	<b>23,99.80</b>	<b>17,27.54</b>	<b>10,63.28</b>	<b>5,74.82</b>	<b>1,29.08</b>	<b>60.28</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>V. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.</b>											
<b>Handloom Industry.</b>											
<b>(a) Wool.</b>											
(1) Supply of Working Capital to Handloom Weavers.	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(2) Construction of Worksheds for Weavers.	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(b) Cotton Handloom.

(1) Subsidy on Interest charges on Working Capital.	6.50	6.50	..	..	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	..	..
(2) Establishment of two composite finishing plants.	40.00	40.00	22.36	10.90	9.71	9.51	10.90	4.94	4.94	..	..
(3) Establishment of two Model Block Printing and Pattern-making Units.	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(4) State Participation in Share-Capital of West Bengal Handloom Co-operative Societies.	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
(5) State Participation in Share-Capital of Industrial Unions and Primary Societies.	11.00	11.00	11.00	..	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(6) Establishment of 8 Inter-State Sales Depot.	5.00	5.00	3.75	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(7) Delivery Vans, etc., for Marketing.	0.45	0.45	0.45	..	0.30	0.15	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Supervisory Grant for Apex Marketing Society.	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
Total ..	77.45	77.45	49.56	10.90	19.26	17.66	17.15	11.44	11.94	..	..
Total : Handloom Industry	78.95	78.95	51.06	10.90	19.46	18.11	17.35	11.89	12.14	..	..

Head and 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
<i>Handicrafts.</i>											
(1) Development of Fancy Leather Goods.	2.00	2.00	0.10	..	0.30	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.42	..	..
(2) Establishment of Small Crafts Museum.	1.00	1.00	0.30	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	..	..
(3) Awards of Prizes to Handicraftsmen.	0.40	0.40	..	..	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	..
(4) Development of Non-ferrous Metal-ware.	6.60	6.60	..	..	1.15	1.64	2.14	0.82	0.85	..	..
Total ..	10.00	10.00	0.40	..	1.63	2.29	2.86	1.57	1.65	..	..
<i>Industrial Estates.</i>											
(1) Establishment of 2 New Estates.	80.00	80.00	78.00	..	15.00	20.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
(2) Establishment of 1 Estate for Hides and Leather.	30.00	30.00	29.10	..	6.10	7.10	8.20	5.30	3.30	..	..
(3) Establishment of 8 Small Estates.	40.00	40.00	32.40	..	24.00	13.12	0.96	0.96	0.96	..	..
Total ..	1,50.00	1,50.00	1,39.50	..	45.10	40.22	34.16	16.26	14.26	..	..

### Other Small Scale Industries.

#### (a) *Leather.*

(1) Establishment of 3 Peripatetic Parties for Footwear.	4.09	4.09	0.27	..	1.00	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.77	..	..
(2) Establishment of 1 District Footwear Servicing Centre.	3.62	3.62	1.00	..	1.25	0.72	0.55	0.55	0.55	..	..
Total ..	7.71	7.71	1.27	..	2.25	1.50	1.32	1.32	1.32	..	..

#### (b) *Engineering Industries.*

(1) Servicing-cum-Training Centre for Hand Tools in Purulia.	8.00	8.00	2.48	1.00	1.84	1.84	1.21	1.45	1.66	..	..
(2) Development of Manufacture of Hospital Appliances, etc., at Central Engineering Organisation, Howrah.	11.00	11.00	4.00	..	2.50	3.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	..	..
Total ..	19.00	19.00	6.48	1.00	4.34	5.34	3.21	2.95	3.16	..	..

#### (c) *Miscellaneous.*

(1) Training-cum-Production Centre for Woollen Blanket Weaving with machine spun yarn.	2.62	2.62	1.20	0.95	1.82	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(2) Establishment of an automobile repair shop and cycle rickshaw body building shop in West Dinajpur.	5.58	5.58	2.10	..	1.38	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(3) Subsidy for Power Consumption for Small Industries.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total ..	13.20	13.20	3.30	0.95	4.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.20	..	..
Total: Other Small Scale Industries.	39.91	39.91	11.05	1.95	10.79	9.24	6.73	6.47	6.68	..	..

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Proposed Outlay, 1961-66.			Phasing of Proposed outlay.					(Rupees in lakhs.) Balance after Third Plan.		
		Total.	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.	Total.	Foreign Exchange.	
												3
<b>Sericulture and Silk.</b>												
(1) Intensification of Sericulture.—												
(a) Supply of Disease-free Silk Worm Eggs.	15.92	15.92	10.91	0.50	5.56	4.91	3.89	0.80	0.76	..	..	
(b) Extension Service ..	12.76	12.76	3.74	..	3.38	3.18	1.90	2.42	1.93	..	..	
(2) Extension of Sericulture in Hill areas.	0.50	0.50	0.20	..	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.05	..	..	
(3) Extension of experimental stations.	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.04	0.34	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.16	..	..	
(4) Establishment of 1 Nursery-cum-Demonstration Centre for Sericulture.	2.00	2.00	0.92	..	1.05	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	..	..	
(5) Expansion of Peddie Silk Reeling Institute (Malda).	2.19	2.19	0.06	0.06	0.92	0.49	0.25	0.26	0.27	..	..	
(6) Establishment of a State Filature.	10.00	10.00	8.16	..	1.61	6.88	0.50	0.50	0.51	..	..	

(7) Expansion of Sericultural Training Institute (Berhampore).	4.00	4.00	2.30	..	1.77	0.93	0.39	0.44	0.47	..	..
(8) Scheme for stabilisation of Raw Silk Market.	11.38	11.38	7.59	..	1.37	3.80	4.47	0.86	0.88	..	..
(9) Re-modelling of Rearing Houses in Government Nurseries.	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	3.25	1.75	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Expansion of Silk Conditioning Housing.	0.35	0.35	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..
(11) Establishment of a spun Silk Mill.	50.00	50.00	40.60	30.00	25.77	20.44	1.13	1.33	1.33	..	..
Total ..	1,15.10	1,15.10	80.63	30.63	45.22	43.09	13.04	7.10	6.65	..	..

**Coir.**

(1) Development of Coir Industry.	10.00	10.00	4.91	0.50	3.87	1.48	1.53	1.59	1.53	..	..
TOTAL: VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.	4,03.96	4,03.96	2,87.55	43.98	1,26.07	1,14.43	75.67	44.88	42.91	..	..

Head and 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
<b>VI. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS.</b>											
<b>Large and Medium Industries.</b>											
(1) Establishment of an undertaking for a 25,000 spindle Cotton Mill for spinning yarn, average 50s.	65.00	65.00	51.24	7.67	14.00	30.75	16.00	4.25	..	..	..
(2) Establishment of a 25,000 spindle Cotton Mill on co-operative basis for spinning yarn, average 30s.	87.50	87.50	78.35	10.50	17.05	44.20	22.75	3.50	..	..	..
Total ..	152.50	152.50	129.59	18.17	31.05	74.95	38.75	7.75	..	..	..
<b>Mining and Electricity.</b>											
<i>Mining.</i>											
(1) Establishment of Geological Prospecting Branch of the State Mines and Minerals Directorate.	11.63	11.63	6.63	3.60	1.27	4.89	2.16	1.70	1.61	..	..
(2) Coal Mining by State Government.	80.87	80.87	80.87	33.50	8.51	13.78	24.40	25.27	8.91	..	..
Total ..	92.50	92.50	87.50	37.10	9.78	18.67	26.56	26.97	10.52	..	..

*Electricity.*

Expansion of Electrical Laboratory of the State Electricity Directorate.

10.00    10.00    7.70    6.07    2.35    2.85    1.81    1.71    1.28    ..    ..

**TOTAL.—INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS.**

255.00    255.00    224.79    61.34    43.18    96.47    67.12    36.43    11.80    ..    ..

**VII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.**

**Roads .. .. . 2,050.00    1,150.00    1,150.00    20.00    100.00    100.00    200.00    375.00    375.00    900.00    ..**

**Road Transport.**

(1) Improvement of Bus services in Calcutta—Construction of a depot and equipments.    27.50    27.50    27.50    2.00    5.00    13.00    9.50    ..    ..    ..    ..

(2) Construction of two subways in Dalhousie Square.    15.18    15.18    15.18    ..    3.00    4.00    4.00    2.68    1.50    ..    ..

(3) Improvement of Road and Parking facilities in front of Sealdah Railway Station.    12.33    12.33    12.33    ..    2.00    8.33    2.00    ..    ..    ..    ..

(4) Remodelling of Parking areas and Road approaches in front of Howrah Railway Station.    26.09    26.09    26.09    ..    6.00    14.00    6.09    ..    ..    ..    ..

(5) Construction of a Bus stand at Barasat.    2.78    2.78    2.78    ..    1.35    1.43    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..

(6) Extension of the Motor stand at Darjeeling Bazar.    0.61    0.61    0.61    ..    0.30    0.31    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..

**Total .. . 84.49    84.49    84.49    2.00    17.65    41.07    21.59    2.68    1.50    ..    ..**

**Inland Water Transport**

(1) Crew Training Scheme ..    12.35    12.35    7.35    ..    2.30    4.65    3.00    1.20    1.20    ..    ..

(2) Construction of a Jetty with Cafeteria at Botanical Gardens.    1.65    1.65    1.65    ..    0.65    1.00    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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 Ex-change.
(3) Improvement of navigation in the Rupnarayan—Field investigation and model experiment for preparation of scheme.	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(4) Improvement of navigation in the Hiji Tidal Canal in Midnapore District.	13.53	11.00	11.00	..	1.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	2.53	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.53</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>11.65</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>..</b>

**Tourism.***Part I : Promotion of Foreign Tourist Traffic.*

- (1) Upper Class Rest House at Santiniketan.

2.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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*Part II : Primarily for Home Tourists but may also attract Foreign Tourists.*

- (1) Canteen-cum-Retiring room at Diamond Harbour.
- (2) Extension of Rest House at Jaldapara Game Sanctuary.
- (3) Low Income Group Rest House at Malda or Pandua (or Gour).

1.50	0.75	0.75	..	0.50	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.00	0.50	0.50	..	0.12	0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.50	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.25	0.50	..	..	..	..	..

(4) Low Income Group Rest House at Santiniketan.	1.50	0.75	0.75	..	0.25	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Low Income Group Rest House at Tiger Hill.	2.50	1.25	1.25	..	0.25	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8.00(b)	4.00	4.00	..	1.12	1.88	1.00	..	..	..	..

*Part III : Primarily meant for Home Tourists.*

(1) Low Income Group Rest House at Chittaranjan.	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	0.50	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Low Income Group Rest House at Durgapur.	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	0.75	1.25	0.50	..	..	..	..
(3) Low Income Group Rest House at Bishnupur.	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.25	0.75	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Low Income Group Rest House at Digha (or Fraserganj).	1.75	1.75	1.75	..	0.50	1.25	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Low Income Group Rest House at Suri.	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	0.25	0.75	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Low Income Group Rest House at Nabadwip.	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.60	0.40	..	..	..	..
(7) Low Income Group Rest House at Darjeeling.	1.75	1.75	1.75	..	..	0.75	1.00	..	..	..	..
(8) Tourist Publicity ..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.15	0.15	..	..
(9) Tourist Buses ..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13.00	13.00	13.00	..	3.75	6.85	2.10	0.15	0.15	..	..
Total : Tourism ..	23.00	17.00	17.00	..	4.87	8.73	3.10	0.15	0.15	..	..
TOTAL : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.	2,193.02(a)	1,284.49	1,279.49	22.00	127.47	161.45	234.69	381.03	379.85	..	..

\*Entire cost of the scheme will be borne by the Government of India and it will be executed outside the State sector.

(a) Actually 2,187.02 lakhs. Excess due to schemes under Part (I & P).

(b) Out of this 50 per cent. will be borne by the Government of India.

Head and 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
<b>VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES.</b>											
<b>Education—(I) Primary and Basic Education.</b>											
<i>A. General Schemes.</i>											
(1) Improvement and Expansion of Teachers' Training (including Basic) facilities.	54.45	54.45	15.00	..	13.61	9.78	18.72	6.17	6.17	..	..
(2) Improvement and Expansion of Basic Education (Classes I to V).	230.12	230.12	..	..	22.97	50.33	76.56	63.26	17.00	..	..
3) Improvement and Expansion of Basic Schools (Classes I to VIII).	68.50	68.50	..	..	4.96	10.82	22.54	21.18	9.00	..	..
(4) Improvement of the condition of service of teachers of Primary (including Basic) Schools.	350.00	350.00	..	..	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	..	..
(5) Improvement of teaching in Primary Schools towards Basic pattern (including accommodation, equipment, teaching in science, etc.).	30.00	30.00	..	..	4.28	8.56	8.56	8.60	..	..	..
(6) Orientation of Primary Schools including Seminars, Conferences, Teachers' Educational Tours, etc.	50.00	50.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..

(7) Essential accommodation for teachers of Primary (including Basic) Schools.	20.10	20.10	..	..	2.40	4.80	7.20	5.70	..	..
(8) Production of literature and other materials for teachers and children.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
(9) Research in Basic Education and New Experiments.	2.50	2.50	..	..	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	..
(10) Improvement of Library service in Basic Schools.	7.00	7.00	..	..	.72	1.40	2.76	2.12	..	..
(11) Extension services in Basic Training Schools including circulating libraries and demonstration sets.	5.50	5.50	..	..	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	..
(12) Strengthening of Administrative Inspectorate staff for Primary (including Basic) Schools.	10.20	10.20	..	..	.23	.84	2.05	3.33	3.75	..
(13) Provision of accommodation for improved Inspectorate.	9.80	9.80	9.80	..	1.50	3.00	4.00	1.30	..	..
(14) Educational Survey ..	.50	.50	..	..	.15	.35	..	..	..	..
(15) Planning, statistical and Reporting Units :—										
(i) Strengthening of planning and supervisory staff.	16.11	16.11	..	..	2.30	3.00	3.30	3.60	3.91	..
(ii) Additional accommodation for Planning and supervisory staff.	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	2.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	..	..
Total ..	8.69.78	8,69.78	34.80	..	1,37.72	1,78.48	2,32.29	1,98.86	1,22.43	..

Head and Schemes.	Total Estimated cost	Proposed Outlay, 1961-66			Phasing of proposed Outlay.					(Rupees in Lakhs) Balance after Third Plan		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total	Foreign Exchange	
												3
<i>B. Special Scheme for girls</i>												
(1) Provision for primary (Basic) Education.	5.00	5.00			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	
(2) Measures for promoting attendance of girls at Primary and Middle stages (Classes I to VIII).	25.00	25.00	..	..	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	..	..	
(3) Provision of special Education Schemes (Primary) for adult women.	20.00	20.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	
(4) Provision of essential Amenities to women teachers in rural areas (free accommodation, etc.)	19.92	19.92	..	..	1.98	3.96	8.04	5.94	..	..	..	
(5) Training facilities for school Mothers and providing for appointment of school Mothers.	10.50	10.50	..	..	1.50	2.00	3.00	2.25	1.75	..	..	
Total ..	80.42	80.42	..	..	12.98	15.71	31.04	18.44	12.25	..	..	
<i>C. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State share).</i>												
(1) Free and compulsory Primary Education (Universal).	7,50.00	7,50.00	..	..	40.00	70.00	1,50.00	2,60.00	2,30.00	..	..	
Total : Primary and Basic Education.	17,00.20	17,00.20	34.80	..	1,90.70	2,64.19	4,03.33	4,77.30	3,64.68	..	..	

## II. Secondary Education.

### A. General Schemes.

(1) Provision of Higher Secondary Schools (conversion and new upgrading of schools into Higher Secondary Schools (Humanities, etc.).	1,15.00	1,15.00	..	..	27.50	30.00	30.50	18.50	8.50	..	..
(2) Improvement of teaching facilities (including accommodation in Art, Science, Craft, etc.)	68.00	68.00	..	..	10.00	18.55	23.45	13.55	2.45	..	..
(3) Multipurpose Schools (new and conversion).	2,00.00	2,00.00	..	..	27.12	42.50	54.55	62.30	13.53	..	..
(4) Improvement of Library and Reading Room.	14.00	14.00	..	..	2.20	4.15	4.80	2.85	..	..	..
(5) Improvement and Expansion of Teachers' Training facilities (including training in guidance).	50.00	50.00	10.00	..	2.65	16.82	19.41	5.56	5.56	..	..
(6) Improvement of the conditions of service of teachers (including prizes, etc.)	1,25.00	1,25.00	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	..	..
(7) Development of Educational Experiments and Research.	2.00	2.00	..	..	.30	.42	.56	.36	.36	..	..
(8) Strengthening of Administrative and Inspectorate staff.	5.00	5.00	..	..	.70	.95	1.00	1.10	1.25	..	..
(9) Provision of accommodation for Improved Inspectorate.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	..	..	..
(10) Seminars and Refresher course for teachers and Headmasters.	5.82	5.82	..	..	1.56	1.62	1.62	0.92	.10	..	..

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Head and 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
(11) Provision of stipends, books, etc. for needy and meritorious pupils.	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	..	..
(12) Housing of students in Secondary Schools.	20.63	20.63	..	..	5.95	6.00	6.03	2.05	0.60	..	..
(13) Essential amenities of Teachers of Secondary Schools (Housing, etc.).	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.20	3.20	4.60	..	..	..	..
(14) Provision of special Educational Amenities in experimental schools.	15.00	15.00	..	..	1.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	..	..
(15) Provision of School meals	15.00	15.00	..	..	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.50	..	..
(16) Provision for Hindi teachers in Secondary Schools.	10.00	10.00	..	..	.45	1.35	2.25	2.97	2.98	..	..
(17) Planning, Statistical and Reporting Units--											
(i) Strengthening, Planning and Supervisory Staff	14.00	14.00	..	..	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.25	3.50	..	..

(ii) Additional accommodation, etc., for Planning and Supervisory Staff.	10·00	10·00	..	..	2·00	3·00	4·00	1·00	..	..	..
Total ..	6,99·45	6,99·45	10·00	..	1,15·88	1,65·81	1,93·27	1,50·16	74·33	..	..
<i>* B. Special Scheme for Girls</i>											
(1) Provision of Residential Girls' Schools in selected areas.	30·00	30·00	..	..	3·00	9·00	12·00	5·00	1·00	..	..
(2) Provision of free education for girls up to class VIII in recognised schools.	54·55	54·55	..	..	8·55	10·00	11·00	12·00	13·00	..	..
(3) Special measures for promoting attendance of girls at Middle and Secondary stages.	10·00	10·00	..	..	·75	1·25	2·50	3·50	2·00	..	..
(4) Provision of hostels for girls of Secondary Schools (Area Schools).	20·00	20·00	..	..	4·00	6·00	10·00	..	..	..	..
(5) Essential amenities of Women Teachers (housing, etc).	15·00	15·00	..	..	2·00	3·00	5·00	5·00	..	..	..
Total	1,29·55	1,29·55	..	..	18·30	29·25	40·50	25·50	16·00	..	..
Total—Secondary Education ..	8,29·00	8,29·00	10·00	..	1,34·18	1,95·06	2,33·77	1,75·66	90·33	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs).

Head and 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
<b>III. University Education and Research</b>											
<i>A. General Schemes</i>											
(1) Development of Universities (including Post-Graduate studies and research)	4,78.00	3,30.00	90.85	..	50.00	75.00	85.00	60.00	60.00	1,48.00	..
(2) Development of non-Government colleges.	85.00	85.00	..	..	15.00	20.00	25.00	12.00	13.00	..	..
(3) Development of Government colleges.	23.04	23.04	20.64	..	4.00	8.40	8.00	2.64	..	..	..
(4) Development of Presidency College (Post-Graduate and Honours).	34.60	34.60	18.50	..	5.00	10.00	15.00	4.60	..	..	..
(5) Development of Commercial and Art Education.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.50	..	..	..
(6) Development of non-University Institutions.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	..	..
(7) Stipends for needy and meritorious students.	34.25	25.97	..	..	3.00	5.00	5.97	6.00	6.00	8.28	..
(8) Provision of Educational Amenities for needy students (Day Students' Homes, Text Book, Library, Reading Rooms, etc.)	25.00	25.00	4.50	..	3.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	..	..

(9) Improvement of conditions of service of teachers.	50.00	59.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
(10) Housing of College students	9.77	9.77	..	..	1.21	2.68	3.68	2.20	..	..	..
(11) Essential Amenities for College Teachers (Housing, etc.).	10.12	10.12	..	..	1.12	2.85	3.90	2.25	..	..	..
(12) Planning, Statistical and Reporting units—											
(i) Strengthening of planning and supervisory staff.	7.50	7.50	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.75	2.00	2.25	..	..
(ii) Additional accommodation, etc., for planning and supervisory staff.	12.00	12.00	12.00	..	2.00	3.00	6.00	1.00	..	..	..
Total ..	7,79.28	6,23.00	1,46.49	..	96.33	1,45.43	1,74.80	1,09.19	97.25	1,56.28	..

*B. Special Schemes for Girls*

(1) Development of Women's Colleges.	5.00	25.00	..	..	4.00	6.00	11.00	4.00	..	..	..
(2) Provision of hostels for girls in Colleges.	25.00	25.00	..	..	4.00	6.00	11.00	4.00	..	..	..
(3) Measures for promoting attendance of girls at collegiate stages.	15.00	15.00	..	..	2.00	2.50	3.25	3.50	3.75	..	..
Total ..	65.00	65.00	..	..	10.00	14.50	25.25	11.50	3.75	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Proposed Total.	Outlay, 1961-66.		Phasing of proposed Outlay.					Balance after Third Plan.	
			Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.	Total.	Foreign Ex-change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>C. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Share).</i>											
(1) Introduction of Three Years' Degree courses in affiliated Colleges.	60.00	60.00	..	..	10.00	15.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
Total: University Education and Research.	9,04.28	7,48.00	1,46.49	..	1,16.33	1,74.93	2,25.05	1,25.69	1,06.00	1,56.28	..

**IV. Technical Education***A. Technical and Engineering*

(1) Development of Engineering Colleges (Degree) including Post-Graduate Course and Research.	3,41.63	1,90.00	30.00	..	19.00	38.00	57.00	38.00	38.00	1,51.63	..
(2) Development of Engineering Institutions of Diploma Courses—											
(a) Expansion and New	4,06.45	2,25.00	10.00	..	22.00	44.00	66.00	47.00	46.00	1,81.45	..
(b) Part-time facilities ..	22.00	22.00	..	..	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(c) Sandwich Courses ..	35.35	30.00	..	..	3.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	5.35	..

(3) Development of Junior Technical Schools (Junior Diploma).	2,72.60	2,10.60	..	..	40.00	50.00	50.00	45.00	25.60	62.00	..
(4) Provision of stipends and scholarships.	3,85.67	1,50.00	..	..	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	2,35.67	..
(5) Scientific and Technical Research.	50.00	50.00	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
(6) Special Schemes—Schemes for systematic study and research in plan and wild life (high altitude park, etc.).	12.50	12.50	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	..
(7) Planning, statistical and reporting units—											
(i) Strengthening of planning and supervisory staff.	12.40	12.40	..	..	0.60	1.20	3.50	3.50	3.60	..	..
(ii) Additional accommodation for planning and supervisory staff.	15.50	15.50	12.50	..	5.00	5.50	5.50	..	..	..	..
Total	15,54.10	9,18.00	52.50	..	1,15.10	1,80.20	2,36.00	1,99.00	1,87.70	6,36.10	..

*B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (State Share).*

(1) Setting up of Engineering (Degree) Colleges (including continuation schemes).	60.00	60.00	15.00	..	15.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	..	..
(2) Setting up of Engineering Institutions for Diploma Course (including continuation schemes).	75.00	75.00	..	..	15.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	15.00	..	..

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Proposed outlay, 1961-66.			Phasing of proposed outlay.					(Rupees in lakhs.)	
		Total.	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.	Balance after Third Plan.	
										Total.	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(3) Training facility for Teachers in Polytechnics.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	..	..
(4) Development of Specialised Institutions (Printing, Business Management, etc.).	15.00	15.00	..	..	2.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	..	..
Total ..	1,55.00	1,55.00	15.00	..	32.50	33.50	27.00	34.50	27.50	..	..
<i>C. Others.</i>											
(1) Introduction of B.Sc. (Technology) Course in Bengal Ceramic Institute.	10.00	10.00	4.25	0.50	2.94	2.98	1.50	1.29	1.29	..	..
(2) Training in Mining ..	18.14	18.14	12.88	2.30	1.44	4.87	5.57	3.87	2.89	..	..
(3) Establishment of a Technical School on the model of Calcutta Technical School.	15.00	15.00	12.00	..	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	..	..
Total ..	43.14	43.14	29.13	2.80	7.38	12.85	9.07	7.16	6.68	..	..
Total: Technical Education.	17,52.24	11,16.14	96.63	2.80	1,54.98	2,26.55	2,72.07	2,40.66	2,21.88	6,36.10	..

Notes.—Scheme Nos. 1-3 under “Technical Education—Others” relate to Commerce and Industries Department.

## V. Social and Cultural Education.

### A. General Scheme.

(1) Strengthening of Social Education Service (staff, accommodation, etc.).	8.16	8.16	2.00	..	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.91	..	..
(2) Provision of educational facilities for adults (folk and night schools centres, etc.).	52.56	52.56	..	..	3.50	7.00	10.52	14.02	17.52	..	..
(3) Development of Research, Workshop Centres in Social Education for neo-literates and children (literature, reading materials, methods, etc.).	1.50	1.50	..	..	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	..	..
(4) Improvement and development of training institutions for teachers in social education.	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.16	.20	.24	.20	.20	..	..
(5) Development and expansion of library services.	1,10.00	1,10.00	..	..	23.60	20.80	22.50	22.20	20.90	..	..
(6) Development of training Institutions for librarianship.	9.08	9.08	..	..	2.93	3.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(7) Provision of Community Recreation and Cultural Centres.	15.15	15.15	..	..	2.61	2.82	3.03	3.24	3.45	..	..
(8) Provision of Audio-visual Education.	17.55	17.55	..	..	4.23	4.25	4.61	2.23	2.23	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,15.00</b>	<b>2,15.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	..	<b>38.33</b>	<b>40.02</b>	<b>44.20</b>	<b>44.94</b>	<b>47.51</b>	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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
<b>B. Special Schemes for Women</b>											
(1) Continuation of education for women.	11.00	11.00	..	..	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	..	..
<b>C. Cultural and Aesthetic Education</b>											
(1) Development of Institutions of Art and Craft (Post-Schools).	20.00	20.00	2.50	..	2.50	4.50	5.00	4.50	3.50	..	..
(2) Improvement and Development of the Institutions for the training of teachers in Music, etc.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(3) Improvement and Development of Organisation devoted to Cultural and Aesthetic Education.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(4) Improvement and Development of the Institutions of Music.	15.00	15.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	..	..
Total ..	50.00	50.00	2.50	..	7.50	10.50	11.00	11.00	0.00	..	..
Total: Social and Cultural Education.	2,76.00	2,76.00	4.50	..	47.83	53.02	57.70	57.94	59.51	..	..

## VI. Youth Welfare Activities, etc.

### A. General Schemes.

(1) Improvement and expansion of teachers' training facilities in Physical Education (Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate).	5.25	5.25	2.54	..	1.50	1.55	.60	.80	.80	..	..
(2) Provision of Aquatic Sports (Rowing, etc.) facilities.	.66	.66	..	..	.10	.12	.14	.15	.15	..	..
(3) Social Service Camps ..	1.66	1.66	..	..	.25	.35	.35	.35	.36	..	..
(4) Development of Physical Education—Assistance to organisations, Associations, Clubs, etc.	1.74	1.74	..	..	.35	.35	.35	.35	.34	..	..
(5) Improvement and Development of Sports and Games (Provision of coaches, Efficiency Drive Centres, etc.)	5.64	5.64	..	..	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.16	..	..
(6) Youth Welfare, Youth Festivals, Contests, Students' tour, Youth Hostels, etc.	1.25	1.25	..	..	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	..	..
(7) Expansion of N.C.C. and A. C. C.	30.00	30.00	..	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
(8) Improvement and expansion for Scouting and Girl Guides.	7.00	7.00	..	..	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	..	..
(9) Campus Works Projects, Stadiums, etc.	10.50	10.50	..	..	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	..	..

(Rupees in Lakhs.)

Head and 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
(10) Planning, Statistical, and Reporting Units—												
(i) Strengthening of Planning and Supervisory Staff.	·80	·80	..	..	·08	·12	·20	·20	·20	..	..	
(ii) Additional Accommodation, etc., for Planning and Supervisory Staff.	1·00	1·00	..	..	·50	·50	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	65·50	65·50	2·54	..	13·65	13·86	12·51	12·72	12·76	..	..	
B. Special Schemes for Girls—												
(i) Provision of facilities for games, sports and Recreational activities for women, particularly in rural areas.	1·50	1·50	..	..	·30	·30	·30	·30	·30	..	..	
Total—Youth Welfare activities.	67·00	67·00	2·54	..	13·95	14·16	12·81	13·02	13·06	..	..	

## VII. Special Education.

*Education of the Handicapped*

(1) Development of Social Welfare Homes.	4.50	4.50	..	..	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	..	..
(2) Development of institution for Physically handicapped.	3.50	3.50	..	..	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	..	..
(3) Development of institution for mentally retarded children.	1.80	1.80	..	..	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	..	..
(4) Development of training institution for teachers.	1.45	1.45	..	..	.19	.69	.19	.19	.19	..	..
(5) Provision of Scholarships and Stipends.	1.25	1.25	..	..	.15	.25	.25	.30	.30	..	..
(6) Improvement of the condition of service of teachers.	1.50	1.50	..	..	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	..	..
Total ..	14.00	14.00	..	..	2.60	3.20	2.70	2.75	2.75	..	..

## VIII. Propagation and development of Hindi and Sanskrit.

## I. Promotion of Hindi

(1) Production of literature, reading materials, etc.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(2) Improvement and expansion of training facilities for teachers in Hindi.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(3) Improvement of salaries of teachers in Hindi.	15.00	15.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
(4) Scholarship and stipends for higher study in Hindi.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total ..	35.00	35.00	..	..	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	..

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	(Rupees in lakhs)									Balance after Third Plan.	
		Proposed Outlay, 1961-66.			Phasing of proposed outlay.					Total.	Foreign Exchange.	
		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	
<b>II. Promotion of Sanskrit studies</b>												
(1) Production of literature, Reading materials, etc.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(2) Schemes for promotion of research and post-graduate studies (Library, Scholarship, etc.)	7.50	7.50	2.50	..	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
(3) Improvement and expansion of indigenous Sanskrit institutions, etc.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(4) Facilities for teaching Sanskrit in Secondary schools.	7.50	7.50	..	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(5) Facilities for teaching Sanskrit at collegiate level.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
Total ..	40.00	40.00	2.50	..	8.00	8.50	8.50	7.50	7.50	..	..	..
Total: Propagation and Development of Hindi and Sanskrit.	75.00	75.00	2.50	..	15.00	15.50	15.50	14.50	14.50	..	..	..

**IX. Museum, Archives, etc.**

(1) Improvement and development of Archives, etc.	8.00	8.00	2.50	..	1.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	.50	..	..
(2) Improvement and development of Museum, etc.	10.00	10.00	2.50	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>18.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total: Education</b> ..	<b>56,35.72</b>	<b>48,43.34*</b>	<b>3,02.46</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>6,79.07</b>	<b>9,51.11</b>	<b>12,26.93</b>	<b>11,11.02</b>	<b>8,75.21</b>	<b>7,92.38</b>	<b>..</b>

**Health**

*Hospitals and Health Centres and other Health Care Services.*

(1) Domiciliary Medical Service	90.00	90.00	..	..	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
<i>Control of Diseases</i>											
(1) Small-pox Eradication Programme.	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
(2) Anti-Cholera Programme	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	..	..
(3) Mass Immunisation against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough.	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	..	..
(4) Expansion of State Vaccine Institute.	15.00	15.00	13.55	..	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	..	..
(5) T. B. Research Laboratory	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>39.00</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

\*Includes 5,31.52 lakhs shown in Statement II under Education.

Head and Scheme.	Total estimated cost.	Proposed Outlay, 1961-66.			Phasing of proposed outlay.					(Rupees, in lakhs).	
		Total.	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.	Balance after Third Plan.	
										Total.	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Education and Training</i>											
(1) Training of Social Worker	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(2) Training of Dental (oral) Hygienist and Dental Mechanics.	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	..	..
(3) Training of Radiographer	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
Total ..	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.50	..	..
<i>Other Schemes</i>											
(1) Re-organisation of Central Medical Stores.	10.00	10.00	5.43	..	2.00	3.43	1.37	1.60	1.60	..	..
(2) Drug Control ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(3) Manufacture of X-Ray machines.	15.00	15.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
(4) Establishment of Central Animal Breeding Farm.	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.30	..	..
(5) Nationalisation of Municipal Health Service.	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(6) Expansion of Blood Bank	10.00	10.00	2.00	..	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	..	..
Total	47.00	47.00	9.43	..	5.20	9.93	10.87	10.60	10.40	..	..

*Indigenous system of Medicine*

(1) Ayurvedic Education ..	15.00	15.00	3.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
(2) Development of Homeo- pathic Education and Research.	15.00	15.00	5.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>30.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total : Health</b> ..	<b>2,09.00</b>	<b>2,09.00</b>	<b>30.98</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>26.80</b>	<b>46.38</b>	<b>47.32</b>	<b>43.85</b>	<b>44.65</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

*Housing and Urban Development.*

Establishment of a Town Planning Organisation.	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
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**Welfare of Backward Classes**

**WELFARE OF SCHEDULED  
TRIBES.**

*Education*

(1) Payment of tuition fees at the average rate of Rs. 60 per annum.	38.00	38.00	..	..	6.00	6.70	7.50	8.40	9.40	..	..
(2) Book grants to tribal stu- dents at the average rate of Rs. 30 per annum reading in Secondary schools.	5.70	5.70	..	..	0.70	0.85	1.10	1.35	1.70	..	..
(3) Grant for books and other equipment to the tribal students at an average rate of Rs. 4 per annum reading in primary schools.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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
<b>Welfare of Backward Classes.</b>											
<b>WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES</b>											
<i>Education.</i>											
(4) Examination fees for Scheduled Tribe students appearing at the School Final Examination and Higher Secondary Examination at the average rate of Rs. 22 per student.	0.55	0.55	..	..	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.15	..	..
(5) Special stipend to poor meritorious Scheduled Tribe students in selected Secondary Schools at the rate of Rs. 30 per month per student.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.48	0.58	0.70	1.84	..	..
(6) Provision of Ashram facilities to tribal students in Basic school.	6.74	6.74	..	..	1.00	1.18	1.35	1.53	1.68	..	..
(7) Extension of existing hostels at an average rate of Rs. 15,000 per hostel.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
(8) Construction of new hostel buildings at an average rate of Rs. 20,000 per hostel.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..

(9) Boarding charges for Scheduled Tribe student of secondary schools at the rate of Rs. 20 in rural areas and Rs. 25 in urban areas.	22.00	22.00	..	..	2.64	3.30	4.18	5.28	6.60	..	..
(10) Provision for hostel facilities to Scheduled Tribe students reading in post-secondary institutions in Calcutta.	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	0.24	0.26	0.30	..	..
Total	86.99	86.99	..	..	12.42	14.60	17.05	19.85	23.07	..	..

*Economic Uplift.*

(1) Training in poultry farming and grant for taking up poultry rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood.	0.90	0.90	..	..	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	..
(2) Goat keeping as a subsidiary means of livelihood.	1.36	1.36	..	..	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.32	..	..
(3) Sheep rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood.	1.36	1.36	..	..	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.32	..	..
(4) Pig rearing as a subsidiary means of livelihood.	1.72	1.72	..	..	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.39	0.42	..	..
(5) Training facilities to Scheduled Tribe students in vocational trades and crafts.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	..	..
(6) Residential facilities to tribal students receiving training in vocational trades and crafts.	0.60	0.60	..	..	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	..	..
(7) Financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe artisans in selected trades at the average rate of Rs. 300 per head.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	..	..
Total	12.94	12.94	..	..	2.00	2.28	2.61	2.89	3.16	..	..

Head and 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 Ex-change.
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Health, Housing and other Schemes.</i>											
(1) Training as auxiliary nursing-cum-midwifery.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
(2) Medical aid to indigent tribal patients.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	..	..
(3) Provision of T. B. beds for tribal patients.	5.72	5.72	..	..	0.42	0.78	1.10	1.45	1.97	..	..
(4) Establishment of welfare centres—Anchal Seva Kendra along with 5 feeder Gram Seva Kendra in each.	11.00	11.00	..	..	0.65	1.05	1.55	3.05	4.70	..	..
(5) Aid to voluntary agencies ..	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	..	..
(6) Encouragement of tribal panchayet welfare activities.	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
(7) Grants to individuals for relief, clubs, libraries and similar institutions, night schools, exhibitions and other cultural and recreational activities.	6.00	6.00	..	..	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	..	..
(8) Expansion of Social Workers' Training Institute.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	..	..

(9) Institute for Research, Planning, Evaluation and Cultural Development.	4.00	4.00	..	..	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	..	..
(10) Strengthening of staff at Headquarters and at the field level.	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	..	..
(11) Free legal aid to Scheduled Tribes.	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
Total	56.47	56.47	..	..	6.82	8.68	10.60	13.55	16.82	..	..
Total Scheduled Tribes	156.40	156.40	..	..	21.24	25.56	30.26	36.29	43.05	..	..

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

##### *Education.*

(1) Special stipend to poor meritorious Scheduled Caste students at the rate of Rs. 300 per annum.	15.00	15.00	..	..	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	..	..
(2) Expansion of hostel facilities at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per hostel.	1.50	1.50	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..
(3) Stipend at the average rate of Rs. 30 per annum for purchase of books.	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	..	..
(4) Hostel charges at the rate of Rs. 20 in rural areas and Rs. 25 per month in urban areas.	8.62	8.62	..	..	1.15	1.45	1.72	2.00	2.30	..	..
(5) Examination fees to Scheduled Caste students appearing at the School Final Higher Secondary Examinations.	2.20	2.20	..	..	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	..	..
(6) Free tuition to poor meritorious Scheduled Castes students reading in schools.	1,26.80	1,26.80	..	..	16.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.80	..	..
Total	1,57.12	1,57.12	..	..	20.79	25.44	31.06	36.69	43.14	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head and 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 Ex-change.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Economic uplift.</i>											
(1) Training facilities in vocational trades and crafts.	8.00	8.00	..	..	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	..	..
(2) Residential facilities to Scheduled Caste students receiving training in vocational trades and crafts.	.30	.30	..	..	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	..	..
(3) Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste artisans in selected areas at the average rate of Rs. 300 per head per annum.	4.80	4.80	..	..	.70	.80	.95	1.10	1.25	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>13.10</b>			<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

*Health, Housing and other Schemes.*

(1) Aid to voluntary agencies	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
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(2) Grants to individuals for relief, clubs, libraries and similar institutions and encouragement of community activities, such as, holding of meals, celebration of Harijan days, grant of prizes, encouragement of recreational and cultural activities.	4.68	4.68	..	..	.60	.75	.90	1.10	1.33	..	..
Total	9.68	9.68	..	..	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.10	2.33	..	..
Total : Scheduled Castes	1,79.90	1,79.90	..	..	24.35	29.45	35.57	41.75	48.78	...	...

**Welfare of Other Backward Classes**

(1) Education

(1) Stipends to poor meritorious Other Backward Class students reading in schools and colleges to meet tuition fees and other compulsory charges at the rate of Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 per annum, respectively.	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.41	1.65	1.94	2.30	2.70	..	..
Total : Backward Classes	3,46.30	3,46.30	..	..	47.00	56.66	67.77	80.34	94.53	...	...

(Rs. in lakhs).

Head and 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 Ex-change.	
										(11)	(12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>Social Welfare.</b>											
<i>Social Defence</i>											
(1) Establishment of a new Reformatory and Borstal School for delinquent children (one unit of 150 inmates).	14.20	14.20	..	..	1.00	3.00	4.00	3.20	3.00	..	..
(2) Establishment of two Guidance Clinics for Juvenile Delinquency (2 units).	1.26	1.26	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	..	..
(3) Establishment of a new Home for Women and Girls exposed to moral danger (one unit of 100 inmates).	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	..	..
(4) Establishment of District Shelters (5 units of 25 inmates each).	11.00	11.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
(5) Pilot Schemes for rehabilitation of fallen women.	12.00	12.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.50	3.50	..	..
(6) Provision for special staff for vigilance in connection with the implementation of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.25	..	..

(7) Extension of Welfare Services in Jails (5 units).	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..
(8) Extension of probation system as contemplated under the West Bengal Offenders (Release on Admonition and Probation) Act, 1954.	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.55	..	..
(9) Establishment of Five Probation Hostels with training - cum - Production Centres under the West Bengal Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (5 units of 50 each).	3.00	3.00	..	..	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	..	..
(10) Establishment of an After-Care Home for women prisoners (1 unit for 30 inmates).	2.25	2.25	..	..	0.70	0.75	0.40	0.20	0.20	..	..
(11) After-Care Home for male prisoners (one unit for 50 inmates).	3.75	3.75	..	..	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..
(12) Establishment of an After-Care Home for men discharged from non-correctional institutions (one unit of 50 inmates).	3.75	3.75	..	..	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..
(13) Establishment of an After-Care Home for women discharged from non-correctional institutions (one unit for 50 inmates).	3.75	3.75	..	..	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.50	..	..
(14) Establishment of two new Homes for destitute and vagrant women (2 units of 500 women).	12.00	12.00	..	..	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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 Ex-change.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(15) Establishment of a new Home for male vagrants/extension of the Home at Andul Road (1 unit of 300 inmates).	8.00	8.00	..	..	0.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(16) Establishment of a new Home/extension of the present Home for aged and invalid male vagrants (1 unit of 300 inmates).	11.00	11.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	..	..
(17) Establishment of a new Home for aged and invalid women vagrants (one unit of 100 inmates).	5.50	5.50	..	..	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	..	..
(18) Provision for additional hundred beds for non-leper vagrant patients either at Uttarpara Hospital or some other Hospital.	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	..	..
(19) Provision for additional beds for leper vagrants.	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	..	..

(20) Opening of an additional reception centre (Psychological Clinic for prisoners—one unit.	0.68	0.68	..	..	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.13	..	..
(21) Provision for unforeseen expenditure (legal aid miscellaneous expenditure).	3.50	3.50	..	..	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,33.64</b>	<b>1,33.64</b>	..	..	<b>16.40</b>	<b>27.90</b>	<b>31.60</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>29.09</b>	..	..

### Women Welfare.

(1) Welfare Extension Projects—150 of C. D. P. type.	1,20.00	1,20.00	..	..	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	..	..
(2) Socio Economic Scheme (15 rural, 15 urban).	28.00	28.00	..	..	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	..	..
(3) Condensed Course for training of adult women (10 urban, 10 rural).	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	..	..
(4) Convalescent Home for women with children's annexe (Department of Health).	4.50	4.50	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(5) Building grant for Welfare Extension Projects.	20.00	20.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	..	..
(6) Home for deserted wives ..	2.50	2.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,85.00</b>	<b>1,85.00</b>	..	..	<b>22.00</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>49.00</b>	..	..

(Rupees in Lakhs.)

Head and 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.	
										Total.	Foreign Exchange.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>Child Welfare.</b>											
(1) Children Bureau (10 units) (Children Guidance Clinics).	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	..	..
(2) Services essential for the implementation of the West Bengal Children Bill, 1958 (now awaiting Governor's assent) when passed into law.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	..	..
(3) Establishment of a new State Home for destitute girls of age group 6-18.	2.19	2.19	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.69	..	..
(4) Home for vagrant children	2.25	2.25	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	..	..
(5) Establishment of a new Reformatory and Industrial School for non-delinquent children (Temporary Care-home for non-delinquent children) (Extension of existing Home).	1.42	1.42	..	..	..	..	0.42	0.50	0.50	..	..
(6) Training Institute. Balwadi in rural areas (4 units at 8,000 each).	7.50	7.50	..	..	0.25	1.50	2.50	2.00	1.25	..	..
Total ..	20.36	20.36	..	..	1.05	3.65	5.32	5.15	5.19	..	..

## Welfare of the handicapped.

(1) Pilot scheme for oldage pension.	5-00	5-00	..	..	0-50	0-75	1-00	1-25	1-50	..	..
(2) Establishment of a school for the Blind in North Bengal (one unit for 50 inmates).	5-00	5-00	..	..	1-00	1-50	1-25	0-50	0-75	..	..
(3) Establishment of a school for the Deaf in North Bengal (one unit for 50 inmates).	4-00	4-00	..	..	1-00	1-50	0-50	0-50	0-50	..	..
(4) Expansion and modernisation of existing schools for the handicapped (grant-in-aid to voluntary institutions for expansion and development).	5-00	5-00	..	..	0-75	1-00	1-00	1-00	1-25	..	..
(5) Establishment of a school for mentally retarded children (one unit of 100 inmates).	5-00	5-00	..	..	1-00	1-50	1-25	0-50	0-75	..	..
(6) Scholarship for Orthopaedically handicapped (100 scholarships at Rs. 50 p.m.)											
(7) Scholarships for the Deaf (50 scholarships at Rs. 50 p.m.)	2-50	2-50	..	..	0-25	0-50	0-50	0-50	0-75	..	..
(8) Scholarships for the Blind (20 scholarships at Rs. 50 p.m.)											
(9) Establishment of two workshops for Blind and Orthopaedically handicapped persons (2 units of 50 workers—25 Blind and 25 Orthopaedically handicapped).	4-00	4-00	..	..	1-00	1-00	0-75	0-50	0-75	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head and 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	
										Total	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(10) Establishment of an Information Bureau as a part of the Directorate of Social Welfare for supplying information to handicapped persons.	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	..	..
(11) Short-term training course for Social Workers to provide recreational facilities for the handicapped.	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	..	..
Total ..	31.10	31.10	..	..	5.60	7.85	6.35	4.89	6.41	..	..

**Youth Welfare.**

(1) Provision for expansion and better amenities, etc., to West Bengal National Volunteer Force.	5.00	5.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..
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**Welfare Aspects of Slum Clearance**

(1) Pilot Welfare Programme in Slum.											
(2) Urban Community Development Project at Rs. 25,000 per year per unit—8 units (Pilot).	10.00	10.00	..	..	1.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	..

**Grant-in-aid.**

*Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for social work*

(1) State Government ..	10.00	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(2) West Bengal Social Welfare Advisory Board.	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	..	..	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	..	..

**Man-Power and Training**

(1) Man-Power and Training resources, etc.	5.00	5.00	..	..	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	..	..
<b>Total—Social Welfare ..</b>	<b>440.10</b>	<b>440.10</b>	..	..	<b>57.55</b>	<b>84.15</b>	<b>95.27</b>	<b>98.94</b>	<b>104.19</b>	..	..

**Labour and Labour Welfare.**

(1) Production of films ..	1.80	1.80	..	1.50	1.56	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	..	..
(2) Training Institute-cum-Central Library.	6.01	6.01	2.96	..	2.81	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.59	..	..
(3) Advisory Service for Personnel Management and Trade Union Organisation	0.98	0.98	..	..	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	..	..
(4) Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery.	6.00	6.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	..	..

Head and Scheme	(Rupees in lakhs)										
	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 Ex-change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(5) Development of Statistical Inspection.	12.64	12.64	..	..	2.56	2.56	2.50	2.50	2.52	..	..
(6) Administration of Minimum Wages Act.	1.88	1.88	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.48	..	..
(7) Industrial Safety Training	1.16	1.16	..	..	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	..	..
(8) Industrial Hygiene	..	1.37	..	0.42	0.63	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	..	..
(9) Opening of & productivity unit.	1.63	1.63	..	..	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	..	..

(10) Setting up of a Testing Laboratory for examination of Bodies.	6.73	6.73	..	1.00	4.49	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	..	..
<b>Training Schemes.</b>											
(11) Reorganisation of Vocational Training Wing of Directorate of Industries.	3.36	3.36	..	..	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.73	..	..
Total Labour and Labour Welfare.	43.56	43.56	2.96	2.92	15.93	6.53	6.84	6.89	7.37	..	..
Total—Social Services ..	6,680.68	5,888.30	342.40	5.72	826.35	1,146.33	1,445.63	1,342.54	1,127.45	792.38	..

## IX. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS,

(1) Strengthening of Sample Survey Section of the State Statistical Bureau for purposes of State Income estimation for demographic studies and for other planning purposes	17.85	17.85	..	0.18	3.78	3.40	3.47	3.56	3.64	..	..
(2) Strengthening of Mechanical Tabulation Unit.	3.84	3.84	..	1.06	1.31	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.64	..	..
Total ..	21.69	21.69	..	1.24	5.09	4.02	4.10	4.20	4.28	..	..

*Note*—Scheme No. 11 relates to Commerce and Industries Department.

(Rupees in lakhs.)  
Balance after  
Third Plan

Head and Scheme	Total estimated cost	Proposed outlays 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
<b>Publicity.</b>											
(1) Panchayat Publicity Posts	2.04	2.04	..	..	0.25	0.41	0.54	0.48	0.36	..	..
(2) Central Exhibition Unit ..	2.05	2.05	..	..	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	..	..
(3) Strengthening of the Maintenance and Repair Section (Technical Section).	0.72	0.72	..	..	..	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	..	..
(4) Film Production Unit ..	0.70	0.70	..	..	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	..	..
(5) Block Publicity Organisation .	11.88	11.88	..	..	0.88	1.62	2.37	3.13	3.88	..	..
(6) Subdivisional Publicity Organisation.	3.35	3.35	..	..	0.71	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	..	..
(7) Publications ..	0.75	0.75	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21.49</b>	<b>21.49</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

*Building and Construction*

(1) Construction of Food Grains Storage (with boundary walls, Electrification, and Weighbridges).	22·96	22·96	22·96	..	6·71	7·89	6·56	1·00	1·00	..	..
Total : Miscellaneous ..	66·14	66·14	22·96	1·24	14·34	15·28	15·11	10·35	11·06	..	..

X. SPECIAL PROJECTS

(1) Durgapur Industries Projects—

(i) Krebs Scheme (Production of Chlorine, Caustic Soda, Ammonium Chloride, Phenol, etc.).	1,75·00	1,75·00	1,75·00	..	50·00	1,00·00	25·00	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	210,64·18	15,7,38·18	76,04·53	29,45·75	36,49·94	35,68·40	33,08·43	27,83·08	24,28·33	53,20·00	12,14·50

(a)

(a) Actual 21,058·18 lakhs. Excess of 6 lakhs is due to Schemes under Parts I and II of Tourism.

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STATEMENT IV  
**PRINCIPAL PROJECTS PROPOSED IN DRAFT STATE PLAN**  
**(Costing Rs. 1 crore or more)**

**Agriculture**

SCHEME: *Plant Protection.*

- (1) Description  
 Plant Protection Scheme. Protection of growing crops against premature death or low yield due to attack of Pests, diseases and obnoxious weeds. Paddy, Wheat, Potato and other vegetables, commercial crops such as Jute, Mesta and Sugarcane as well as fruit trees come within the purview of the scheme.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
 Carried over from Second Plan.
- (3) Location  
 Throughout the State of West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
 Protection of paddy, Potato, Jute, Sugarcane and vegetable crop.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
 Paddy:  
     Control of Algal weeds in paddy fields by application of copper sulphate—70,677 acres.  
     Control of insect pests and disease of paddy—829,615 acres.  
 Commercial Crop: Control of pest and diseases of commercial crop—275.106 acres.  
 Fruit Crops: Control of pests and diseases of fruit crops—52,355 Nos.  
 Vegetables: Control of pests and diseases of vegetables—51,543 acres.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
 There is no investigation cost as per detailed scheme submitted.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
 Does not arise
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
 Does not arise.
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure—(Rupees in lakhs)
  - (1) Total estimated cost—2,33.00.  
 Foreign exchange—4.60.
  - (2) Expenditure during 1960-61—51.47.
  - (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—2,33.00.
 Phasing of expenditure
  - (4) 1961-62—37.31.
  - (5) 1962-63—40.42.
  - (6) 1963-64—45.01.
  - (7) 1964-65—51.19.
  - (8) 1965-66—59.07.

(10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)—

						Total.
						1961-66.
Wages and salaries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	40.98
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	26.23
Materials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,56.00
Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Land and development of land .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9.79

(11) Programme of output/benefit.

Item.	Unit.	Up to end of Second 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)	
<b>Paddy</b>									
(1) Control of Algal weeds in paddy fields by application of copper sulphate.	Acres	..	415,000	1,450,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	350,000
(2) Control of insect pests and disease of paddy.	Acres	..	2,090,000	2,900,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	700,000
(3) Extra yield of clean Rice	.. Tons	..	..	429,555	59,259	70,000	88,888	103,703	103,703
<b>Commercial crops</b>									
Control of pest and diseases of commercial crops.	Acres	..	No fixed target.	1,000,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000
<b>Fruit crops</b>									
Control of pest and diseases of Fruit crops.	No. of trees	..	80,000	40,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
<b>Vegetables</b>									
Control of pests and diseases of Vegetables.	Acres	..	149,000	100,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000

SCHEME : *Farm Advisory Work*

- (1) **Description**  
Scheme for Farm Advisory Work.
- (2) **Whether new or carried over from Second Plan**  
New Scheme.
- (3) **Location**  
At Block levels all over the State of West Bengal.
- (4) **Scope and main components/items**  
The farm advisory staff will serve as an effective link between the Research staff and the Field Extension staff. Five Agricultural Graduates will be provided at each Block holding the charge of 20 villages for agricultural development work.
- (5) **Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)**  
Does not arise.
- (6) **Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates**  
There will be different Specialists at the State, Range, District and Block levels involving an expenditure of Rs. 98.50 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 200 has been estimated for each Demonstration Centre and each of the 341 Farm Advisory Centres will have ten Demonstration Centres.  
Rs. 132.60 lakhs for Farm advisory work and the work on Farm Advisory Centres spread over a period 5 years.
- (7) **Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)**  
Same as No. (6).
- (8) **Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme**  
To be started in the 1st year of the Third Plan and to be completed in the last year of the Plan period.
- (9) **Cost estimates and expenditure—(Rupees in lakhs)**  
(1) Total estimated cost—132.60.  
Foreign exchange—Nil.  
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Does not arise.  
(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—132.60.  
Phasing of expenditure (in lakhs)  
(4) 1961-62—26.52.  
(5) 1962-63—26.52.  
(6) 1963-64—26.52.  
(7) 1964-65—26.52.  
(8) 1965-66—26.52.
- (10) **Break up of expenditure—(Rupees in lakhs)**

	1961-66 Total.
Wages and salaries .. .. .	1,32.60
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	..
Materials .. .. .	..
Buildings .. .. .	..
Land and development of land .. .. .	..
Others .. .. .	..

- (11) Programme of output/benefits  
 Item—Nil.  
 Unit—Nil.  
 Up to end of Second Plan—Nil.  
 Total for Third Plan—Nil.

Phasing for Third Plan

- 1961-62—Nil.  
 1962-63—Nil.  
 1963-64—Nil.  
 1964-65—Nil.  
 1965-66—Nil.

No direct objective assessment is possible. This organisation would help in the rise of the overall Agricultural production of the State.

SCHEME: *Establishment of 100 additional Seed Farms.*

- (1) Description  
 Establishment of 100 additional Seed Farms. The scheme envisages setting up of 100 seed farms of 25.00 acres each at thana levels in addition to 100 such farms established during the Second Plan Period.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
 An extended scheme of the Second Plan.
- (3) Location  
 State of West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
 The object of the scheme is to raise improved seeds at Government farms under departmental supervision for distribution to the local cultivators with a view to saturating the area with quality seeds as an effective measure for stepping up food production.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
 As against the physical target of 100 seed farms, 99 such farms have since been established and land is being acquired for setting up of the remaining 1 farm.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
 Details furnished in the schemes already submitted.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
 Details furnished in the schemes already submitted.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
 1st April 1961 (date of commencement), 31st March 1966 (date of completion).
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure—(Rupees in lakhs)
  - (1) Total estimated cost (on completion)—146.63.  
 Foreign exchange—Nil.
  - (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—
  - (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-62—100.00.

## Phasing of expenditure

- (4) 1961-62—16.53.
- (5) 1962-63—21.76.
- (6) 1963-64—26.80.
- (7) 1964-65—15.70.
- (8) 1965-66—19.21.

## (10) Break up of expenditure—(Rupees in lakhs)

	1961-66. Total.
Wages and salaries .. .. .	20.10
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	7.27
Materials .. .. .	} 26.00
Buildings .. .. .	
Land and development of land .. .. .	16.87
Others (Establishment and maintenance of 100 additional seed farms) ..	29.76
	<hr/> 1,00.00

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item—Nil.

Unit—Number of Seed farms of 25.00 acres each.

Up to end of Second Plan—100.

Total for Third Plan—100.

## Phasing for Third Plan

- 1961-62—15.
- 1962-63—15.
- 1963-64—15.
- 1964-65—15.
- 1965-66—40.

SCHEME: *Seed stores for every 20 villages.*

- (1) Description  
Scheme for seed stores for every 20 villages.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
New Scheme.
- (3) Location  
All over West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
Nucleus paddy seeds to be given out to the cultivators, plant protection equipments, chemicals, implements, manures, etc., to be demonstrated to the cultivators will be stored in the seed stores. 1,750 seed stores at one for 20 villages will be established.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Does not arise.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
Investigation cost is nil; one seed store to be established for every 20 villages at Rs. 10,000 each with an agricultural Overseer and one Durwan for each store.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

The total expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 175 lakh at Rs. 10,000 for each store, out of which Rs. 158 lakh is proposed to be spent during the 3rd plan. The establishment of seed stores at the rate of one for 20 villages will help the cultivators in getting dependable seeds, manures and implements within easy reach.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

1962-63—Commencement: 1965-66—Completion.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

To be started in the 2nd year of the 3rd plan phasing of construction indicated in item No. 11.

(1) Total estimated cost—175.

Foreign exchange—Nil.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Does not arise.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—158.365.

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62— —

(5) 1962-63—22.784.

(6) 1963-64—38.977.

(7) 1964-65—43.469.

(8) 1965-66—53.135.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	1961-66
	Total
Wages and salaries including contingencies ...	68.765
Equipment and machinery ..	...
Materials	...
Buildings ...	84.000
Land and development of land ...	5.600
Others ...	...
	158.365

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item— ...

Unit—Starting.

Up to end of Second Plan—Hired seed stores functioned in Thana level up to the end of 2nd Plan.

Total for Third Plan—1,120.

## Phasing for Third Plan

1961-62— —

1962-63—200.

1963-64—300.

1964-65—300.

1965-66—320.

SCHEME: *Seed Saturation.*

## (1) Description

Seed Saturation Scheme.

The scheme envisages saturation of the entire paddy area in the State through distribution and multiplication of improved seeds.

(2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
New.

## (3) Location

State of West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main components/items

Saturation of the entire paddy-area through extensive use of high quality seeds of improved varieties suitable under given climatic and soil condition.

(5) Progress upto the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Nil.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Details already furnished along with the scheme.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

Details already furnished along with the scheme.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

1st April, 1961 (date of commencement); 31st March, 1966 (date of completion).

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—128.685.

Foreign exchange—Nil.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—128.685.

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62—23.375.

(5) 1962-63—23.650.

(6) 1963-64—25.440.

(7) 1964-65—27.220.

(8) 1965-66—29.000.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Wages and salaries 1961-66,—67.185.  
 Equipment and machinery 1961-66—  
 Materials 1961-66— ...  
 Buildings 1961-66— ...  
 Land and development of land 1961-66— ...  
 Others (Cost of seeds, etc.) 1961-66—61.500.

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item— ...

Unit—(mds.).

Up to end of Second Plan— —.

Total for Third Plan—410,000 mds.

## Phasing for Third Plan (distribution of nucleus seeds in mds.)—

1961-62—70,000.

• 1962-63—70,000.

1963-64—80,000.

1964-65—90,000.

1965-66—1,00,000.

**Minor Irrigation**

**SCHEME:** *Re-excavation of Derelict Irrigation Tanks*.

## (1) Description

This Scheme aims at desilting or otherwise improving derelict irrigation tanks of West Bengal specially where there is no scope of providing irrigation water from any major irrigation scheme of the State.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

The Scheme is old and is being implemented from the year 1943.

## (3) Location

In all districts of West Bengal excepting the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Calcutta and 24-Parganas.

## (4) Scope and main components/items

There are more than one lakh of such irrigation tanks of which more than 50 per cent. require improvement.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Only 6,130 tanks have been improved up to 1959-60. During 1960-61 about 150 tanks more are to be improved.

## (6) Particulars of investigation of projects and preparation of projects report and explanation of basis of estimates

Schemes are scattered all over the districts and there are several stages before any tank is finally selected for improvement. Estimate for the Third Plan has been based on the achievements of First and Second Plan.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

.....

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

.....

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure—(Rupees in lakhs)

## (1) Total estimated cost

Foreign exchange—Nil.

## (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—276.00.

## (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—200.00.

## Phasing of expenditure

## (4) 1961-62—37.10.

## (5) 1962-63—38.55.

## (6) 1963-64—40.00.

## (7) 1964-65—41.45.

## (8) 1965-66—42.90.

## (10) Break up of expenditure—(Rupees in lakhs)

	Total.	1961-66.
Wages and salaries including contingencies—		
Recurring .. .. .	35.00	6.50
Non-recurring .. .. .	165.00	30.60
	<u>200.00</u>	<u>37.10</u>
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	..	..
Materials .. .. .	..	..
Buildings .. .. .	..	..
Land and development of land .. .. .	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..

## (11) Programme of output/benefits.

Item—Re-excavation of derelict irrigation tanks.

Unit—No.; Area benefited (acre):

Up to end of Second Plan—No. 6,280; area 2.98 lakhs.

Total for Third Plan—No. 2,800; area 1.40 lakhs.

## Phasing for Third Plan

1961-62—No. 520; area 0.26 lakh.

1962-63—No. 540; area 0.27 lakh.

1963-64—No. 560; area 0.28 lakh.

1964-65—No. 580; area 0.29 lakh.

1965-66—No. 600; area 0.30 lakh.

SCHEME: *Installation of High Powered Diesel Pumping Plants.*

## (1) Description

Installation of 1,500 high powered diesel pumping plants by the side of rivers, for irrigation purpose.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

New Scheme.

## (3) Location

Throughout the State of West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main components/items

Ensuring double cropping to 4.5 lakh acres.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Nil.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

A project report has been drawn up showing estimate of cost and agricultural economics.

**(7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)**

A project report has been drawn up showing estimate of cost and agricultural economics.

**(8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme**

Commencement: April, 1961; Completion: End of 3rd Plan period.

**(9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)**

(1) Total estimated cost—800.

Foreign exchange—250.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—800.

**Phasing of expenditure**

(4) 1961-62 ... 140

(5) 1962-63 ... 150

(6) 1963-64 ... 160

(7) 1964-65 ... 170

(8) 1965-66 ... 180

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800

---

**(10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)**

	1961-66
	Total
Wages and salaries	... 12.50
Equipment and machinery	... 647.00
Material	... 90.00
Buildings	... 50.50
Land and development of land	... 50.50
Others	... 50.50
	<hr/> 800.00 <hr/>

**(11) Programme of output/benefits**

Item— ...

Unit—Number.

Up to end of Second Plan— ....

Total for Third Plan—1,500.

**Phasing for Third Plan**

1961-62—300.

1962-63—300.

1963-64—300.

1964-65—300.

1965-66—300.

SCHEME: *Sinking of 3,000 Deep Tube-wells for Irrigation.*

## (1) Description

Sinking of 3,000 Deep Tube-wells for irrigation with attendant benefits of rural water supply to 14,000 villages and setting up of Industrial Units.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

Carried over from end of Second Plan.

## (3) Location

Spreading in 14 districts of West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main components/items

Ensuring double cropping to 6 lakh acres.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Target of 40 tube-wells to be sunk as sanctioned in the later stages of Second Plan fulfilled excepting water transmission and electric transmission in case of a few.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

A project report has been drawn up showing results of exploratory investigation, estimate of cost and agricultural economics.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

A project report has been drawn up showing results of exploratory investigation, estimate of cost and agricultural economics.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

Commencement: April, 1961;

Completion: End of Third Plan period.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs).

(1) Total estimated cost—2,600.

Foreign exchange—600.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—25.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—2,600.

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62 .. .. .	180
(5) 1962-63 .. .. .	290
(6) 1963-64 .. .. .	350
(7) 1964-65 .. .. .	480
(8) 1965-66 .. .. .	500

1,800 plus 800 for power.

(10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			1961-66
			Total
Wages and salaries	...	...	30
Equipment and machinery	...	...	2,300
Materials			
Buildings	...	...	180
Land and development of land			
Others	...	...	90
			2,600

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

- Item—...  
 Unit—Number.  
 Up to end of Second Plan—40.  
 Total for Third Plan—3,000.  
 Phasing for Third Plan  
 1961-62—300.  
 1962-63—500.  
 1963-64—600.  
 1964-65—800.  
 1965-66—800.

SCHEME: 2,500 *Small Irrigation Projects*

- (1) Description  
 2,500 Small Irrigation Projects, viz., boring of shallow tube-wells, supply of bullock driven pumps, power pumps, Persian Wheels, etc., are proposed to be taken up.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
 Carried over scheme.
- (3) Location  
 Throughout the State of West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
 Ensuring irrigation water to 87,500 acres of land for food production.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
 1,066 projects taken up.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
 Project report has been drawn showing estimate of cost and agricultural economics.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
 Project report has been drawn showing estimate of cost and agricultural economics.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

Commencement: April, 1961; Completion: End of Third Plan period.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—200.

Foreign exchange—Nil

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—39.5.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—200.

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62	...	..	...	40
(5) 1962-63	...	...	...	40
(6) 1963-64	...	...	...	40
(7) 1964-65	...	...	...	40
(8) 1965-66	...	...	...	40
				200

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

				1961-66
				Total
Wages and salaries	...	...	...	17.5
Equipment and machinery				
Materials				
Buildings				
Land and development of land				
Others	..	...	...	182.5
				200.0

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item—...

Unit—Number.

Up to end of Second Plan—1,066.

Total for Third Plan—2,500.

## Phasing for Third Plan

1961-62—500.

1962-63—500.

1963-64—500.

1964-65—500.

1965-66—500.

## LAND DEVELOPMENT

SCHEME: *Land Reclamation and Land Development.*

- (1) Description  
Land reclamation and land development will be taken up by available resources by which about 93,500 acres of land will be reclaimed for agricultural purposes.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
Carried over from Second Plan.
- (3) Location  
Throughout the State of West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
About 93,500 acres of waste land is proposed to be brought under cultivation.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
23,252.00 acres.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
Project report has been drawn showing estimate of cost and agricultural economics in the detailed scheme submitted.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
Nil.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
Commencement: April, 1961; Completion: End of 3rd Plan period.
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
  - (1) Total estimated cost—110.00.  
Foreign exchange—Nil.
  - (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—24.82.
  - (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—110.00.

*Phasing of expenditure*

- (4) 1961-62—35.92.
- (5) 1962-63—15.96.
- (6) 1963-64—16.00.
- (7) 1964-65—16.04.
- (8) 1965-66—16.08.

100.00 plus 10.00 for L. and L.R. Department for resettlement on individual basis.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total
	1961-66
Wages and salaries	... 20.40
Equipment and machinery	... 69.60
Materials	...
Buildings	...
Land and development of land	...
Others	20.00
	<hr/> 110.00

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item— ...

Unit—Acre.

Up to end of Second Plan—23,252.

Total for Third Plan—93,500.

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—18,700.

1962-63—18,700.

1963-64—18,700.

1964-65—18,700.

1965-66—18,700.

SCHEME: *Reclamation of Northern Salt Lake Polder Scheme.*

## (1) Description

An area of 14 sq. miles of Northern Salt Lake is proposed to be reclaimed as a "Polder".

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

New.

## (3) Location

Northern Salt Lake polder area measuring about 14 sq. miles is situated on the east of the site of the proposed Northern Salt Lake City Extension Scheme covering about 3.75 sq. miles which will be developed for city extension purposes.

## (4) Scope and main component items

The area is proposed to be reclaimed as a "Polder". A "Polder" is an area surrounded by an embankment and protected against high water outside and in which a water level in the canal system within is maintained by lowering the ground water level to the desired degree by pumping. The scheme comprises of—

- (i) Excavation of drainage channels totalling in length of about 21 miles.
- (ii) Construction of surrounding embankments.
- (iii) Construction of an Irrigation reservoir on the east side of the area.
- (iv) Construction of a drainage pumping station including installation of pumping machineries.

- (5) Progress up to the end of Second Plan (for continuing scheme)  
As it is a new scheme, this question does not arise.

- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Survey, boring and other necessary investigations, have already been carried out. Further, for investigating the agricultural possibilities, experimental studies of a pilot polder located within the 14 sq. miles of Northern Salt Lake area have been undertaken since the last 3 years through the Directorate of Agriculture of the State Government.

The Project report and estimate have already been drawn up and is being reviewed in the light of the results of experiments, studies and investigation made.

- (7) Economic implication and justification (for new scheme)

The area, dotted with some high lands is now water-logged and unhygienic, being partly covered by reeds and water-hyacinth and partly used as undeveloped fisheries.

By reclaiming the area as polder the area will be made suitable for agri-horticultural production and is proposed to be utilised for co-operative farming. Out of the gross area of 14 sq. miles, approximately 11.45 sq. miles or 7,328 acres will be available, for agri-horticultural purposes. There will be at least two crops of vegetable per annum. The vegetable production potential has been estimated at 5,000 seers or 125 maunds per acre per crop. The total production is thus estimated to be 67,275 tons per annum. Taking the average price of vegetables grown at 17 nP. per seer or Rs. 185 per ton, the total value of the annual produce will be Rs. 124.45 lakhs. Deducting the value of the present fish production and paddy yield of the area, which is estimated at about Rs. 52.74 lakhs in the aggregate, the net annual gain expected from the Polder scheme is Rs. 68.25 lakhs. The cost of reclamation per acre works out to Rs. 1,930 and that per ton of food production comes to Rs. 422. It may, however, be mentioned here that the income of Rs. 52.74 lakhs now derived from the existing fisheries will continue to be available from the developed fisheries in the Southern Salt Lake.

Taking average price of vegetable grown at Rs. 185 per ton the monetary value of the annual production works out to about Rs. 124.5 lakhs. The area being in close proximity of the metropolis of Calcutta, its sanitation has a bearing on the health of the population in the city. So the implementation of this scheme will benefit in this direction also.

- (8) Proposed date for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

Proposed date of commencement: Year 1962-63; Proposed date of completion: Year 1966-67.

*Phasing of construction programme:*

The total period of execution is estimated at five years:

			Per cent.
1961-62	...	...	Nil
1962-63	...	...	7
1963-64	...	...	14
1964-65	...	...	18
1965-66	...	...	25
Fourth Plan Period	...	...	36
		Total	100

## (9) Cost of estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

- (1) Total estimated cost—284.
- (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.
- (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—170.
- (4) Expenditure beyond Third Plan—114 (includes expenditure for adjustment of part of compensation for land).

*Phasing of expenditure*

(5) 1961-62	...	...	Nil
(6) 1962-63	...	...	20
(7) 1963-64	...	...	40
(8) 1964-65	...	...	50
(9) 1965-66	...	...	60
(10) Beyond Third Five-Year Plan	...	...	114
		Total	284

Total 1961-66

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Wages and salaries	...	7.27	4.40
Equipment and machinery	...	7.75	6.00
Materials and labourer	...	67.44	40.46
Building	...	1.50	1.50
Land and development of Land	..	191.64	114.94
Others (miscellaneous)	...	8.40	2.40
		284.00	170.00

## (11) Programme of output benefit

Full benefit will be derived after the completion of the work and exploitation of the land as proposed.

**Animal Husbandry**

SCHEME: *Construction of a modern Slaughter House*

- (1) Description  
Construction of a modern Slaughter House with arrangements for recovery of Glandular Products.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
New.
- (3) Location  
Dankuni, district Hooghly, West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
To provide scope for accommodating animals, ample supply of electricity and water and adequate equipment of humane killing of animals and production of meat.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Nil.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
The project and estimate have been proposed by Dr. N. E. Wernberg, F.A.O. expert assigned to the State of West Bengal.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
There has been a great handicap in promoting the meat industry as well as its by-products due to lack of necessary facilities in the Slaughter House run by the municipalities during the Third Plan.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
During the Third Plan.
- (9) Cost estimate and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
  - (1) Total estimated cost—150.00.  
Foreign exchange—Nil.
  - (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.
  - (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—150.00.

*Phasing of expenditure*

  - (4) 1961-62—66.00.
  - (5) 1962-63—66.00.
  - (6) 1963-64—6.00.
  - (7) 1964-65—6.00.
  - (8) 1965-66—6.00.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	}	150.00 150.00
Equipment and machinery .. .. .		
Materials .. .. .		
Buildings .. .. .		
Land and development of land .. .. .		
Others .. .. .		

## (11) Programme of outpost/benefits

Item—One Modern Slaughter House.

Unit—1.

Up to end of Second Plan—Nil.

Total for Third Plan—150.00.

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—Nil.

1962-63—Nil.

1963-64—Nil.

1964-65—Nil.

1965-66—Nil.

**Dairying and milk supply**SCHEME: *Milk Supply*

## (1) Description

Milk Supply Schemes for Dairy Development work under the Second Five-Year Plan in the State was confined to one scheme only, namely, Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme (GCMSS) which envisaged (i) establishment of Milk Colony to facilitate removal of cattle from the city stables, (ii) establishment of fodder farm commensurate with minimum requirement of green fodder for cattle in the Milk Colony, and (iii) establishment of a Central Dairy in Calcutta with ancillary services for milk distribution.

To rationalise the activities of the GCMSS it would be necessary that the supply of milk to the city proper and its surrounding industrial belt (known as Greater Calcutta) is derived from three zonal dairies: (i) in the existing dairy at Haringhata to cater to the requirement of the north-east of the metropolitan area, (ii) Central Dairy at Belgachia due for completion in about a year to cater to the requirement of the entire south-east of the metropolitan area forming the city proper, and (iii) a dairy to be established on the western bank of the river Hooghly to cater to the requirement of consumers in Howrah and those in the contiguous area north and south of Howrah.

The above rationalisation will call for expansion of Haringhata dairy, procurement of additional dairy equipments for the Central Dairy at Belgachia and establishment of a third dairy at a place in Bally on the western bank of the river Hooghly.

In the Third Plan, apart from expansion of the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme, new milk supply schemes have to be taken up for the industrial townships of Burdwan, Durgapur, Asansol and Chittaranjan.

Additionally to the Milk Colony, as feeders to the different milk schemes, a network of milk collecting-cum-chilling stations shall have to be put up in milk pockets in rural areas.

Another important item of the State Dairy Development in the Third Plan would be to establish a multipurpose dairy in Darjeeling for the production of butter and cheese, and a portion for treatment as market milk for supply to the growing cities of Siliguri and Jalpaiguri. The establishment of Darjeeling Dairy has got considerable economic implication in the context of development of exotic as well as half grade cattle available there and tended by tribal owners.

In order to provide the services, supplies and trained personnel, the State Dairy Development of the Third Plan shall include such new schemes as (i) extension services to bring out all-round improvement in milk production, (ii) loans for purchase of milch animals, (iii) removal of milch animals from urban areas, (iv) establishment of Milk Board, (v) cattle feed compounding factory, (vi) strengthening of dairy development staff, (vii) establishment of IDD and In-plant training centre, (viii) refrigerated transport of milk and (ix) survey and statistics.

- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
Both new and carried over from the Second Plan.
- (3) Location  
State of West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
(i) Production, collection, processing and distribution of approximately 400,000 litres of market milk per day, 650 Kg. of butter per day, 950 Kg. of cheese per day and 50 Kg. of ghee per day.  
(ii) Evacuation of about 22,000 milch animals from city stables.  
(iii) Improvement in the capacity of production of milch animals through economic incentive, extension and other services.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Scheme)  
(i) Production, collection, processing and distribution of about 100,000 litres of market milk per day, 200 Kg. of butter per day and 50 Kg. of ghee per day.  
(ii) Evacuation of about 12,000 milch animals from the city stables.  
(iii) Improvement in the productive capacity of milch animals in villages through economic incentive provided by the rural milk collecting-cum-chilling stations.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
As explained at (4) above.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
As explained at (4) above.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
As shown in Statement III, List of New Schemes proposed for inclusion—Part I—Dairy Development.
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)  
(1) Total estimated cost—945.45.  
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—345.45.  
(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-62—600.00.  
Foreign exchange—The amount used up to 1960-61, was about Rs. 60 lakhs of which Rs. 57 lakhs has been earned by foreign aid. The foreign exchange requirement during 1961-62 has been estimated at Rs. 70.47 lakhs. It is not known how much of it will be covered by foreign aid.
- Phasing of expenditure*  
(4) 1961-62—141.16.  
(5) 1962-63—139.66.  
(6) 1963-64—81.70.  
(7) 1964-65—117.74.  
(8) 1965-66—119.74.
- (10) Break-up of expenditure  
The total capital expenditure out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 600.00 lakhs asked for is Rs. 515.00 lakhs which is distributed as follows:—  
(a) Equipment and Machinery—Rs. 100.00 lakhs.  
(b) Land, Land Development and Buildings—Rs. 395.00 lakhs.  
(c) Others—Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

## Appendix A

Item	Units	Output at the end of the Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Phasing for the Third Five-Year Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1) Fluid Milk	.. Litre/day	.. 1,00,000	4,00,000	175,000	2,50,000	3,00,000	3,50,000	4,00,000
(2) Butter	.. .. Kg./day	.. 200	650	200	200	500	600	650
(3) Cheese	.. .. Kg./day	.. ..	950	..	..	300	750	950
(4) Ghee	.. .. Kg./day	.. 50	50	50	50	50	50	50
(5) Number of animals removed from the city and houses in the Milk Colonies.	....	.. 12,000	22,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	22,000

**Soil Conservation***SCHEME: Soil Conservation Extension Work***(1) Description**

Scheme for soil conservation extension work on waste lands and agricultural lands. There are considerable areas of waste land and badly eroded agricultural lands which are now producing almost no crop. Under the present scheme it is envisaged to reclaim these lands and improve the soil by cultural practices and soil and moisture conservation measures for increasing food production, specially paddy.

**(2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan**  
New.**(3) Location**

Districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum and part of Burdwan.

**(4) Scope and main components/items**

(i) Survey of areas for getting proper contour, (ii) Contour bunding, (iii) Gully plugging, (iv) Manuring.

**(5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)**

We have achieved very encouraging results through working of Pilot Projects in certain areas of Midnapur district.

**(6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates**

Particulars of the project and basis of estimates have been furnished in the detailed schemes.

**(7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)**

In view of high pressure of population and limited land resources, West Bengal is feeling great difficulty in solving the food problem facing this State. With the implementation of this scheme an additional production of 74,000 tons of paddy will be achieved at the end of Third Plan which will go a long way in saving food crisis. Moreover, the scheme creates a potential increase in the area of cultivation in the State for future years.

**(8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme**

1st April 1961 and 31st March 1966, respectively.

**(9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)**

(1) Total estimated cost—265.27.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-62—265.27.

Foreign exchange—Nil.

*Phasing of expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

(4) 1961-62—33.35.

(5) 1962-63—48.49.

(6) 1963-64—56.68.

(7) 1964-65—63.65.

(8) 1965-66—63.10.

## (10) Break-up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total, 1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	28.91
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	3.67
Materials .. .. .	4.14
Buildings .. .. .	..
Land and development of land .. .. .	226.05
Others .. .. .	4.50

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item—Waste land and eroded agricultural land to be reclaimed.

Unit—Acre.

Up to end of Second Plan—Nil.

Total for Third Plan—1.98.

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—0.24

1962-63—0.36

1963-64—0.42

1964-65—0.48

1965-66—0.48

## Village Panchayats

SCHEME: *Establishment of Village Panchayats.*

- (1) Description  
Establishment of Village Panchayats.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
Carried over from Second Plan.
- (3) Location  
State of West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
Covering the entire State by Panchayats.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)
- (i) Anchal Panchayat—1,360.  
(ii) Gram Panchayat—8,360.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates
- |   | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Lump Development Grant to Anchal Panchayats ... | 144.00         |
| (ii) Training of Anchal Panchayat Secretary ...     | 30.48          |
| (iii) Panchayat Ghar ...                            | 22.52          |
|   | 197.00         |
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
As at (6) above.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
Nil.
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
- (1) Total estimated cost—254.58.  
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—57.58.  
(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-62—197.00.  
Foreign exchange—Nil.
- Phasing of expenditure*
- (4) 1961-62—29.60.  
(5) 1962-63—36.60.  
(6) 1963-64—43.60.  
(7) 1964-65—43.60.  
(8) 1965-66—43.60.

## (10) Break-up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total, 1961-66
Wage and salaries	...
Equipment and machinery	...
Materials	...
Buildings	...
Land and development of land	...
Others	...

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item—Village Panchayat Scheme.

Unit—(i) Anchal Panchayat;

(ii) Gram Panchayat.

Up to end of Second Plan—Anchal Panchayat 1,360.

Gram Panchayat 8,360.

Total for Third Plan—Anchal Panchayat 1,940;

Gram Panchayat 11,640.

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—Anchal Panchayat 540.

Gram Panchayat 3,240.

1962-63—Anchal Panchayat 700.

Gram Panchayat 4,200.

1963-64—Anchal Panchayat 700.

Gram Panchayat—4,200.

1964-65—Anchal Panchayat —.

Gram Panchayat —.

1965-66—Anchal Panchayat —.

Gram Panchayat —.

SCHEME : *Kangsabati Reservoir Project*

## (1) Description

This is a Reservoir Project Scheme for irrigating 8 lakh acres in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and part of Hooghly. The Scheme involves construction of 2 earthen dams across the river Kangsabati and its tributary river Kumari. The flood discharge will be passed over a saddle spillway. The total length of dams and dyke will be 6 miles. Two canal systems, one on right bank and the other on the left of the river, will take the stored water into the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly for irrigating 8 lakhs acres of Kharif crops, out of which 1.5 lakh acres will receive the benefit of Rabi Irrigation also.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from the Second Plan

Carried over from the Second Plan.

## (3) Location

The Headworks are located near Khatra, in the district of Bankura. The canal system will run mostly in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore and partly in Hooghly district.

## (4) Scope and Main Components

The Scheme will assure water for irrigation of 8 lakh acres of land under Kharif crops and 1.5 lakhs acres under Rabi Crops. It also envisages limited flood reserve in the dam (200,000 acres ft. in the 1st half of flood season and 100,000 acre ft. up to 11th September).

## I. The main components are as under :

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Headworks	... 10.89
(ii) Distribution	... 13.75
(iii) Land Acquisition Establishment, etc.	... 0.08
II. Indirect Charges	... 00.54

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25.26

## (5) Progress up to end of Second Plan

(a) Work on the 1st Dam is in progress.

(b) Excavation for spillway and Head Regulator almost completed.

(c) Construction of a barrage across the Silabati and a major aqueduct on the Feeder (Main) Canal have been completed.

(d) Excavation of 50 miles of the more important main and branch canals has been completed.

(e) Work on 60 canal structures is in advanced stage of progress.

(f) Nearly 300 buildings (Permanent and Temporary) for Office purpose and staff accommodation have been constructed.

(6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of Project report and explanation of basis of estimates

The investigations for the dams, the Spillways and the Head Works, and Contour and ground investigations for the distribution system, were completed in the year 1956. Some special features of the investigation were the finding of a sufficiently long firmrock saddle between the hills, which has dispensed with the need for elaborate Spillway Construction, and the detection of an excellent granite quarry of considerable size in a predominantly limestone and laterite area.

The modified project report and estimate were prepared in the year 1956. The detailed surveys for the distribution system is being done well in advance of the work programme in the different zones.

The estimate has been prepared basing the rates on an experience gained on the Mayurakshi Project (a project completed under the 1st and 2nd Plans).

The estimate provides for use of heavy earth-moving machinery (departmental) for the construction of a earthen dam, and (departmental and contractor's machinery) for the excavation of the Canal system in the difficult reaches. But, as desired by Government of India, preference to manual labour has been given, wherever possible. Maximum use will be made of the useful surplus machinery, available from the Mayurakshi Project and the D.V.C., but provision has also been made for purchase of unavoidable new machines and spare parts. As desired by the Plant and Machinery Committee, depreciation of Special Tools and Plant has been charged to work for the earthmoving machinery and the more rational declining balance method of depreciation has been adopted.

(7) Economic implication and justification for New Schemes

This is an old (Second Plan) Scheme. The revised financial forecast of the scheme has been submitted to the Planning Commission.

(8) Proposed dates of Commencement and Completion and Phasing of construction works

(a) Commenced: Year 1956-57; (b) to be completed in all respects: Year 1968-69.

(c) Phasing

- (i) Completion of First dam—1961;
- (ii) Completion of Second Dam and headworks—1964;
- (iii) Completion of works in the distribution system—1968-69;
- (iv) Commencement of irrigation—1960;
- (v) Full command—1971-72.

(9) Cost of estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total
(i) Total estimated cost	... 2,526
(ii) Expenditure up to 1960-61	... 475
(iii) Expenditure proposed in 1961-66	... 964
Foreign exchange—70 lakhs.	

## Phasing of Expenditure

- (iv) 1961-62— ... Foreign exchange 164 lakhs.  
 (v) 1962-63— ... Foreign exchange 200 lakhs.  
 (vi) 1963-64— ... Foreign exchange 200 lakhs.  
 (vii) 1964-65— ... Foreign exchange 200 lakhs.  
 (viii) 1965-66— ... Foreign exchange 200 lakhs.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	106	33
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	100	70
Materials .. .. .	1,500	580
Buildings .. .. .	76	45
Land and development of Land .. .. .	380	132
Others .. .. .	364	104
	<b>2,526</b>	<b>964</b>

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item	Unit	Up to end of 2nd Plan.	Total for 3rd Plan		Phasing for 3rd Plan.		
			1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.
Irrigation (Proposed utilization net acres)	acre	..	3,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Estimated additional yield of paddy	tons		1,00,000				

SCHEME: *Mayurakshi Reservoir Project*

- (1) Description  
Mayurakshi Reservoir Project.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.  
Carried over from First and Second Plans.
- (3) Location  
The Dam (named as Canada Dam) is situated in Santhal Parganas district in Bihar. The main Barrage, i.e., Tilpara Barrage is in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal, while the canal system spreads over Birbhum, Murshidabad and part of Burdwan districts of West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and Main components/items  
Scope is mainly irrigation though Hydel Power is also generated as an additional benefit.
  - (i) Dam and Reservoir for storage.
  - (ii) Barrage and Canal System for distribution of water for irrigation.
  - (iii) Hydel generating station and distribution system relating to power.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Project as originally planned completed within the Second Plan period. Extension and improvement works, however, taken up and will continue beyond the Second Plan period.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Does not arise, as it is a continuing scheme.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

Does not arise.

## (8) Proposed date for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

The work was started during First Five-Year Plan period and the works originally planned have been completed within the Second Five-Year Plan programme. At present the extra and improvement works have been started and is likely to continue up to 1967-68.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—Rs. 2,015.00 (direct charges).

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Rs. 1,734 including budget estimate of Rs. 195.

(3) Expenditure proposed during 1961-66—Rs. 210.

*Phasing of expenditure*

(4) 1961-62—Rs. 45.00.

(5) 1962-63—Rs. 60.00.

(6) 1963-64—Rs. 50.00.

(7) 1964-65—Rs. 40.00.

(8) 1965-66—Rs. 15.00.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)

Wages and salaries—1,22.11.

Equipment and machinery—106.82.

Materials—No such records maintained. Works done by Contractors.

Buildings—55.14

Land and development of land—533.42.

Others—1,197.51.

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item.	Unit.	Up to end of 2nd plan.	Total for third plan.	Phasing of Third Plan.				
				1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1965-66.
Potential created at—								
(a) Head Works ..	Lakhs acres	6.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Outlets ..	..	4.55	5.40	4.75	4.95	5.10	5.25	5.40
(c) Proposed Utilization (Gross and Net)	..	6.07	7.13	6.33	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.13
Estimated additional yield of paddy from additional irrigable area of 85,000 acres.	Tons	(Gross) 4.55 (Net) ..	(Gross) 5.40 (Net) 28,333	(Gross) 4.75 (Net) ..	(Gross) 4.95 (Net) ..	(Gross) 5.10 (Net) ..	(Gross) 5.25 (Net) ..	(Gross) 5.40 (Net) ..

## Scheme: Sealdahgong Basin Drainage

## (1) Description

The Scheme provides for remodelling the whole of the upper reach of the Sealdahgong river, about 23 miles in length, and excavation of a number of branch channels from the different low-lying bill areas leading their discharges into the main canal of Sealdahgong and through the same ultimately into the river Kultigong. Necessary regulators, bridges and culverts have also been provided. The improved channel with its branches will drain an area of about 169 sq. miles.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

New scheme, but a scheme for benefiting a small part of the basin has been taken up in 1960-61.

## (3) Location

Police-stations Habra, Baduria, Deganga, Basirhat, Hasnabad, district 24-Parganas—Area lies within 30 miles from Calcutta on the North East.

## (4) Scope and main components/item

The scheme provides for drainage of an area of about 169 sq. miles in the district of 24-Parganas. Major items of work are excavation of a main channel about 23 miles in length and branches about 40 miles—11 Nos. of Regulators and 22 Nos. of Bridges are also to be constructed.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

This is a new scheme proposed for inclusion in the 3rd Plan period.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

This is one of the scheme formulated under the 'Master Plan' for the Drainage of Calcutta and its surrounding areas. Investigations of the scheme under Master Plan commenced early in 1948 and final reports of all the schemes submitted in the year 1953. Total estimated cost of investigation in connection with preparation of Master Plan for the drainage of Greater Calcutta is Rs. 13,93,254. Project report and estimate in respect of this scheme has been prepared conforming to the recommendation of the Technical Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal for the preparation of the 'Master Plan' for Drainage of Calcutta and Surrounding areas. The rates of different items of works of the estimate have been based on the current rates in practice in analogous areas.

## (7) Economic implications and justifications (for the new Schemes).

The Scheme is an important one as a Grow More Food Scheme. It will also improve its outfall channel, the Haroa-Kultigong which serves as the drainage outfall of an area of about 910 sq. miles of the district of 24-Parganas, including the City of Calcutta.

The scheme is expected to benefit about 44,442 acres fully and 15,437 acres partially producing an increased yield of about 34,141 tons of foodgrains annually.

Cost per acre benefit is about Rs. 198. Cost per ton of addl. yield is about 347.

(8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

The field works are proposed to be commenced in April 1961 and completed by March 1967. The main item of work is earthwork. The phasing of work is proposed as below:—

1st year—4 per cent., 2nd year—17 per cent., 3rd year—26 per cent., 4th year—17 per cent., 5th year—4 per cent., 6th year—32 per cent.

(9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

- (1) Total estimated cost—118,33.
  - (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.
  - (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—80,00.
- Foreign Exchange—Nil.

Phasing of expenditure

- (4) 1961-62— 5.00.
- (5) 1962-63—20.00.
- (6) 1963-64—30,00.
- (7) 1964-65—20.00.
- (8) 1965-66— 5.00.

(10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries	8.54	6.80
Equipment and machinery	0.78	0.78
Materials	8.50	6.80
Buildings	2.17	2.17
Land and development of land	10.65	7.20
Others	91.82	56.25

(\*11) Programme of output benefits

Item	Unit	Up to end 2nd Plan	Total for 3rd Plan	Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Area to be benefited	acres	..	40,000	..	..	7,000	15,000	40,000
						(Partial benefit).	(Partial benefit).	
Estimated additional yield	tons	..	..	..	..	3,000	7,000	22,800
								At 0.57 ton per acre.

\*This is a Drainage Scheme. The full benefit of development will be derived after completion of the Project.

**SCHEME:** *Desilting Storm Water Channel of the Calcutta Corporation  
Drainage Outfall System from Bantala to Kulti*

**(1) Description**

Scheme for Desilting Storm Water Channel and Completing the Dry Weather Flor Channel and other allied works of the Calcutta Corporation Drainage Outfall System from Bantala to Kulti.

The Scheme is for improvement of the drainage facility of the City of Calcutta and some rural areas.

**(2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan**

Carried over from Second Plan.

**(3) Location**

The Scheme is located under the police-stations Canning, Tollygung, Bhangore, Sonarpur and Haroa of the district 24 Parganas (West Bengal).

**(4) Scope and Main components/items.**

The items are mainly earthwork for silt clearance both by manual labour and by machine, viz., Dragline Excavator and Suction Dredger. Other items are mainly construction of new bridges and repairs to existing bridges over the S.W. and D.W.F. Channel, repairs and construction of road from Topsia to Kulti, construction of staff quarters, repairs to sluices and sedimentation Tanks, construction of Syphon, Falls, Outlets, etc.

**(5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan**

45 per cent. (Approximately).

**(6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates**

The Storm Water Channel which carries the storm water discharges of the City of Calcutta was heavily silted up. The D.W.F. Channel, which was meant to carry the dry weather sewage flor of the city, was not completed. Project estimate has been prepared after proper survey work to silt clear the S.W. Channel and complete the D.W.F. Channel. Estimate has been prepared from the different items of works necessary for the execution on the basis of the current rates of labour and materials.

**(7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)**

This is not a new scheme.

**(8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme**

Commencement: October 1957; Proposed date of completion: 1964.

Phasing of Construction Programme:

Major item is earthwork. The programme is phased as below:—

Major item—Earthwork.

Total earth in C.ft.—87,890,000.

## Yearly outturn

1957-58—Nil.
1958-59—180,000.
1959-60—180,000.
1960-61—100,000.
1961-62—60,000.
1962-63—60,000.
1963-64—10,000.

	Total.	Foreign.
(9) Cost of estimate and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)—		
(1) Total estimated cost .. .. .	106.00	3.00
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61 .. .. .	51.12	0.21
(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66 .. .. .	54.88	2.79

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62—25.00
(5) 1962-63—25.00
(6) 1963-64—4.88
(7) 1964-65—
(8) 1965-66—

## (10) Break-up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)—

	Total.	1961-66.
Wages and salaries .. .. .	7.89	4.88
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	9.00	9.00
Materials .. .. .	17.00	7.00
Buildings .. .. .	1.51	1.50
Land and development of land .. .. .	1.20	1.20
Others .. .. .	14.52	31.30
	<u>51.12</u>	<u>54.88</u>

## (11) Programme of output/benefits (In percentage of drainage facility)—

Item.	Unit.	Up to end of Second Plan.	Total for Third Plan.	Phasing for Third Plan.				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66.
(a) Desilting S.W. Channel	Rural	.. 10	90	40	40	10	..	..
	City	.. 30	70	30	30	10	..	..
(b) Completing D. W. F. Channel and other allied works.	Rural	.. Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..
	City	.. Nil	100	..	100	..	..	..

SCHEME: *Char-Torsa Embankment*

## (1) Description

Construction of an embankment on the left bank of river Char-Torsa from Hashimara Railway bridge to N.H. 31 in Jalpaiguri.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

New.

## (3) Location

In Jalpaiguri district.

## (4) Scope and main components/items

Earthen embankment with boulder pitching, bitumen grouting and continuous boulder sausage in slope and apron or both.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing scheme)

Does not arise.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of Project report and explanation of basis of estimates

An armoured protective embankment from Hashimara Railway bridge to N.H. 31 is proposed to check a considerable discharge of Char-Torsa through Sil-Torsa and thereby saving a vast area of about 70 sq. miles including cultivable lands from floods.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

Benefited area: 70 sq. miles cost per acre of benefited area—Rs. 242.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

Construction to begin in April, 1963, likely to be completed in 1967-68.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—108.00.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—60.00.

Foreign Exchange—Nil.

Foreign exchange—Nil.

*Phasing of expenditure*

(4) 1961-62—

(5) 1962-63—

(6) 1963-64—20.00

(7) 1964-65—20.00

(8) 1965-66—20.00

**(10) Break-up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)**

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	.. .. .	0.18
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	1.00	0.85
Materials .. .. .	.. .. .	40.00
Buildings .. .. .	.. .. .	0.68
Land and development of land .. .. .	.. .. .	0.65
Others .. .. .	.. .. .	17.89
		<u>60.00</u>

**(11) Programme of output/benefits**

Item—Area to be benefited.

Unit—Sq. miles.

Up to end of Second Plan—Nil.

Total for Third Plan—40.

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—Nil.

1962-63—Nil.

1963-64—Nil.

1964-65—Nil.

1965-66—40.

**(Costing Rs. 1 crore or more)**SCHEME: *Hydro-Electric Project*

## (1) Description

Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project in North Bengal.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

Carried over from Second Plan.

## (3) Location

At Paren in Kalimpong subdivision, district Darjeeling, about 60 miles north of Siliguri (West Bengal).

## (4) Scope and main components/items

The project envisages generation of  $2 \times 9,000$  K.W. Hydro-Electric Power and transmission of same by 160 miles 66 K.V. single circuit line to various load centres in North Bengal.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Preliminary Civil Engineering Construction works such as approach roads, buildings and staff quarters, magazine, godowns, etc., have already been completed. Design and preparation of specification, finalisation of tenders for diversion barrage, penstock, power house buildings and generating plants and equipments have been finalised: Excavation at Surge Shaft has been started.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Project report of the Scheme was prepared in 1958 and approved by the Planning Commission.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

The scheme will be self-sufficient during the 5th year of operation meeting interest, depreciation charges and royalty to Bhutan Government.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

1956-57 (Commencement); 1963-64 (Completion of initial stage).

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total	Foreign Exchange
(1) Total estimated cost .. .. .	444.34	105.78
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61 .. .. .	149.34	12.32
(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66 .. .. .	295.00	93.46
<i>Phasing of expenditure.</i>		
(4) 1961-62 .. .. .	110.20	45.42
(5) 1962-63 .. .. .	144.60	35.05
(6) 1963-64 .. .. .	40.20	12.42
(7) 1964-65 .. .. .	..	..
(8) 1965-66 .. .. .	..	..

(10) Break up of expenditure.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total.	1961-66
Wages and salaries .....	46.77	30.00
Equipment and machinery .....	1,64.05	1,60.00
Materials .....	1,01.20	44.50
Buildings .....	30.32	10.00
Land and development of land ..	2.00	0.50
Others .....	1,00.00	50.00

## (11) Programme of output/benefits (Rs. in lakhs)

Item—*	
Unit—*	
Up to end of Second Plan—*	
Total for Third Plan—( — )	29.43.
1961-62—*	
Phasing for Third Plan	
1962-63—*	
1963-64—( — )	14.50.
1964-65—( — )	9.80.
1965-66—( — )	15.13.

\*Construct on period.

(+) Profit, (-) Deficit.

## Scheme: Super Thermal Power Station

(Costing rupees one crore or more)

## (1) Description

Super Thermal Power Station at Bandel.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

New.

## (3) Location

Near Bandel, about 35 miles to the North of Calcutta and close to the River Hooghly (West Bengal).

## (4) Scope and main components/items

The Generation and Distribution of Electricity outside the D.V.C. area in West Bengal is the statutory obligation of the West Bengal State Electricity Board which has accordingly decided to instal additional Thermal Power plant in the Calcutta area of adequate capacity to deal with the shortage of power without having to depend on remote H.T. supplies.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Does not apply.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Feasibility Report on Bandel Thermal Power Station for Government of West Bengal.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new scheme)

This Scheme will be remunerative at the end of first year of operation and will annually fetch a net profit of Rs. 75.00 lakhs from 1966-67 onwards.

## (8) Proposed date for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

1960-61 (commencement), Early 1965-66 (entire completion).

First and 2nd Sets (75 MW each) are proposed to go into commercial operation by June 1964 and 3rd and 4th Sets (75 MW each) are proposed to go into commercial operation by June, 1965.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
	Total.	Foreign Exchange.
(1) Total estimate cost .. .. .	29,19.00	22,25.00
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61 .. .. .	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66 .. .. .	29,19.00	22,25.00
<i>Phasing of expenditure</i>		
(4) 1961-62 .. .. .	16,40.00	14,15.00
(5) 1962-63 .. .. .	8,40.00	5,84.00
(6) 1963-64 .. .. .	4,39.00	2,26.00
(7) 1964-65 .. .. .	..	..
(8) 1965-66 .. .. .	..	..

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
	Total.	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	1,77.00	1,77.00
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	19,63.00	19,63.00
Materials .. .. .	3,46.00	3,46.00
Buildings .. .. .	40.00	40.00
Land and development of land .. .. .	24.00	24.00
Others (Transport, Freight, Insurance Rail-road, during construction, etc.).	3,69.00	3,69.00

## (11) Programme of output/benefits (Rs. in lakhs)

Item—Nil.

Unit—Nil.

Up to end of Second Plan—Nil.

Total for Third Plan—( — ) 31.00.

## Phasing for Third Plan.

1961-62—Nil.

1962-63—Nil.

1963-64—Nil.

1964-65—( — ) 73.00.

1965-66—( + ) 42.00.

( + ) Profit, ( — ) Deficit.

## Scheme: Transmission and Distribution

- (1) Description  
Transmission and Distribution Scheme.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
New.
- (3) Location  
West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main components/items  
Schemes for supplying power to large industries in and around Calcutta and extension, augmentation of transmission lines and sub-stations.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Does not apply.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
Power Projects in West Bengal—Transmission and Distribution Scheme (Third Five-Year Plan).
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
The scheme will be remunerative from the second year of operation and net profit will go up to Rs. 22.02 lakhs in 1965-66.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
The scheme commenced from April 1961 and completes on March 1966.  
  
Phasing of Construction 1st year—11.9 per cent., second year—42.3 per cent., third year—20.7 per cent., fourth year—20.9 per cent. and fifth year—4.2 per cent.
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	(Rs. in lakhs).	
	Total	Foreign Exchange.
(1) Total estimated cost	4,11.00	1,57.00
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61	Nil	..
(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66	4,11.00	1,57.00

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62	..	..	..	..	49.13
(5) 1962-68	..	..	..	..	1,72.96
(5) 1963-64	..	..	..	..	85.40
(9) 1964,65	..	..	..	..	86.18
(8) 1965-66	..	..	..	..	17.33

## (10) Break up of expenditure

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	45.00	45.00
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	1,59.52	1,59.42
Materials .. .. .	1,12.38	1,12.38
Buildings .. .. .	13.45	13.54
Land and development of land .. .. .	4.80	4.80
Others .. .. .	75.95	75.95

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item—Net profit.

Unit—Per cent. of capital.

Up to end of Second Plan—Nil.

Total for Third Plan—11.5 per cent.

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—Nil.

1962-63—0.54 per cent.

1963-64—4.43 per cent.

1964-65—2.73 per cent.

1965-66—5.3 per cent.

Scheme: Expansion of existing grids.

**(Costing Rs. 1 crore or more)**

## (1) Description

Expansion of existing grids and supply undertaking.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

New.

## (3) Location

West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main components/items

The scheme envisages extension of existing grids, sub-station, supply undertaking, etc.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Nil.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Power Project in West Bengal expansion of existing grids and supply undertaking—Third Five-Year Plan.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

The scheme will be remunerative from the very first year and the net profit will go up to Rs. 10.27 crores in 1965-66.

**(8) Proposed date for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme**

The scheme will commence from April 1961 and complete by March 1966.

**Phasing of construction programme**

First year 18 per cent., second year 24 per cent., third year 24 per cent., fourth year 18 per cent., fifth year 16 per cent.

**(9) Cost estimates and expenditure**

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total.	Foreign Exchange.
(1) Total estimated cost .. .. .	1,50.00	6.00
(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61 .. .. .	..	..
(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66 .. .. .	1,50.00	6.00

**Phasing of expenditure**

- (4) 1961-62—26.91.  
 (5) 1962-63—35.82.  
 (6) 1963-64—35.92.  
 (7) 1964-65—27.40.  
 (8) 1965-66—23.95.

**(10) Break up of expenditure**

	(Rs. in lahs)	
	Total.	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	30.00	30.00
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	50.00	50.00
Materials .. .. .	31.00	31.00
Buildings .. .. .	12.00	12.00
Land and development of land .. .. .	3.00	3.00
Others .. .. .	24.00	24.00

**(11) Programme of output/benefits (Rs. in lakhs)**

Item—Net profit.

Unit—per cent.

Up to and of Second Plan—Nil.

Total for Third Plan—18.4 per cent.

**Phasing for Third Plan.**

1961-62—2.9 per cent.

1962-63—5.1 per cent.

1963-64—5.6 per cent.

1964-65—6.1 per cent.

1965-66—6.8 per cent.

**LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE**

## Scheme: Employees' State Insurance

## (1) Description

Employees' State Insurance Scheme for providing medical benefit to the workers insured under the Scheme (6 lakhs) and their families and inclusion of 50 thousand new workers and their families.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

Carried over from Second Plan.

## (3) Location

Whole of West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main components/items

The workers and their families will get medical treatment, hospital facilities, Specialists' services and radiographic examination.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Up to the end of Second Plan, the workers of 24-Parganas and Hooghly (3½ lakhs) are likely to be covered besides the workers of Calcutta and Howrah (2½ lakhs) who are already covered.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Not applicable to this scheme.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

No construction is necessary.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—118.5.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—15.00.

(3) Expenditure up to 1961-62—118.5.

Foreign exchange—Nil.

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62—18.00.

(5) 1962-63—18.00.

(6) 1963-64—27.50.

(7) 1964-65—27.50.

(8) 1965-66—27.50.

## (10) Break-up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Wages and salaries—118.5 as cost of capitation fee for panel doctors and hospitalisation.

Equipment and Machinery—Nil.

Materials—Nil.

Buildings—Nil.

Land and development of land—Nil.

Others—Nil.

## (11) Progress of out-put/benefits

Item—Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Unit—1.

Up to end of Second Plan—Coverage of 6 lakh workers.

Total for Third Plan—Coverage of families of 6 lakh workers and additional 50 thousand workers and their families.

## Phasing for Third Plan

1961—Restricted medical care (out patient treatment) for families of 6 lakh workers and their families.

1962-63—Restricted medical care (out-patient treatment) for families of 6 lakh workers.

1963-64—Full medical care (both in-patient and out-patient treatment) for families of 6 lakh workers and for 50 thousand new workers and their families.

1964-65—Full medical care (both in-patient and out-patient treatment) for families of 6 lakh workers and for 50 thousand workers and their families.

1965-66—Full medical care (both in-patient and out-patient treatment) for families of 6 lakh workers and for 50 thousand new workers and their families.

**DURGA PUR INDUSTRIES**

## Scheme: Fertilizer Plant

- (1) Description  
Fertilizer Plant.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
Carried over from Second Plan.
- (3) Location  
Durgapur, Burdwan, West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main component/items  
Manufacture of urea and nitro chalk.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Scheme finalised and negotiation with a foreign firm in progress.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates.  
Investigation carried out, Project report of which was forwarded to the Planning Commission when the Scheme was approved.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
No foreign exchange shall be required. The capital investment shall be paid for in 10 years.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme.  
The work is expected to commence in 1961 and to be completed by 1965.
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
  - (1) Total estimate cost—10,35.
  - (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—35.
  - (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—10,00.  
Foreign Exchange—Nil.

Phasing of expenditure

  - (4) 1961-62—100.
  - (5) 1962-63—150.
  - (6) 1963-64—250.
  - (7) 1964-65—250.
  - (8) 1965-66—250.  
Foreign Exchange—Nil.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

- (1) Wages and salaries
- (2) Equipment and machinery
- (3) Materials
- (4) Buildings
- (5) Land and development of land
- (6) Others

} Details not obtainable  
at this stage.

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item	Unit	Up to end of Second Plan	Total for Third Plan	Rupees in lakhs.				
				Phasing for Third Plan				
				1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urea	.. Ton	.. Nil	2.25	..	..	..	0.75	1.15
Nitrochalk	.. Ton	.. Nil	1.125	..	..	..	0.375	0.75

Scheme: Expansion of Thermal Power Plant

- (1) Description  
2 x 70 M.W. (Expansion of Thermal Power Plant).
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
Carried over from the Second Plan.
- (3) Location  
Durgapur, district Burdwan, West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main component/items  
Augmentation of generation capacity to meet the State's Power requirement.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Orders will be placed—manufacture of equipment will start and civil works taken up.
- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates  
Nil.
- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
It is expected that the return on investment will be about 6 per cent.
- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme  
Target date of completion: 1963.
- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
  - (1) Total estimated cost—1,300.
  - (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—110.
  - (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-62—1,190.
 Foreign Exchange—Rs. 800 lakhs approximately.

## Phasing of expenditure

- (4) 1961-62—400.
- (5) 1962-63—500.
- (6) 1963-64—145.
- (7) 1964-65—145.
- (8) 1965-66—Nil.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	20.00	15.00
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	801.00	721.00
Materials .. .. .	..	..
Buildings .. .. .	80.00	67.00
Land and development of land .. .. .	7.00	..
Others .. .. .	392.00	387.00

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item—

Unit—

Up to end of Second Plan—

Total for Third Plan—

## Phasing for Third Plan

- 1961-62—
- 1962-63—
- 1963-64—
- 1964-65—
- 1965-66—

## Scheme: Expansion of Coke Oven Plant

## (1) Description

Expansion of Coke Oven Plant.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

Carried over from Second Plan.

## (3) Location

Durgapur (Burdwan), West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main component/items

To increase the output of coke and provide for the gas for Fertilizer Project.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)

Contract has been signed for the construction work—work on design and layout are in hand.

- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Investigation was done and project report duly submitted. Scheme approved by the Planning Commission.

- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
Nil.

- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

To be completed by end of 1963.

- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—600.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—30.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-62—570.

Foreign Exchange—Nil.

Phasing of Expenditure

(4) 1961-62—100.

(5) 1962-63—250.

(6) 1963-64—150.

(7) 1964-65—70.

(8) 1965-66—Nil.

Foreign Exchange—Nil.

- (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
(1) Wages and salaries .. .. .	20.13	19.63
(2) Equipment and machinery .. .. .	422.58	410.58
(3) Materials .. .. .	..	..
(4) Buildings .. .. .	53.79	49.79
(5) Land and development of land .. .. .	8.50	..
(6) Others .. .. .	95.00	90.00

- (11) Programme of output/benefits.

Item	Unit	Up to end of Second 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
Coke ..	Ton ..	Nil	4.5 lakhs	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.5 lakh	3.0 lakh
Tar ..	Do. ..	Nil	22.5 thousand.	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.5 thousand.	5.0 thousand.
Benzol products ..	Do. ..	Nil	4.5 Do.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.5 Do.	3.0 Do.
Gas	Cft.	Nil	75 × 108 cft.	Nil	Nil	Nil	25 × 108	50.0 × 108

## Scheme: Gas Grid

*(costing rupees one crore or more.)*

## (1) Description

Gas Grid—Consisting of a high pressure gas purification and transmission system from Durgapur to Calcutta for domestic and industrial purposes.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

Carried over from Second Plan.

## (3) Location

Durgapur, district Burdwan, West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main component/items

To supply adequate purified gas for domestic and industrial purposes in Calcutta.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes)

Orders for construction placed, part of the equipments arrived at site and details of scheme and lay out plan finalised.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

The detailed investigation was completed and project report submitted by a German Firm. Out of the total capital outlay of 4.25 lakhs nearly 1.00 lakhs has been estimated for the purification system and Rs. 3.25 lakhs is estimated for the pipe line.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

Nil.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

To be completed by end of 1962 of which 40 per cent. approximately is to be completed by 1961.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—4.25.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—2.00.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—2.25.

Foreign Exchange—Nil.

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62—1.25.

(5) 1962-63—1.00.

(6) 1963-64— ...

(7) 1964-65— ...

(8) 1965-66— ...

## (10) Break up of expenditure

	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
	Total	1961-62
Wages and salaries .. .. .	12.50	6.25
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	94.94	60.68
Materials .. .. .	2,20.60	1,10.30
Buildings .. .. .	18.50	9.26
Land and development of land .. .. .	2.00	..
Others .. .. .	76.43	38.52

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item—Gas Grid.

Unit— —

Up to end of Second Plan— —

Total for Third Plan—Shall transmit approximately 7.5 m. cft. of gas to Calcutta on average.

Phasing for Third Plan

1961-62— —

1962-63— —

1963-64— —

1964-65— —

1965-66— —

## Scheme: Chemical Plants

*(costing rupees one crore or more.)*

## (1) Description

Chemical Plants (Electrolytic and Synthetic Chemicals).

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.

New.

## (3) Location

Durgapur, Burdwan, West Bengal.

## (4) Scope and main component/item

Production of caustic soda, chlorine, Ammonium Chloride, phenol, etc.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes)

Nil.

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Investigation carried out and Project report submitted on the basis of which licence has been asked for.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

Nil.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

Expected to commence for 1961 and to be completed by 1963.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

- (1) Total estimated cost—1,75.
- (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.
- (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—1,75.
- Foreign Exchange—Nil.

## Phasing of expenditure

- (4) 1961-62—50.
- (5) 1962-63—1,00.
- (6) 1963-64—25.
- (7) 1964-65—Nil.
- (8) 1965-66—Nil.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Wages and salaries .. .. .	..	..	} Not available now.
(2) Equipment and machinery .. .. .	..	..	
(3) Materials .. .. .	..	..	
(4) Buildings .. .. .	..	..	
(5) Land and development of land .. .. .	..	..	
(6) Others .. .. .	..	..	

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

- Item—Nil.
- Unit—Nil.
- Up to end of Second Plan—Nil.
- Total for Third Plan—Nil.

Scheme: Tar distillation Plant.

- 1961-62—Nil.
- 1962-63—Nil.
- 1963-64—Nil.
- 1964-65—Nil.
- 1965-66—Nil.

SCHEME: Tar distillation Pla.  
(costing rupees one crore or more.)

- (1) Description  
Tar Distillation Plant.
- (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan  
Carried over from Second Plan
- (3) Location  
Durgapur (Burdwan), West Bengal.
- (4) Scope and main component/items  
Shall recover various chemicals like creosote oil, naphthalene, pitch, etc., as also manufacture of resin from coaltar.
- (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)  
Tender specification finalised and order placed with a German Firm. Layout plan complete and civil work started.

- (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

Investigated along with Coke Oven Project of the Government of West Bengal.

- (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)  
Nil.

- (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

To be completed by end of 1961.

- (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—1,10.

Foreign Exchange—27.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—60.

Foreign Exchange—10.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—50.

Foreign Exchange—17.

Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62—40.

Foreign Exchange—15.

(5) 1962-63—10.

Foreign Exchange—2.

(6) 1963-64— ...

Foreign Exchange— —.

(7) 1964-65— ....

Foreign Exchange— —.

(8) 1965-66— ....

Foreign Exchange— —.

- (10) Break up of expenditure

	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
	Total	1961-66
(1) Wages and salaries .. .. .	3.50	1.00
(2) Equipment and machinery .. .. .	75.25	30.25
(3) Materials .. .. .	..	..
(4) Building .. .. .	12.00	6.25
(5) Land and developmet of land .. .. .	2.25	..
(6) Others .. .. .	18.00	12.50

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item.	Unit.	Up to end of Second 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
			Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
(1) Pitch and Pitch Oil Mixture.	....	Nil	72,000	Nil	12,000	12,000	24,000	24,000
(2) Naphthalene (78)	....	Nil	5,000	Nil	800	800	1,700	1,700
(3) Wash oil	..	Nil	4,000	Nil	600	600	1,400	1,400
(4) Tar, acids, resins etc.	....	Nil	5,000	Nil	800	800	1,700	1,700

## Scheme: Setting up Subsidiary Industries in Durgapur Region

## (1) Description

About 4,000 acres of land have been acquired for setting up subsidiary industries in Durgapur region both in the public and private sector.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

Carried over from the second plan.

## (3) Location

Durgapur area.

## (4) Scope and main component/items

To build up medium and small industries side by side with the large-scale industries in the public sector to utilise the available by-products, etc., for rapid industrialisation of the area.

## (5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing Schemes)

... ..

## (6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

... ..

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

To increase the employment potential of the State.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

Commenced from early 1958 and will be a continuing process till the area is fully industrialised.

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Total estimated cost—60.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—40.

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-62—20.

Foreign Exchange—Nil.

## Phasing of expenditure

(4) 1961-62—20.

(5) 1962-63— ....

(6) 1963-64— ....

(7) 1964-65— ....

(8) 1965-66— ....

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Wages and salaries ..	} Does not arise.
(2) Equipment and machinery ..	
(3) Materials ..	
(4) Buildings ..	
(5) Land and development of land ..	
(6) Others ..	

## (11) Programme of output/benefits

Item— —.

Unit— —.

Up to end of Second Plan— —.

Total for Third Plan— —.

## Phasing for Third Plan

1961-62— —.

1962-63— —.

1963-64— —.

1964-65— —.

1965-66— —.

**Special Project**

Scheme: Salt Lake Reclamation

*(costing rupees one crore or more.)*

## (1) Description

Salt Lake Reclamation—Reclamation of 3.75 sq. miles of Northern Salt Lake city extension. It is a scheme for reclaiming an area of 3.75 sq. miles by raising the land by spoil dredged and pumped from the River Hooghly. The reclaimed land would be developed up to the standard of modern Cities provided with the amenities like water supply, electricity, sewerage, roads, parks, etc.

## (2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan.

Carried over from the Second Plan.

## (3) Location

3.75 sq. miles in the north-west corner of the Northern Salt Lake area situated on the eastern environment of the City of Calcutta.

## (4) Scope and main component/items

The scheme is intended for extension of the Calcutta City area by reclaiming the 3.75 sq. miles of Northern Salt Lake. The general purpose of the scheme is to make available dwelling sites for Low and middle Income Group in areas in close proximity of the City of Calcutta. This will also relieve over congestion in the City proper.

The main items of work are:

I. Reclamation works.

Part A

- (1) Dredging soil from the bed of the river Hooghly and pumping the same into the areas for raising the 3.75 sq. miles up to R.L. + 11 P.W.D.
- (2) Construction of Eastern Drainage Channel for carrying Storm Water flow of the area up to the site of the pumping station at Dhapa for ultimate disposal via Bantala through the Calcutta Corporation's Storm Water Channel which has its outfall in the Kultigong.
- (3) Construction of a drainage pumping station at Dhapa.
- (4) Construction of Dry weather flow and storm weather flow channels from Dhapa to Bantala.
- (5) Construction of an additional sedimentation tank at Bantala for disposal of Dry weather flow from the City Extension area.
- (6) Construction of bridges over New Cut Canal and Krishnapur canal to provide facilities for direct communication with Calcutta.
- (7) Construction of permanent and temporary buildings required in connection with the execution and operation of the project.

Part B

- (8) Installation of a Sewage Treatment Plant at Bagjola.

II. Development works.

Construction of roads, water-supply, sewerage system, drains, parks, electrification, etc.

A number of fishermen will be displaced from the area proposed to be reclaimed. A scheme for development of fisheries and rehabilitation of the fishermen so displaced is also included in the scheme. With the completion of the reclamation work will spring up a new township which will be provided with modern amenities in the shape of under-ground sewerage, electricity, roads, parks, market, recreation places, etc.

(5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan

The scheme has been administratively approved and the tender has also been accepted both for Parts A and B of the scheme. Preliminary works will be taken up within the current financial year. Dredging and pumping the soil for raising the Salt Lake marshes will commence in 1961-62.

(6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates

The survey and borings and other investigation have already been completed and the project report and detailed estimates prepared on the basis of data collected from time to time from the above investigation.

(7) Economic implication and justification (for new scheme)

Entire cost of the scheme is expected to be recovered by sale of plots of the developed area.

## (8) Proposed date of commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

- (a) Commencement—1960-61.
- (b) Proposed date of completion—1968-69.
- (c) Phasing of constructoin programme.

Reclamation works will be completed in 6½ years time after commencement and the post reclamation work will take 3 years more to complete:

Major item—Dredging transport and pumping of soil

Total works in M. Cft.—726.

1961-62—90.

1962-63—110.

1963-64—110.

1964-65—110.

1965-66—110.

1966-67—110.

1967-68—86.

## (9) Cost of estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

- (a) Total estimated cost—1920.
- (b) Expenditure up to 1960-61—43.87.
- (c) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—724.

## Phasing of expenditure during Second Plan

- (d) 1961-62—130.
- (e) 1962-63—150.
- (f) 1963-64—150.
- (g) 1964-65—150.
- (h) 1965-66—144.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
(1) Wages and salaries .. .. .	39.70	16
(2) Equipment and machineries .. .. .	16.05	14
(3) Materials (including labour) and works .. .. .	11,38.50	6,00
(4) Building .. .. .	5.50	4
(5) Land and Land Development .. .. .	6,99.25	80
(6) Others (Miscellaneous) .. .. .	21.00	10
Total .. .. .	19,20.00	7,42

## (11) Programme of Output/benefits

The gross area for City Extension is 3.75 sq. miles, i.e. 2,400 acres. The net area available for distribution for building purpose has been taken as 60 per cent. of the gross area or about 1,440 acres, i.e., 86,400 cottahs (each cottah covers 720 sq. ft.). An important feature of the Scheme is the possibility of the sale of the plots in advance of development. It is contemplated that land will be offered for sale from the first year of commencement of the scheme, and it is expected that all the plots will be sold by the 9th year. Based on this, the programme of sale of land is tabulated as below:—

Item—Programme of sale of plots.

Unit—Kottah.

Up to Second Plan—Nil.

Total for Third Plan—30,240.

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—4,320.

1962-63—4,320.

1963-64—6,480.

1964-65—6,480.

1965-66—8,640.

**SPECIAL PROJECT****SCHEME: Production of Gas from Calcutta Sewage****(1) Description**

It is considered essential that sewage from a big city like Calcutta should be fully treated. The effluent, after complete treatment, is innocuous, and may be discharged into any stream or channel, whereas sludge derived from such complete treatment is not innocuous from the public health point of view. Such sludge has to be digested either in a covered or open tank. There will be gas on digestion of sludge. If sludge is discharged in open tanks, it may cause aerial nuisance, and may cause atmospheric pollution. But if the sludge is discharged in covered tanks or digesters, it may be possible to recover some amount of gas which may be utilised either on the plant or may be distributed to other consumers. The present scheme aims at construction of complete sewage treatment plant for the city of Calcutta and generating methane gas from the sewage sludge. The Scheme aims also to produce organic manure from the digested sludge and city Garbage, for use for agricultural purposes.

**(2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan**

Carried over from Second Plan.

**(3) Location**

The Scheme will be situated at Topsia, which is about one mile east of the City of Calcutta.

**(4) Scope and main components/items**

The scheme will consist of making several primary and secondary clarifiers, detritors, Bar Screen and comminutor, activated sludge, Digestors, Gas holders, Gas mains, Effluent channels, N. T. Cable lines, buildings, Mechanical Plant for manufacturing manure, etc.

**(5) Progress up to the end of Second Plan (for continuous scheme)**

Experimental Pilot Plant of the scheme has been completed for collection of data.

**(6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of Project report and explanation of basis of estimate**

In order to obtain data for preparation of estimate and project report, pilot plant experiments were made with sludge at Bantala and also at Topsia. The project report which was roughly prepared with the data collected at Bantala by the Calcutta Corporation before pilot plant experiment, is now being modified on the basis of the data available at Bantala and Topsia after pilot plant experiment.

**(7) Economic implication and justification (for new schemes)**

At present, the sewage of the city of Calcutta is not properly treated and is led in raw State into a 21-mile long channel falling into the Kultigong River. As a result the channel and the river is being badly silted up. The whole carrier channel of sewage is causing insanitary condition in the locality. The scheme aims at a proper treatment plant and producing gas from the sewage, which will be

utilised in the plant and will be distributed for other uses in the city. The garbage of the city, which is dumped now in the suburban area causing insanitary condition, will be mechanically composted to produce manure. Both gas products and manure will have vast field for sale in the city and adjacent rural areas. A financial forecast of the scheme will be prepared after the scheme has emerged in final shape.

(8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

Pilot plant of the scheme commenced in 1956-57. The main scheme is proposed to be completed after Third Plan period.

Percentage of programmes of work as proposed

1961-62—0.5 per cent.

1962-63—0.5 per cent.

1963-64—0.5 per cent.

1964-65—8½ per cent.

1965-66—10 per cent.

Balance after Third Plan—80 per cent.

(9) Cost estimates and expenditure

(1) Total estimated cost—200.

Foreign Exchange—20

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—1.19.

Foreign Exchange—

(3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—40.

\*Foreign Exchange—

\*Foreign Exchange will be required but cannot be stated at present.

*Phasing of expenditure*

1961-62—1.

1962-63—1.

1963-64—1.

1964-65—17.

1965-66—20.

(10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Descriptions.	Total	1961-66
(a) Wages and salaries .. .. .	7.00	1.50
(b) Equipment and machineries .. .. .	20.00	4.00
(c) Materials .. .. .	118.00	24.00
(d) Buildings .. .. .	9.00	2.00
(e) Land and development of land .. .. .	2.00	2.00
(f) Others .. .. .	44.00	6.50
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>

## (11) Programme of Output/benefits

Item	Unit	Up to end of Second 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
Gas production	..	..	15%	..	..	..	5%	10%
Garbage manure	..	..	15%	..	..	..	5%	10%

**DRAINAGE****Statement for principal projects proposed in Draft State Plan**SCHEME: *Tollygunge Panchannagram Drainage***(1) Description**

This is a scheme for drainage of an area of about 12.8 sq. miles of which about 6.23 sq. miles lies within the limits of Calcutta Corporation, about 2.47 sq. miles is rapidly being urbanised and the balance 4.1 sq. miles is rural. The drainage is proposed to be effected primarily gravitationally through a sluice into the S.W. Channel of Calcutta Corporation but an auxiliary provision for drainage by pumping has also been made to drain the Corporation area quickly in case of heavy rainfall. The scheme provides for a main drainage channel—about 4 miles in length, branches of about 7 miles in length pumping station with pumps with installed capacity of 450 cusecs, a major sluice at the outfall and of the main channel and necessary bridges, culverts, etc.

**(2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan**

This scheme estimated to cost Rs. 29.15 lakhs has been included in the annual development plan of 1960-61 with a budget provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and will be taken up as soon as approval of the Planning Commission to its implementation is received.

**(3) Location**

Police-station Tollygunge, district 24-Parganas. This area is contiguous to the City of Calcutta.

**(4) Scope and main components/items**

The scheme provides for drainage of about 12.8 sq. miles contiguous to the City of Calcutta. Of this about 6.23 sq. miles lie within the limits of Calcutta Corporation, 2.47 sq. miles is rapidly being urbanised and the balance 4.1 sq. miles is rural. The main item of works consists of main and branch channels of total length 11 miles, construction of a major sluice at the outfall end of the main channel, construction of a pumping station with a total installed capacity of 450 cusecs and a number of bridges and culverts, etc.

**(5) Progress up to the end of the Second Plan (for continuing schemes)**

This scheme is proposed to be taken up in November 1960.

**(6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of project report and explanation of basis of estimates**

This is one of the schemes formulated under the "Master Plan" for the drainage of Calcutta and its surrounding areas. Investigations of the scheme under "Master Plan" commenced early in 1948 and final reports of all the schemes submitted in the year 1953. Total estimated cost of investigation in connection with "Preparation of Master Plan" is Rs. 13,93,254.

Project report in respect of this scheme has been prepared conforming to the recommendation of the Technical Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal for preparation of a Master Plan for drainage of Calcutta and surrounding areas. The rates of different items of works of the estimate above have been on current rates in practice in analogous areas.

## (7) Economic implications and justification (for new schemes)

The Master Plan Technical Committee strongly felt that the early completion of this project is an urgent necessity as this area is contiguous to Calcutta and any insanitary development in this area, due to water-logging has a direct bearing on the health and sanitation of Calcutta. Further, the scheme will, by removal of drainage congestion help in rehabilitation measures and expansion of the City of Calcutta. Cost per acre benefited is about Rs. 356. The agricultural benefit is very small as major portion of the benefited area is urban.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

The field works are proposed to be commenced in April, 1961 and completed in March, 1965. Phasing on construction programme of major items of works are as below:—

	1st year, 1960-61.	2nd year, 1961-62.	3rd year, 1962-63.	4th year, 1963-64.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Earth Work .. ..	10	20	50	20
Bridge and regulator ..	..	40	40	20
Pumping Station .. ..	..	30	60	10

## (9) Cost estimates and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs.)

(1) Total estimated cost—29.15.

Foreign exchange—Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

(2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.

Foreign exchange—Nil.

(3) Expenditure proposed 1961-66—25.15.

Foreign exchange—Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

*Phasing of expenditure*

(4) 1961-62—8.00.

(5) 1962-63—10.00.

(6) 1963-64—6.00.

(7) 1964-65—1.15.

(8) 1965-66—Nil.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total	1961-66
Wages and salaries .. .. .	1.00	0.90
Equipment and machinery .. .. .	7.75	7.50
Materials .. .. .	3.98	3.75
Buildings .. .. .	9.55	9.00
Land and development of land .. .. .	1.88	1.00
Others .. .. .	4.99	3.00
		<u>25.15</u>

## (11) Programme of Output/benefits

Item—

Unit—

•Up to end of Second Plan—

Total for Third Plan—

*Phasing for Third Plan*

1961-62—

1962-63—

1963-64—

1964-65—

1965-66—

This is a drainage scheme. The full benefit of development will be derived after completion of the project. Partial benefit can also be given practically to the whole area by completing the sluice and channel system only, i.e., even without the Pumping Station and pumping sets for which foreign exchange is necessary.

### Housing and Urban Development

#### SCHEME: *Filling up of Circular Canals*

(1) Description

It is a scheme for filling up an old navigation canal lying within the City of Calcutta, and executed about 100 years back. The canal used to be an important line of navigation but gradually lost its importance along with the deterioration of the River Bidyadhari. Considering the extremely insanitary condition of the canal and heavy drop in boat traffic resulting from the partition of Bengal it has been decided to fill up the canal from the junction with the New Cut canal up to its junction with the Belliaghata Canal—a length of about 14,500 ft. for utilising the filled up land for residential purposes. This will also improve the sanitation of the locality.

(2) Whether new or carried over from Second Plan

This has been included in the annual plan of 1960-61 with a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs only.

(3) Location

Within the City limits of Calcutta Corporation on its East.

(4) Scope and main components/items

The scheme provided for filling-up an old moribund canal for expansion of and improving the sanitary condition of the City of Calcutta. The main item of works is earthwork, about 312 lacs cft.

(6) Progress up to the end of Second Plan (for continuing scheme)

This scheme is proposed to be taken up in the coming winter.

(6) Particulars of investigation and preparation of Project report and explanation of basis of estimates

The Drainage Enquiry Committee, which was appointed by the Government of West Bengal in 1945 to enquire into the Drainage Problems of Calcutta and surrounding areas, recommended the filling up of the portion of the Circular Canal from the junction with the New Cut Canal up to Dhapa and the New Cut canal from Dhapa up to its junction with Kristopur Canal. The Master Plan Technical Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal in December, 1947, for preparation of a Master Plan for drainage of Calcutta and surrounding areas also endorsed the recommendation of the previous Technical Committee. It has, therefore, been decided to fill up for the present the portion of the Circular Canal from its junction with the New Cut Canal up to its junction with Belliaghata Canal—length about 14,500 ft. The method proposed to be adopted for filling up the canal is mainly by obtaining earth from the excavated spoils, transport the same by lorries and utilising the same for filling the canal. Transport of the spoil earth will involve long lead and movement of lorries through congested city areas. The various facts involved in each case has been carefully considered and the rates have accordingly been analysed.

## (7) Economic implication and justification (for new schemes)

Filling up of the Circular Canal will remove a great bottleneck now existing in the expansion of the over-populated city of Calcutta. It will also remove the unhygienic and insanitary condition now prevailing in the eastern part of the City. Above all, the State will be relieved from the maintenance of the canal and canal roads which is now a heavy burden to State Revenue. Considering all these factors, the different Technical Committees set up by the Government from time to time strongly recommended the filling up of the Canal. This scheme will be executed as a land acquisition and development scheme for Housing purposes.

## (8) Proposed dates for commencement and completion and phasing of construction programme

The field works are proposed to be commenced in April, 1961 and completed by March, 1965. The main item of work is earthwork in filling. The phasing of work is proposed as below:—

1st Year—15 per cent., 2nd Year—30 per cent., 3rd Year—35 per cent., 4th Year—20 per cent.

## (9) Cost estimates and Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

- \* (1) Total estimated cost—70.00.  
Foreign Exchange, 1961-66—Nil.
- (2) Expenditure up to 1960-61—Nil.  
Foreign Exchange, 1961-66—Nil.
- (3) Expenditure proposed, 1961-66—70.00.  
Foreign Exchange, 1961-66—Nil.

*Phasing of expenditure*

- (4) 1961-62—10.
- (5) 1962-63—25.
- (6) 1963-64—25.
- (7) 1964-65—Nil.
- (8) 1965-66—Nil.

## (10) Break up of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

	Total.	1961-66.
Wages and salaries .. .. .	3.94	3.64
Equipment and Machinery .. .. .	0.54	0.44
Materials .. .. .	Nil	Nil
Buildings .. .. .	0.34	0.34
Land and development of land .. .. .	0.35	0.35
Others .. .. .	64.83	55.23
		<u>60.00</u>

## (11) Programme of output/benefits\*

\*The full benefit and development will be derived after completion of the project.

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