

# ANNUAL PLAN

WEST BENGAL

1994-95

Volume 1



सत्यमेव जयते

DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL  
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**VOLUME 1**  
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## FOREWORD

The Annual Plan (1994-95) of the State is being formulated at a time when the Indian Economy has entered into an economic crisis with implications extending beyond the usual economic sphere. For the first time since Independence, our country, as the data published in the latest Economic Survey (1992-93) of the Government of India show, has entered into the debt-trap of external loans in the specific sense that more than 100% of the external loans taken during the first nine months of 1992-93 have been used for repayment of past loans. It is at this time that assaults are being made on the sovereignty of the country, and the marks of submission before the conditionalities of IMF loan are glaringly visible in several spheres. There has been, for instance, in the last two Union Budgets a massive and abrupt reduction in customs duty, amounting to more than Rs. 4 thousand crores, to facilitate entry of imported items into domestic market, often at the cost of displacing the goods so long produced by the domestic industry. There is now a widespread recession in several of the Western countries. There has been a pressure implied in the IMF loan conditionalities to sell products of those countries in our market. In the core area of the so-called New Economic Policy, and the last two Union Budgets, there has been a surrender to this pressure. Since there has not been any proportionate growth in exports for Indian products (in fact the negative gap between imports and exports has dangerously widened by more than 150% between 1991-92 and 1992-93), this surrender in terms of displacing domestic products by imports has meant for Indian industry a further curtailment of market, and particularly domestic market, which has already been restricted by the limited purchasing power of the common people. Result has been a widespread recession in Indian industry over the last two years or so, as clearly indicated by the index of manufacturing industrial production (base 1980-81=100) for the entire country falling from 208.0 in 1990-91 to 206.1 in 1992-93, and showing a falling trend even in 1993-94. This overall industrial recession, coupled with the so-called exit policy, as imposed by IMF loan conditionalities has further aggravated the problem of unemployment. Moreover, the over-all price index has once again shown a rising trend belying all earlier predictions.

2. It seems that the policy which is being imposed on the nation through the IMF loan conditionalities is one of indiscriminate and unrestrained market forces. In a situation where there is extreme inequality in the ownership of resources (due to stalled land reforms and concentration of industrial capital), the policy of unrestrained market economics will only make the more economically powerful sections the controlling force of the entire economy. So long this controlling power was concentrated primarily in the hands of domestic industrialists and landlords. However, with the pressure of IMF conditionalities and strength of greater economic resource, this controlling power is now also being passed on to the industrialists abroad. It is through this process that wide entry is being given to the imported goods into our domestic market. There is, however, no proportionate entry given to the Indian exports in the foreign markets. As a result, as already mentioned, the trade gap between our imports

and exports has widened dangerously, and we have been forced into the "death trap" of external loans. If this process is allowed to continue, we, as a nation, will be thrown more deeply into this trap, and there will be further assaults on our sovereignty.

3. Confronted with this crisis, unprecedented since the Independence, we have been repeatedly presenting the possibility of an alternative path of development in the interests of the common people of our country. The main thrust of this alternative approach is that instead of this kind of dependence on external loans, we have to stay firm on the main objective of self-reliance. Self-reliance does not mean shutting out from external trade. It only means that instead of making the growth process dependent on what we do not have, we should make it depend, along with criterion of efficiency, on what we primarily have, and then, only on the basis of comparative advantages, participate in external trade. What we do not have is large sum of capital and wide powers to import. If, even after knowing this, we make our production structure overly capital-intensive and import-dependent then, given the uncertainty about exports, we will be repeatedly forced to take external loans and eventually get into the external debt-trap as we find ourselves in now. On the other hand, what we have in abundance is the human and local natural resources. The specific meaning of self-reliance in our context will be to decide how far indeed the basic needs of the common people can be satisfied by efficiently using these resources domestically, combining these with the socially necessary capital, and then only decide the extent to which we shall participate in trade, depending on a clear idea of priority and comparative advantage and disadvantage of trade. Instead of the present policy of indiscriminate imports, we are proposing participation in imports and exports from a position of self-respect and strength based on self-reliance.

4. We may like to be careful about the choice of technology in production. Our need is for an improved technology which will be modern and, at the same time, capable of making fuller and efficient utilisation of abundant manpower and local resources. We would remain open to new ideas on technology from abroad, but accept or adopt them, after suiting local conditions and social situation. In order that we can retain this independence of choice regarding technology, we remain firmly opposed to the Dunkel proposal of intrusion into our patent laws relating to intellectual property rights. The Dunkel proposal of control of intellectual property rights would also mean fresh intrusion of imported items into the domestic market.

5. We think that if there is political will, it is indeed possible to reduce in an alternative way the Central fiscal deficit. In fact, if only a fraction of the annual accrual of black money (estimated at least Rs. 50 thousand crores) is properly unearthed, then it is possible to reduce the Central fiscal deficit very significantly, without jacking up the administered prices of essential items, or restricting the scope of public distribution system, or making assaults on the small-savings-based resources of the State, or selling the shares of profitable public sector units or increasing the burden of external debts.

6. It has been fashionable these days to talk about competition. But the true meaning of competition, in the interest of efficiency and development, lies in equal competition. The essential precondition for this equal competition is equal access to productive assets and means of production. However, by competition, what is being adopted at the national level, under the pressure of IMF, is not this equal competition. Instead of making any serious attempts to initiate the competition domestically, the act of allowing indiscriminate entry of imported items has only created a situation of unequal competition in the interests of multinational capital and at the expense of domestic industry. In the alternative approach, insistence is therefore on equal competition, and on the need of initiating this process domestically. In the context of industry, its meaning is provision of equal access of bank loan and other facilities to the small industrialists.

7. Similarly, in agriculture, the meaning of equal competition is provision of equal access of land and other facilities to all working farmers. In other words, this process has to start with land reforms. A move towards this objective will not only mean the crucial positive change in the existing unequal distribution of resources, but it will, through increasing the purchasing power of the vast majority of people in rural areas, also mean expansion of the domestic market and industrial growth and employment on the basis of this domestic strength. It is important to note that there is no mention of effective land reforms in the IMF conditionalities or in the policy of liberalisation of the Central Government.

8. Planning in this alternative approach does not mean a system of centralised bureaucratic planning. It means a decentralised system of planning, where common people can democratically participate in the formulation and implementation of plan schemes through elected Panchayats and municipalities.

9. This alternative approach, on the whole, is applicable at the national level. Out of these proposals, those which are relevant and possible at the State level have formed the basis of planning in our State. In formulating the Annual Plan for 1994-95, we have therefore kept three basic objectives in mind—self-reliance to the extent feasible and desirable at the State level, expansion of employment opportunities once again as far as possible by the State, and decentralisation in terms of which the common people can be involved in the decision-making and implementation of plan schemes. These three objectives are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

10. The most relevant aspect of self-reliance at the State level relates to the need of narrowing down, wherever possible, the gap between the demand of the State and the internal supply in the concerned spheres of agriculture and allied activities. Now, since the highest record of productions as well as employment generation per acre is obtained from the land holdings of small and marginal farmers, redistributive land reforms are essential for maximisation of output and employment generation in agriculture and therefore for the relevant objectives relating to self-reliance and employment generation as well.

Moreover, land reforms, by creating a situation of more equal access to land holdings, form the basis of enthused involvement of people through elected Panchayats in the process of planning. In our State, planning process has therefore begun with emphasis on land reforms, and then, with simultaneous provision of non-land inputs, particularly irrigation facilities, improved seeds and fertilisers. In consistence with the objective of feasible self-reliance, emphasis has also been placed in trying to narrow down the gap between the State's demand for improved seeds and its internal production. Similarly, an attention has been given to local potentialities of supplies of organic manures and biofertilisers and also to narrowing down the demand-supply gap in relation to fisheries and animal resource-based products. In each of these cases relating to agriculture and allied sectors, it is not enough to plan for augmentation of production, it is equally necessary, in order that benefits of augmented production can reach the common consumers as well as the common producers, to plan for a socially organised marketing structure.

11. In the sphere of education, while taking care of expansion and upgradation, a special emphasis is being given to mass literacy programme. Just as land reforms bring the right of the working farmers over land, the mass literacy programme gives the common people their access to human capital. Keeping in mind this aspect of the mass literacy programme, its implementation is being coordinated with public health and self-employment programmes. This coordinated plan of action will be a corner stone in the achievement of self-reliance and generation of employment through the improved use of human resources and local raw materials and capital.

12. The breakthrough in agricultural production that has been possible in recent years on the basis of land reforms and provision of non-land inputs, is duly documented in some of the subsequent emphasis. At the same time, it is also necessary to mention that our State is faced with new prospects of industrial development. This prospect is also related to the development in agriculture. For processing additional output of expanded agricultural production and utilising the demand for agricultural inputs (for examples, seeds, parts of tubewells, etc.) new industrial possibilities have arisen. In addition, due to its environment—friendly role and demands for diversified products, a new opportunity has presented itself before the jute industry in the State. Similarly, opportunities have increased for leather industry and a positive situation has developed for the steel industry. Because of relatively abundant availability of skill and knowledge, modern industries like electronics can grow with comparative advantage in West Bengal. Besides, in the sector of large industries, works on the Haldia Acrylic Fibre Project in the joint sector have begun. Above all, it has been possible to reach the threshold of works on the main part of the Haldia Petro-chemicals after completing all other preparatory works.

13. Much of this potentiality in industry can flourish in small scale sector and in terms of a proper integration between the large and the small scale sector. This integration will play a crucial role in new industrialisation in the State so that effect of industrial investment is also reflected in employment generation.



14. In the face of this new potential of industrial regeneration in the State, continued emphasis will be given on building up of essential infrastructure, such as power, road, communication, etc.

15. In planning for each of these spheres, decentralisation process with involvement of people through the Panchayats and municipalities has already been taken down in each district to the level of blocks (and below) and municipalities. A new dimension has been added by initiating a similar decentralisation process in resource mobilisation. In this new scheme, collection of important sources of State revenue, namely, stamp duty, registration fee, amusement tax, motor vehicle tax and royalty on minerals, has been decentralised to the level of districts. Districtwise targets have been fixed and the Panchayats have been involved with the District Administration in the mobilisation efforts, with the stipulation that 50% of collection in excess of targets will be returned to the districts as additional plan allocations for the districts. Several districts have already crossed the targets in case of many of the taxes.

16. This decentralisation in planning—in expenditure as well as resource mobilisation—from the State to the district level will be a half-way exercise unless there is a corresponding decentralisation of powers of expenditure and resource mobilisation from the Centre to the State level. It is in this context that the transfer of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State Subjects from the Centre to the States along with resources, and all other justified and long overdue demands of the States on reordering of Centre-State relations become all too urgent. Any delay on these critical issues will be at the cost of efficiency and justice in the entire planning process in the country.



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Calcutta,  
14 January 1994

**REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN  
1992-93**

## Review of the Annual Plan, 1992-93

### Introduction

The first year of the 8th Plan (1992-93) was launched in the country amidst a very uncertain environment all around—the effects of the new economic policy, conditionalities of the I.M.F. and balance of payments imbalances all contributing to the emergence of this state of affairs. The 8th Plan for the country was as rushed through in the midsts of this confusion. The Government of West Bengal entered the 8th Five-Year Plan from 1st April, 1992 with this Planning environment with an agreed outlay of Rs. 9930 crores for the whole plan period, the Annual Plan outlay component for 1992-93 being to the tune of Rs. 1541.00 crores. The Annual Plan, 1992-93 took into consideration the envisaged rate of growth, the outlay limit, as also the plan methodology to be followed in the State. Incidentally,

it may be mentioned that the plan methodology which the State of West Bengal has been following since the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been found to be quite relevant, unique and successful as it encompassed the people participation through the forum of the Panchayati Raj institution and other local bodies in the formulation and implementation of the plan.

### Demographic Features

According to final population published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India the population of West Bengal as on 1st March, 1991 was 6.80 crores, an increase of 1.34 crores and a percentage increase of 24.55% over a decade.

The vital rates of West Bengal and India are given in the Table-1.

**Table 1**  
**Vital Rates of West Bengal and India**

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	India	West Bengal	India	West Bengal	India	West Bengal
1987	32.2	30.7	10.9	8.8	95	71
1988	31.5	28.4	11.0	8.4	94	69
1989	30.6	27.2	10.3	8.8	91	77
1990	30.2	28.2	9.7	8.4	80	63
1991(P)	29.3	26.7	9.8	8.1	80	70

P = Provisional

Source : Registrar General of India, S.R.S.

There has been in general not only a declining trend in Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates in West Bengal but that these rates have been significantly lower in the State than in All India average. Yet, the decadal (1981-1991) growth rate of population of West Bengal has been higher than that of All India Average. This seems to indicate the possibility of a significant immigration, a possibility which may not be unrelated to a sustained period of

political and social stability and improvement in the economic conditions of the State over the last 10 years or so in relation to the adjacent areas.

A decline in 40 points in Birth Rate between 1987 and 1991 indicates that Family Planning programmes have been rather effective in the State. The number of acceptors of different Family Planning methods increased gradually over time, which is evident from the following Table :

**Table 2**  
**Progress of Family Welfare Programmes in West Bengal**

Year	Method				Total Acceptors
	I.U.D.	Sterilisation	C.C. Users	O.P. Users	
1986-87	75473	301171	154096	85002	615742
1987-88	94994	324575	197732	81084	698385
1988-89	116864	335873	252470	83572	788799
1989-90	131126	320212	319860	99700	870898
1990-91	140226	320480	315987	110816	887509
1991-92	168186	327112	342551	131044	968893
1992-93	162713	312959	370213	174057	1019943
1993-94	2640	2363	12254	3336	20593

(up to Sept. '93)

*Source:* Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of W.B.

Expenditure on family welfare programmes has also been increased over the last few years. The progress in the expenditure on Family Welfare Programme is shown below :

**Table 3**  
**Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme in West Bengal**

Year	Total expenditure on Family Welfare (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	1909.38
1985-86	2602.51
1986-87	3021.78
1987-88	3469.23
1988-89	3455.21
1989-90	4694.87
1990-91	3081.51
1991-92	4974.43
1992-93	4441.05

The response in the matter of acceptance of the Family Welfare Programmes has been encouraging in

recent years, which is indicated in the fall of average age of wife and a correlated fall in the member of living children among sterilisation acceptors of West Bengal. This feature is shown below :

**Table 4**  
**Average age of wives and average number of living children among sterilisation acceptors in West Bengal**

Year	Average age of wife	Average number of living children
1985-86	29.22	3.28
1986-87	30.34	3.23
1987-88	28.86	3.13
1988-89	28.62	3.09
1989-90	28.59	3.09
1990-91	28.12	3.08
1991-92	28.45	3.16
1992-93	27.64	3.07

The literacy of acceptors for both husband and wife has been found to be always higher than that of the general population. This is shown in Table at the next page.

**Table 5**  
**Percentage of literates among Acceptors of Family Welfare programmes**

Acceptors Group	Percentage of literates among acceptors (Vasectomy, IDU, Tubectomy)						
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Husbands	58.33	69.15	65.56	62.67	67.56	65.54	66.44
Wives	46.35	54.24	58.98	51.98	59.51	54.22	54.95

The State Government is of the view that population and family welfare programmes can only be effective if they are not considered in isolation but as a part of overall approach to planning with priorities in favour of the common people. It is with this perspective that special importance has been attached to the implementation of population and family welfare programmes at the State level.

As a result of the steps taken, the Birth Rate in West Bengal declined from 42.9 in 1951-61 to 27.3 in 1990 as against the decline in the national level from 41.7 to 29.9 over the same period. The Death Rate in West Bengal in 1990 was 8.1 as against 9.6 for India. The Infant Mortality Rate in West Bengal was 63 in 1990 as against 80 for India as a whole.

Special attention has been given to the quality of performance in the family welfare programmes, so that the average age of wife of sterilisation acceptors and the average number of living children of sterilisation acceptors can decline over the years. It may be noted in this context that although West Bengal has a couple protection rate of 33.7, which is lower than the All-India average 44.1, it has a Birth Rate of 27.3 which is lower than the All-India average Birth Rate of 29.9.

While taking the steps towards quantitative coverage as well as qualitative improvement, it has been our experience that the success of these programmes depends on the involvement of the common people, through the elected Panchayats and Municipalities, in these programmes as a part of an integrated approach in the decentralised framework of district and block-level planning, combining, for instance, these programmes with mass literacy drive, vocational training and self-employment programmes.

#### **Natural Calamities**

The vagaries of nature had its impact on the several fronts of plan activities operating mainly in rural areas during 1992-93. Rainfall data indicate that 11 districts had less than normal rainfall, the negative departure being as high as 36.64% in Hooghly, 32.87% in Howrah, 32.60% in Coochbehar, 30.39% in Nadia, 21.07% in Jalpaiguri and 20.11% in Murshidabad. In

respect of 5 districts, however, rainfalls registered positive departure above the normal behaviour, the highest being 24.11% in Bankura and 14% in Purulia. Since the distribution-behaviour of rainfall was more relevant than the rainfall data per se, it is no wonder that even in Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar which underwent almost a drought condition in 1992 witnessed embankment damages and low flood situation due to sudden spurt of cloudburst causing agricultural lands to remain waterlogged for a number of days. The most devastating flood, however, occurred in Purulia, a traditional drought-prone area with no recorded history of major flood occurrence due to high intensity of rainfall over a very short period which resulted in flash flood in river Kangsabati and causing in the process devastating damages of railway and road links, human lives, houses, crops and other public utilities.

The total area flooded in different districts of West Bengal during 1992 is estimated to be around 45.47 sq.km. covering mainly agricultural lands. The estimated cost of embankment damages comes around 1271.63 lakhs in 11 districts as per the report of the I. & W. Department. The Relief Department's estimate shows that in the three districts of Purulia, Dakshin Dinajpur and Midnapore, the total loss in terms of crops and other utilities is around 13.043 acres during 1992-93.

From the standpoint of the Agriculture, periodicity of rain is more relevant than the total quantum of rain in a given year. Thus the deficit of rainfall during the whole period of '92-93 except the month of July coupled with delayed out-break of monsoon rains by 10 days as well as less than average normal rainfall in the month of June had its impact on crop situation during '92-93. Deficit rainfalls during the months of March, April, May, 1992 also affected timely sowing and acreage of pre-Kharif crops particularly Jute and Autumn Rice. Transplanting of Aman paddy (Winter Rice) was affected to some extent because of receipt of less than normal rainfall during the month of August '92. Similarly inadequate rainfall in the month of September '92 onwards affected growth and development of Kharif crops, particularly

Winter Rice, because of development of soil moisture stress in certain areas. Inadequate rainfall during the sowing season of Rabi crop i.e., September, October and November resulted in lack of adequate soil moisture in the field which resulted in declining Rabi & Summer crops. This contributed to lower average and lower productivity of most of the Rabi crops.

#### Performance of Various Crops During 1992-93

The agricultural scenario during 1992-93 was therefore less encouraging on ground of agro-climatic condition and the impact of natural calamities.

Area of Autumn Rice, Summer Rice, Rapeseed-Mustard, Jute and Potato decreased as a result during 1993-93 as against 1991-92. Area of Winter Rice, however, increased from 42.44 lakh ha. during 1991-92 to 43.01 lakh ha. during 1992-93. This is practically due to the reason that around 1.00 lakh ha. of Jute area, which could not be covered due to lower Nor'-Western rains during the months of April and May, 1992 was largely diverted to Winter Rice. During Rabi and Summer Season except for Wheat, area of other crops, particularly Summer Rice, Pulses and Rapeseed-Mustard and Potato went down because of non-availability of adequate soil moisture.

When we look at the productivity scale, it appears that, in general, the productivity for almost all the

crops has (except Autumn Rice) marginally declined. This is not very depressing in view of uneven, erratic and less than normal rainfall. The productivity of foodgrains, oilseeds, Jute, Potato and other crops was not affected in a major way. This has been possible due to a certain level of proficiency already developed by the Farmers in the State in adopting the modern technology and various agronomic-variations under aberrant weather conditions.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that significant increase in agriculture production in recent years which has resulted in the State having one of the highest per capita rural income among the States in India, as well as the resilience shown by the agricultural sector in recent years in coping with adverse weather conditions, tend to indicate that the agricultural sector in the State can no longer be termed backward and dependent on mercy of the nature. The SDP from the agriculture sector in 1992-93 was around a situation quite different from the national situation where the rate of overall growth of total agricultural production is anticipated to zero rate of growth.

However, when the targets for 1992-93 are compared with achievement figures of 1992-93, things are not very depressing at all as would be evident from the following table :

**Table 6**  
**Target and Production of some important crops during 1992-93**

CROP	TARGET		ACHIEVEMENT	
	Area '000 ha.	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha.	Production '000 ha.
Autumn Rice	640.000	872.000	532.438	915.310
Winter Rice	4175.000	7185.000	4301.417	7955.140
Summer rice	780.000	2360.000	860.713	2574.960
<b>TOTAL RICE</b>	<b>5595.000</b>	<b>10417.000</b>	<b>5694.568</b>	<b>11445.410</b>
Wheat	300.000	600.000	272.148	587.300
Other Cereals	100.000	162.000	80.252	157.508
<b>TOTAL CEREALS</b>	<b>5995.000</b>	<b>11179.000</b>	<b>6046.968</b>	<b>12190.218</b>
<b>PULSES</b>	<b>340.000</b>	<b>217.000</b>	<b>275.973</b>	<b>198.431</b>
<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS</b>	<b>6335.000</b>	<b>11896.000</b>	<b>6322.941</b>	<b>12389.149</b>
Rape and Mustard	380.000	357.000	393.182	290.770
Sesamum	110.000	91.000	91.781	91.188
Other Oilseeds	47.500	41.000	36.970	28.799
<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS</b>	<b>537.500</b>	<b>489.000</b>	<b>521.933</b>	<b>410.757</b>
<b>JUTE</b>	<b>450.000</b>	<b>5000.000*</b>	<b>493.321</b>	<b>5347.200*</b>
<b>SUGARCANE</b>	<b>14.500</b>	<b>1076.000</b>	<b>15.350</b>	<b>888.680</b>
<b>POTATO</b>	<b>180.000</b>	<b>4140.000</b>	<b>218.371</b>	<b>4757.520</b>

\*Production in '000 bales.

### Plan Methodology

The Plan Methodology followed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan continues to be followed in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The State Government is of the opinion that no growth in industry is possible without the increase in purchasing power of the common people. The foundation for that is laid by land reforms. On this understanding the State Government has been carrying out land reforms from the late sixties and has now reached a position where, according to the National Sample Survey, nearly 60% of the total land is owned by the small and marginal farmers as against the corresponding national figure of about 29%. Alongside land reforms, Panchayat elections are held regularly and it was found on every occasion that an overwhelming majority of elected members come from the rural poor. The decentralised district planning set-up, namely District Planning Committees and Block Planning Committees are formed mainly of the elected Panchayat members. Thus the Panchayats have been involved in the formation and implementation of the major rural development programmes and, through them, the poorer sections in the rural area come to participate in the entire process.

It has been mentioned time and again that the introduction of decentralised planning has brought about a radical change in the methodology of plan formation and implementation in the State. Within the overall priorities, the plan budget of each concerned Department is broken down into State-level and district-level items. Budgetary provisions of the different departments for district-level items are disaggregated and communicated to the District Planning Committees and significant part of these provisions are then taken down to Block Planning Committees. Within these budgetary parameters, block plans are formulated by the Block Planning Committees starting the exercise from the level of Gram Panchayats. These block plans are then integrated at the level of the District Planning Committee and, incorporating the district-specific and Municipal-specific schemes/project into it, the District Plan is formulated. The District Plan prepared at each district forms an integral part of the State Plan. Through this process of decentralised planning it has been possible to devolve nearly 50% of the entire plan budget of the State to the command of the District and Block Planning Committees. The Table 7 shows the gradual increase in percentage of disaggregated outlay over the years.

**Table 7**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Disaggregated Outlay chart						
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	193-94
1.	Coochbehar	1587.31	1913.66	1877.75	2442.76	4831.00	6193.03	4744.44
2.	Jalpaiguri	2060.81	2476.56	2621.48	4781.95	5759.06	10004.47	9311.16
3.	Darjeeling	1764.18	1438.40	1974.32	3010.50	3371.39	1716.41	8690.46
4.	Dakshin Dinajpur	2428.66	3741.47	3634.43	4183.61	7172.69	2683.49	2779.89
5.	Uttar Dinajpur						NA	NA
6.	Malda	1573.36	1692.81	1829.69	2539.89	4239.47	2637.13	
7.	Murshidabad	2180.25	2392.60	2752.02	4963.15	6284.92	4814.52	6668.28
8.	Nadia	1484.58	1743.09	2246.03	2690.15	2332.26	5804.63	2099.66
9.	24-Parganas (N)	1956.74	2349.93		4510.03	10778.12	6795.30	7268.74
10.	24-Parganas (S)	3053.85	3562.07	7837.76	5527.90	7738.51	4469.15	9041.09
11.	Howrah	1106.12	1385.24	2177.05	2544.70	5559.69	2816.44	7993.49
12.	Hooghly	1848.19	2211.31	3239.09	3691.24	9782.81	7740.11	12528.66
13.	Midnapore	5002.26	6519.39	8292.43	8770.24	22312.59	16702.29	11744.11
14.	Bankura	1807.97	2442.41	3121.33	3779.15	7596.60	8178.32	5356.86
15.	Purulia	1919.07	2176.51	2939.49	3431.26	—	7845.09	3190.82
16.	Burdwan	2832.51	3389.70	4115.86	4639.64	9244.77	11191.52	6250.09
17.	Birbhum	1656.53	2060.16	2115.93	2682.74	7454.04	4790.16	5753.11
		34262.39	41495.39	50774.66	64711.49	115458.00		

\*excluding Purulia Dist.

(Contd.)

**Table 7 (Concl.d.)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Distribution of Outlay	—	—	2210.00	1350.00	—
Grand Total	34262.39	41495.31	52984.66	66061.00	
Approved Plan Outlay	86200.00	95088.90	111500.00	132800.00	
Percentage	39.74	43.64	47.51	49.74	

*Source :* Development & Planning Department, Government of West Bengal.

Apart from disaggregation of these funds to meet the critical gap between their percentage of outlay from the budget provision of concerned Departments, a separate budget head is being operated since 1985-86, namely "District Plan Schemes Fund" (D.P.S.) and Funds from this budget head are placed entirely at the disposal of the District Planning Committees. The District Planning Committees has been advised to utilise these funds to meet the critical gap between their fund requirements (according to the district plan) and the available funds from diverse sources. The schemes implemented under this fund cover almost all the sectors of the economy. The yearwise allotment and expenditure on account of District Plan Schemes Fund is tabulated in Table 8.

**Table 8**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1985-86	2000.00	1744.66
1986-87	2400.00	819.13
1987-88	2400.00	2179.33
1988-89	2100.00	3335.50
1989-90	2100.00	6597.72
1990-91	2326.00	5277.62
1991-92	1152.20	858.33
1992-93	1152.20	594.62
1993-94	800.00	550.225
(up to Dec. '93)	(component including the core plan)	

*Source :* Development & Planning Department.

Owing to effective implementation of decentralised planning, plans are being prepared according to the choice and perception of local populace. In implementation too, the participation of common people through the Panchayats is ensured. This has resulted in efficient utilisation of funds, generation of maximum employment, flow of goods and service to the most deserving section of the people and their co-operation among activities. The duplication of efforts is also largely eliminated.

Monitoring and evaluation of the plan schemes/projects are done by the District Planning and Co-ordination Council (DPCC) at the district level. The

Chief Minister and other concerned Ministers also visit the district and attend the meeting of the DPCC. Monitoring at the district level by the highest authorities of the Government indicates the emphasis placed by the State Government on the District Plan.

**Decentralisation of Resource Mobilisation**

In keeping with the spirit of decentralisation of planning process, the State Govt. initiated the programme of Decentralised Resource Mobilization in the districts as a collaborative programme—a collaboration programme in which both the State and the individual districts would be benefited. The State would be benefited not only in initiating a new culture of shared responsibilities but also in ensuring higher resource mobilisation through the infusion of latent drive, initiative and skill that are available in the organisation of the district set-up and in the forum of representatives of the people. The individual districts would also be benefited in that if the collection in a district under certain specified heads of revenue exceeds stipulated targets, then 50% of the additional collection will be shared back to the districts for purposes of development expenditure to be decided by the District Planning Committee. The decentralised Resource Mobilisation Programme, started from 1.11.92, covered the following items :

- 1) Stamp Duty and Registration Fee ;
- 2) Amusement Tax ;
- 3) Motor Vehicles Tax ;
- 4) Royalty/Cess from Major Minerals ;
- 5) Royalty/Cess from Minor Minerals.

The innovative programme was found to be very effective in plugging defects in the collection mechanism and enlisting desired co-operation of the district administration and peoples' organisations. There emerged healthy competition among the districts to avail of the incentive packaged in the programme. It would be quite revealing to learn that within 5 months of its operation Rs. 337.92 lakhs could be mopped up as additional resources where Rs. 168.56 lakhs were to be disbursed as incentives. It is also worthwhile to point out that all the outlying districts of our State achieved their targets and were eligible for incentives. Table below indicates the incentives that were sanctioned for all the outlying districts of our State.



**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Incentive to be released (Rs. in lakhs) for the year 1992-93 for achievement in the matter of collection of				Total
		Motor Vehicles Tax	Amusement Tax	Stamp Duty and Registration Fee	Royalty/Cess from Major & Minor Minerals	
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3 (d)	
1.	Hooghly	3.50	—	—	5.50	9.00
2.	Midnapore	—	9.00	—	14.00	23.00
3.	Dakshin Dinajpur	0.50	1.00	—	—	1.50
4.	Nadia	—	—	—	2.00	2.00
5.	South 24-Parganas	9.50	6.50	—	8.00	24.00
6.	Burdwan	20.00	3.00	—	—	23.00
7.	Malda	—	—	—	1.00	1.00
8.	Howrah	11.00	—	4.50	4.00	19.50
9.	Murshidabad	—	—	—	2.00	2.00
10.	North 24-Parganas	—	—	—	14.50	14.50
11.	Birbhum	—	2.00	—	12.00	14.00
12.	Bankura	0.50	2.00	—	—	2.50
13.	Coochbehar	—	1.00	—	—	1.00
14.	Jalpaiguri	—	—	—	8.00	8.00
15.	Darjeeling (Hills)	1.50	—	—	—	1.50
16.	Siliguri Sub-Division	9.00	4.50	—	8.00	21.50
17.	Purulia	—	0.96	—	—	0.96
Total :		55.50	29.46	4.50	79.00	168.96

### Plan Outlay and Revised Plan Outlay for 1992-93

Annual Plan Outlay for 1992-93 was initially fixed at the level of Rs. 1501 crores. Planning Commission thereafter approved further outlay of Rs. 20 crores for Teesta Barrage Project and Rs. 20 crores for the improvement of the city of Calcutta. These additional outlay were due to sanction of additional Central assistance for the projects. Accordingly, the plan size of 1992-93 came around Rs. 1541 crores. The principal of priority was based on the relevant (for the State level) aspect of self-reliance, employment generation, decentralisation and protection of the common people from the ravages of inflation.

On the basis of the overall priority the sectoral allocation of the plan size for the year 1992-93 was as follows : Power (29.38%), Agriculture including Rural development (12.25%), Irrigation and Flood Control (11.56%), Industry (12.82%), Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development (10.43%), Education, Art & Culture etc. (6.70%), Transport including Roads & Bridges (5.91%), Health & Family Welfare (2.67%) and Other Social Services (4.68%).

The Annual Plan, 1992-93 could not however, be implemented in the manner as the State would have liked certain exogenous forces operating at the

level beyond the control of the State Govt. began to cause serious dislocations in the area of resource mobilisation and as a result a severe erosion took place to the small savings collection. The total loss of State resources on account of small savings and Special Central plan assistance amounted to about 659 crores. Confronted with this critical situation the State Govt. had to reduce the plan size and the Revised Outlay subsequently approved by the Planning Commission was of the order of Rs. 703.50 crores. In this given situation State Govt. decided that highest priority would be assigned to employment generation so that at the end of the year backlog of unemployment, to an extent, is reduced. At the same time the Govt. also tried to step up resources through an innovative decentralised resource mobilisation network, involving the Panchayati Institutions at the field level which mopped up critical resources to protect other priority commitment of the Annual Plan. As a result, in the Revised budgetted outlay for 1992-93 it was possible to provide Rs. 887.03 crores, an amount significantly higher than what the Planning Commission had approved earlier. It appears that at the end of 1992-93 financial year Rs. 881.23 crores could be spent, which represented 99.34% of the revised budgetted plan for 1992-93. The Table 9 gives an idea about the percentage of plan expenditure in West Bengal.

Table 9

	Total Outlay	Total Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of Expenditure
1980-85 (6th Plan)	300897.41	236715.65	78.67
1985-90 (7th Plan)	437888.90	434750.51	99.28
1990-91 (Annual Plan)	132822.30	112247.90	84.51
1991-92 (Annual Plan)	148600.00	98343.64	66.18
1992-93 (First year of the 8th Plan)	154100.00 (Original)		
	887.02 (Revised)	881.23	99.34

### State Domestic Product

The State Domestic Product (SDP) of West Bengal, at constant 1980-81 prices, according to quick estimate as shown in Table 10, increased by 4.1% in 1992-93. The percapita SDP, at constant prices also registered an increase of 1.8% in 1992-93.

In 1992-93, according to quick estimate, SDP in West Bengal at current prices increased by 13.17%

which may be higher than the rate of growth of the Gross National Product (GNP) of 4.0% at the National level as perceived in the economic survey in 1992-93 of the Government of India.

The increase in SDP, at constant prices in 1992-93 was due primarily to the growth of Agricultural sector which registered an increase from Rs. 4159.36

crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 4290.07 crores in 1992-93 thus indicating an increase of 3.17%.

The production of Aus increased in 1992-93. The production of Boro and Aman, however, declined. As a result of decline in both Boro and Aman production total rice production in the State registered a decline from 119.54 lakh tonnes of 1991-92 to 114.45 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. The total foodgrains production also declined in 1992-93 from 128.56 lakh tonnes in 1991-92 to 123.89 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. However, the total food-grain production in 1992-93 was still higher than 1991-92 or the average of the total foodgrains production in the period 1987 to 1989-90, which was 112.25 lakh tonnes and it might be noted that in each of the 3 years foodgrains production was at a record level.

It may be noted that even though there was some decline in the foodgrains production, the production of wheat and pulses and vegetables increased significantly in 1992-93 as compared to the level of production of 1991-92.

It may also be noted that in 1992-93, in the Animal Husbandry Sector which is included in the Agricultural Sector, the production of milk and eggs also increased. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the production of milk increased from 28.08 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 to 2912 lakh tonnes in 1991 and 30.11 lakh tonnes in 1991-92. The production of milk in 1992-93 was 31.41 lakh tonnes resulting an increase of 4.31% over 1991-92. The production of eggs also increased from 1838 million in 1991-92 to 1874 million thus resulting an increase of 1.93% in 1992-93. It would not be out of place of mention that West Bengal is the second highest producer of eggs among the states in India. The production of broiler chickens increased from 152 lakhs in 1991-92 to 155 lakhs in 1992-93 thus registering 1.90% in 1992-93.

It may, therefore, be noted that even though there was some decline in the foodgrain production in 1992-93 the increased production of wheat, pulses and vegetables coupled with the rising trend in production of the allied sectors accounted for the growth in the SDP from the Agricultural sector from Rs. 4159.36 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 4290.07 crores in 1992-93.

The transformation of the Agricultural sector in the State is related to the basic development strategy followed in the State over the years. The strategy begins with land reforms which include distributing ceiling surplus agricultural land to the landless labourers and providing security of tenure to

sharecroppers. The resources of the State are then utilised to assist the beneficiaries of land reform measures as well as marginal and small farmers with crucial non-land inputs like credit, irrigation, seeds fertilisers etc. This basic strategy is implemented through the operation of the decentralised district level planning process in which the rural poor, through the Panchayats play a decisive role. It is this strategy that has not only curbed the social and economic power of the vested interests in the rural areas but also brought the poor within the productive fold. And the involvement of the poor in the development and production process has also made it easier for the introduction of improved agricultural practices to a wide segment of the poor farmers.

In the forestry sector, SDP, at constant prices declined from Rs. 25.41 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 24.90 crores in 1992-93 resulting a decline of 2.21%. This decline is related to a significant fall in the out-turn of firewood in 1992-93 from the level achieved in 1991-92, though the out-turn of timber registered an increase of 12.03 per cent during 1992-93; as a result, the SDP from the Forest Sector registered a decline.

In the Fishery Sector, SDP at constant prices, increased from 476.07 crores in 1991-92 to 492.13 crores in 1992-93 resulting an increase of 3.37%. This increase was due to rise in fish production in the State from 7.32 lakh tonnes in 1991-92 to 7.57 lakh tonnes in 1992-93. West Bengal, at present, is the highest producer of fish among the States in India.

The SDP from the Mining and the Quarrying Sector declined from Rs 60.06 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 59.20 crores in 1993-94 registering a decline of 1.15%. The SDP from the sector declined because coal production in the State declined to the extent of 14.99%.

In the Manufacturing (Registered Sector) SDP at constant prices also declined from Rs. 2244.97 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 2199.18 crores in 1993-94. This resulted a negative growth of 2.04%.

The SDP from the Manufacturing (Unregistered) increased from Rs. 1228.07 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 1280.53 crores in 1992-93 resulting an increase of 4.27%. The growth in SDP from this sector is related to a significant increase in the number of tiny Small Scale Units set up in the IRDP in recent years as well as the increase in production in different Cottage Industries in the State.

In recent years, the industrial investment climate in the State has been encouraging. A number of industrial approvals received by the State between 1985 and 1989 were 916 accounting for an investment of Rs. 2166.6 crores whereas between 1980 and 1984, the number of industrial approvals were 706 involving an investment of Rs. 562.65 crores. Investment in actual number of projects implemented in the State in 1990-91 was Rs. 230.19 crores against Rs. 136.5 crores actually invested in industrial projects in 1989-90. Moreover, a number of projects are being implemented in modern industries which would diversify the actual industrial structure in the State. Some of the new projects are Polyester Filament Yarn Projects, Acrylic Fibre Projects, Carbon Black Project, Digital Microwave Communication Equipment Projects, Biaxially-Oriented Polypropylene Film Project etc. In the Small Scale Industries Sector, a number of Small Scale Units set up has been remarkable. In 1990-91, 800 new Small Scale Units were set up against 17036 units set up in 1989-90. In 1992-93, 1750 new units have been added. These figures do not include the tiny units set up under IRDP. At present, West Bengal has the highest number of registered Small Scale Units (non-IRDP) among the States in India.

In the construction sector, the SDP increased from 587.21 crores in 1991-92 to 641.97 crores in 1992-93 resulting an increase of 9.32%. This increase in SDP in this sector is related to extensive construction work being carried out under JRY, State and District Plan Schemes as well as through the construction works being carried out in urban areas under different Housing Schemes and Urban Renewal Programme.

In the electricity, gas and water supply sector, the SDP at constant prices increased from Rs. 134.42 crores 1991-92 to 147.19 crores in 1992-93 resulting a growth of 9.50 per cent. This growth was primarily due to the electricity generated by all the power agencies in the State.

The SDP from the transport and storage sector, as a whole, (inclusive of railways, transport by other means, storage and communication) increased very satisfactorily during 1992-93. The SDP from Railway component increased by 15.90 per cent transport by 14.10 per cent and communication by 27.51 per cent.

All the other sectors, as can be seen from Table 10, registered an increase in SDP in 1992-93.

**Table 10**  
**Estimates of Net State Domestic Product of West Bengal by Industry of Origin at Constant 1980-81 Prices for 1991-92 and 1992-93**

Industry	Estimates of Net State Domestic Product (Rs. in crores)			
	A current price		At constant (1980-81) price	
	1991-92(P)	1992-93(Q)	1991-92(P)	1992-93(Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	10649.17	12203.28	4159.36	4290.07
2. Forestry	105.31	128.48	25.41	24.90
3. Fishery	1130.06	1354.65	476.07	492.13
4. Mining & Quarrying	232.10	270.19	60.06	59.20
5. Manufacturing : Registered	5168.59	5198.43	2244.97	2199.18
6. Manufacturing : Unregistered	3736.12	4253.82	1228.07	1280.53
7. Construction	1364.46	1413.78	587.21	641.97
8. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	426.91	637.92	134.42	147.19
9. Transport, Storage & Communication :				
(a) Railway	326.09	377.94	102.57	118.88
(b) Transport by other means & storage	1846.03	2401.09	399.73	456.13
(c) Communication	355.51	453.35	102.11	130.21

**Table 10 (Concl'd.)**

Industry	Estimates of Net State Domestic Product (Rs. in crores)			
	A current price		At constant (1980-81) price	
	1991-92(P)	1992-93(Q)	1991-92(P)	1992-93(Q)
1	2	3	4	5
10. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	3960.81	4520.55	1325.27	1379.95
11. Banking & Insurance	1715.75	1887.59	901.88	992.21
12. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	1660.52	1927.47	1008.88	1054.52
13. Public Administration	1633.99	1778.81	409.42	422.96
14. Other Services	1782.99	2041.51	708.94	751.30
Total (Rs. in crores)	36094.41	40848.86	13874.37	1441.33 (4.1%)
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	5234.05	5794.04	2011.92	2048.37 (1.8%)

Q = Quick

P = Provisional

In 1992-93, the performance in agriculture and other allied activities coupled with impressive growth in the unregistered manufacturing sector and the rising trend of performance in the infrastructure sector resulted in the increase of SDP, which is likely to be higher than the growth of GDP at the national level.

### Literacy

Education continues to remain operational objectives and Central thrust area of our 8th Plan as it primarily shapes the much needed human develop-

ment profile of the people. However, conviction that human development is the core of all developmental efforts are really not enough for any big push in human resource development unless it is backed by adequate programme support. The ushering in a literacy programme extending gradually to a full-fledged mass movement of self-realisation with an urge to move forward can alone release human energy to ensure gradual enrichment of human resources. This spirit was reflected in the literacy programme of the State and its performance as can be seen from the following indicators :

#### (A) Nature of Growth of Literacy in India and West Bengal (7 years and above)

		Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1971	India	48.92	23.00	36.49
	West Bengal	42.81	22.42	33.20
1981	India	56.37	29.75	43.56
	West Bengal	59.93	36.07	48.64
1991	India	63.86	39.42	52.11
	West Bengal	67.24	47.15	57.72

**(B) Position of Literacy in Different Districts of West Bengal****(As per 1991 Census)**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Percentage of Male Literacy	Percentage of Female Literacy	Overall Percentage
1.	Calcuta	89.04	78.90	84.70
2.	Midnapore	80.10	57.30	69.10
3.	Hooghly	77.80	59.20	69.10
4.	Howrah	77.10	59.80	69.00
5.	North 24-Parganas	74.20	58.20	66.60
6.	Burdwan	71.40	52.80	62.70
7.	Darjeeling	67.10	55.00	61.40
8.	South 24-Parganas	66.50	36.60	53.70
9.	Nadia	59.90	44.80	52.70
10.	Bankura	64.80	37.30	51.50
11.	Birbhum	57.00	36.50	47.10
12.	Cooch Behar	55.70	33.60	45.10
13.	Jalpaiguri	55.50	33.50	45.00
14.	Purulia	60.50	23.90	42.90
15 & 16..	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur	47.80	28.30	38.50
17.	Murshidabad	44.00	28.60	36.60%
18.	Malda	43.40	24.20	34.20%

*(Source : Annual Report, 1992-93, Deptt. of Mass Education Extension, Government of West Bengal.)***Literacy Scenario of the Rural and Urban Area of West Bengal**

	Population (in lakhs)	No. of Illiterates (in lakhs)
Total	679.80	327.20 (48.13%)
Rural	493.60	290.20 (58.79%)
Urban	186.20	37.00 (19.87%)

*(Source ; Annual Report, 1992-93, Deptt. of Mass Education Extension, Government of West Bengal.)***(C) Change of Literacy Scenario in Different Districts of the State and the State as a whole after the Total Literacy Campaign****(Figures in Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Original No. of literates as per 1991 Census	No. of Addl. literates after TID	Percentage of literacy as per 1991 Census	Present per-centage after TLC
1.	Burdwan	31.25	9.86	62.67	82.45
2.	Midnapore	48.13	8.58	69.14	81.46
3.	Hooghly	25.03	6.83	68.97	87.79
4.	Birbhum	10.04	5.86	47.13	74.65
5.	Bankura	12.03	5.00	51.52	72.95
6.	24-Parganas (North)	40.46	3.30	66.66	72.08
7.	Cooch Behar	8.12	2.95	45.10	61.50
8.	24-Parganas (South)	25.55	1.92	53.70	57.83
	West Bengal	327.19	44.30	57.72	65.54

*(Source : Annual Report, 1992-93, Department of Mass Education Extension, Government of West Bengal.)*

## Minimum Needs Programme

Poverty alleviation is the singular basic objective of our Five-Year Plans. The programme seeks to provide reasonable level of income to the beneficiaries, and the availability of basic amenities and facilities to carry on a livable life. Existing development activities aim at general development without being in a position to cater to special needs of the poor and vulnerable section of our society specially those in the rural areas. It is the consideration of the basic human needs recognised in the Fifth Five-Year Plan in the shape of Minimum Needs Programme that continued with the rationale to establish a net-work of basic services and facilities to enable the beneficiaries to attain certain nationally accepted norms within a specified timeframe.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the items covered are Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Housing, Rural Electrification, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Nutrition, Rural

Domestic Cooking Energy, Rural Sanitation and Public Distribution System.

## Elementary Education and Adult Education

In the sphere of Elementary Education the thrust has been placed on retention and achievement rather than universal enrolment. It also stressed the need of providing alternative education of comparable quality of working children and girls who are unable to join formal school. This alternative means of providing education was carried through Adult Education in the form of total literacy campaigns and including arrangement for continuing education through publication of appropriate literature relevant to the neo-literates and by way of monitoring the learning sequences through the net-work of community participation. In the following table, the 8th Plan Outlay, the provision of the Annual Plan 1992-93 and expenditure thereon together with Annual Plan Outlay 1992-94 and available up-to-date expenditure are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	8th Plan Outlay	1992-93		1993-94		Proposals for '94-95
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
Elementary Education	9911.69	3305.90	247.00	3100.00	348.02	2703.40
Adult Education	3056.59	431.50	229.23	468.00	167.63	526.00

## Rural Health

Improvement of human resources through establishment of health infrastructures, specially in the rural areas, has been another thrust areas of our 8th Five-Year Plan. In this area State Govt. emphasised on consolidation and operationalisation rather than undertaking major expansion of three-tier system for delivery of health and family welfare services to the rural community. This would be achieved through strengthening of physical facilities and ensuring supply of essential drugs and other materials.

The 8th Plan Outlay for the Rural Health Sector has been fixed at Rs. 13502.80 lakhs. During 1992-93, Rs. 196.50 lakhs were spent and in 1993-94, Rs. 1513.51 lakhs have so far been utilised. For the year 1994-95, Rs. 1324.00 lakhs have been provided for this sector.

## Rural Water Supply

Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation

are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Since the position is rather dismal in the rural areas, it was decided in the 8th Plan document that highest priority should be given for providing drinking water to 'no-source' villages and partially covered villages having a supply level of less than 40 liters per capita per day are also to be provided drinking water facilities on sustainable basis. In West Bengal, there are no 'no-source' villages. There are, however, about 15, 611 partially covered villages as surveyed on 1.4.1992 which would be gradually provided with drinking water facilities as per national norm. It has been estimated that during the 8th Plan Period, it would be possible to achieve a target of 6577 number of piped water supply, 3740 of spot and 1177 number of RBTW resulting a scenario that by the end of 8th Plan 86% of the rural population would be provided safe drinking facilities on a sustainable basis. It would, however, be endeavoured to exceed the target and reach 100% of its coverage by dovetailing Jawahar Rojgar Yojana fund as much as possible.

The 8th Plan Outlay has been fixed at Rs. 14400.00 lakhs. Rs. 1456.11 lakhs could be spent during 1992-93 and up to Dec. 1993 Rs. 2952.00 lakhs were spent. Rs. 2484.00 lakhs have been provided for 1994-95.

### **Rural Roads**

Accessibility of villages by all weather roads is an essential condition for achieving the objective of integrated rural development. Accordingly, it was decided to link all villages with a population of 1000 and above on, the basis of 1981 Census and also to make special efforts to accelerate village connectivity in respect of backward regions and tribal areas. There are about 125 such villages of each category where population is 1000 to 1500 and above. It has been endeavoured to cover 25 of such villages of both these categories during each year of the 8th Plan Period.

The 8th Plan Outlay has been fixed at Rs. 7633.45 lakhs. During 1992-93, Rs. 960.00 lakhs were spent and up to Dec. 1993 Rs. 900.00 lakhs could be spent. For 1994-95, Rs. 950.00 lakhs have been kept for this sector.

### **Rural Housing**

Under the Rural Housing Scheme allotment of housesites and construction assistance are provided to rural landless workers and artisans including SCs and STs. The assistance also includes drinking water wells for a cluster of houses and approach roads. The scheme contemplates selection of housesites from land, either vested in Government or acquired for the purpose, where no suitable land is available. An area of 0.02 acre is provided to each of the beneficiaries to enable him/her to construct a hut with construction assistance. The scale of assistance till the other day was up to Rs. 1600/- only in plain area, up to Rs. 2150/- for riverine areas and up to Rs. 2500/- for Tarai and Darjeeling Hill Areas. The scale of assistance has recently been revised in the same manner as that is available under Indira Awas Yojana.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a sub-scheme of JRY provides for construction assistance only to SCs and STs at a higher level : up to Rs. 8000/- in plain area, up to Rs. 9000/- for riverine areas of Sunderban and up to Rs. 9800/- for Tarai and Darjeeling Hill Areas. The scheme has been extended to non-SC/ST people to a ceiling of fixed percentage of outlay.

During 1992-93, 12788 number of beneficiaries were covered under IAY (Indira Awas Yojana). The

target for beneficiaries for 1993-94 is 12632.

In addition to the above, the Housing Department of this Government has undertaken Rural Housing during 1993-94 for which institutional loan from LIC and GIC have been obtained to the tune of Rs. 4.34 lakhs and Rs. 5.18 lakhs respectively.

### **Rural Electrification**

Rural Electrification Programme in the 8th Plan has been designed to play a critical role for improving the quality of life in the rural sector and shed off the dependence on kerosine and wood, etc. Apart from ensuring quality and reliability of supply through improving power-distribution net-work undertaken through this programme, it would also generate development activities in electrified villages to promote the use of electricity for productive purposes other than irrigation. Electrification of the villages would also reduce dependence on diesel pumps and bring about savings in diesel oil and thus of foreign exchange. People's involvement in the form of participation in distribution and realisation of power-tariff has also been enlisted in our State.

For electrification of villages, an outlay of Rs. 5070.00 lakhs has been provided in the 8th Plan. In 1992-93, our target was for electrification of 430 villages and we could achieve physical target of 435 villages. Similarly, for pump-sets energisation during 1992-93, the target was for energisation of 6752 number of pumpsets. The actual achievement was 2316 pumpsets.

### **Environmental Improvement of Urban Schemes**

The improvement of the living conditions in urban slums through provisions and latrines, street lighting, sewerage and street paving is one of the basic objectives of urban planning in our State. The above objectives are being implemented through installation of low cost sanitary latrines and conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines and also by implementing the environmental support programme under improvement of slums taken up under 20-Point Programme. Two schemes are in operation in our State : Slump Improvement in the CMDA areas and Bustee Improvement Scheme outside CMDA areas which are being implemented by two agencies ; by the Urban Department through CMDA and by the Municipal Affairs Department through various Municipalities in the State. It may be stated that during 1992-93, the target for our State was to cover 60,000 population and we could achieve 96% of achievement.



## **Nutrition**

The nutritional States of a nation has close relationship with other social and economic indicators. The children and women in our society are most deprived of proper nourishment and health care. In the 8th Plan of our State, Nutrition Programmes lay emphasis on nutrition education, particularly about the nutritional needs of women specially during infancy, adolescence, pregnancy and breastfeeding of the newborn.

The Social Welfare Department have been taking care of supplementary nutrition need to children from 0-6 age group and expectant and nourishing mother through ICDS Programme spread across the districts. The ICDS Programme also undertakes health and nutrition education to upgrade the nutritional status of the individual family without pressing additional financial commitment in family budget. 190 number of ICDS Projects are in operation in our State up to October, 1993.

The Programme of Midday Meals for School-going Children is meant for 6-11 year age group. Under this scheme, supplementary food is provided which goes a long way in checking drop-out rates, in addition to improving nutritional status of the children. The School Education Department provides midday meal to about 32 lakh students for at least 80 working days.

The Government has been trying to enlist local community participation and the Panchayati Raj Institutions by encouraging their contribution for improving retention rate and minimising drop-outs in the Primary Education System.

### **9. Rural Domestic Cooking Energy**

In the rural areas, the main sources of cooking energy are firewood, animal waste etc. for which hardly any money is spent by them. These sources are, however, rapidly dwindling and as a result the villagers resort to large scale destruction of other timberwoods for the required fuel. Given this situation, our objective is to meet fuelwood, fodder and small timber requirements of the rural people as well as to provide alternate sources in the form of thermally efficient chullahs and minimise the extent

of deforestation. It is also envisaged to make use of integrated rural energy programme that has been launched in the rural areas like Solar Cooking.

During 1992-93, 6800 Chullahs were installed which represents 136 percentage above the targets. Training courses on construction and maintenance of improved chullahs were also organised. Attempts have been made to extend the programme amongst the SCs and STs to a considerable extent.

Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme is being implemented by the Forest Deptt. to raise fuelwood plantation on all available lands in the rural areas. Initially, the programme was restricted to the fuel deficit district of Bankura, Midnapore, North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas, Burdwan and Birbhum. The scheme would be gradually extended to other areas. The scheme aims at supply of fuel and fodder to the local population so that practice of illicit felling of Govt. forest is reduced and at the same time, local fringe people get some employment to sustain themselves.

### **10. Rural Sanitation**

Rural sanitation is one of the less focussed areas where Govt.'s intervention through packages of programme is needed. In the 8th Five-Year Plan, it has been envisaged to achieve coverage of about 5 per cent of rural population (cumulative) with their full involvement with sanitation facilities by the end of Eighth Plan. In this end, priority has been placed on Information, Education and Communication. In order to achieve total environmental sanitation practices, efforts are being made to educate rural population through appropriate guidelines in the matter of disposal of refuse, garbage and waste water through the mechanism of Gram Panchayats and other community organisations and by way of constructing biogas plants adjacent to the sanitary complexes.

Rural sanitation is being implemented in our State through Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The approved 8th Plan for this programme is Rs. 200.00 lakhs. This is far short of the estimated requirement of about Rs. 100 crores. In the CRSP, there is a provision of beneficiary's contribution. This is a variable factor. Considering

the average beneficiary's contribution as 30%, the total contribution for Govt. sector comes to Rs. 70 crores. Leaving aside Rs. 2 crores out of the State Plan, the contribution from the Govt. of India for this purpose is estimated at Rs. 68 crores during the 8th Plan.

Zilla Parishad is the implementing agency of rural sanitation in our State. During 1993-94, Birbhum Zilla Parishad has taken up low-cost latrines in the rural areas of Mahammad Bazar P.S. Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been provided during 1993-94.

#### **11. Public Distribution System**

Public Distribution System which was brought

under Minimum Needs Programme in 1987-88 is functioning through a wide network of fair-price shop/ration shops both in the urban and rural areas of our State. It aims at supply of foodgrains and some other essential commodities like sugar, kerosene, imported edible oil, etc. to the consumers, particularly to the vulnerable sections of the society at reasonable and affordable prices.

In view of the inadequate reach of this system in the rural areas, it has been decided to make conscious efforts to ensure increased availability and greater affordability of foodgrains and other essential items to the people living under ITDP and other backward regions.

# SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

- I—Agriculture and Allied Activities
- II—Rural Development
- III—Special Area Programme
- IV—Irrigation and Flood Control
- V—Energy
- VI—Industry and Minerals
- VII—Transport
- VIII—Communications
- IX—Science, Technology & Environment
- X—General Economic Services
- XI—Social Services
- XII—General Services

**CHAPTER ONE**  
**I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES**  
**1.1 : CROP HUSBANDRY**

**Programme of the Agriculture Department**

**1. Introduction**

West Bengal is located between 21°31' and 27°14' North Latitude and 85°51' and 85°53' East Longitude. The tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of the State, runs through the districts of Nadia, Burdwan, Bankura and Purulia.

West Bengal has a high concentration of population. In all 67.98 million people (1991 Census) in an area of 88.75 lakh hectares. Density of population per sq. km. comes to about 766.

Net cultivated area in the state is about 54.5 lakh hectares and total number of cultivators as per Agricultural Census Report of 1985 are 61.3 lakhs and per cultivator availability of net sown area comes to about 0.88 hectare. Due to continuous division and fragmentation of cultivated land larger capital investment for development in the agricultural sector is gradually becoming unremunerative.

West Bengal Agriculture is dominated by small and marginal farmers, which will be evident from the following Table No. 1.

**Table 1**

**Sub-regionwise small and marginal farmers and area under their operation**

Sl. No.	Region	Sub-region of small & marginal farmers	No. of holdings (in %) (in %)	Area under operation
1.	Eastern Himalayan Region	a) Hills	81.12	28.59
		b) Terai	86.17	48.03
2.	Lower Gangetic Plain Region	a) Old Alluvium	89.79	63.31
		b) New Alluvium	87.98	60.70
		c) Coastal Saline	94.46	73.85
		d) Lateritic	85.42	57.47
3.	Eastern Plateau and Hill Region		85.99	57.19
	West Bengal		90.00	63.60

**2. Agroclimatic Region**

The Planning Commission has divided the country into 15 Agro-climatic Regions. For scientific management of regional resources and for formulation of need based Agricultural Plans the

districts of West Bengal have been included in the following three regions out of the said 15 regions. Taking district as a minimum unit and on the basis of soil, topography, climate and cropping pattern, the regions have been subdivided as given below :

**Table 2**

Regions	Sub-regions/Sub-zones	District
Eastern Himalayan Region, (Zone II)	a) Hills	Darjeeling
	b) Terai	Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar
Lower Gangetic Plain Region, (Zone III)	a) Old Alluvium	Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda
	b) New Alluvium	Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly, Burdwan and North 24-Parganas

**Table 2—Contd.**

Regions	Sub-regions/Sub-Zones	District <sup>2</sup>
Eastern Plateau and Hill Region (Zone VII)	c) Coastal Saline	South 24-Parganas, Howrah and Midnapur (East)
	d) Lateritic	Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapur (West)
		Purulia

This plan document has been prepared following the above delineation of Agro-climatic Region/Sub-region.

### I. Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone II)

(i) *Hill Sub-zone* : Soil of Hill Sub-zone is mainly brown forest soil, acidic in nature, pH varies from 3.5 to 5.

Annual rainfall is high, varies from 2500 mm to 3500 mm, low temperature, high humidity and low sunshine hours limit the crop production.

(ii) *Terai Sub-zone* : The soil of the area is mostly sandy to sandy loam in texture, porous, low in base content due to leaching, poor in available plant nutrients, acidic in nature, pH varies from 4.2 to 6.2. Rainfall ranges from 2000 mm to 3500 mm, poor soil, high humidity and low sunshine hours limit the crop production.

### II. Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone III)

(i) *Old Alluvium Sub-zone* : Soil of this sub-zone is lighter in higher situation and generally heavier in texture in the lower situation. Soil reaction is acidic to neutral, pH ranges from 5.0 to 7.0. Most of the soils of this sub-zone are fairly fertile. Considerable area is borne to floods annually caused by impeded and river overflow during rainy season. The average rainfall ranges from 1500 mm to 2000 mm.

(ii) *New Alluvium Sub-region* : This is the most fertile tract of the State. Soil is deep and mostly neutral in reaction. Annual average rainfall ranges from 1350 mm to 1630 mm.

(iii) *Coastal Saline Sub-zone* : Soil of this sub-zone is heavy clay, rich in sodium, magnesium, calcium, potassium and organic matter in different stages of decomposition. Soil pH ranges from 6.5 to 7.5 with electrical conductivity varying from 3.0 to 18.0 mm hos. The annual rainfall varies from 1600 mm to 1800 mm.

(iv) *Lateritic* : Coarse texture but well drained soil with honey comb type ferrogenous-concentration at a depth of 15 to 30 mm. Soils are moderate to strongly acidic in reaction, pH ranges from 4.5 to 6.5, poor in available nutrients. The annual rainfall varies from 1100 to 1400 mm.

### III. Eastern Plateau and Hill Region (Zone VII)

Soils are shallow, undulated, gravelly, coarse textured, well drained with low water holding capacity. Upland soil is highly susceptible to erosion hazards. Soils are acidic in reaction, the pH varies from 5.5 to 6.2. Soils are poor in available plant nutrients. The annual rainfall varies from 1100 to 1400 mm and is spread over only three months from mid-June to mid-September.

### 3. Highlights of Eighth Five Year Plan—1992-97

The main plan objectives as indicated in the eighth plan document are as follows :

1. Raising agricultural production and productivity through wider adoption of appropriate situation specific and cost effective technology.

2. Bringing more area under high yielding and improved varieties of crops through increased supply of quality seeds.

3. Increasing cropping intensity in irrigated area through careful selection of crops and its varieties suiting to different soil agro-climatic conditions. Similarly, modification in crops and varieties would be carried out in rainfed areas to achieve higher production per unit area through adoption of suitable technology.

4. Small and marginal farmers who are the main entrepreneurs in agriculture in the State will be encouraged to maintain an increased production tempo by way of supplying various agricultural inputs at reasonable rates.

5. Emphasis will be laid on cultivation and extension of area of commercial and horticultural crops which are suitable of different Agro-climatic Regions.

6. Farmers would be encouraged to adopt better management practices and increase fertiliser use efficiency and also to use more bio-fertilisers.

7. The Training and Visit system of extension will be strengthened to establish better linkage between Research Scientists, extension workers and farmers.

8. Farmers will be encouraged for partial mechanisation of agriculture through the usage of agricultural implements which are suitable for small holdings and also for post-harvest operations like threshing etc.

9. Creation of more employment in agricultural

programme would be another major objective of agricultural production programme.

Adequate emphasis will be laid on execution of boro bundh, dug-well excavation, soil conservation work etc.

10. Better ecological balance will be attempted to through land use, appropriate soil and water conservation measures and need based use of plant protection chemicals etc. Those measures are expected to improve soil health as a long term measure.

11. Agricultural Marketing and Transportation system for movement of agricultural products from various production centres will be strengthened.

12. Greater emphasis will be laid on execution of schemes benefitting the S.C. and S.T. farmers in the State.

**Table 3**  
**Physical Targets recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	First year of 8th Five-Year Plan (i.e. 1992-93)	Terminal year of 8th Five-Year Plan (i.e. 1996-97)	Average C.G.R. assumed over base yr. (average of last 5 yrs.) (1986-87 to 1990-91)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. FOODGRAINS</b>					
		'000 Tonnes			
1.	Rice	"	10417	12081	3.32
2.	Wheat	"	600	630	0.37
3.	Other cereals	"	162	172	1.56
4.	Pulses	"	217	230	1.73
	Total Foodgrains :		11396	13113	3.11
<b>II. COMMERCIAL CROPS</b>					
1.	Oilseeds	"	489	700	9.37
2.	Sugarcane	"	1076	1374	7.30
3.	Jute	'000 bales	5000	5400	2.26
4.	Potato	'000 tonnes	4140	4800	2.50
<b>III. FRUITS &amp; VEGETABLES :</b>					
<b>A. Fruits :</b>					
1.	Mango	'000 Tonnes	199	212	
2.	Pineapple	"	184	205	
3.	Banana	"	223	237	
	Total (including others) :		934	1035	

**Table 3 (Contd.)**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	First year of 8th Five-Year Plan (i.e. 1992-93)	Terminal year of 8th Five-Year Plan (i.e. 1996-97)	Average C.G.R. assumed over base yr. (average of last 5 yrs.) (1986-87 to 1990-91)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	B. Vegetables :				
IV.	IMPROVED SEEDS				
1.	Production	'000 Tonnes	17.78	22.05	
2.	Distribution	"	23.55	32.00	
V.	CONSUMPTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILISER				
i)	Nitrogen (N)	"	505	700	
ii)	Phosphate (P)	"	256	325	
iii)	Potash (K)	"	165	210	
	Total :		926	1235	
VI.	PLANT PROTECTION				
i)	Pesticides consumption	"	6.03	6.70	
ii)	Area covered	'000 ha.	6850	7600	
VII.	HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES				
i)	Rice—total area	'000 ha.	5593	5815	
ii)	Area under HYV	"	3180	3085	
iii)	Wheat (total area)	"	300	300	
	Total area under HYV	"	300	300	
	Total area under Rice & Wheat	"	5895	6115	
	Area under HYV (Rice & Wheat)	"	3480	4185	
VIII.	DRY LAND/RAINFED				
A.	Farming in selected micro watershed :				
i)	No. of watershed taken up	No.	166	174	
ii)	Area covered	'000 ha.	32	40	
iii)	Area under Land Development	"	4	6	
B.	Area covered outside the selected watersheds by Dry Farming Practices				
		'000 ha.	52	58	
C.	Adoption of Dry Farming practices in and outside the selected watershed				
		"	84	98	
IX.	SOIL CONSERVATION AREA COVERED UNDER AGRICULTURE LAND				
		"	12	12	
X.	CROPPED AREA				
i)	Net	"	5400	5400	
ii)	Gross	"	8500	8750	

#### 4. Review of Crop Production During 1992-93 Whether condition during 1992-93

Rainfall (in mm) received from December, 1991 to November 1992 is given in page 7. The State experienced very little summer rains up to month of April. From May, the situation, however, improved considerably except in the districts of Cooch Behar, Murshidabad and Nadia. South-west monsoon was delayed by about 10 (ten) days but the withdrawal was practically in time i.e., 16-18th October. 9 (nine) out of 17 Agril. Districts recorded a deficit rainfall during the month of June-July. Again, rainfall was less than normal in many districts in the month of August as well as up to the 3rd week of September. Moderately heavy rains occurred during the last week of September in large parts of the State and occurrence of very heavy rains during this period in certain parts of Purulia district caused devastating flood. After withdrawal of monsoon, the State, by and large experienced a dry weather during the rest part of the year as well as during winter months up to February, 1993.

#### Crop production during 1992-93

Target and production of various crops during 1992-93 are given in Table 4.

Less than normal summer rains up to the month of April resulted in delayed sowing of Autumn Paddy and Jute as well as a reduction in acreage under these crops particularly in North Bengal districts. Low rainfall in the month of June-July stood in the way of transplantation of winter paddy which is the major crop in the State. The situation was further aggravated due to delayed onset of monsoon rains in the month of June. Moisture stress developed in large parts of the State during the month of August up to 3rd week of September also hampered tillering and growth and development of winter paddy at a critical growth period of the crop.

For the first time the State experienced a

declining trend in offtake of fertilizer, particularly phosphatic and potassic ones by farmers, possible reason for which might be part withdrawal of subsidy by the Government of India on the last two named fertilizers. An aggregate effect of these factors was a decline in productivity of Kharif rice, particularly the Winter rice, as compared to 1991-92. However, the State could produce 79.55 lakh tonnes of cleaned rice in case of winter paddy from an area of 43.91 lakh ha. which exceeded the target set for 71.85 lakh tonnes. In jute, although there was a substantial reduction in productivity, total production of jute fibre (excluding Mesta) was 53.47 lakh bales as against a target of 50.0 lakh bales fixed for the year.

A low to very low rainfall during the year 1992 (deficit ranging from 35—4% in Sub-Himalayan Region and 31—1% in gangetic West Bengal) as well as up to February, 1993, caused inadequate reserve soil moisture during the sowing season of Rabi crops and also lack of stored water in Dams/Reservoirs including drawdown of ground water level during Rabi/Summer season. These effected substantial decrease in area under various rabi crops including that of Summer paddy in the State resulting in decrease in total production of Summer rice (25.75 lakh tonnes provisionally), oilseed and pulses. The State, however, could achieve and even exceed the target of production set for the crop of Summer rice and potato, two out of four major crops (other two being Wheat and Rape seed-Mustard) of the State during Rabi-Summer season. In spite of the constraints mentioned above, coupled with lower consumption of fertilizer-nutrients during the season, a sharp fall in production of Rabi-Summer crops has been prevented by the farmers of this State largely due to their assimilation of improved technologies and a highly developed scheme for fertilizer nutrients and irrigation water management. The State could comfortably exceed the target of production in respect of Winter rice, Summer rice, total rice, total foodgrains, jute fibre and potato during 1992-93.

**Table 4**  
**Target and production of some important crops during 1992-93**

Sl. No.	Crop	Target		Achievement	
		Area (in '000 ha.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)	Area (in '000 ha.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)
1.	Autumn rice	640.000	872.000	532.438	915.310
2.	Winter rice	4175.000	7185.000	4301.417	7955.140
3.	Summer rice	780.000	2360.000	860.713	2574.960
TOTAL RICE		5595.000	10417.000	5694.568	11445.410



**Table 4 (Contd.)**

Sl. No.	Crop	Target		Achievement	
		Area (in '000 ha.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)	Area (in '000 ha.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)
4.	Wheat	300.00	600.000	272.148	587.300
5.	Other Cereals	100.000	162.000	80.252	157.508
	<b>TOTAL CEREALS</b>	<b>5995.000</b>	<b>11179.000</b>	<b>6046.968</b>	<b>12190.218</b>
6.	Pulses	340.000	217.000	275.973	198.431
	<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS</b>	<b>6335.000</b>	<b>11896.000</b>	<b>6322.941</b>	<b>12389.149</b>
7.	Rape and Mustard	380.000	357.000	393.182	290.770
8.	Sesamum	110.000	91.000	91.781	91.188
9.	Other Oilseeds	47.500	41.000	36.970	28.799
	<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS</b>	<b>537.500</b>	<b>489.000</b>	<b>521.933</b>	<b>410.757</b>
10.	Jute	450.000	5000.000*	493.321	5347.200*
11.	Sugarcane	14.500	1076.000	15.350	888.680
12.	Potato	180.000	4140.000	218.371	4757.520

\*Production in '000 bales.

**5. Prospect of crop production during 1993-94****Weather condition during 1993**

A table showing rainfall received in different districts and agro-climatic Regions of West Bengal from June to August, 1993 is given in Table 6. Judging the behaviour of monsoon rainfall (June to mid. September) in the State, it can now be stated that the Kharif Season has not been very much favourable from agriculture point of view. Apart from about a week's delay in the onset of monsoon rains over the Gangetic West Bengal, its distribution and intensity has been highly erratic in several parts of the State. When we consider the total precipitation (June to August) during the season, out of 18 agricultural districts recorded a deficit rainfall while other districts recorded normal to excess rainfall. As a result, the State was left with three major wouds in the form of flood in different parts of the State during the months of July, August and September. During July a heavy rainfall in the Sub-Himalayan region caused devastating flood in vast areas of Cooch Behar district and Alipurduar sub-division of Jalpaiguri district. Again a very heavy rainfall on 10th and 11th August, 1993, caused large scale

innundation over vast areas of Midnapore (West) and Midnapore (East) and parts of Howrah and Hooghly districts. By the end of first fortnight of September a greater part of the Gangetic West Bengal covering the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Murshidabad and Nadia experienced a fresh innundation as a result of heavy rains occurring from 13th to 15th September, 1993. The situation got further aggravated due to heavy discharge of water from dams at the same time. During the summer months of 1993 there was, however, adequate pre-monsoon showers which facilitated timely sowing of jute and Autumn paddy.

**Crop production prospect during 1993-94**

Although, final estimate of production of Kharif crops is yet to be done, from all available indications, it can be predicted that the productivity and production of Major Kharif Crops viz. Winter rice and jute would be lower than that would be achieved during the previous year i.e. 1992-93 Kharif season. We are, however, keeping our fingers crossed at the moment since with the highly efficient farmers as we do have in the State, there is a possibility to exceed the target of production of these crops during the year.

**DISTRICTWISE SEASONAL AND ANNUAL RAINFALL ANOMALY—1992**

	Winter (Dec. '91—Feb. '92)				Hot Weather (March '92—May '92)				Monsoon (June '92—Sept. '92)				Retreating Monsoon (Oct. '92—Nov. '92)				Annual—1992			
	Act.	Nor.	% Dep.	R.D.	Act.	Nor.	% Dep.	R.D.	Act.	Nor.	% Dep.	R.D.	Act.	Nor.	% Dep.	R.D.	Act.	Nor.	% Dep.	R.D.
	Darjeeling	38	37	- 3	4	254	327	- 22	19	2228	2319	- 4	74	213	146	- 46	7	2729	2829	- 4
Jalpaiguri	74	28	- 164	8	457	450	- 2	24	2157	2677	- 19	66	166	164	- 1	6	2820	3319	- 15	101
Cooch Behar	35	31	- 13	3	405	622	- 35	22	1804	2753	- 34	56	135	202	- 33	5	2354	3608	- 35	84
West Dinajpur	46	22	- 109	4	164	283	- 42	8	1238	1531	- 19	45	104	136	- 24	5	1523	1972	- 23	61
Malda	65	34	- 91	4	121	168	- 28	6	1068	1116	- 4	38	95	135	- 30	4	1294	1453	- 11	49
Sub-Himalayan																				
West Bengal	51	30	- 70	—	279	370	- 25	—	1699	2079	- 18	—	142	157	- 10	—	2144	2636	- 19	—
Murshidabad	129	34	- 279	6	67	202	- 67	14	826	1053	- 22	42	85	128	- 34	4	1034	1417	- 27	64
Nadia	166	43	- 286	7	102	287	- 62	7	844	1015	- 17	49	50	149	- 66	4	1071	1474	- 27	65
Birbhum	103	32	- 222	6	102	111	- 8	8	889	1009	- 12	50	49	137	- 64	3	1069	1289	- 17	64
Bankura	147	52	- 183	7	131	156	- 16	10	935	1109	- 16	52	43	105	- 59	4	1149	1422	- 19	70
Purulia	164	27	- 507	7	88	82	- 7	8	1099	1046	- 5	46	13	94	- 86	2	1267	1249	- 1	61
Burdwan	184	50	- 268	7	111	183	- 39	9	785	1140	- 31	49	66	123	- 46	4	1019	1496	- 32	66
Hooghly	98	28	- 250	8	120	191	- 37	9	835	1137	- 27	52	42	167	- 75	5	1057	1523	- 31	72
Midnapore (E)	81	47	- 72	5	172	188	- 9	11	1222	1220	- 0	52	88	169	- 48	5	1536	1624	- 5	72
Midnapore (W)	73	54	- 35	5	183	206	- 11	11	1103	1154	- 4	50	50	146	- 66	4	1389	1560	- 11	68
Howrah	137	36	- 281	9	128	219	- 42	11	940	1208	- 22	52	48	154	- 69	4	1210	1625	- 26	73
24-Paraganas (N)	129	28	- 361	6	177	191	- 7	9	1025	1137	- 10	56	69	167	- 59	5	1346	1523	- 12	75
24-Paraganas(S)	47	45	- 4	5	137	197	- 30	9	1412	1271	- 11	59	58	201	- 71	6	1635	1714	- 5	78
Gangatic West Bengal	121	40	- 203	—	127	183	- 31	—	993	1125	- 12	—	55	145	- 62	—	1232	1493	- 17	—

Sowing of Rabi crops has just started. It is too early to depict a production scenario of Rabi/Summer crops at this stage. Still with the dams/reservoirs practically full to capacity and satisfactory recharge of ground water, the prospect of larger coverage under various Rabi/Summer crops and

satisfactory moisture supply to these crops could be virtualised at the moment provided no natural calamity occurs during the season. A tentative and national estimate of production of various kharif and Rabi-Summer crops during 1993-94 is given in the table below :

**Table 5**  
**Prospect of crop production during 1993-94 in West Bengal**

Sl. No.	Crop	Target		Anticipated Achievement	
		Area (in '000 ha.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)	Area (in '000 ha.)	Production (in '000 tonnes)
1.	Autumn Rice	600.00	834.00	600.00	834.00
2.	Winter Rice	4175.00	7515.00	4175.00	7515.00
3.	Summer rice	850.00	2596.00	850.00	2596.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5625.00</b>	<b>10945.00</b>	<b>5625.00</b>	<b>10945.00</b>
4.	Wheat	300.00	613.00	300.00	613.00
5.	Other cereals	100.00	165.00	100.00	165.00
	<b>TOTAL CEREALS</b>	<b>6025.00</b>	<b>11723.00</b>	<b>6025.00</b>	<b>11723.00</b>
6.	Pulses	340.00	221.00	295.00	201.16
	<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS</b>	<b>6365.00</b>	<b>11944.00</b>	<b>6365.00</b>	<b>11944.00</b>
7.	<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS</b>	<b>576.00</b>	<b>536.50</b>	<b>549.46</b>	<b>501.69</b>
8.	Sugarcane	15.00	1155.00	15.00	1155.00
9.	Potato	200.00	4664.00	200.00	4664.00
10.	Jute	450.00	*5000.00	450.00	*5000.00

\*Production in '000 bales.

**Table 6**  
**Rainfall in mm in the districts of West Bengal**  
Period : June to August, 1993

Name of the District	Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Rainy Days
Darjeeling	1752	1915	—9	60
Jalpaiguri	2516	2116	19	60
Coochbehar	2056	2162	—5	51
Uttar Dinajpur	978	1306	—25	42
Dakshin Dinajpur	1053	983	7	36
Malda	665	829	—20	39
Murshidabad	836	824	1	43
Nadia	810	818	—1	44
Birbhum	855	763	12	40

**Table 6 (Contd.)**

Name of the District	Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Rainy Days
Bankura	853	912	—6	44
Purulia	628	778	—19	38
Burdwan	834	928	—10	41
Hooghly	843	850	—1	45
Midnapur (East)	1568	916	71	47
Midnapur (West)	1068	928	15	44
Howrah	969	955	1	45
24-Parganas (N)	995	850	17	48
24-Parganas (S)	1188	1016	17	45
Himalayan & Sub- Himalayan, West Bengal	1503	1552	—3	
Gangetic West Bengal	954	878	9	

**6. Crop production target during 1994-95**

While fixing the production target of various crops during 1994-95, our basic approach as was initiated in the Eighth Plan document remain unchanged. Minor adjustment has, however, been made in regard to target of area and productivity of a few crops which should be considered as an improvement based on results achieved during the first two years of the Eighth Plan period. Broad and important features including the modifications in regard to fixation of target during 1994-95 are stated below :

1) Target of area, productivity and production

of each crop has been developed first on Sub-region basis and thereafter the State Level Target has been finalised. This is as per guidelines provided by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

2) Growth rate in respect of area, productivity and production for various crops fixed for the year 1994-95, is generally within the ambit of growth rate envisaged during the Eighth Plan period. However, in respect of productivity of Rapeseed-Mustard and Sugarcane, the same has been scaled down slightly since it has now been realised that the envisaged growth rate has been on the higher side and cannot be achieved.

**Table 7**  
**Production target of foodgrains during 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Crop	Item	Base mean of 5 years 1986-87 1990-91	Target for 1994-95	Annual compound growth rate (in %) over base year (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Autumn Rice	A	640.150	600.000	(-) 1.61
		Y	1323	1413	(+) 1.66
		P	246.676	847.800	(+) 0.03
2.	Winter Rice	A	4170.985	4200.000	(+) 0.17
		Y	1630	1870	(+) 3.49
		P	6799.280	7854.000	(+) 3.67

**Table 7 (Contd.)**

Sl. No.	Crop	Item	Base mean of 5 years 1986-87 1990-91	Target for 1994-95	Annual compound growth rate (in %) over base year (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Summer Rice	A	769.002	885.500	(+) 3.59
		Y	2971	3083	(+) 0.33
		P	2284.970	2730.000	(+) 7.55
TOTAL RICE	A	5580.137	5685.500	(+) 0.47	
	Y	1780	2011	(+) 3.10	
	P	9930.926	11431.800	(+) 73.58	
4.	Wheat	A	333.542	300.000	(-) 2.62
		Y	1847	2084	(+) 3.06
		P	616.146	625.200	(+) 0.37
5.	Other Cereals	A	99.610	100.000	(+) 0.10
		Y	1570	1663	(+) 1.46
		P	156.372	166.300	(+) 1.56
TOTAL CEREALS	A	6013.289	6085.500	(+) 0.30	
	Y	1780	2009	(+) 3.07	
	P	10703.440	12223.300	(+) 3.38	
6.	Pulses	A	335.545	340.000	(+) 0.33
		Y	620	655	(+) 1.38
		P	208.028	222.800	(+) 1.73
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	A	6348.834	6725.500	(+) 0.30	
	Y	1719	1937	(+) 3.03	
	P	10911.474	12446.100	(+) 3.34	

A = Area in '000 ha., Y = Yield rate in kg/ha., P = Production in '000 tonnes.

**Table 8**  
**Production target of major Commercial Crops during 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Crop	Item	Base mean of 5 years 1986-87 1990-91	Target for 1994-95	Annual compound growth rate (in %) over base year (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rape or Mustard	A	358.880	430.000	(+) 4.62
		Y	835	950	(+) 3.28
		P	299.782	408.500	(+) 8.04

**Table 8 (Contd.)**

Sl. No.	Crop	Item	Base mean of 5 years 1986-87 1990-91	Target for 1994-95	Annual compound growth rate (in %) over base year (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sesamum	A	101.000	115.000	(+) 3.30
		Y	773	900	(+) 3.88
		P	78.109	103.500	(+) 7.29
3.	Groundnut	A	18.051	27.000	(+) 10.59
		Y	1275	1400	(+) 2.37
		P	23.007	37.800	(+) 13.22
4.	Other Oilseeds	A	22.898	24.000	(+) 1.18
		Y	350	479	(+) 8.10
		P	8.014	11.500	(+) 9.37
TOTAL OILSEEDS		A	500.829	596.000	(+) 4.44
		Y	816	942	(+) 3.65
		P	408.915	561.300	(+) 8.24
5.	Jute	A	456.656	450.000	(-) 0.40
		* Y	10.34	11.48	(+) 2.65
		** P	4723.674	5165.400	(+) 2.26
6.	Potato	A	188.494	210.000	(+) 2.74
		Y	21954	23320	(+) 1.52
		P	4138.216	4897.200	(+) 4.30
7.	Sugarcane	A	13.419	16.000	(+) 4.50
		Y	67093	70000	(+) 1.07
		P	900.316	1120.000	(+) 5.61

A = Area in '000 ha., Y = Yield rate in kg/ha., P = Production in '000 tonnes.

\*Y = Productivity in bales/ha., \*\*P = Production in '000 bales.

#### 7. Thrust areas and action points

To achieve the target, cropwise thrust area and action points are enumerated below :

##### Rice

i) *Expansion of area* : There is practically no scope to increase the area under Autumn and Winter rice, only area under Summer rice will be increased from 7.8 lakh hectares (targetted area during 1992-93) to 85 lakh hectares (target fixed for 1994-95).

ii) *Expansion of area under HYV & location specific improved varieties* : Location specific and right type of HYV offers significant possibilities of increasing production. During 1994-95 attempt will be made to cover about 60% of "Kharif" paddy under HYV. It is needless to mention that cent percent of the area under Summer rice is under HYV.

Increased coverage under HYV and improved

location specific varieties is to be considered in the Terai, Old Alluvium, "Coastal Saline" Lateritic Sub-Zones and in the Eastern Plateau and Hill Regions.

A detailed programme has been chalked out for production and distribution of Improved and HYV seeds of rice.

iii) *Increasing fertiliser application rate* : Due to some obvious constraints the use of fertilisers in Autumn and Winter rice during Kharif season is low. Attempts will be made not only to increase Kharif consumption pattern of fertilisers but also to increase fertiliser use efficiency.

Emphasis will be laid on the following points to increase "fertiliser use efficiency": a) use of soil amendments in areas with high soil acidity, b) application of fertilisers will be on soil test values as far as practicable, c) use of organic green manure and Blue Green Algae will be encouraged, d) in Summer rice fertilisers at full recommended dose will be encouraged.

iv) *Irrigation and drainage* : Proper water management in fields through proper scheduling irrigation and improvement of drainage condition in ill drained areas.

v) *Plant protection* : Seed treatment, seed bed treatment and need based pest control measures will be taken up.

vi) *Cultural management* : Crop management through improved cultural management like use of proper seed rate, phased sowing in seed bed, timely sowing, transplanting with proper aged seedling, proper spacing and with proper planned population, timely weeding and intercultural operation and timely harvesting etc. will also be considered.

### **Wheat**

Due to some obvious reasons there is practically no scope to increase the area under wheat. Our objective is to increase the productivity of wheat. The following measures will be taken up to increase the productivity of the crop : (i) increased use of quality seeds, specially in the Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II) where the present productivity is low ; (ii) increased use of fertilisers, soil amendments, and micro-nutrients in identified deficient areas, (iii) plant protection measures, (iv) improved cultural management like proper seed rate, line sowing, timely sowing, proper spacing, timely weeding and intercultural operations, application of irrigation at critical growth stages will be considered.

Emphasis will be laid in the Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone II) where productivity is low.

### **Pulses**

Because of some constraints pulse area in West Bengal is gradually going down. Attempts will be made to stabilise the area and increase the productivity by adopting the following measures : (i) distribution of quality seeds, (ii) increased use of fertiliser particularly phosphetic fertiliser and rhizobium culture in newly introduced areas, (iii) timely plant protection measures, (iv) improved agronomic practices like proper land preparation, timely sowing, line sowing, maintenance of optimum plant population, weeding, irrigation at the critical stages of growth.

### **Oil seeds**

The following points will be considered in order to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds crops : (i) increasing the area under Rape and Mustard, groundnut, sesamum and sunflower by growing (a) 'Rai' in the short duration HYV paddy rotation in irrigated areas (b) growing 'Tori' and niger after short duration HYV paddy rotation, utilising the residual moisture under rainfed condition, (c) growing Sunflower and Groundnut as second crop in rice follows in the Coastal Salinen Plain Sub-Region (d) extending areas under groundnut in the uplands of Lateritic Sub-Region and Eastern Plateau and Hill Region, (ii) distribution of quality seeds, (iii) extension of irrigation facilities to Rape and Mustard, at present about 40% of Mustard is grown under irrigated condition, additional four thousand hectares of Rape and Mustard area targetted to be grown under irrigation, (iv) increased use of fertiliser—it is proposed to encourage farmers who will be bringing new/additional area under Rape and Mustard to apply fertiliser at recommended dose, rate of application of fertiliser in normal areas will also be increased, micro-nutrients will also be used in identified deficient areas, (v) improved agronomical practices like proper land preparation, timely sowing, optimum plant population, sowing in line, timely weeding and intercultural operation, irrigation at the critical stage of growth will also be followed.

### **Jute**

With the increase in irrigation facilities, some of the traditional jute areas, at present being used to grow Summer rice followed by HYV rice during Kharif season. Due to some other reasons also it is proposed to increase the productivity of jute instead

of increasing the area. Thrust area and action point to increase the productivity of jute fibre are as follows :

(i) Diversion of area from capsularies to olitorious jute traditionally, the Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone II) and Old Alluvium Sub-Region of Lower Gangetic and Plain Region (Zone III) grow capsularies jute in large areas. The yield potentiality and quality of fibre of capsularies. Jute is lower than olitorious jute. Plan has been drawn up to switch over to cultivation of olitorious varieties in medium to medium high lands of capsularies belt of above mentioned Agro-climatic Region/Sub-Region. (ii) Increased fertiliser use—A plan has been made to encourage jute farmers, specially in Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone II) and Old Alluvium Sub-Region of Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone III) to use more fertiliser including folier application of urea in this crop. (iii) Almost entire quantity of Jute seed requirement is imported from other States through Public and Private Sector Organisations, it is proposed to increase the Public Sector intervention in regard to supply of quality seeds. (iv) Improved Agronomic practices—this includes sowing in time, line sowing, maintenance of proper spacing and plant population by timely weeding, need based plant protection, timely harvesting, proper steeping and better retting technique.

#### **Sugarcane**

Action point consists of (i) production and distribution of disease free planting material by raising nurseries both at farmers field and in Govt. farms, (ii) use of balanced fertilisers at recommended dose, (iii) timely plant protection measures consisting of treatment of sets against red-rot disease etc.

#### **Potato**

Action points regarding increasing the production and productivity of Potato crop are as follows :

i) Expansion of area—area expansion would mainly occur in non-traditional areas of Eastern Himalayan Region, (ii) Distribution of quality seeds—it is proposed to distribute quality potato seeds through Public Sector Organisation and priority for supply of seeds will be given to Eastern Himalayan Region. (iii) Fertiliser use—fertiliser consumption is high in the Lower Gangetic and Plain Region, still there is scope for increased use of fertiliser in the Eastern Himalayan Region where considerable potato area is unirrigated, and rate of fertiliser application is low and as a result productivity is low, (iv) Plant protection—preventive measures like seed treatment and need based plant protection measures will be taken particularly under adverse weather conditions, (v) Improved agronomic practice consists of proper land preparation, timely sowing, use of proper seed rate, timely earthing up, proper placement of fertiliser, irrigation at critical stages, timely harvesting and storing will also be followed.

#### **Operationalisation of Agro-climatic Regional Planning**

As desired by the Planning Commission, the State Agricultural Department has taken up the task of operationalising of the Agro-climatic Regional Planning. The first aspect of this task is presentation of the State Plan from 1993-94 and onward for Agriculture and allied sector with disaggregation of physical target and priorities on the basis of sub-regions. Accordingly, this exercise has been done for the annual plan for the year 1994-95 too. The sub-regionwise achievement of some important crops for the year 1992-93 and target of major crops of this State are presented in tables in the following pages. Other tables in this respect are presented in appropriate chapters.



Table 9

## Achievement of some important crops during 1992-93

Zone	Sub-Regions	Autumn Rice			Winter Rice			Summer Rice			Total Rice		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	8.503	1136	11.37	36.552	1394	50.45	0.096	2917	0.28	45.161	1386	62.60
	b) Terai	143.987	1313	189.03	422.576	1250	528.29	12.799	2594	33.20	579.362	1295	750.52
	Total of Zone II	152.500	1314	200.40	459.128	1262	579.24	12.895	2596	33.48	624.523	1302	813.12
B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	58.439	1392	81.35	536.431	1520	815.54	115.354	2974	343.09	710.224	1746	1239.98
	b) New Alluvium	198.951	1979	393.82	1157.799	2241	2594.19	383.614	3178	1218.98	1740.364	2417	4206.99
	c) Coastal Saline	11.979	2227	26.68	792.548	1694	1342.41	217.523	2748	597.76	1022.050	1924	1966.85
	d) Lateritic	106.084	1967	208.69	1072.228	2056	2204.57	130.079	2910	378.58	1308.391	2134	2791.84
	Total of Zone III	375.453	1892	710.54	3559.006	1955	6956.71	846.570	2998	2538.41	4781.029	2135	10205.66
C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		4.485	974	4.37	283.283	1480	419.19	1.248	2460	3.07	289.016	1476	426.63
TOTAL WEST BENGAL		532.438	1719	915.31	4301.417	1849	7955.14	860.713	2992	2574.96	5694.568	2010	11445.41

A = Area in '000 ha., Y = Yield kg/ha., P = Production in '000 tonnes.

Table 9 (Contd.)

## Achievement of some important crops during 1992-93

Zone	Sub-Regions	Wheat			Other Cereals			Total Cereals		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	3.416	2075	7.09	34.124	3077	105.005	82.701	2112	174.703
	b) Terai	27.688	1652	45.73	5.202	744	3.873	612.252	1302	797.498
	<i>Total of Zone II</i>	31.104	1698	52.82	39.326	2769	108.878	694.953	1399	972.201
15 B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	70.254	2254	158.35	15.528	700	10.887	796.006	1803	1435.139
	b) New Alluvium	144.308	2218	320.04	6.443	1059	6.818	1891.115	2396	4531.920
	c) Coastal Saline	0.798	1566	1.25	—	—	—	1022.848	1967	2011.630
	d) Lateritic	23.759	2141	50.87	4.714	1521	7.170	1336.864	2135	2853.403
	<i>Total of Zone III</i>	239.119	2219	530.51	26.685	932	24.875	5046.833	2146	1083.592
C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		1.925	2062	3.97	14.241	1668	23.755	305.182	1487	453.802
	<b>TOTAL : WEST BENGAL</b>	272.148	2158	587.30	80.252	1963	157.508	6046.968	2016	12190.218

Table 9 (Contd.)

Achievement of some important crops during 1992-93

Zone	Sub-Regions	Kharif Pulses			Rabi Pulses			Summer Mung			Total Pulses		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	0.831	606	0.504	1.276	511	0.652	0.048	238	0.010	2.155	541	1.166
	b) Terai	5.313	659	3.500	6.312	694	4.381	0.244	238	0.060	11.869	669	7.941
	Total of Zone-II	6.144	652	4.004	7.588	663	5.033	0.292	240	0.070	14.024	649	9.107
	<hr/>												
B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	24.655	573	14.130	51.468	701	36.090	0.376	239	0.090	76.499	658	50.310
	b) New Alluvium	26.020	504	13.105	98.986	851	84.253	1.499	235	0.352	126.505	772	97.710
	c) Coastal Saline	0.338	734	0.248	16.335	930	15.192	3.320	241	0.800	19.993	812	16.240
	d) Lateritic	4.507	529	2.384	15.655	695	10.875	0.697	232	0.162	20.859	643	13.421
	Total of Zone III	55.520	538	29.867	182.435	802	146.41	5.892	238	1.404	243.856	729	177.681
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C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		14.102	726	10.245	3.991	476	1.898	—	—	—	18.09	671	12.143
	TOTAL WEST BENGAL	75.766	582	44.116	134.023	790	153.341	6.184	238	1.474	275.973	721	198.931

Table 9 (Contd.)

## Achievement of some important crops during 1992-93

Zone	Sub-Regions	Total Foodgrain			Rape Seed & Mustard			Total Oilseed			Potato		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	84.856	2073	175.879	0.660	597	0.39	0.970	546	0.530	3.122	17200	53.70
	b) Terai	624.121	1290	805.484	15.444	651	10.06	23.573	654	15.413	14.890	9741	145.04
	<b>Total of Zone II</b>	<b>708.977</b>	<b>1384</b>	<b>981.363</b>	<b>16.104</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>24.543</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>15.943</b>	<b>18.012</b>	<b>11034</b>	<b>198.74</b>
B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	872.505	1702	1485.522	83.065	587	48.76	89.901	572	51.395	7.589	4952	37.58
	b) New Alluvium	2017.620	2295	4629.671	207.669	810	168.24	256.457	860	220.513	114.037	24490	2792.77
	c) Coastal Saline	1042.841	1945	2028.436	11.989	787	9.44	34.599	963	33.327	25.414	21198	538.73
	d) Lateritic	1357.723	2112	2867.596	72.916	731	53.30	107.253	798	85.608	51.659	22698	1172.54
	<b>Total of Zone III</b>	<b>5290.689</b>	<b>2081</b>	<b>11011.225</b>	<b>375.639</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>279.74</b>	<b>488.210</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>350.843</b>	<b>198.699</b>	<b>22857</b>	<b>4541.62</b>
C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		323.275	1441	465.945	1.439	403	0.58	9.180	433	3.971	1.660	10337	17.16
<b>TOTAL WEST BENGAL</b>		<b>6322.941</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>12389.149</b>	<b>393.182</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>290.77</b>	<b>521.933</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>410.757</b>	<b>218.371</b>	<b>21786</b>	<b>4757.50</b>

Table 9 (Contd.)

Achievement of some important crops during 1992-93

Zone	Sub-Regions	Jute			Sugarcane		
		A	+Y	*P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	(a) Hill	2.645	7.70	20.37	0.020	57963	11.16
	(b) Terai	104.870	7.08	742.58	0.010	58000	0.58
	Total of Zone II	107.515	7.10	762.95	0.030	58000	1.74
B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	(a) Old Alluvium	89.715	8.09	726.09	3.729	57965	216.15
	(b) New Alluvium	282.265	12.93	3649.14	7.582	61103	463.28
	(c) Coastal Saline	10.518	16.12	169.56	.047	57234	2.69
	(d) Lateritic	3.308	11.93	39.46	3.394	50831	172.52
	Total of Zone III	385.806	11.88	4584.25	14.752	57934	854.64
C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		—	—	—	0.568	56865	32.30
TOTAL WEST BENGAL		493.321	10.84	5347.20	15.350	57894	888.68

+Yield in bales per ha., \* Production in '000 bales per ha., A = Area ('000 ha.), Y = Yield (kg/ha.), P = Production ('000 tonnes).

**Table 10**

**Sub-regionwise target of area, production and productivity of Major Crops in West Bengals during 1994-95**

Zone	Sub-Regions	Autumn Rice			Winter Rice			Summer Rice			Total Rice		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	13.80	927	12.80	38.92	1416	55.11	0.13	2846	0.37	53.23	1286	68.46
	b) Terai	142.20	950	135.10	427.88	1364	583.49	7.77	2591	20.13	580.97	1277	742.04
	<b>Total of Zone II</b>	<b>156.00</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>147.90</b>	<b>466.80</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>638.60</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>2595</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>634.20</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>810.50</b>
	<hr/>												
B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	107.00	1028	110.00	522.29	1524	795.88	111.38	2986	332.61	744.45	1677	1248.11
	b) New Alluvium	237.00	1673	396.00	1088.33	2300	2503.75	439.69	3201	1407.65	1755.45	2442	4286.85
	c) Coastal Saline	9.00	2444	22.00	784.72	1510	1184.84	190.65	2970	566.16	976.90	1806	1763.87
	d) Lateritic	89.00	1903	169.40	1071.16	2103	2252.33	134.88	2969	400.48	1303.65	2178	2839.37
	<b>Total of Zone III</b>	<b>442.00</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>697.90</b>	<b>3466.50</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>6736.80</b>	<b>876.60</b>	<b>3088</b>	<b>2706.90</b>	<b>4780.40</b>	<b>2121</b>	<b>10138.20</b>
<hr/>													
C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		2.00	1000	2.00	266.70	1795	478.60	1.00	2600	2.60	270.90	1783	483.10
<hr/>													
<b>TOTAL WEST BENGAL</b>		<b>600.00</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>847.80</b>	<b>4200.00</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>7854.00</b>	<b>885.50</b>	<b>3083</b>	<b>2730.00</b>	<b>5685.50</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>11431.80</b>

(A = Area in '000 ha., Y = Productive in kg/ha., P = Production in '000 tonnes).

Table 10 (Contd.)

## Sub-regionwise target of area, production and productivity of Major Crops in West Bengals during 1994-95

Zone	Sub-Regions	Wheat			Other Cereals			Total Cereals			Pulses		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	1.54	1331	2.05	41.28	2482	102.46	95.80	1849	177.17	1.16	750	0.87
	b) Terai	39.96	1538	61.45	8.72	1656	14.44	629.80	1299	817.93	13.84	602	8.33
	Total of Zone II	41.50	1530	63.50	50.00	2338	116.90	725.60	1371	995.10	15.00	613	9.20
B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	69.01	2124	146.55	16.79	824	13.83	835.35	1698	1418.16	79.82	669	53.36
	b) New Alluvium	149.18	2238	333.94	9.78	1035	10.12	1924.92	2411	4641.14	165.96	682	113.13
	c) Coastal Saline	1.95	1810	3.53	0.04	750	0.03	974.32	1801	1754.87	29.50	648	19.12
	d) Lateritic	34.86	2076	72.38	5.39	1488	8.02	1341.91	2167	2908.23	29.72	602	17.89
	Total of Zone III	255.00	2182	556.40	32.00	1000	32.00	5076.50	2116	10722.40	305.00	667	203.50
C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		3.50	1514	5.30	18.00	967	17.40	292.40	1730	505.80	20.00	505	10.10
	TOTAL WEST BENGAL	300.00	2084	625.20	100.00	1663	166.30	6085.50	2009	1222.30	340.00	655	222.80

Table 10 (Contd.)

## Sub-regionwise target of area, production and productivity of Major Crops in West Bengals during 1994-95

Zone	Sub-Regions	Total Foodgrains			Total Oilseeds			Sugarcane			Potato		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
A. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	96.92	1834	177.79	1.63	736	1.20	—	—	—	5.67	10921	61.92
	b) Terai	643.58	1284	826.41	30.47	578	17.60	0.03	40000	1.20	10.63	11362	120.78
	Total of Zone II	740.50	1356	1004.20	32.10	586	18.80	0.03	40000	1.20	16.30	11208	182.70
B. LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	913.55	1606	1466.77	106.18	734	77.93	2.23	60233	134.32	7.94	8622	68.46
	b) New Alluvium	2086.53	2291	4781.21	289.99	1054	305.73	7.63	68212	520.46	113.66	25747	2926.40
	c) Coastal Saline	1004.11	1759	1765.93	30.83	1010	31.75	0.03	50000	1.50	23.88	23255	555.34
	d) Lateritic	1368.41	2128	2912.19	128.60	940	120.89	5.60	76896	430.62	47.12	24442	1151.70
	Total of Zone III	5372.60	2034	10926.10	555.60	964	535.70	15.49	70168	1086.90	192.60	24413	4701.90
C. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		312.40	1651	515.80	8.30	819	6.80	0.48	66458	31.90	1.10	11454	12.60
	TOTAL WEST BENGAL	6425.50	1937	12446.10	596.00	942	561.30	16.00	70000	1120.00	210.00	23320	4897.20



Sub-regionwise prioritisation of strategies for development during the 8th plan period is indicated in Table

**Table 11**  
**Sub-regionwise Prioritisation of Strategies**

REGION	SUB-REGION	CONSTRAINTS TO HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY	PRIORITISATION OF STRATEGIES
1. EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	(a) Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Slopy land and shallow depth of soil</li> <li>ii) Low pH and high content of undecomposed organic matter</li> <li>iii) Low temperature and persistent winter</li> <li>iv) Lower No. of sunny days</li> <li>v) Inadequate input supply infrastructure</li> <li>vi) Inadequate marketing facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Soil and water conservation.</li> <li>ii) Crop substitution and use of locations specific varieties</li> <li>iii) Fruits, flowers and vegetables cultivation</li> <li>iv) Use of soil amendment and micro-nutrients</li> <li>v) Vegetable seed production</li> </ul>
	(b) Terai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Porous soil with low pH</li> <li>ii) Micro-nutrient deficiency</li> <li>iii) Lack of sunny days during rainy season</li> <li>iv) High rainfall</li> <li>v) Lack of irrigation facilities</li> <li>vi) Economic backwardness of farmers</li> <li>vii) Inadequate marketing infrastructure and storage and communication facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Use of soil amendment</li> <li>ii) Need-based use of micro-nutrients</li> <li>iii) Soil conservation and irrigation development</li> <li>iv) Crop substitution including change of varieties and agronomic manipulation</li> <li>v) Increased use of inputs and adoption of improved management practices</li> </ul>
2. LOWER GANGETIC & PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	(a) Old Alluvium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Lower input use and micro-nutrient deficiency</li> <li>ii) Considerable area of low lying and flood prone</li> <li>iii) Lack of marketing infrastructure and storage facilities</li> <li>iv) Inadequate irrigation facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Use of more inputs and need-based micro-nutrients</li> <li>ii) Crop substitution including changes of varieties crop and agronomic practices</li> <li>iii) Development of irrigation</li> </ul>

**Table 11 (Contd.)**

**Sub-regionwise Prioritisation of Strategies**

REGION	SUB-REGION	CONSTRAINTS TO HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY	PRIORITISATION OF STRATEGIES
	(b) New Alluvium	i) Agro-ecological environment is generally conducive for crop growth in major areas	i) Cultivation of high value crops and following more profitable cropping system
	(c) Coastal Saline	i) Soil salinity and drainage congesting ii) Low level of use of input and low efficiency of use of fertiliser iii) Lack of communication, storage, irrigation, power and marketing facilities iv) Economic backwardness of farmers	i) Water management and increase in water use efficiency ii) Increasing fertiliser use efficiency iii) Growing of salt tolerant crops and varieties
	(d) Laterite	i) Undulating topography and shallow depth of soil with laterite structure in sub-soil particularly at higher situation ii) Low pH and low content of organic matter, available N and P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> iii) Low level of use of input iv) Inadequate irrigation facilities v) Sporadic micro-nutrient deficiency	i) Use of soil amendment and need-based application of micro-nutrients ii) Change in cropping system including varieties suiting to dry land farming iii) Soil and moisture conservation including construction of water harvesting structure
3. EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)	Purulia.	As in the case of Laterite sub-region	As in the case of Laterite sub-region

## 9. Seeds

### 9.1 Demand Projection, Availability and Marketing of Certified/Quality Seeds in West Bengal

Seed is the basic agricultural input round which all other agronomic practices revolve. In recent times, the combination of desirable characters like high yield, short duration, fertiliser response, disease resistance, moisture/flood/drought resistance etc. in seeds by the scintists has created revolution in crop yields. Seed consciousness amongst the farmers of West Bengal has been increased repidly. Around 54.35 per cent of the total rice is covered under HYV during kharif, hundred percent coverage in wheat and Boro paddy during Rabi-Summer. Seed is one of the low cost inputs which can truely give benefit to all sections of farm communities.

### 9.2 Demand Projection during the Eighth Plan Period

During the Eighth Plan Period, the State Government has fixed the replacement ration of certified seeds in respect of :

Paddy—10%, Wheat and Maize—20%, Moong—20%, Kalai—8%, Gram—4%, Lintil—8%, Groundnut—50%, Mustard and til—20% and Jute—50%.

Projection of assessment rate (percentage) of replacement by certified seed have been calculated including 10% as reserve stock for seed bank to meet the contingent situation of the State like flood, drought or other natural hazarads. The requirement as envisaged at the end of Eighth Plan Period in respect of different categories of seeds are :

- 1) Cereals—27,500 tonnes,
- 2) Pulses—1000 tonnes
- 3) Oil-Seeds—1590 tonnes,
- 4) Jute—1850 tonnes.

This calculation is based on the target of coverage under different crops during 1996-97.

### 9.3 Availability of seeds

Seeds of high-yielding or improved varieties of important crops recommended by the State Government for the six agro-climatic sub-regions both national and State varieties are evenly distributed.

In the State, the Institutional Agency i.e. ; W.B.S.S.C. is responsible for supply of quality seeds to the farmers besides the national agencies like N.S.C., S.F.C.I. and U.P.S. & T.D.C, W.B.S.C. is mainly responsible for production of certified seeds

within the State but to cope with the demand they procure quality seeds from national agencies and some other State Seeds Croperation. Very frequently the total demand of different varieties of quality seeds cann't be satisfied by procurement from outside the State. Of course, certain other organisations and also private agencies are coming up for production of certified seeds in the State for making seeds available to the farmers.

For want of any suitably conditioned storage facility and adverse climatic conditions, it is very difficult to maintain certification standards, specially the germination percentage in some of the crop seeds like groundnut, sunflower, jute etc. Institutional Agencies and the farmers of the State are helpless to restore viability of those crop seeds for the above problem and they have no other alternative, but to procure seeds of those crops from outside the State. Each year during kharif and rabi season the requirement of seeds for the State for different crops grown during the season are assessed and Government of India is approached for making available seeds from outside the State after knowing the internal availability of seeds produced in the State including the Government Farms of India propares supply plan of seeds for the State from National Institutions. These National level Institutions supply seeds to the State through their network of dealers including the State Institutional Agency, the W.B.S.S.C.

In fact, the requirement of seeds as calculated is only the theoretical requirement, but not the effective requirement, Due to seasonal variation of climatic condition, the demand for quality seeds also fluctuates.

### 9.4 Marketing of Seeds

The marketing of seeds in the State is made normally through trade channels with very little supply from the farm-Gate, owned by the State Government during the 7th Plan Period, the State Government had taken up a programme of increasing the production and productivity of rice in 70 selected blocks up to 4th year of the said plan period. Subsequently, 208 blocks were brought under this programme since 1989-90. During the year 1991-92, this programme was continued and it has also been continued during 1992-93 and 1993-94. It is expected that this will continue during the remaining years of the Eighth Plan Period. In the items of work under the Project (IPRD), seed has a very prominent roles

play during the total rice growing season in a year. It has been estimated that a minimum of 1,000 Qntrs. of seed would be required to meet the demand for each of the block, the total requirement of which is estimated around 2,70,000 Qntrs. Besides this, there are certain other schemes and projects which are normally handled by the State Government, where large quantity of seeds of different crops are utilised. With a concentrated effort and through extension education, it is felt that demand for quality seeds amongst the farmers will increase steadily in the years to come and as such it will be our endeavour to make available quality seeds to the farmers in time through different agencies.

### 9.5 National Seed Project-III

West Bengal has been selected for participation in the National Seed Project-III, a World Bank Project, CREDIT 1952-IN.

The main objective of the Project, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 6 crores approximately, is to support the borrower's effort to assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availability of quality seeds of suitable varieties at economic prices by the expansion and modernisation of seed industry.

The West Bengal State Seed Corporation Ltd. will participate in the project from the State of West Bengal.

M/s. Price Waterhouse who have been appointed by the Government of India as consultants of the West Bengal State Seed Corporation Ltd. under the project, already submitted an Inception Report, on the management study of the Corporation. Subsequently, a supplementary report on financial matters, such as equity contribution, term loan, capital grant, procurement, purchasing and processing costs, reserves, overdue debts, short-term loan repayment, cash credit etc. for the period from 1992-93 to 1995-96 has also been submitted by the consultant. Lastly, the World Bank Team visited the office of the West Bengal State Seed Corporation Ltd. on the 11th October, 1993 and held discussion on different aspects of the project.

## 10 Fertiliser

Fertiliser is the most remunerative though costliest of all the inputs used for increasing the productivity and production of crops. A very scientific approach is therefore required for the best and judicious use of this input and also for exploring the native fertility

of the soil.

For reaping economy and efficiency, fertiliser component is broadly divided in three groups, i.e. organic, biological, chemical including micronutrients. Plan has been drawn up for all the above three groups, laying special emphasis for harvesting the native fertility.

(A) **Organic** : Special incentive is given to the farmers for production and distribution of organic manure in the form of green manure, construction of pucca manure pit etc.

(B) **Biological** : This component is one of the cheapest source of plant nutrients and has been given much importance for its production in selected Government farms and popularisation of the same amongst the farmers by way of demonstration etc.

(C) **Chemical including micronutrients** :

(i) **Chemical fertiliser** : As because this component is the costliest one, provision has been made in the plan for subsidy on its price and transport cost, so that the small and marginal farmers of inaccessible areas and also of the areas affected by natural calamities are not deprived of this most potential input of crop production.

(ii) **Micronutrients** : Research data of the State Department of Agriculture and other similar institutions have been able to establish the need of micronutrients in crop production and also has already been able to demarcate the deficient areas.

State Fertiliser Committee has recommended the types of micronutrients needed in West Bengal Soil, dose and time of application for best result. Provision has, therefore, been made for subsidised distribution of micronutrients to bring a change in the outlook of the farmers to have optimum production in their fields.

(D) **Soil amendments**

Hill soils, entire terai region, lateritic, plateau region and some fringe areas of the new and old alluvial soil of the State show acidity of varied extent. In spite of all efforts and application on all inputs, productivity do not increase substantially due to Al-toxicity, phosphate fixation and poor microbial activity of this acid soil. Provision has therefore been made in the plan for reclamation of acid soils. Provision has therefore been made in the plan for reclamation of acid soils by application of dolomite and basic slag.

Table 8

Target and Achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and Target for 1994-95 for seed production and distribution

Zones/Sub-Regions	Items	Unit	1992-93				1993-94				Annual Plan 1994-95	
			Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target	
			P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D
A. Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II)												
a) Hill	Cereals	000 tonnes	0.3	0.500	0.300	0.600	0.300	0.500	0.30	0.700	0.30	0.700
	Pulses	"	—	—	0.008	0.020	—	0.020	—	0.020	—	0.020
	Oilseeds	"	—	—	0.010	0.032	—	0.030	—	0.0325	—	0.035
	Jute	"	—	0.050	—	0.050	—	0.050	—	0.0500	—	0.050
b) Tarai	Cereals	"	1.200	2.500	0.900	1.800	1.500	3.000	2.50	4.000	2.500	4.000
	Pulses	"	0.002	0.080	0.060	0.090	0.004	0.090	0.06	0.180	0.100	0.200
	Oilseeds	"	0.060	0.150	0.200	0.120	0.080	0.150	0.06	0.150	0.150	0.150
	Jute	"	—	0.410	—	—	—	0.410	—	0.410	—	0.410
Total Zone—II												
	Cereals	"	1.500	3.000	1.200	2.400	1.800	3.500	2.80	4.70	2.800	4.700
	Pulses	"	0.002	0.080	0.068	0.110	0.004	0.110	0.06	0.20	0.100	0.220
	Oilseeds	"	0.060	0.150	0.210	0.152	0.080	0.180	0.06	0.1825	0.150	0.185
	Jute	"	—	0.460	—	0.460	—	0.460	—	0.460	—	0.460
B. Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone-III)												
a) Old Alluvium	Cereals	"	2.500	2.500	1.500	2.200	2.500	3.00	2.500	4.000	2.500	4.500
	Pulses	"	0.050	0.100	0.100	0.120	0.070	0.150	0.100	0.200	0.150	0.250
	Oilseeds	"	0.090	0.180	0.220	0.141	0.200	0.154	0.200	0.1600	0.200	0.200
	Jute	"	—	0.450	—	0.450	—	0.450	—	0.450	—	0.450
b) New Alluvium	Cereals	"	5.200	5.500	4.200	6.000	5.500	7.000	5.00	8.500	5.000	9.000
	Pulses	"	0.050	0.250	0.300	0.250	0.093	0.230	2.28	0.2500	0.500	0.250
	Oilseeds	"	0.100	0.170	0.640	0.400	0.220	0.402	0.59	0.500	0.350	0.400
	Jute	"	—	0.500	—	0.500	—	0.500	—	0.500	—	0.500

Table 8A

Target and Achievements during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and Target for 1994-95 for seed production and distribution

Zones/Sub-Regions	Items	Unit	1992-93				1993-94				Annual Plan 1994-95	
			Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target	
			P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D
<b>B. Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone-III)</b>												
c) Coastal Saline	Cereals	000 tonnes	3.200	4.000	2.200	2.500	3.000	4.500	2.80	4.700	2.80	4.950
	Pulses	"	0.046	0.070	0.120	0.080	0.050	0.1500	0.10	0.100	0.15	0.070
	Oilseeds	"	0.090	0.150	0.200	0.160	0.100	0.160	0.10	0.110	0.15	0.200
	Jute	"	—	0.200	—	0.200	—	0.200	—	0.200	—	0.200
d) Lateritic	Cereals	"	3.000	4.000	2.900	5.100	3.500	5.200	3.50	6.000	3.50	6.500
	Pulses	"	0.050	0.150	0.214	0.140	0.080	0.200	0.25	0.240	0.20	0.300
	Oilseeds	"	0.500	0.200	0.500	0.250	0.600	0.353	0.60	0.400	0.35	0.400
	Jute	"	0.020	0.240	0.040	0.240	0.020	0.240	0.04	0.24	0.02	0.240
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Total Zone—III	Cereals	"	13.900	16.00	10.800	15.800	14.500	19.700	13.80	23.20	13.80	24.95
	Pulses	"	0.196	0.570	0.734	0.590	0.293	0.730	0.73	0.79	1.00	0.87
	Oilseeds	"	0.780	0.700	1.560	0.950	1.120	1.069	1.49	1.17	1.05	1.20
	Jute	"	0.020	1.390	0.040	1.390	0.020	1.390	0.04	1.39	0.02	1.39
<hr/>												
<b>C. Eastern Plateau &amp; Hill Region</b>												
Total West Bengal	Cereals	"	1.250	1.000	0.416	0.805	0.850	1.000	0.550	1.700	0.550	2.000
	Pulses	"	0.002	0.050	0.030	0.0429	0.003	0.050	0.030	0.050	0.050	0.050
	Oilseeds	"	0.060	0.150	0.100	0.060	0.100	0.05	0.100	0.050	0.050	0.0675
	Jute	"	0.010	—	0.010	—	—	—	0.010	—	0.010	—
Total West Bengal	Cereals	"	16.650	20.000	12.416	19.005	17.150	24.20	17.15	29.60	17.150	31.650
	Pulses	"	0.200	0.700	0.832	0.7429	0.300	0.89	0.82	1.04	1.150	1.1400
	Oilseeds	"	0.900	1.000	1.870	1.1621	1.300	1.299	1.65	1.4025	1.250	1.4525
	Jute	"	0.030	1.850	0.050	1.850	0.020	1.850	0.05	1.850	0.030	1.8500

Table 8B

## High-Yielding Variety Programme

Achievement during the year 1992-93		Anticipated achievement during 1993-94					Target for the year 1994-95			
Zones/Sub-Regions	Sub-regions	Area under kharif HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under Summer HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under wheat HYV Programme ('000ha)	Area under kharif HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under Summer HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under HYV wheat ('000ha)	Area under kharif HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under Summer HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under HYV wheat ('000ha)
A. Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II)	a) Hill	22.000	0.096	3.416	22.285	0.100	2.000	24.500	0.100	2.000
	b) Tarai	274.000	12.799	27.688	282.613	13.900	52.000	310.870	13.900	52.000
	<b>Total of Zone :</b>	296.000	12.895	31.104	304.898	14.000	54.000	335.370	14.000	54.000
B. Lower Gangetic & Plain Region (Zone-III)	a) Old Alluvion	294.257	115.354	10.245	305.505	120.000	60.000	336.050	120.000	60.000
	b) New Alluvium	942.931	383.614	114.308	975.081	390.000	145.000	1072.590	395.000	145.000
	c) Coastal Saline	293.865	217.523	0.798	304.189	220.000	3.000	334.600	220.000	3.000
	d) Letteratic	655.000	130.079	23.759	686.540	134.000	34.000	775.200	134.520	34.000
	<b>Total of Zone-III :</b>	2186.053	846.570	239.119	2271.315	864.000	242.000	2518.440	869.520	242.000
C. Eastern Plateau & Hill Region	Total of Zone-VII Purulia Dist. only	82.000	1.248	1.925	90.375	2.000	4.000	99.400	2.000	4.000
<b>TOTAL OF WEST BENGAL :</b>		2564.053	860.713	272.148	2666.588	880.000	300.000	2953.210	885.520	300.000

**Table 10**

**Target and Achievement in respect of Chemical Fertiliser distribution & Target for 1994-95**

(Figure in '000 tonnes of nutrients)

		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
		Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
		1	2	3	4	5
<b>Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II)</b>						
a) Hills	N :	11.2	8.1	12.2	11.0	13.0
	P :	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5
	K :	3.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	4.0
	Total :	19.8	15.3	19.8	19.0	22.5
b) Tarai	N :	36.9	32.6	38.2	38.4	40.0
	P :	18.4	17.1	19.9	18.0	22.0
	K :	12.5	5.9	8.5	6.0	9.0
	Total :	67.8	55.6	66.6	62.4	71.0
<b>Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone III)</b>						
<b>Old Alluvium :</b>	N :	52.3	46.1	52.3	52.0	60.0
	P :	27.7	21.1	26.7	24.8	28.0
	K :	17.5	10.2	15.5	13.2	18.0
	Total :	97.5	77.4	94.5	90.0	106.0
<b>New Alluvium :</b>	N :	180.9	179.4	179.9	179.0	190.0
	P :	97.9	88.0	91.2	90.0	95.0
	K :	64.5	39.8	59.0	45.5	65.0
	Total :	343.3	307.2	330.1	314.5	350.0
<b>Coastal Saline :</b>	N :	59.9	65.9	77.9	77.0	85.0
	P :	41.8	35.5	40.3	38.5	42.0
	K :	30.0	18.3	26.5	20.3	28.0
	Total :	131.7	119.7	144.7	135.8	155.0
<b>Laterite :</b>	N :	84.3	76.2	85.3	85.0	90.0
	P :	46.4	37.4	43.4	41.4	45.0
	K :	31.5	16.2	27.0	19.2	28.0
	Total :	162.2	129.8	155.7	145.6	163.0



Table 10 (Contd.)

(Figure in '000 tonnes of nutrients)

Eastern Plateau & Hill Region (Zone-VII)					
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95
	Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
	1	2	3	4	5
N :	18.5	15.4	19.5	18.4	21.0
P :	8.7	8.2	8.7	8.5	9.0
K :	5.5	3.9	5.0	4.0	6.0
Total :	32.7	27.5	33.2	30.9	36.0
TOTAL WEST BENGAL: N :	444.0	423.7	465.3	460.8	499.0
P :	246.0	212.2	235.3	226.2	246.5
K :	165.0	96.6	144.0	111.2	158.0
Total :	855.0	732.5	844.6	788.2	903.5

### 11. Plant Protection—Broad Objective during the 8th Plan Period and the Strategy to be Followed During 1993-94

The objective and the programme during Eighth Plan are based on the work done and achievement made in the 7th Five-Year Plan with an attempt to intensify the plant protection work concentrating on the following 12 points as indicated below :

#### 1. Strengthening Survey and Surveillance Work

This has been given topmost priority by formation of District Level Survey Team in all the districts of the State. These teams perform the work related with the scanning of important insect pest and disease situations of different crops as grown in the State. The necessary forewarning as well as other measures related for launching immediate control, if necessary, are also being suggested to the respective districts for onward transmission to the affected farmers. The seasonal phenology of the Phototropic insect pests are also being studied through Light-trap catches as provided in different Commodity Research Stations and in some of the Subdivisional Adaptive Research Farms.

#### 2. Strengthening of Extension Machinery

Attempts have also been made for filling up vacant posts of the Subjectmatter Specialist of Plant Protection to render training of farmers through

demonstrations and other programmes as well as through mass media of communication so that the farmers are properly and adequately being informed about the occurrence of insect pests and diseases, their remedies and safety methods for handling of pesticides giving emphasis on need-based chemical control with due care towards conservation of bio-control agents.

Attempts were also made to provide in each of the 335 blocks of the State with A.E.O. (Input) in addition to regular A.D. Os. These officers will look after the Plant Protection works in consultation with the A.D.Os. of the Blocks. During the year a number of posts of A.E.O. (Input) have been filled up.

#### 3. Supply of P. P. Equipment

Arrangements have been made for distribution of P. P. equipment at reasonable subsidised price amongst the farmers particularly for small and marginal as well as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes farmers. This was extended from the Plant Protection Scheme. In addition, subsidised P. P. equipment were also distributed amongst the farmers from other ongoing scheme like IPRD, SJDP, NDDP etc.

#### 4. Training

Chemical pesticide is one of the important key inputs for plant protection. At the same time these are toxic in nature which require to be used scientifically. The pest and diseases situation of different crops as grown in the State are also very much complex in

nature. As such, training of farmers as well as pesticide dealers to update their knowledge with up-to-date scientific information for scientific use of P.P. chemicals, equipment as well as storage of foodgrains are utmost necessary both from the point of efficacy as well as general safety. Keeping this in view, different training programmes were organised during 1993-94 where Extension Officers, Dealers and farmers were included as trainee of these programmes.

#### **5. IPM Tactics**

The response of Farmers and the Extension Officers for large scale IPM Demonstration-cum-Training in rice as organised during 1992-93 and 1993-94 has been very encouraging. During the year a total of 4 nos. of IPM demonstrations in 40 hectates each have been conducted in the districts of Burdwan, 24-Parganas (North) and Nadia. A total fund amounting to Rs. 25,500/- per demonstration was financed by the Government of India under IPRD Scheme for successful implementation of the programme. A total of 120 farmers were brought under the purview of the demonstrations.

In addition, 4, demonstrations of 10 hectares each consecutive 4 nos. of Blocks of Uttar Dinajpur were organised during kharif 1993. This type of demonstration is named as Indonesian IPM demonstration by the Government of India. A total financial involvement around Rs. 20,000/- will be borne by the Government of India. The Farmers' Field Day in each of the demonstration has also been organised during the year. In this demonstration the farmers were imparted practical training for identification of different insect pests, disease and bio-control agents in rice crop. Practical demonstrations on where, how and what type of chemical is necessary for controlling insect pests and disease situation were also imparted. If at all required.

#### **6. Training of Extension Officers**

Attempts were also made to organise the training programme for Extension Officers of the State Directorate of Agriculture to update their knowledge related with plant protection work. In general one training programme for the Extension Officers in each of the district was organised. In addition, field training was imparted amongst 10 nos. of SMS in each of the IMM demonstration as organised during the year.

#### **7. Attempts for solving new problems**

New crops like groundnut and Hybrid vegetables

are gaining popularity amongst the farmers in the State in different districts. These crops are also bringing some new problems from the plant protection point of view. The management of these new problems needs to be worked out by taking necessary support from the Research Wing of the Directorate/State Agricultural University. The P. P. Section of the Directorate takes a prime role for evolving suitable control measures based on the findings from the Research Wing/ Agricultural University/ICAR/Government of India.

#### **8. Supply of Quality pesticides**

Quality Control is of paramount importance to ensure that the pesticides used by the farmers are being effective in the field. Adequate provision for ensuring quality control are prescribed under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and Rules framed thereunder. Generally the pesticides are being supplied through private sale points, cooperatives and institutional agencies. Different samples are being drawn from these sale points to judge the quality of these pesticides through testing of the same from different Insecticide Testing Laboratories under Government of West Bengal/Government of India.

#### **9. Utilization of local formulators**

Attempts were also made to utilise the full installed capacity of the formulators/manufacturing units already functioning in the State.

#### **10. Arrangements for combating emergent insect pests and disease situation**

Necessary arrangements were also made for combating massive outbreaks of insect pests and disease in any crop in any part of the State by way of free distribution of necessary pesticides amongst the affected farmers. The normal formalities were also observed as per existing norm of the State. During the year Gall midge, in the district of Purulia, Blast in the district of Hooghly, PPH in the district of Birbhum, hispa in 24-Parganas (S), Mango hopper in Malda and Murshidabad, Algal weeds in coastal districts were controlled through subsidised/free distribution of pesticides amongst the affected farmers.

#### **11. Monitoring of supply of pesticides**

During the year no report of shortage of any technical grade pesticides or formulated product has been received so far from any corner of the State. However, short supply of Mancozeb was observed during the Rabi Season of 1992-93. Keeping this in view, a substantial amount of technical grade

Mancozeb has been placed as demand of the State to Government of India. It has also been assured by the Government of India that they will look into the matter. Till date supply position of different pesticides is satisfactory.

#### 12. **Training of Dealers**

The dealers as well as manufacturers engaged in the business of pesticides have also been trained particularly for safe handling of pesticides as well as need-based use of pesticides for controlling insect pests and diseases of different crops by the State Plant Protection Wing of the Directorate of Agriculture.

#### 13. **Agricultural Extension Through Training And Visit System**

Agricultural Extension and Research Project was introduced in the State with the assistance of funding from World Bank which is still continuing from the State Non-Plan Budget. This is commonly known as Training and Visit system which was introduced for ensuring transfer of technology through network of Extension Workers strating from the Director of Agriculture to Krishi Prayukti Sahayak so as to boost-up the production and productivity of the Agricultural crops of the State. This system opens the scope for transfer of technology generated from Research down to the Farming Community through grass-root level Extension Workers known as Krishi Prayukti Sahayak. The original concept of covering 800-1200 farming families per Krishi Prayukti Sahayak could not be maintained due to increased population and non-availability of required posts of Krishi Prayukti Sahayak.

The technical messages are developed in the monthly colloquium where the research Scientists and Extension functionaries actively participate thus making farm Research Extension linkage. The field problems received from the field functionaries are discussed and the solution of the problems is passed to the Farming Community through the field workers. Monthly Colloquiums are held in each Range once in a month. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya and Research organisation like Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been associated in a greater perspective with special reference to Range level monthly meeting, State-level meeting and in other field of study of State and National Importance.

Experiments are being conducted in sub-

divisional Adaptive Research Farms and Zonal Adaptive Research Stations as per need of the locality and the results are also discussed in the monthly colloquium and transmitted to the farming community.

The messages and impact points that are developed in the monthly colloquium are discussed in the Fortnightly Training Meeting where the Subject-matter Specialists are the trainers and the Agricultural Development Officers and Krishi Prayukti Sahayaks participate as trainee and recommendations to be adopted in the next fortnight are supplied to them for transferring the technology to the farmers.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the State is publishing several survey reports on various aspects of this system which show the upward trend of the production and productivity of main agricultural crops in the State with the advantage of this system. The farming community are also very receptive in adopting advance technology like location-specific variety of crops, use of improved agricultural implements, balanced use of fertiliser and need-based use of plant protection measures in their field crops by taking advantage of this system.

#### 14. **Fruits and Vegetables**

Horticultural Crops viz. fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops and flowers occupy about 7.5 lakh ha. of cropped area. At present daily per capita availability of fruits is little over 34 gm. and that of vegetables (excluding potato) is 150 gm. as against the requirement of 85 gm. and 200 gm. respectively.

In order to raise the availability of fruits and vegetables emphasis has been laid in the Eighth Plan on expansion of area, improvement of production and productivity from existing orchards, introduction of high-yielding varieties including hybrids, control of pest and diseases and organising training of farmers etc. *Strategy will be* : Setting up of small demonstration centres in the farmer's field, organising plant protection and distribution of quality planting materials, seeds, plant protection equipment and training of farmer and extension worker on modern techniques of fruits and vegetable farming. *Thrust areas* : Increasing production of major fruit crops viz. Mango, Pineapple, Banana, Mandarin Orange, Guava, Papaya, limes etc. in the present production belt by introduction of varieties and recent agrotechniques.

It may be pointed out that out of five years during Eighth Plan Period three years viz. 1992-93, 1994-95 and 1996-97 are expected to be 'off' years of Mango which occupies more than 50% of total fruit area and production will be less than 50% in mango compared to 'on' years. At the present rate of production and productivity we will be able to produce 10.35 lakh tonnes of fruits and 56.44 lakh tonnes of vegetables (excluding potato) in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, as against our requirement of 25.75 lakh tonnes of fruits and 65.0 lakh tonnes of vegetables (excluding potato) for a projected population of 75.50 millions, considering 10% post-harvest loss in fruits and 20% in vegetables.

Above mentioned production programme of fruits and vegetables will mainly be concentrated in the present production belts i.e. Mandarin Orange and Temperate fruits in Hill sub-region, Pineapple in Terai sub-region, Mango in the new alluvium sub-region, Guava, Lime, Mosambi in the lateritic sub-region, Banana in the Terai and New alluvium sub-regions. Special emphasis will be given for expansion of area under fruits in the lateritic tract, having large area

marked as cultivable waste and follows where profitable cultivation of field crops are not possible.

In the case of vegetable crops, new varieties and recommended package of practices will be introduced to raise the production level up to the target of 56.44 lakh tonnes (excluding potato). This will ensure supply of about 164 gm. vegetables per head per day in the terminal year of Eighth Plan.

Special emphasis will be given on areas near to cities and towns. For production of quality planting materials, progeny orchards in all the Government farms will be established, Registration of private nurseries will be attempted. (Registration Act/Bill for West Bengal is under consideration of the State Government).

#### **Programmet of the Minor Irrigation Department Crop Husbandry for Small & Marginal Farmers**

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production, an outlay of Rs. 586.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1994-95 is proposed as State's share for installation of 10,000 shallow tubewells/dug wells.

## **1.2 : SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**

### **1. Programme of Agriculture Department**

#### **(a) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**

Soil and Water are the two major natural resources on which agricultural production mostly depends. Deterioration of soil occurs in this State from soil erosion, water logging, salinity and flood which affect the production and often make the land barren. On the other hand regular increase in population reduces land-man ratio.

In this State a preliminary estimate reveals that about 17 lakh hectares of land are prone to soil degradation out of total geographical area of 88 lakh hectares. The area indicated above excludes the saline and poorly drained areas which is about 8 lakh hectares. The most vulnerable areas from soil erosion (caused by the water) is the gravelly and lateritic tract of western districts, hilly areas of Darjeeling district and coarse sandy areas of Terai area of the State. Flood occurs often in old alluvium, new alluvium and Terai regions causing sand and debris deposition on good productive lands making them barren in addition to damage to standing crops.

The main strategy is to execute the soil conservation programme on watershed basis. The Soil Survey Branch under this Wing delineate such watersheds and take up the Survey work for appropriate planning and designing of soil conservation measures to retard further degradation of soil. Soil conservation measures like land levelling, bench terracing, gully control and large scale developments like water harvesting and storage structures are being taken up in this State with proper genetative measures as suitable to the site. The schemes are being taken up to combat the problem of temporary drought spell and further soil loss as well as to utilise the natural resource for life saving irrigation in critical periods. In the coastal areas, main emphasis has been given on field bunding and sweet water reservoir so that there will not be further ingress of saline water in the productive cultivable lands.

From a low beginning in mid-sixties till 1992-93 an area of 2,35,020 hectares have been treated by different soil and water conservation measures. Impressive physical and socio-economic gains have been possible to achieve from this programme. These

water harvesting structures provide productive irrigation during rainy season and life saving irrigation during Rabi season. The benefit from different types of soil and water conservation measures may not be instant but definitely well estimated from the physical and socio-economic gains of the farmers of the treated areas.

(b) *NATIONAL WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR RAINFED AREAS*

This scheme has been launched in this State during the year 1990-91. So far the neglected part of rainfed areas was taken into consideration under this scheme for sustainable production of crop as well as upliftment of the socio-economic condition of the farmers to bring an ecological balance.

The basic concept of the scheme is to introduce the simplest approach through people's participation for upgradation and utilisation of natural endowments like land, water, land, animal and human in a harmonious and integrated manner. Therefore, for scientific utilisation of such natural resources based on land and water will only be possible in small geographical units that is watershed. Watershed is a geo-hydrological unit or a piece of land that is draining at a common point.

In view of the above, the scheme has been adopted in all the districts of the State except Howrah and Nadia. A target of 171 watersheds covering an area of 95,250 hec. has been fixed for this State during Eighth Plan Period spread over all agro-climatic zones of the State.

On the basis of the model plans those have been approved by Government of India, planing and designing have been taken up for watersheds falling under different agro-climatic zones. Project Plans have been prepared for 106 microwatersheds. Project work will soon commence for 90 microwatersheds of the State.

**2. Programme of the Development and Planning Department**

*STATE LAND-USE BOARD*

The State Land-use Board was set up to study different factors relating to land-use, soil and water conservation and flood control and to advise the Government on such issues. The matter of land-use planning is to ensure optimum conservation of soil fertility and moisture, reduction of flood hazards and sustainable utilisation of natural resources like forest and grazing land etc. The Board functions as a co-ordinating agency between various relevant

Departments. The Board meets periodically to discuss all these issues. The Government of India has sponsored a Central sector scheme for strengthening of State Land-use Boards, for which Central assistance is available on 50% grant and 50% loan basis for conducting studies, holding seminars/workshops, making publications, developing infrastructure etc. and for meeting the cost of salary of officers and staff up to a certain limit.

The Board has already conducted studies in two Blocks (one in the drought-prone laterite belt and the other in the water-surplus area of North 24-Parganas) to examine the present land-use pattern. The Board is engaged in a study on "Cropping Pattern" in West Bengal in collaboration with the WBCADC. Training Programmes are also being held by the Board on land-use planning. The Board is now in the process of finalising a Draft Perspective Plan on Land and Water Resources of the State in collaboration with the Government of India. A study on scientific management of water and integrated terrain development has also been conducted by the Board. In order to carry out its programmes and to strengthen the State Land-use Board, an outlay of Rs. 28.37 lakhs been fixed for the Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1994-95

**3. Programme of the Forest-Department**

(a) *PROTECTIVE AFFORESTATION*

Very high rainfall and weak rock formation, lead to frequent land slip, soil wash and gully formation in mountains. The situation is aggravated by deforestation and faulty agricultural practices. In laterite zone mainly sheet erosion takes place due to absence of tree cover. Deep gulleys are formed which are aggravated by uncontrolled graying and illicit hacking and felling of trees. Rivers get silted up causing flash floods. In order to take care of the problems enumerated above, afforestation and soil conservation works are taken up in the vulnerable areas of North Bengal and South-West Bengal.

(b) *INTEGRATED WASTE LAND DEEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN JALPAIGURI, DARJEELING, BANKURA, MIDNAPORE AND 24-PARGANAS DISTRICTS*

Government of India already issued administrative approval for execution of above work on watershed basis in districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Midnapore, Bankura and 24-Parganas (Sunderbans) Districts. Plantation, Soil Conservation, Silvopasture, Farm Forestry and Eco-development works are under progress.

## 1.3 : ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

### Programme of Animal Resource Development Department

#### Introduction

Animal Husbandry and Dairying play a very important role in developing the national economy through creation of livestock assets in the rural sector. Livestock production is extremely important. It provides food of nutritional value for the people. Livestock farming quickly leads to economic self-sufficiency in rural areas, particularly for small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. The demand for meat, egg, milk, wool will go up as a

result of substantial population growth.

#### Progress

Particular importance is always attached to programmes calculated to popularise Animal Husbandry practice among the farmers. Considerable efforts have been made to maximise extension service to the farmers involved in Animal Husbandry activity. The upward trend of production of Milk, Meat, Egg, Wool etc. since 1990-91 along with anticipated targets for 1993-94 and proposed targets for 1994-95 and for the terminal year of the 8th plan are shown below. (Base year 1990-91 = 100).

Items	1990-91 Achievement	1991-92 Achievement	1992-93 Achievement	1993-94 Anticipated Achievement	1994-95 Proposed Target	At the end of 8th plan 1996-97
Milk	100	104	107	116	118	137
Meat	100	102	104	106	107	112
Broiler	100	123	150	190	200	208
Egg	100	102	105	104	120	124
Wool	100	100.3	100.5	102	103	104

Proposal for the 8th plan and 1994-95 have been prepared to maintain the upward trend of production.

#### Cattle & Buffalo Development

Necessary infrastructure will be developed to render proper extension services to farmers. Massive A.I. programmes have been taken up to increase productivity of the Milch Cattle through cross-breeding. Schemes for introduction of Frozen Semen Technology in A.I. in all the districts have been taken up under an intensive cross-breeding programme. Conventional Liquid Semen A.I. Centres are being converted to F.S. units in phases. All such schemes have been taken up under both the State plan and the central Sector Programmes.

#### Animal Health Coverage

Proper attention is given to Animal Health Coverage Programme to ensure proper treatment and health care of the economic livestock (including poultry) population of the State. About 30% of the Livestock (including poultry) population have been vaccinated against preventable infectious diseases. About 621.60 lakh doses of 14 different types of vaccines were manufactured during the last 3 years at the Biological Production Division at Calcutta. F.D.

Tissue Culture Vaccine and Goat Pox Vaccine were produced without any additional facilities. A scheme for production of Cell Culture Rabies Vaccine has been taken up to overcome the problem of using conventional sheep brain vaccine.

Emphasis has been given to the programme for eradication and prevention of Livestock diseases of national importance. Outbreak of F.M.D. has been reduced considerably in the State. This State has been zero-Rinderpest for the last 5 years. As a result, Government of India have permitted export of life-birds through West Bengal. This will promote export potential in livestock trade.

Schemes for modernisation and strengthening of existing Disease Investigation, Veterinary Research and Veterinary treatment units have been taken up to ensure full utilisation of existing facilities and extension of Veterinary Services at the doorsteps of the farmers. Animal Health Camps are organised in rural area as a part of Animal Health Care.

#### Other Livestock Development

Besides Cattle Development and Animal Health Coverage Programmes, schemes for rearing of other livestock like poultry, duck, pig, goat, sheep have been

taken up under Animal Husbandry Programmes. Field level staff and officers are engaged in motivating the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, poor families and women belonging to S.C., S.T. and other backward classes, to set up small poultry, duckery, piggery, house dairy, goatery etc. units as an additional source of their family income. Beneficiary farmers are provided with necessary technical inputs and genetic material to improve productivity of the local stock. Schemes for modernisation and strengthening of existing Government. Farms and development of necessary infrastructure have been taken up to ensure uninterrupted supply of technical inputs to the beneficiary farmers. There is a provision for giving Government. subsidy to the beneficiaries under SCP, TSP and Special Livestock Breeding Programme (SLEP).

### **Fodder & Feed Development**

There are schemes for establishment of Fodder Demonstration plots and distribution of fodder minikits, fodder seeds and cutting among the farmers to motivate them in fodder cultivation. Schemes for modernisation and strengthening of existing fodder and fodder seed production farms have been taken up to maintain parity between the growing demand and supply of fodder.

A new scheme for fodder production under World Bank forestry project has been taken up during the 8th Five-Year Plan, Provision of necessary fund in the plan budget has been kept to meet the initial expenditure under this externally aided project. A scheme for establishment of Fodder Bank has been included in the Annual Plan proposal for 1994-95.

Considerable amount of financial assistance is to be provided to the West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation for augmentation of animal feed production in the existing Feed Milling Plants run by the Corporation. The Milton Factory run by the West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation is to be renovated and strengthened to utilise its capacity for the purpose of milk processing.

### **Cattle Resettlement**

Under Cattle Resettlement Project, the first cattle-shed constructed at Ganganagar has been functioning since 1983-84. At present about 1167 Milch Cattle are accommodated in the Ganganagar Cattle-shed.

The shed rent charged is Rs. 7.00 per animal per day.

### **Operation Flood**

The Mother Dairy at Dankuni set up under Operation Flood-I, has been running well under the Management of NDDB. On an average, 3.50 lakh litres of processed milk are supplied by the Mother Dairy.

Organisation of Milk producers' Co-operatives through a three-tier Co-operative system has been continuing under Operation Flood under the direct supervision of the *East Bengal*. Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited which is the apex body of the three-tier Co-operatives Women Milk Producers' Federation Ltd. as the apex body of the three-tier Co-operatives Organise Women Milk Producers' Co-operatives. So far 1158 Co-operative Societies have been organised, covering 61677 producer members. The Federation is provided with necessary financial support to ensure uninterrupted progress of the Operation Flood Programme.

### **Dairy Development Programme**

There is a proposal for renovation and modernisation of the existing Milk Processing Plants under different Milk Supply Schemes. The target for average daily supply of Milk for 1994-95 has been fixed at 2.00 lakh litres against the current year's target of 1.90 lakh litres. As a part of the programme for additional resource mobilisation, non-subsidised sale of cow milk under the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Schemes (GCMSS) has been introduced.

Schemes for renovation and shifting of existing chilling plants and establishment of new chilling plants have been taken up under Rural Dairy Extension Programme during the 8th Plan Period.

Implementation of the programme for organising Milk Producers' Co-operatives in the non-O.F. area is also under contemplation of this Department.

### **Employment Generation**

This Department has a very good potential for employment generation under beneficiary oriented Animal Husbandry Programmes, particularly for the target groups. About 5500 beneficiaries belonging to S.C., S.T. and other backward classes will be benefited during 1994-95. A scheme for training of rural unemployed youth for self-employment has been taken up under A.I. Programme with F.S.T. The trained youth will perform A.I. as Animal Development Volunteers. Out of the 252 trained A.D. Volunteers, 88 are already on the job. It has been proposed to cover 732 Gram Panchayats under A.I. Programme through AD Volunteers during 1994-95. There is also potential of self-employment through co-operatives and Bankable schemes under A. H. Sector.

### **Revenue and Asset Generation**

There is a very good scope of generating revenue through production and sale of vaccine, Liquid Nitrogen, processed milk meat, egg, wool etc. The value of vaccine produced during 1992-93 comes to Rs. 17,71,950/-. A revenue of Rs. 1,90,000/- has been collected from 11 slaughterhouses. An amount of

Rs. 3,53,686/- has been collected as revenue under A.I. Programme during 1993-94. It is expected that the revenue collection will be doubled under the above Schmes during 1994-95. This Department have very bright prospect of creating assets in the rural sector through production of cross-bred calves under A.I. Programme. Value of the cross-bred calves born during 1992-93 was estimated at Rs. 36.14 lakh. Cost Budget ratio under programme is very low in comparison to other asset geneating programmes.

### SCP and TSP

The major portion of the provision under SCP and TSP has been earmarked for implementation beneficiary oriented Animal Husbandry Schemes.

Welfare of SC and ST community will also be effected through implementation of mass vaccination and Intensive A.I. Programme in the SC/ST areas. Benefit under self-employment programme under A.I. Programme and training of farmers for self-reliance will also be extended to the SC and ST community. Since oriented schemes under normal plan schemes will also benefit SC/ST farmers engaged in A.H. Activity. There are also schemes for self-employment of SC/ST farmers through organisation of Co-operatives under Animal Husbandry Sector. Schemes for upgrading quality of local livestock of the SC/ST area through distribution of genetic material has been taken up. A considerable amount of fund will flow toward benefit of SC and ST families out of normal plan schemes.

## 1.4 : FISHERIES

### Programme of Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Sector of West Bengal have made remarkable break through in production of Fish Seed and Production of fish in Inland Sector as well as in Marine Sector. To-day, West Bengal is the largest Seed Producing State in the country and also the largest producer of Table Fish in India from Inland Sector. This remarkable achievement has enabled the department to win the National Productivity Award for the Seventh consecutive year for best production of fish in Co-operative Sector.

Apart from fish production the activities of this Department for the Welfare of fishermen of the State

are also very significant. Old/infirm fishermen of the State are now getting pension which was a dream even a few years back.

In spite of soaring price trend of all commodities, it cannot be denied that Fish is still the cheapest animal protein available in the market. The department has also been trying to bridge the gap between demand and supply of fish before completion of 8th five years plan period and were also extent welfare project for the benefit of poor fishermen community of the State.

### Record of performance of Fisheries Sector

The important achievements of Fisheries Sector during the last 5 years are as follows :

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. (a) Fish Production ('000 tonnes)	523	601	680	732	757
(b) Fish Seed (Million Fry)	7200	7400	7551.79	7884.79	7981
(c) Water Area covered under FFDA (Ha.) & Jhora Water Area	7217.31	6730.93	6132.07	5661.95	4160.84
	201	447	549	371	138
	unit	unit	unit	unit	unit
(d) Water Area covered under BFDA (Ha.)	—	236.96	149.23	132.36	202.04

### 2. The Plan outlay & utilization during last 5 Yrs. was as follows :

Year	Plan Outlay Rs. in lakhs	Utilization Rs. in lakhs	% of utilization
1988-89	900.00	801.79	89.08
1989-90	945.0	778.62	82.39
1990-91	1100.00	939.25	85.42
1991-92	1155.00	652.60	56.50
1992-93	600.00	364.71	60.78



3. Due to successful launching of F.F.D.A. Programme remarkable achievement has been made in the productivity of Inland Ponds. During the last 5 years the productivity of F.F.D.A. assisted ponds has been augmented up to 3000 kg./ha. while the average production at the National level during this period was about 1895 Kg./ha.

#### 4. In Marine Sector

Mechanisation of boats through N.C.D.C. assistance is being done in this State successfully. Till

1992-93, 138 No. of boats were constructed under the programme and were distributed among 1380 No. of fishermen. Another 61 No. of boats have already been constructed and which will be distributed to 610 fishermen by March, 1994.

5. A major part of the Plan outlay in Fisheries Sector was utilized for the benefit of S.C. & S.T. communities of the State. During the last 5 years the flow of plan outlay to special component plan and Tribal Sub-Plan was as follows :

Year	Actual Expenditure in the plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Flow to S.C.P.	% of Total outlay	Flow to T.S.P.	% of Total outlay
1988-89	801.79	234.21	29.21	49.99	6.23
1989-90	778.62	227.75	29.25	46.30	5.53
1990-91	939.25	335.40	35.70	52.00	5.53
1991-92	6252.60	215.14	32.96	54.15	8.38
1992-93	364.71	158.52	43.46	13.09	3.58

#### Objectives of Annual Plan 1994-95 :

(1) Implementation of World Bank Aided Shrimp and Fish Culture Project would be the priority work item. During this year construction of Shrimp Farm at Canning and Dighir Par covering about about 300 ha. area would be taken up. Infrastructure development of 5 Oxbow lakes would also be taken up.

(2) Poverty Allevation Programme would be undertaken in rural areas through active involvement of weaker section of people in the forum of Pisciculture as well as in capture fisheries.

(3) In Marine Fisheries Sector, Programme for Mechanization of boat under N.C.D.C. assistance would be continued. The phase II of N.C.D.C. project would be taken up during this year.

In case of Fishing harbour, the construction of Fresuregunj Fishing Harbour would be completed and this may be commissioned during this year for the benefit of the fishermen of Sundarbans. Moreover, to cope up with the heavy pressure on Sankarpur Fishing

Harbour, the extension work of this harbour would be taken up. A few more fish landing centres would be constructed during this year.

(4) In Brackish Water Sector, the development of unutilized Brackish Water resources has been taken up through B.F.D.A. In the year 1994-95, it is expected that 300 ha. water area would be developed under this programme.

(5) Fish Production and Fish Seed Production will be given due importance. In order to achieve our goal to attain self-sufficiency in Fish production by the end of the 8th Plan period, the target of fish Production for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at 8.15 lakh tonnes while the fish seed production target would be 8100 million.

(6) Considering the Vast Scope for development of Fresh Water Prawn Farming, the Production of Prawn Seed through back yard type of hatchery will be given importance.

(7) Infrastructural facilities in Fishermen villages both in Inland and Marine Sector will be given importance.

(8) Welfare Programmes, for fishermen community like Group Personal accident insurance scheme, Model Village under National Welfare fund, Saving-cum-relief scheme for fishermen etc. would be continued during this year.

(9) Expansion of support services to aquaculture like establishment of Feed Mills, Ice Plants, Fish Processing Units under Private Sector will be given priority.

(10) Expansion of Marketing net work through various employment generating schemes would be continued.

#### **D. Requirement of credit for Fisheries sector**

Most of the Schemes related to Fish production in Fisheries Sector are dovetailed with Institutional credit for which about Rs. 17.5 crores would be required during the year 1994-95 for implementation of plan schemes only. The major part of this credit would be required for implementation of F.F.D.A. and B.F.D.A. Schemes. Apart from this, about Rs., 175 crores institutional credit would be required outside the plan schemes for implementation of different Fisheries Schemes in Private Sector.

#### **E. Employment Generation**

It was contemplated in Plan Proposal for 1993-94 that about 1.80 lakh mandays would be created for implementation of schemes during 1993-94 directly and about 24.05 lakhs mandays would be created indirectly.

#### **F. Marketing of Fish**

In West Bengal, the Fish marketing system is controlled by the Private Fish dealers and retailers. In order to make a break through in this monopoly system, the State Fisheries Department has taken up the marketing of Fish through the West Bengal Fishermen Co-operative Federation Ltd. (Benfish)/ Initially this federation has opened up 19 stalls in Calcutta Metropolitan City through which raw as well as fried fish are sold to be people at a cheaper rate. Moreover, considering the long cherish demand of millions of Bengalees, this Department has decided to import 5000 tonnes Hilsa (Padma River) from Bangladesh. Already the benfish has sold about 87 tones Hilsa during this financial year and it is expected that another 3000 tonnes imported Hilsa would be sold in the next financial year i.e. 1994-95.

#### **G. Organisational Set up**

Most of the Schemes under Fisheries Sector are implemented in the Rural areas in the State. As such selection of sites as well as beneficiaries are always done through the Panchayats. The formulation of Annual Plan is made through discussion, with our officials posted at District level as well as Block level.

#### **H. District Plan**

The total expenditure incurred in the year 1992-93 under Plan Schemes has been fully utilized in the Districts.

I. Details Schemewise financial estimate have been shown in the Annexures.

## **1.5 : FORESTRY AND WIL DLIFE**

### **Programme of Department of Forests**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

West Bengal being deficient in forest area only having a recorded forest area of 13.4% of the State with population density of 615 per Sq.Km. against a national average of 216 per Sq.Km. and productive per capita area being meagre 0.01 against an average of 0.45 ha. for less industrial part of world, a multifaceted programme of forestry development in the State for a durable eco-system with judicious use of forest resources for economic stability of fringe dwelling community, with their active involvement in forest development is the need of the hour in larger interest of survival of the eco-system of the State. With concerted effort through scientific forest management it has been possible to enhance forest

cover by about 1.5% over the recorded forest area, as revealed during rapid forest cover appraisal using satellite imageries done jointly by the forest Department, Government of West Bengal and Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre of I.S.R.O., Kharagpur. If the village orchard areas developed through Social Forestry Programmes in some districts are taken into consideration, the vegetation cover will come around 19.50%.

Keeping in view the National Forestry Policy of 1988 wherein conservation of Forest has been given crash priority with special emphasis of scientific wild life management as well as massive greening programme for feulwood, fodder etc. specially in available waste land through people's participation to

save the State from the impending ecological disaster and fuelwood and fodder famine, priorities have been given on the following major thrust areas of forestry development :

1. Afforestation on available forest and private land including waste land and restoration and rejuvenation of Sal forests of South-West Bengal by involving local fringe population by forming Forest Protection Committee and to extend the same management system gradually to productive forests of other parts of the State.
2. Soil and water conservation.
3. Conservation of eco-system and environment of ecologically fragile zones.
4. Wild life conservation and habitat improvement.
5. Socio-economic development of forest fringe population.
6. Result-oriented research, development of manor forest produce and alternative energy sources, training and education.

In consideration of the above, following schemes are proposed in the Forestry Sector of the State during 1993-94 :

1. **Protective afforestation** : Very high rainfall and weak rock formation lead to frequent land slip, soil wash and gully formation in mountains. The situation is aggravated by deforestation and faulty agricultural practices. In laterite zone mainly sheet erosion takes place due to absence of tree cover. Deep gulleys are formed which are aggravated by uncontrolled grazing and illicit hacking and felling of trees. Rivers get silted up causing flash floods. In order to take care of the problems enumerated above, afforestation and soil conservation works are taken up in the vulnerable areas of North Bengal and South-West Bengal.
2. **Eco-conservation** : It is being increasingly felt that unless the environment and its conservation is given due priority, no developmental activity can sustain in the long run. Schemes under this category take care of those aspects in vulnerable zones.
3. **Forest Resources Survey** : Under this programme, survey of forest resource is done. This is necessary to continuously update the forest resource position of the State for future planning and to fix up the priority.

4. **Forest Consolidation** : Recorded forest area is only 13.4% of the total area of the State. There is no chance this area can be increased due to high population pressure. It is necessary to preserve at least the area which are now under control of this State. Therefore, Forest consolidation is one of the vital aspects to go over the forest boundaries periodically to survey and maintain it. This gives a continuous update of the boundary position vis-a-vis adjoining villages and tea estates.

5. **Forest Communication** : Efficient forest protection in North Bengal will be possible when remote areas may be approached. As present communication facilities are not adequate, the scheme for construction of new roads in forest areas been envisaged.

6. **Building** : There is need for the forest personnel to live in forest areas for protection and also for executing different developmental works. These areas being included, there is necessity of having a separate infrastructure for posting of staff. It will not be out of place to mention that due to large scale deterioration of law and order situation there is necessity to strengthen the existing posts and also to improve the security arrangement for staff to work under minimum security arrangement.

7. **Forest Protection Force** : Due to deterioration of law and order situation in the forest areas, it is necessary to cover the forest areas with Radion telephone network and create forest protection force to combat mafia activity in forest areas.

8. **Working Plans** : For intensive working for forest areas, preparation of Working Plan is a statutory requirement. Presently, 3 working plan divisions are working all over the State to cover all the 16 Territorial Divisions in a phased manner.

9. **Management Information System** : For successful management of any resource, a comprehensive and informative data-base is necessary.

10. **Economic Plantation** : Most of the areas previously covered under IDA assisted West Bengal Forestry Project. However, some districts have not been covered under this programme. This scheme will mainly operate in alluvial zone of the State and also take care of the plantations previously created under this scheme.

11. **Plantation of Quick-growing Species** : Under this scheme, mainly industrial plantations of laterite

zone will be covered along with upkeep of older plantations created under this scheme. Areas which cannot be covered under West Bengal forestry Project, will be taken care of in this scheme.

**12. Area Oriented Fuel Fodder Project :** This is a scheme with 50% Central assistance to build up resource of fuel and fodder in forest areas of the fuel deficit districts such as Bankura, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Burdwan and Birbhum. During the current year, a proposal has been sent to the Government of India to include districts of Nadia, Murshidahad, Malda and West Dinajpur under this scheme. This scheme mainly aims at supply of fuel and fodder to the local population so that pressure of illicit felling on Government forest becomes reduced and at the same time, local fringe people get some employment to sustain themselves during the lean months.

**13. West bengal Forestry Project with World Bank Assistance :** This project sanctioned with effect from the financial year 1992-93 with a total project cost of Rs. 109.33 crores over 5 years period starting from 1992-93 ending in 1996-97.

It is primarily a project encompassing all aspects of forestry development. Briefly the main project activities are given below :

#### **Forestry development on Forest lands**

In view of a very wide range of agro-ecological conditions prevailing in this State, altogether 12 treatment models have been adopted, which are grouped in 3 (three) broad categories. They are :

**(1) Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Lands :** This constitutes the largest component of the treatment models covering a total area of 1,69,000 hectares and involving joint management arrangements with FPCs. Nearly two-thirds of the target area concerns regeneration from viable root stocks (mainly degraded sal forests of South-West Bengal which includes 1,500 hectares of similar areas of North Bengal) and enrichment planting totalling 2,000 hectares will also be undertaken in blank pockets within these areas. The balance one-third concerns treatment of larger forest blanks and includes 27,000 ha. in South-West and North Bengal (including multi-tier reforestation and reforestation with Tassar host plants targeted at women FPC members) and 20,000 hectares of mangrove plantations in the Sundarbans.

**(2) Production Forestry on Forest Lands :** These

treatments cover 7,000 hectares and are confident to replanting of mature plantation areas. In line with the prevailing National Forest Policy clear felling of degraded natural forest areas (with canopy density less than 20%) will come within these treatments. The plantations will comprise of useful species like sal, teak, simul etc. and hill timber plantations will incorporate the analogue mixture of principal associate species.

**(3) Forestry Development on Non-Forest Lands :** The Total target is 1,14,000 hectares and comprises mainly of Farm Forestry which is directed towards small and marginal farmers. This includes promotion of agro-forestry systems also of this total area, a target of 5,000 hectares has been earmarked for strip Plantations along national highways, canal embankments, roads etc.

#### **Allied Works Components**

Apart from the forestry treatment models, certain additional associate works have been included in the Project, Survey and demarcation of external forest boundaries, improvement of forest roads, construction of small earthen dams and other water-bodies for ground water recharging, gully control and watershed stabilization, social amenities, income generation and employment.

#### **Special Action Programmes**

**Research and Plant Propagation :** The research will mainly focus on seed and tree improvement, establishment on seed stands and seed orchards, vegetative propagation trials, progeny trials, seed-testing, grading and certification, species introduction, improvement of nursery practices, agro-forestry, silvi-pasture and ecological studies.

#### **Community Development**

The problem of biotic interferences responsible for massive forest degradation has been addressed through Government people co-operation. The foundation has been firmly laid in South-West Bengal through formation of FPCs and micro-planing process. This is proposed to be extended to other parts of the State. The involvement of FPC members is to be established more through training, group organisation, production management, processing and marketing, extension and publicity will also be geared up coupled with development of NGOs and private institutions in establishing the process of the joint forestry management.

## **Wild Life and Bio-Diversity**

Species conservation depends first and foremost on the habitat conservation. Bulk of the Project development activity is directed towards this end and would have a specific wild life and bio-diversity focus. This will be achieved by targeting the works on the fringe population and buffer zones that require full protection on account of their wild life values, floral composition or acute vulnerability to erosion hazards. Prior studies are to be taken up on the man-animal conflict before effective action programmes are defined. Major parts of project-funding proposals consist of these studies.

## **Fodder and Live-Stock Development**

To find sustainable remedies for correcting imbalances in supply and demand of green fodder and reducing the unmanaged utilisation of forest lands by live-stock, long term remedial measures have been proposed to be taken up through a co-ordinated programme with ARD Department. Funds have been set aside for fodder research, seed multiplication, collaborating field programmes, training and extension.

*Financing* : The entire Project cost is included in the budget allocation of the two implementing Departments, with the IDA contribution being obtained through reimbursement to the State exchequer.

**14. Urban Forestry, Parks & Gardens and Rural Greening Programme** : Due to rapid industrialisation and population growth, gradually all the available open spaces are being covered. Need for taking care of the aesthetic and recreational aspect of people is being increasingly felt in rural, semi-urban and urban areas. There are more than 60 such parks and beautification spots. At Salt Lake, Central Park is under creation now. Three new parks one at Mathabanga and other two in Malbazar and Bandoan of Purulia District are under creation. Apart from this, renovation of older parks are done under these schemes.

**15. Coastal Belt Plantation** : Mainly coastal areas, which are outside West Bengal Forestry Project, are being taken up under this programme. Mainly this programme will be taken up in Midnapore District. Apart from maintenance of older assets, new plantations to the tune of 20 ha. will be taken up under this programme.

**16. Agro-silviculture** : In order to keep down the weed as a subsidiary silvicultural operation, inter-planting by grass, legumes and other permitted

agricultural crops are done between plantation lines. This helps in plant growth apart from giving some production in terms of cash crop. This is mainly done in high rainfall areas of North Bengal particularly in productive forests.

**17. Timber Operation** : One of the thrust areas is judicious harvest of forest resources compatible with ecological, economic and environmental needs. As contractor system has been abolished in West Bengal, this operation is done wholly departmentally all over West Bengal. Mainly the areas of North Bengal are worked under this scheme. Main revenue of Forest Department is realised by working through this scheme.

**18. Economic Rehabilitation of Fringe Population** : It is being largely felt that forests cannot be protected without enlightening support of forest fringe-dwellers. Therefore, development activity in villages situated at forest fringe is a necessity for protection of forests. This scheme will cover only areas which are outside the purview of the West Bengal Forestry Project.

**19. Intensification of Management** : With rapid urbanisation and rise in demand of forest produce, protection of forests is becoming increasingly difficult. This task is becoming more complex due to opening up of new roads at new directions. To keep pace with this development, intensification of our age-old management practice has to be done as a continuous process for upgrading the protection mechanism.

**20. Amenities to forest staff and labourers** : This is a scheme for providing amenities to forest staff and forest villages. It will not be out of place to mention that there are more than 10,000 forest staff spread all over West Bengal in more than 200 locations.

**21. Publicity-cum-Extension** : This scheme is meant for awareness programme throughout the State.

**22. Improvement of Wild Life** : This scheme is meant for improvement of wild life in the State which include improvement of wild life habitat in different forest areas of the State and improvement of Wild Life Sanctuaries. It will not be out of place to mention that 32% of forest areas of the State is covered under either Wild Life Sanctuaries or Tiger Reserves. Elephant menace during the harvesting season in South Bengal and North Bengal is no increase now. Therefore, it is now imperative that more and more schemes to create resource for Wild Life fodder within forest areas have to be undertaken.

**23. Tiger Reserves of Sunderbans and Buxa :**

These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme meant for overall development of two Tiger Reserves. Eco-development works, infrastructural development works and other developmental programmes are pursued under this scheme. Allocation of the Government of India depends on the matching allocation by the State.

**24. Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary :** This is 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme meant for improvement and preservation of wild life habitat in Jaldapara Sanctuary. Allocation from Centre boosts up development activity in the sanctuary. This is a very important scheme for preservation of Rhino in the State.

**25. Control of Poaching :** This is a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme meant for control of poaching in the State. This scheme is meant for upgrading the protection mechanism of Wild Life Sanctuaries to combat poaching activities.

**26. Development of Singalila National Park :** This is a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Systematic development of this National Park has been taken up lately. This area due to its uniqueness has been declared as National Park. Therefore, development scheme are needed to sustain the status of wild life and also to maintain the habitat in pristine State.

**27. Improvement of Neoravalley National Park :** This is very necessary in view of population pressure all round. This is also a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

**28. Improvement of Mahananda and Senchal Wild Life Sanctuaries :** These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Allocation under State Sector is very small. Due to augmentation by the Government of India gradual development of these sanctuaries are being done to improve the wild life status of the area which is on decline due to multifarious biotic factors.

**29. Forestry Research :** Any development programme requires research activity to simultaneously continue for technology upgradation and improvement keeping pace with the development of other sectors of the economy.

**30. Training of Staff :** This scheme is meant for training of forest staff in Wild Life, Soil Conservation, General Forestry, Management, Computer Application, Research, Seed Technology, Social Forestry and other sectors connected with fringe area development programmes.

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100% allocation from the Government of India**

1. **Elephant Project :** This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This project has been launched by the Government of India mainly for improvement of elephant habitats in different States. Off late the elephant depredation has assumed a serious magnitude mainly due to paucity of elephant fodder in forestry areas and also for encroachment on lands which used to be their traditional migration routes. Due to this, big elephant herds have been broken into smaller herds and have lost direction completely. These small herds have tendency to colonise in small forest patches. Therefore, forest areas are being taken up under this project to create suitable area for their habitat so that depredation in outside villages is reduced.

2. **River Valley Project–Teesta and Kangsabati :** Works under this project is being carried out in catchments of Kangsabati and Teesta. This work is done on watershed basis for which management plan is submitted to the Government of India. Mainly, work is in progress in priority watersheds. In other watersheds, maintenance work is in progress. State Level and Watershed Level Committees are being formed to monitor the work.

3. **Flood-Prone River–Ganga and Rupnarayan :** Work is in progress on watershed basis. This work is being done as per guideline given by the Government of India. State Level and Watershed Level Committees are being formed to monitor the work.

4. **Integrated Waste Land Development Project in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Bankura, Midnapore and 24-Parganas Districts :** Government of India already issued administrative approval for execution of above work on watershed basis in districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Midnapore, Bankura and 24-Parganas (Sunderbans). Plantation, Soil Conservation, Silvopasture, Farm Forestry and Eco-development works are under progress.

5. **Seed Development Scheme :** Under this scheme, development of potential seed production areas are being undertaken. New seed stands are being created along with development of old seed stands. Seed-testing laboratories are being strengthened. Stress has been given on production of quality seeds. Silviculture Divisions of the State are undertaking this programme and supplying quality seeds to executing divisions.

6. **Development of Minor Forest Produce :** Bamboo, Myrabalon and cane plantations are being

taken up under this programme mainly in South-West Bengal.

7. **Aerial Seeding Programme** : This scheme is being operated in Sunderbans. There is a proposal to extend this to inaccessible hill areas of North Bengal also.

8. **Decentralised People's Nursery** : Seedlings are being raised through Kishan Nurseries under this programme. Government of India is giving subsidy to Kishans through the State Government for producing seedlings for outside sale. These Kishans are being selected through Panchayats mainly among Small and Marginal Farmers. This is a programme to improve the economic condition of the rural poor people by the additional income generated through sale of seedling. The scheme has been transferred from Central Sector to the State Sector from 1993-94 vide GOI's Memo. No. MEF (NWDB) : 10-1/92-M-VI dated 27.5.92.

#### **Conclusion**

The financial as well as physical target of the Department had been saturated in almost all the previous years. During the current year also, the Department had already achieved more than 50% of the approved outlay inclusive of Rs. 10.00 crores proposed as additional requirement under the West Bengal Forestry Project.

As per SAR, building, roads, machinery equipment etc. are to be completed during the first three years of the project. An amount of Rs. 3.01 crores on this account which cannot be achieved during the first year of the project will have to be carried forward during second year of the project i.e. 1993-94. So the minimum requirement of fund during 1993-94 for the project is Rs. 22.10 crores + 3.01 crores =

Rs. 25.11 crores or say Rs. 25.00 crores whereas it has not been possible to earmark more than Rs. 18.18 crores for the project for 1993-94 apart from other critical on-going schemes not provided in the project.

In order to keep pace with the progress of on-going schemes and projects as well as to attach priority in the development of forestry research activities in the specialised fields of plant propagation and tree genetics and also to cover up the backlog in the implementation of World Bank-assisted Forestry Project, our requirement of fund for 1994-95 is Rs. 35.78 crores, out of which Rs. 29.00 crores is earmarked for the Forestry Project and 6.78 crores for other on-going critical schemes outside the project. Moreover, from 1993-94, Government of India have transferred the 100% Central Sector "Decentralised People's Nursery" Scheme to State Sector and requested the State Government to include this in the State Plan Budget. Giving 10% growth, the requirement of fund will be Rs. 1.38 crores under the Scheme which may be provided in addition to Rs. 35.78 crores proposed earlier.

In view of the transfer of the management of Lloyd Botanic Garden and Zoological Gardens from the control of Environment Department to the Forest Department from April, 1993, it is necessary to transfer the budgetary allocation from Environment Deptt. to the Forest Department Giving 10% increase in the current year's allocations of Rs. 31.40 lakhs this year's requirement of fund will be Rs. 34.54 lakhs for improvement of Zoological Gardens & Botanic Garden, which may be placed at the disposal of the Forest Department under "2406-Forestry & Wild Life".

## **1.6 : PLANTATIONS**

### **Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department**

#### **(a) West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd.**

The West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd. was set up with the objective to promote, develop and rejuvenate the tea industry in West Bengal.

The main thrust of the activities of the Corporation is to bring about overall developments of the seven tea gardens, five in Darjeeling Districts and two in Dooars area of Jalpaiguri District which were either sick or closed and their ownership and/or management were placed under the Corporation.

Efforts are being made by the Corporation for augmentation of productivity and improvement of quality of tea. The Corporation has taken up various development programmes which include new plantation, extension plantation, replantation and infilling of vacancies, plant protection nutrition, raising of nurseries, water supply and irrigation arrangements and fencing of gardens, construction of labour quarters etc. Under the quality improvement programme, the Corporation has taken up steps for overhauling remodelling and modernisation of its existing factories in phases.

Outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been shown in Volume-II.

## 1.7 : FOOD, STORAGE & WAREHOUSING

### 1. Programme of the Food Processing Industries Department

#### West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation :

The ongoing programmes for construction of further storage capacity of 35290 MT in different districts of West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 420.00 lakhs (subject to revision) to be financed by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation is included in the Eighth Plan 1992-97. The Corporation has already achieved capacity to the tune of 15,020 MT. The target for the year 1994-95 is 4150 MT. A total outlays of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is earmarked for the programme for 1992-97 against which a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the purpose in the year 1994-95.

#### Programme of Agriculture Department

##### Storage and Warehousing

The broad objective of this programme is to develop and strengthen marketing infrastructure to reduce exploitation by middleman and to protect the interest of the producers as well as consumers.

The thrust area in the field of agricultural marketing during the Annual Plan under storage and warehousing are the followings :

(1) The main thrust area is processing of fruits and vegetables to create additional demand for fruits and vegetables for processing and preservation, to

protect the interest of fruits and vegetables-growers at a time when their market prices are low due to glut. Glut situation is very often found in markets because of the seasonability and perishability of fruits and vegetables. It has been proposed to step up some of the existing 22 fruit processing centres. More centres in the new areas have also been proposed. Another thrust area is creation of storage provision both at market and at farm level which will be increased during the Annual Plan period through (a) Construction of 2 godowns with approximately 1000 tonnes storage capacity under the national grid of rural godown by the Regulated Market Committee to be set up. (b) Creation of 360 domestic level storages during Annual Plan period with total approximate capacity of 720 tonnes.

Some new Schemes for development and improvement of marketing system have been proposed to be launched during the Annual Plan period on the basis of past experiences by proposing (1) Scheme for extension of Community Canning Centre through ex-Trainees.

(2) Scheme for creation of processed fruit marketing cell.

(3) Scheme for demonstration of better packaging of fruits and vegetables.

(4) Scheme for setting up of a quality control laboratory for processed fruits and vegetables.

## 1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

### Programme of the Agriculture Department

#### (a) Agricultural Research

The agricultural research activities in the State of West Bengal are primarily linked with the main objective of increasing agricultural production and productivity of different crops through sustained research—both in the laboratory and experimental farms as well as verification through demonstration in the farmers' fields. The network of research activities are spread over in the Research Station covering all major agro-climatic zones of West Bengal. Five Commodity Research Stations operate on multidisciplinary basis taking crop improvement research requirements and advocate suitable crop variations and appropriate management practises including plant protection measures.

The Commodity Research Stations are located as follows :

- (i) Rice Research Station at Chinsurah with sub-stations located at Bankura, Hathwara (Purulia Dist.), Malda and Gosaba (24-Parganas—South) are engaged on work related to varietal improvement, development of plant protection measures, crop cultural technique and breeding of varieties for high-yield, pests and disease resistance etc. suitable for different eco-systems and land situations in the State.
- (ii) Pulses and Oilseeds Research Station, Berhampore is engaged for research work towards improvement of different pulses and oilseeds through breeding and selections, development of plant protection measures, development of suitable agronomic practices etc.



- (iii) The Field Crop Research Station at Burdwan is working on different Wheat varieties, their adaptability, reactions of pests and diseases and selection of promising Wheat varieties for the State.
- (iv) The Horticulture Research Station located at Krishnagar in the Nadia district along with sub-stations located at different agro-climatic zones of the State (Chinsurah with new alluvial zone, Malda in the old alluvial zone, Taldanga in Bankura district in the laterite belt and Mohitnagar in Jalpaiguri district in the Terai regions are engaged on various aspects for development of different aspects of fruits and vegetables including standardisation of techniques for increasing production and productivity of different crops.
- (v) The Sugarcane Research Station located at Bethuadahari in Nadia District is engaged with improvement of suitable cane varieties and development of appropriate cultural practices in the State.

The Dryland Research Station located at Bankura is engaged in research work related to identification of suitable crops, varieties and development and improvement of agro-technologies for optimum production under rainfed and dry-(residual soil moisture) land conditions.

The Water Management Research Station at Ranaghat is responsible for investigation of improved water management practices for crops and vegetables.

Three Zonal Adaptive Research Stations located at Kalimpong (Hill Zone), Majhian (old alluvium) and Kakdwip (coastal saline zone) have since been handed over to Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya under NARP. Three more Research Stations viz., Zonal Adaptive Research Station, Mohitnagar (Jalpaiguri), Sugarcane Research Station (Bethuadahari, Nadia), Water Management Research Station (Ranaghat, Nadia) have been scheduled to be handed over to B.C.K.V. Besides, two other Z.A.R.S., viz., Nalhati and Krishnagar (now alluvium) are functioning for verifications of the research findings of the commodity research stations. Sub-Divisional Adaptive Research Farm (SARF) distributed over the entire State undertake different types of field trials on different crops, varieties and management practices under the respective Z. A. R. S. Field demonstrations are also undertaken in the farmers' fields.

Besides, disciplinewise research are undertaken viz., Entomology Section at Burdwan deals with crop pests and their management. Mycology Section at Tollygunge is concern with different crop diseases and their management.

Economic Botanist-III Section at Midnapore and Singur in Hooghly district are engaged with work related to potato improvement and tuber crops. Work on True Potato Seeds (TPS) technology have been initiated and work is in progress.

The Agricultural Chemistry Section is engaged in studies to soil chemical properties and nutritional management of different crops by laboratory investigations and field trials in different Government Farms and farmers' fields.

The Soil Testing Laboratory located at Kalimpong, Malda, Cooch Behar, Berhampore, Burdwan, Midnapore, Tollygunge, Purulia, Raingunge are engaged with routine soil testing work of soil samples received from the farmers' fields. Soil Testing has proved to be an efficient test for identification of soil problems. Use of fertilizers as per soil test results is helpful to boost agricultural production. Micronutrient fertilizers and mixtures are becoming popular. Both research and field work are in progress to standardise the dose and requirements of micronutrients in different agro-climatic soil zones.

Three Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories at Berhampore, Tollygunge and Midnapore are looking after the quality aspects of different fertilizers and mixtures. These laboratories will be very soon equipped with atomic absorption spectrophotometer for analysis of micronutrients of fertilizer samples and soil samples of the State.

There is one insecticide Quality Control Laboratory located at Midnapore which is responsible for analysis of pesticides and fungicides for effective check on the quality of the products marketed in the West Bengal.

In addition, three Seed Testing Laboratories located at Tollygunge, Burdwan and Malda are functioning to test the quality of different seeds used by the farmers in the State.

In order to explore the possibilities of biological N-fixation, farm facilities in five Government. Farms located at different agro-climatic soil conditions have been provided to Vivekananda Institute of Biotechnology, Ramkrishna Ashram, Nimpith (24-Parganas South)—one of the centres of Department of

Biotechnology, Government of India, for studies related to research work on BGA & Azolla, multiplication and demonstration. Research work in respect of evolving suitable cropping sequences under rainfed and irrigated conditions are expected to start shortly

which will provide valuable information for improvement of cropping sequences in different agro-climatic situations of West Bengal.

Emphasis is also laid to involve the farmers and their problems in research activities.

## 1.9 : AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### Programme of Co-operation Department

#### Agricultural Credit Sector

The short-term and medium-term credit sector lends support to the programmes for all agricultural activities, which are linked up with dispensation of credit. Credit support to agricultural and allied activities, is given through Co-operative Institutions spread all over the State. Hence, the Institutions dispensing credit are required to be strengthened to undertake and implement the task assigned to them. Major stresses are given on the following :

- (a) Strengthening of infrastructure at different levels ;
- (b) Dispensation of credit of all categories at grass-root level point by the Primary Co-operatives ;
- (c) Greater credit flow to weaker section ; and
- (d) Rehabilitation of overdue, which is primarily responsible for checking flow of credit.

The above objectives can only be achieved, if operational efficiency of the institution is toned up in terms of man-power, financial resources and rationalised operational formalities.

The Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives at grass-root level need to be converted to multipurpose societies with diversified activities so that they may effectively perform their economic activities to the benefit of all rural people by persuing Business Development Planning practices. Similarly, the Central Co-operative Banks, 15 of which are termed as weak by NABARD, are required to be revamped on the line of NABARD 12-point Programme of Rehabilitation and Institutional Strengthening Programme.

It may be stated that in the Short-Term Credit Sector against the target of Rs. 125.00 crores for the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 123.10 crores was invested by banks as production loan. As against the target of Rs. 135.00 crores during the year 1993-94, investment of Rs. 65.22 crores could be effected up to 31.8.93. The target for the year 1994-95 has been revised upward to Rs. 150.00 crores only due to spectacular achievement in investment in the year 1992-93.

Long-Term Credit is advanced under the leadership of the West Bengal State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank through its

24 primary ARDBs and 2 Branches of the W.B.C.A.R.D.B. The main source of the fund is the floatation of Special and Ordinary Debentures under the guidance and monitoring of NABARD. These Banks provide long-term loans to the borrowers in rural areas and their performance has been remarkable in S.F.P.P. and S.R.P.P. districts. But in this sector the expansion of credit and coverage of people could not be achieved as desired due to various reasons—main reason being of failure to recover the age-old overdues, which aggravated in the wake of Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme. With the implementation of the A.R.D.R. Scheme, the Co-operative Land Development Banks, which so far enjoyed restricted eligibility, have attained higher eligibility for drawing funds for lending. In 1992-93, the A.R.D.Bs. in the State disbursed Rs. 14.80 crores as investment credit against the target of Rs. 17.20 crores. In 1993-94, it is expected that Rs. 16.00 crores will be invested against the target of Rs. 18.90 crores. In 1994-95, the A.R.D.'s have a target of Rs. 23.00 crores for investment. Presently, the Co-operative Land Development Banks have taken up the programme of investment under Rural Housing Scheme in the path prescribed by the National Housing Bank, but due to some administrative reasons, the Rural Housing Programme could not achieve its desired result.

Requirement of fund for the year 1994-95 in this sector has been shown in Volume-II.

#### Programme of the Finance (IF) Department “Rural Banks in West Bengal”

The scheme for setting up of Regional Rural Banks was introduced in 1976 under the provisions of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The issued capital of each Regional Rural Bank is 25.00 lakhs, 15% of which is subscribed by the State Government whose contribution is thus Rs. 3.75 lakhs in the share capital of each such bank. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs had been envisaged for the purpose for the entire Seventh Five-Year Plan Period (1985-90). During the year 1986-87 five RRBs, in 1988-89 one RRB, in 1989-90 two RRBs and in 1990-91 three RRBs increased their

paid-up share capital by 25 lakhs each and the State Government had to contribute at the rate of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per RRB as its share of 15%. The revised outlay for the year 1991-92 was Rs. 22.50 lakhs which was duly spent by providing the State Government's contribution at the rate of Rs. 3.75 lakhs to six RRBs is augmenting their share capital base with the approval of the Government of India. The Regional Rural Banks established in West Bengal. are (i) Gour Gramin Bank (Covering Malda, North and South Dinajpur and part of Murshidabad districts), (ii) Mallabhum Gramin Bank (Covering Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore districts), (iii) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank (Covering

Birbhum district), (iv) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Covering Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts), (v) Sagar Gramin Bank (Covering 24-Parganas—North and South districts), (vi) Nadia Gramin Bank (Covering Nadia district), (vii) Howrah Gramin Bank (Covering Howrah and Hooghly districts), (viii) Bardhaman Gramin Bank (Covering Burdwan and part of Hooghly districts) and (ix) Murshidabad Gramin Bank (Covering Murshidabad district) etc.

The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been shown in Volumn-II.

## 1.10 : OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

### Programme of the Agriculture Department

#### Agricultural Marketing

The broad objective of the Marketing Sector of the Agriculture Department is to develop and strengthen marketing facilities to reduce exploitation by middleman by minimising marketing cost. The precise objective is to protect the interest of producers and consumers. The thrust areas in the field of agricultural marketing during the Annual Plan period are the following :

1. The main thrust area is development of farm to market link road to cater to the needs of the farmers. This will enable more and more farmers to bring their produces from farms to markets minimising farm level disposal at unremunerative prices. It has been proposed to create 70 kms. market link roads during the Annual Plan Period.

2. Another important thrust area is physical development of rural primary markets which are in bad shape and in unhygenic, unorganised, condition

creating lot of operational difficulties for the producer. It has also been proposed to cover substantial part of West Bengal under the programme of market regulation by increasing number of regulated markets from 43 to 56 and to develop 28 markets.

The other important scheme is training in grading of Jute to the Jute-farmers to make them quality conscious and to increase bargaining power so that the farmers can earn better price for their produces according to their graded jute and it has been proposed to educate 2000 farmers during the Annual Plan Period. Besides, some new schemes for development and improvement of marketing system, have been proposed to be launched under the plan period on the basis of previous experiences, by proposing (1) Scheme for grant-in-aid to Regulated Market Committees for introduction of auction, grading etc. within the market area, (2) Scheme for introduction of pledge finance through Regulated Market Committees.

## 1.11 : CO-OPERATION

### Programme of the Co-operation Department

#### Introduction

The Annual Plan for 1994-95 has been prepared keeping the 8th Five-Year Plan objectives in view. Most of the ongoing schemes have been retained and a very few new schemes have been included in consonance with the trend of the co-operative development. These schemes aim at generation of employment in Co-operative Organisations and in co-operative ventures and help the poorer section of the people find/augment the sources of income. Emphasis

has been laid on strengthening the existing infrastructure, for which consolidation has given more weightage over expansion in general. The outlays proposed under various sectors have been directed mainly to the development of the grass-root level Co-operative Organisations by providing direct support and also indirect support through their higher tier organisations. The 8th Five-Year Plan has been taken as a plan for revitalisation of the grass-root level Co-operative Institutions that they may emerge as

multipurpose growth centres. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies including F.S.C.Ss. and LAMPs. are operating at the grass-root level in the State, where from the poorer section of the people engaged in agriculture and allied activities including non-farm sector can derive direct benefits. The Annual Plan for 1994-95 has been prepared for creating an atmosphere congenial to the implementation of the Business Development Plans of these grass-root level Co-operative Organisations and also the supporting organisations like the Primary Marketing Co-operatives and Wholesale Consumers' Co-operatives.

The size of the Annual Plan allocation for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 800.00 lakhs.

Out of the aforesaid amount, Rs. 654.10 lakhs will be spent for implementation of the plan at the district level constituting 81.75% of the total allocations. Besides a substantial portion of the amount kept for the State Level Co-operative Organisations will also be utilised for implementing schemes at the district level.

The overall strategies of the Annual Plan for 1994-95 in the Co-operative Sector are summarized below :

- (i) To strengthen the grass-root level Co-operative Organisations like PACSs, PSCSs, LAMPs and Marketing Societies so that adequate credit and other inputs are made available to the farmers and their produces are marketed at remunerative prices.
- (ii) To create an atmosphere favourable for the smooth implementation of the Business Development Plans of the PACSs and other grass-root level Co-operative Organisations, which aim at viability and self-reliance of these co-operatives. The ultimate objective of this Business Development Planning is to reach the benefits of Co-operative Organisations to all people in rural areas through farm, farm-allied and non-farm activities.
- (iii) To enroll poorer farmers as members of the co-operatives through Universal Membership Scheme.
- (iv) To help the Co-operative Organisations, create additional infrastructures for marketing of agricultural produces.
- (v) To arrange for supplying agricultural inputs and other requisites at the village level.
- (vi) To create infrastructures for processing agricultural produces to ensure better price for

such products to the farmers.

- (vii) To strengthen the co-operative distribution system so that essential commodities are available at the urban as well as rural sectors at reasonable prices.
- (viii) To consolidate the achievements at various sectors of the cooperative movement during the earlier years.

The sector-wise outlays proposed are given at the end of this write-up.

### 1. Agricultural Credit Sector

The short-term and medium-term credit sector lends support to the programmes for all agricultural activities, which are linked up with dispensation of credit. Credit support to agricultural and allied activities is given through Co-operative Institutions spread all over the State. Hence, the Institutions dispensing credit are required to be strengthened to undertake and implement the task assigned to them. Major stress should be given on the following :

- (a) Strengthening of infrastructure of different level ;
- (b) Dispensation of credit of all categories at grass-root level point by the Primary Co-operatives ;
- (c) Greater credit flow to weaker section ; and
- (d) Rehabilitation of overdue, which is primarily responsible for checking flow of credit.

The above objectives can only be achieved, if operational efficiency of the institution is toned up in terms of man-power, financial resources and rationalised operational formalities.

The Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives at grass-root level need to be converted to multipurpose societies with diversified activities so that they may effectively perform their economic activities to the benefit of all rural people by persuing Business Development Planning practices. Similarly, the Central Co-operative Banks nearly 15 of which are termed as weak by NABARD are required to be revamped on the line of NABARD 12-Point Programme of Rehabilitation and Institutional Strengthening programme.

It may be stated that in the Short-Term Credit Sector against the target of Rs. 125.00 crores for the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 123.10 crores was invested by banks as production loan. As against the target of Rs. 135.00 crores during the year 1993-94, investment of Rs. 65.22 crores could be effected up to 31.8.93. The target for the year 1994-95 has been

revised upward to Rs. 150.00 crores only due to spectacular achievement in investment in the year 1992-93.

The Long-Term Credit is advanced under the leadership of the West Bengal State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank through its 24 Primary ARDs and 2 Branches of the W.B.C.A.R.D.S. The main source of the fund is the flotation of Special and Ordinary Debentures under the guidance and monitoring of NABARD. These Banks provide long-term loans to the borrowers in rural areas and their performance has been remarkable in S.F.P.P. and S.R.P.P. districts. But in this sector the expansion of credit and coverage of people could not be achieved as desired due to various reasons and mainly in the event of failure to recover the age-old overdues, which aggravated in the wake of Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme. With the implementation of the A.R.D.R. Scheme, the Co-operative Land Development Banks, which so far enjoyed restricted eligibility, have attained higher eligibility for drawing funds for lending. In 1992-93, the A.R.D.Rs. in the State disbursed Rs. 14.80 crores as investment credit against the target of Rs. 17.20 crores. In 1993-94, it is expected that Rs. 16.00 crores will be invested against the target of Rs. 18.90 crores. In 1994-95, the A.R.D.Rs. have a target of Rs. 23.00 crores for investment. Presently, the Co-operative Land Development Banks have taken up the programme of investment under Rural Housing Scheme in the path prescribed by the National Housing Bank, but due to some administrative reasons, the Rural Housing Programme could not achieve its desired result.

A total amount of Rs. 307.75 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1994-95 in the agricultural sector.

## 2. Consumers' Sector

Keeping in view the need for bigger investment in rural sector for overall development of primary conditions of the rural masses within the perimeter of outlay suggested, the Annual Plan for development of Consumers' Co-operatives for the year 1994-95 has been prepared. As the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in regard to Consumers' Co-operatives both in urban and rural areas has been transferred to the State Government, provisions has been made in the State Plan Scheme to meet the requirement of fund in this regard. The increasing need for capital support of PACSs in doing consumers business in view of their implementing Business Development Plan has also been taken into consideration. In West Bengal, 29 Wholesale Consumers' Societies and 746 Primary Consumers' Co-operatives are engaged in consumers

goods distribution mainly in urban and semi-urban areas. They are operating 18 Departmental Stores, 76 large-sized Retail Outlets and 166 small-sized Rural Outlets. Besides, 60 Self-Service Shops and 10 Mobile Vans are also distributing consumers goods in urban areas. In the rural areas 192 Lead Societies and 2988 Link Societies (PACSS) are also distributing consumers articles. In urban areas consumers, goods valuing Rs. 295 crores were distributed in 1992-93, in 1993-94, the figure is expected to go up to Rs. 305 crores and the target for 1994-95 is Rs. 310 crores. In rural areas consumers goods valuing Rs. 60 crores were distributed in 1992-93, the same in 1993-94 is expected to be Rs. 73 crores and the target for 1994-95 has been kept at Rs. 80 crores.

An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1994-95 in this sector.

## 3. Marketing and Processing Sector

The Annual Plan in Marketing and Processing Sector has been framed with a view to achieving the following objectives :

- (a) Advancing of loans to farmers against pledging of goods to effectively prevent distress sale of harvest by farmers.
- (b) Procurement of agricultural produce and marketing thereof to ensure better prices to the farmers.
- (c) Distribution of agricultural inputs, viz. seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, timely to farmers at their doorstep.
- (d) To arrange for various custom services as may be required for efficient agricultural production and to supply agricultural implements.
- (e) To arrange supply of essential items of daily needs to the farmers at reasonable prices through Consumers' Stores.
- (f) To arrange for processing of agricultural produces including jute on an economic scale so that value addition takes place at local level simultaneously creating rural employment.

In the State, there are 269 Primary Agricultural Marketing Societies with the West Bengal State Co-operation Marketing Federation Ltd. (Benfed) at the apex level. The Marketing Societies and the PACSs have created storage capacity of 477.80 thousand M.T. up to 1992-93. In 1993-94, the figure may go up to 484.61 thousand M.T. and the target for 1994-95 has been kept at 600.00 thousand M.T. The Co-operatives have Cold Storage capacity of 1.71 lac M.T. This

position will go up to 1.76 lac M.T. in 1993-94 and the target for 1994-95 is 1.95 M.lac. M.T. The PAMS distributed fertilizers valuing Rs. 166.02 crores in 1992-93, which is expected to go up to Rs. 190.42 crores in 1993-94 and the target for 1994-95 is Rs. 220.00 crores. The value of agricultural produces marketed by these societies in 1992-93 was Rs. 37.50 crores which will go up to Rs. 38.30 crores in 1993-94 and the target for 1994-95 is Rs. 45.00 crores.

During 1994-95, the Marketing Co-operative Sector will set up 2 mini jute mills to help the jute-growers of the State. The Processing Sector in fruits and vegetable will also be given due attention.

With a view to maintaining undeburred continuity in the programme for achieving the avowed goal the estimates earmarked for marketing and processing activities in the Co-operative Sector for the year 1994-95 are distributed amongst the self-same schemes drawn up during the previous years.

A total amount of Rs. 332.25 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1994-95 for the Marketing and Processing Sector.

#### **4. Direction & Administration and Co-operative Training and Co-operative Audit**

The direction and administration system of the Co-operation Directorate has to be strengthened to oversee and guide the projected huge developmental activities in Co-operative Societies. Besides expanding the manpower pattern, it has been found necessary keeping, among others, the BDP of LACs in view to educate the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups of the communities more effectively in co-operative principles and practices, and to train up a greater number of officials and non-officials workers of the co-operative movement to ensure a more professional and democratic approach to the socio-economic problems through co-operative venture. Apart from the above, the Co-operative Audit Directorate is functioning as an independent machinery capable of

carrying out the task of statutory audit of Co-operative Institutions.

A total amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1994-95 for the above purposes.

#### **5. Urban Credit Co-operatives**

The urban credit movement which is manifest in employees' credit cooperatives and urban cooperative banks, is very strong in the State. A new dimension has been added to this urban credit movement during the current financial year. The State Government in the Co-operation Department, has taken up a unique programme or organising "Women's Co-operative Credit Societies/Banks" at least one in each district by the current financial year. Such societies will be run exclusively by women for the women clientele, particularly belonging to the weaker sections of the community to give them a socio-economic liberty. The approach is completely new one in the eastern region of the country and so far 13 societies with a membership of 20,000 and working capital-base of Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been established. They are not only financing their women member but getting them trained in different trades/business and also getting their products marketed. It is anticipated that the remaining districts will be able shortly to set up at least one such society in that respective area. It may be mentioned that all the societies are running in profit as reported.

A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs have been proposed for this purpose.

#### **6. Other Sectors**

Since the Co-operative Organisations are developed amongst the people basically for serving their own interests, it has been proposed to organise large number of Housing Co-operatives and Labour Co-operatives and Co-operatives for Unemployed Engineers so that weaker sections of the society derive direct benefit from them through joint endeavour.

A total amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1994-95 for the above schemes.

## CHAPTER TWO

### II RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### 2.1 : SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

##### 2.1.1 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

###### *Programme of the Rural Development Department*

Alleviation of poverty has been one of the primary objectives of planned development in India specially in rural areas where the majority of the poor live. Despite decline in the incidence of rural poverty, lakhs of people continue to live in object poverty. It was realised that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. It was also realised that to the extent the process of growth bypasses some sections of the population it is necessary to formulate specific poverty alleviation programmes for generation of a certain minimum level of income for the rural poor.

The objective underlying the IRDP is to assist identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line. The target groups are given financial assistance for the acquisition of productive assets in the form of one third subsidy by the Government and two-thirds as term credit by the financial institutions. Centre and States share the costs equally.

The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The approach under IRDP is to cover the poorest of the

poor in the first instance. The poverty line is now revised at Rs. 11,000 per year for a rural household with the cut-off point at Rs. 8500 for eligibility of IRDP assistance. In the identified target group, at least 50 per cent of the assisted families should be from SC and ST families, with corresponding flow of resources to them. Further, to ensure better participation of women in the development process, at least 40 per cent of those assisted should be women and 3 per cent of the assisted families are to be from amongst the physically handicapped.

There are two sub-programmes of IRDP viz. Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). Under TRYSEM rural youths are imparted training for formation and/or upgradation of skill for taking up economic activities. Under DWCRA a group of distressed rural women folk are assisted for social and economic upliftment and improving the quality of life and status.

From the inception of IRDP during 1980, up to 1992-93, 26.87 lakh families have been assisted in this State under this Programme with Rs. 447.96 crores as subsidy and Rs. 816.97 crores as bank credit. The progress of IRDP in this State from inception of the programme is shown below:

period	Families assisted (No. lakh)	Subsidy (Rs. Crore)	Credit (Rs. Crore)	Total investment (Rs. Crore)	Per family investment
1980-85	6.91	48.65	86.42	135.07	Rs. 1955
1985-90	13.98	231.19	446.94	678.13	Rs. 4879
1990-91	2.26	58.99	101.43	160.42	Rs. 7098
1991-92	2.01	57.72	96.30	154.02	Rs. 7653
1992-93	1.71	51.41	85.88	137.29	Rs. 8000

The State is consistently exceeding physical target from 1983-84. In the year 1992-93, against a target of assisting 1,54,457 families, actually 1,71,695 families were assisted. Out of the assisted persons, 40.8% belonged to SC & ST category and 44.83% are women. Provision in the State budget for the year was Rs. 42.17 crores. In the current year the State budget provision is Rs. 38.33 lakhs. Physical target for the current year is to assist 1,82,836 families. Because of Panchayat election and formation of Panchayat bodies till end of August, 1993, sponsoring of schemes started

only in September. Till November, 1993, cases of nearly 1,10,000 families, have been sponsored to banks against which sanction has been received for only 20,110 No. of cases and 13245 No. of cases have been disbursed. It is expected that actual No. of cases sanctioned and disbursed will increase rapidly in next few months. At the same level of physical target, it is expected that total allocation for IRDP during 1994-95 might be around Rs. 88 crores because of steady increase in per capita investment.

In order that people living below the poverty line can acquire scheme to take up gainful employment the programme of TRYSEM has been playing a very crucial role over the years. It has been made possible to impart in as many as 67 trades under TRYSEM training. During the year 1992-93, 15,224 youths were trained against a target of 16,400. Target for TRYSEM in the current year is to train 24,115 Nos. of youths against which 6,334 youths have been trained so far. Provision in the State budget during current year for TRYSEM is Rs. 383.78 lakhs. Given the trend, budget provision is required to be increased in the year 1994-95 to match the allocation of the Government of India. Building up proper infrastructure for TRYSEM training is very important so that more and more youths can be trained up in non-traditional activities provision in the State budget in the current year is Rs. 89.52 lakhs. The same may go up in the next year to match the allocation of Government of India.

Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is an important sub-scheme of IRDP for upliftment of rural women and children belonging to the poor families. At present the scheme is under implementation in 174 Blocks of 12 districts. So far 2,499 groups have been formed in the State. During 1993-94, against a target of 450 groups, about 212 groups have been formed up to November. During 1992-93, 345 groups were formed against the target of 300 groups only. Additional allocation might be necessary for 1994-95 when two more districts may come under the purview of this programme.

### **2.1.2 Drought Prone Area Programme**

#### *Programme of the Agriculture Department*

The DPAP is a specific Area Development Programme being taken up for integrated development of the land, water and other natural resources With the following basic objectives :—

- i) To minimise the adverse effects of drought and production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources through integrated development of the natural resource base of the area and adoption of appropriate technologies ;
- ii) To achieve ultimately the drought proofing of the drought prone areas through integrating and dovetailing other relate State/Central Programmes with these programmes; and
- iii) To conserve, develop and harness land, water and other natural resources including rainfall for restoration of ecological balance in the long run.

### **Target Group**

The Programme seeks to conserve, develop and harness the natural resources base of drought prone areas with priority on development of areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other economically backward classes. Since this is an area development programme and has no specific beneficiary-orientation, it is expected that benefits through area development in terms of rejuvenating the natural resources base would, ultimately, be derived by the Target Group through increased production and productivity of land, water, livestock and human resources.

The DPAP was started in 1973 as an integrated area development programme during Fourth Plan Period and still it is continuing. The details including the criteria for coverage of areas under DPAP funding pattern and allocation, programme content, strategies for planning and development of micro-watersheds and other related guidelines for the implementation of the programme are based on the recommendation of the Task Force (1982) as modified by the inter-departmental Group (1984) as well as the policy directives of the central sanctioning committee (1986).

Major thrusts in the programme are based on activities related to soil conservation, land shaping and development, water resources conservation and development, afforestation, pasture and fodder development. These activities are not only harmoniously related to each other but together have the capability of making an impact on the environment. Besides, there are few other sectors like animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, sericulture, which directly contribute to the basic objectives of the programmes of drought proofing.

20 Blocks of Purulia district, 7 Blocks each of Bankura and Midnapore districts have been brought under the purview of this programme.

This programme is implemented as a centrally-sponsored scheme and the allocation are shared equally by the Centre and the State. At least 75% of the total allocation is utilised for the three core sectors viz. (i) land shaping and development, soil-moisture conservation, (ii) water resources development and (iii) afforestation & pasture development.

Total expenditure for the programme during Seventh Plan Period was Rs. 1111.56 lakhs out of the budgeted outlay of Rs. 1195.00 lakhs. Physical target under the VIIth Plan under major Sectors were 143600 hectares and out of which 82% was achieved.



About 3.75 lakhs of small and marginal farmers were benefited through this programme.

The success of this programme depends upon close cooperation among like departments which execute the works related to them and the DRDA which acts as coordinating agency. This has been done fruitfully. Moreover, Agriculture Department, as nodal Department manages for monitoring, Planning, implementation and coordination of all the programmes through the (i) SLCC (ii) State Level Review and Monitoring Committee, (iii) Technical Committee on DPAP.

Many a work for drought proofing in DPAP areas are still to be done. With an object to give relief to the people of these areas and for increasing productivity, the programme has been included in the Eighth Plan with the hope to achieve more success on this score during the years to come.

Achievement of DPAP during 1992-93 could not reach the expected level due to resource crunch and revision of budget therefor. During 1993-94 every attempt is being made to achieve the target fixed.

### 2.1.3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

#### *Programme of Development and Planning Department*

The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme started in the State during the 7th Plan Period. The Development & Planning Department is the nodal department for this programme which encompasses implementation of both conventional energy inputs and non-conventional energy system in identified blocks to evolve an integrated energy demand and consumption model. The programme was initiated in seven selected blocks in the 7th Plan. The minimum target for the 8th Plan is at least one block in each district. The main components of the programme in the 8th Plan are as follows :

- 1) Developing institutional mechanism ;
- 2) Training, demonstration and extension;
- 3) Project preparation for the new blocks to be covered and finalisation of the projects where preliminary survey has already been taken up;

- 4) Provision of financial incentives for installation of energy devices with special emphasis on conventional and on non-conventional energy, energy conservation and environment protection.

Stress is being laid for devising a suitable mechanism at the State, District and Block levels to ensure people's participation for implementing the IREP programme and to improve the quality of life style of the rural masses. Devices based on commercial and conventional sources of energy will have to be promoted in addition to non-conventional inputs like solar photovoltaic systems, solar thermal energy system etc. in order to achieve an integrated energy rich pattern in the selected blocks and the same will be extended to other blocks gradually.

The IREP Programme is fully operational in two Blocks, viz. Sandeshkhali-I in North 24-Parganas and Taldengra in Bankura District. Government have decided to instal various energy devices and to take other measures like the demonstration, publicity to attract the general public in utilising the alternative sources of energy. During 1992-93 a national pilot project on IREP has been introduced at Labpur Block in Birbhum District which is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The R. E. Division of planning Commission, Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 26 lakhs during 1992-93 for implementation of the National Pilot Project. The construction of building work of demonstration centre of Labpur National Pilot Project will start soon. Moreover, one State Level Technical Back-up unit and two District Level Technical Back-up unit have been set up at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, K.G. Engineering College, Bankura and Jagadish Chandra Polytechnic, North 24-Parganas respectively. These Technical Back-up units are also sponsored by Government of India.

There is an outlay of Rs. 384.00 lakhs in the 8th Plan, of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95 for IREP Programme of the Development & Planning Department. The detailed break-up for tentative action plan to be taken up for the year 1994-95 is as follows:

#### **Tentative Action Plan for the year 1994-95**

Sl. No.	Description	Block & District	Implementing Agency	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Survey for selecting New IREP Blocks	16 Nos. Block (minimum one in each district)	STBU/DTBU/District Planning Cell	4.00

Sl. No.	Description	Block & District	Implementing Agency	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
2.	Solar Lighting System in Selected IREP Blocks	Selected IREP Blocks	D.M/Panchayat/BDO of concerned Block	4.00
3.	Solar Lighting System/upgrading and maintenance of Solar System at SDK-I & Taldengra Block	SDK-I (North 24-Parganas) Taldengra (Bankura)	D.M/ Panchayat/BDO of concerned Block	7.00
4.	Energy Plantation in different IREP Blocks	Selected IREP Block in different District	—do—	2.00
5.	Biogas Plant in IREP Blocks	Selected IREP Block	C & SSI Deptt.	4.00
6.	Solar Lantern for Literacy Programme in IREP Blocks	Selected IREP Block	C & SSI Deptt./D.M/ Panchayat /BDO of concerned Blocks	4.00
7.	Improved Chulla in different IREP Blocks	Selected IREP Blocks	Relief & Welfare (Welfare) Deptt.	1.00
8.	Workshop on Non-Conventional Energy at Kaikheli Island in Sundarban (All India Level)	Kultali Block District 24-Parganas	School of Energy Studies (Jadavpur University)	2.00
9.	Seminar in different IREP Blocks	Different IREP Blocks	DM/Panchayat/BDO of concerned Block STBU/ DTBU	2.00
			Total : Rs.	30.00

## 2.2 : RURAL EMPLOYMENT—JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (JRY) PROGRAMME OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is a rural Employment Programme aimed at generating supplementary employment for the unemployed and underemployed in the rural areas. This employment would be created on productive works which would improve the infrastructural base of the rural areas, and provide more sustained employment in the long run. The Central assistance under JRY is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 80: 20 and is allocated to the States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country.

From the State to the districts, the allocations are made on an index of backwardness formulated on the basis of the :

- i) Proportion of agricultural labours to the main workers in the rural areas
- ii) Percentage of rural SC/ST population in relation to the total rural population; and
- iii) Inverse of agricultural productivity Weightage is given to these three in the proportion of 20:60:20

### Employment Generation Programme

#### *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana*

The Programme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana launched in 1989-90 has resulted in generation 1567.65 lakh mandays of employment in the first 3 years i.e. up to March, 1992. Expenditure during that period was of the order of Rs. 563.37 crores. During 1992-93 Rs. 214.13 crores were spent under that programme and 525.25 lakhs mandays were generated. In the current year till the end of November, 1993 Rs. 98.31 crores have been spent and 211.96 lakhs mandays have been generated in the process one of the most important component of JRY is the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) under which irrigation facilities are extended on lands belonging to small and marginal farmers including Bargadars and assignees of vested lands. Previously such benefit was restricted to the farmers belonging to SC/ST only. From this year the same has been extended to non-SC/ST farmers also for which allocation under MWS has been increased from 20% to 30% of the total allocation. During 1992-93 Rs. 53.50 crores were spent on MWS and in the current year till the end of November, 1993, Rs. 16.00

crores have been spent. The work of MWS received some setbacks during the Panchayat Elections and subsequent range and the same is expected to improve very significantly during the rest of the current financial year. Another important component of JRY is the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). Under IAY, houses are constructed for very poor SC/ST people. This benefit has also been extended to non-SC/ST from the current year and allocation under IAY has therefore increased

from 6% to 10% of the total allocation under JRY. From inception of the Programme till March, 1993, 44,810 No. of houses have been constructed in this State with an expenditure of about Rs. 48.38 crores. During the current year up to the end of November 1993, 4,922 houses have been constructed by an amount of Rs. 695.64 lakhs. Achievement under JRY since inception is shown below :

Year	Available (Rs. Crore)	Fund Expenditure	% of Utilisation	Target for employment generation	Employment generation achieved	% of a achievement
1989-90	285.36	199.75	59.9	572.15	558.81	97.7
1990-91	284.27	170.19	59.9	643.16	516.85	80.4
1991-92	240.99	193.42	80.3	544.08	491.99	90.4
1992-93	253.00	214.13	84.6	557.24	525.55	94.3
1993-94 (Nov.' 93)	181.35	93.21	51.4	263.61	194.39	34.6

To ameliorate further the programme of Rural Employment, the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has been launched from 2nd October of this year in 128 Blocks of the State which are covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System. Rs. 8.00 crores have been released to 14 districts for implementation of the Scheme in 128 Blocks. At least 100 days work will have to be provided to two members of each family living in those areas during lean agriculture season on demand. During the current year the Government of India have decided to intensify the Programme of Jawahar Rozfar Yojana (as 2nd stream of JRY) in 120 districts of the country. In our State, 5 districts viz. Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore, Burdwan and Cooch Behar have been selected for

these 2nd Stream of JRY and Rs. 19.71 crores involving Rs. 15.77 crores as G. O. I. share and the rest as matching State Share have already been released. State Govt. has also taken up the matter of development of Sunderbans area under Special and Innovative JRY Scheme. In view of the above it has been proposed to augment the State Plan provision from Rs. 45.36 crores to Rs. 72.16 crores to match the additional Central allocation during the current financial year, 1993-94.

During 1994-95, total allocation under J. R. Y may reach Rs. 377.69 crores (including State Share) When additional matching Share (80:20) might be necessary from the State Plan. Employment generation calculated on total allocation could be around 643

### 2.3 : LAND REFORMS —PROGRAMME OF THE LAND & LAND REFORMS DEPARTMENT

lakh mandays.

Land Reforms are the core of the strategy of poverty alleviation via both generation of greater employment and incomes and availability of more food for consumption.

The bulk of the rural population in our State being entirely dependent on land ; land reforms, have therefore come to be a major component in the scheme of rural development. The primary objective of land reforms is to remove the structural anomalies in rural society by bringing about a publicly controlled change in the existing land ownership and to correct the

skewed pattern of land tenure system so that the intermediary interest on land is eliminated and security of the tenure of the actual tillers of the soil is ensured. The W.B. Esates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955 provide the necessary legislative infrastructure for elimination of intermediary interest, imposition of ceiling of land, holding and distribution of surplus lands to the landless and the near landless. These legislative measures have been supplemented by different schemes like institutional Finance to the allottees of ceiling surplus lands and the share croppers so that they can profitably

cultivate the lands, generate some surplus and thereby contribute to the national economy.

The State Government is making all endeavours to see that the beneficiaries of land reforms are also brought within the purview of different development schemes under the rural development package. With this objective in mind, the W.B. Land Reforms Act has been amended recently to bring all classes of land under the ceiling limit prescribed in the Act. Hence, the ceiling limits earlier prescribed for agricultural lands only are now applicable to the aggregate of all classes of land held by a family. The recent amendment also provides for regulatory measures to check indiscriminate conversion of land from one use to another as such conversion often impedes agricultural production and jeopardise planned development of an area. The State Government have enacted a legislation for setting up of Land Tribunals under Article 323B of the Constitution for quick adjudication of the cases arising out of land reforms so that the surplus land available may be distributed to the eligible beneficiaries. The West Bengal Land Reforms Act has been amended to provide for Constitution of a land Corporation with the objective of providing loans to the share croppers for purchase of lands under their cultivation. The State Government has also under consideration a proposal for distribution of Krishak Pass Book or copies of R-O-Rs. Which will inter-alia facilitate grant of loans from banks and other financial institutions to the raiyats and share croppers.

Achievement of West Bengal in land reforms can hardly be over emphasized. While the State accounts for only 3.59% of the total agricultural land of the country (1.38 crore acres out of 36 crores acres) achievement on taking away of surplus agricultural land, distribution of such land, and nature of the beneficiaries is quite spectacular compared to the performance of other States of the Country. A comparative statement of performance as on 1.1.92 of some of the States who have done fairly well is given below:

#### A. Taking away of Surplus Agricultural Land

West Bengal	–	12.67	Lakh acres
Andhra Pradesh	–	7.20	–do–
Maharashtra	–	7.04	–do–
Rajasthan	–	6.19	–do–
Assam	–	6.10	–do–
Uttar Pradesh	–	5.32	–do–
Bihar	–	4.75	–do–

West Bengal accounts for 17.27% of the total vesting of 72.25 lakh acres in the country.

#### B. Land Distributed

West Bengal	–	9.13	Lakh acres
Andhra Pradesh	–	4.63	–do–
Maharashtra	–	5.25	–do–
Rajasthan	–	4.34	–do–
Assam	–	4.32	–do–
Uttar Pradesh	–	3.61	–do–
Bihar	–	2.68	–do–

West Bengal accounts for 18.84% of 48.45 lakh acres distributed in the country.

#### C. Number of Beneficiaries

West Bengal	–	19.94	Lakh persons
Andhra Pradesh	–	3.96	–do–
Maharashtra	–	1.32	–do–
Rajasthan	–	0.75	–do–
Assam	–	3.77	–do–
Uttar Pradesh	–	3.12	–do–
Bihar	–	3.12	–do–

Of the 46.28 lakh beneficiaries all over the country, share of West Bengal is more than 43%. Of the beneficiaries in the State, Scheduled Castes & Tribes account for 37% and 19% respectively. Hence, both in respect of number and the nature of beneficiaries, this State can reasonably claim that its achievement is spectacular.

Bargadars, as the share-croppers are known to be in this State, have been given the status of almost a tenant. The right of a Bargadar is heritable. So far, 14.39 lakh Bargadars have been recorded in the record of rights and they get all the benefits of institutional finance and other imputs like any other Raiyat.

Dependence of the poorest of the poor on other for mere shelter has been done away with by acquiring homestead land under Acquisition of Homestead Act. The number of beneficiaries is 2.60 lakh. Besides, one lakh persons have been allotted house sites.

Interests of tribal people have been protected and alienation of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes has been restricted.

By all these measures, this State has taken care of the poorer sections of the society and accomplished a desirable transformation in the framework of rural society.

Up to-date land records play an important role in the life of the rural people. Records of rights prepared before Independence were first revised in the late fifties and early sixties. Again, the Revisional Operation has been taken up and of the total 42,303

Moujas of the State, records of rights in respect of about 29,000 Moujas have been finally revised and the rest are at different stages of operation. So long we have made the revision of maps and records through conventional method. But now, considering the volume of work of a revisional operation and the time it takes and in keeping with the all India pattern, the department proposes to modernise the method and gradually adopt latest technology for maintaining maps and records always up to-date.

The State introduced a four-tier "Integrated set up of Land Reforms Administration" in 1989 to provide an administrative structure corresponding to the Panchayati Raj System in the State and to facilitate implementation of Land Reforms in active association with the Panchayat bodies. In the process, contradictions and weakness inherent in the earlier system were eliminated. The features of the recognition are :-

(i) At each District Level, the Office of the District Land & Land Reforms Officer has been set up by integrating the District Settlement Office and the Land Management of the Collectorate.

(ii) At each Sub-Division Level, the office of the Sub-Divisional Land and Land Reforms Officer has been set up by amalgamating the Settlement Charge Office and the Sub-Divisional Land Reforms Office.

(iii) At each Block Level the office of the Block Land and Land Reforms Officer has been set up by integrating the Land Reforms office and Settlement Camps.

(iv) Offices of Revenue Inspectors have been set up in each of the 3305 Gram Panchayats in the State.

At all levels Panchayats representatives have been associated, and particularly for selecting the beneficiaries of surplus land the role of the Panchayat representatives is the greatest.

### **Objectives of Plan Proposals**

The VIII Five-Year Plan Schemes in the State aim at —

I. Facilitating the switchover to the restructured Integrated set-up of Land Reforms Administration with the objective of consolidation of the stupendous achievement made by the State in implementation of Land Reforms and to build on it by effective implementation of the amended provisions of the Land Reforms Act and thereby vesting considerable ceiling surplus lands in the State for distribution to the landless thus enlarging the coverage of Land Reforms Programmes in the State.

II. Expanding the following schemes on Land Reforms for which sufficient ground work in the form of statutory provision and administrative preparation has already been laid—

1. Constitution of Land Reforms Tribunals under the West Bengal Land Reforms Tribunal Act, 1991.
2. Setting up of Land Corporation and/or introduction of a scheme under Government auspices for financial assistance to Bargadars to become Raiyats.
3. Distribution of Krishak Pass Book and/or distribution of finally published R-O-Rs. to Raiyats and share-croppers.
4. Setting up of W.B. Land Reforms Analysis, Research and Training Institute at Salboni.
5. Provision of trained manpower for settlement and survey work, which has provided the basic impetus to Land Reforms in the State, by introduction of three Years Diploma Course in Survey Engineering to Bandel Survey Institute and provision of periodical in-service training to existing manpower.

III. Introduction of the following new scheme under the Plan Programme—

1. Pilot Schemes on consolidation to test the efficacy of consolidation of holding in the context of the State.

IV. Construction of Office premises for the new Offices in the integrated set up and allied works.

V. Modernisation of settlement and survey work making the land reforms administration respond quicker to the needs of the rural populace under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

### **Plan Proposals for 1994-95**

#### *1. Integrated set up of L.R. Administration*

As pointed out earlier 3305 new offices have to be opened at the Gram Panchayat Level. This has created an additional burden towards salary, construction or hiring of new offices and equipments thereof. Expenditure on salary head is gradually being shifted from the Plan to the Non-plan sector. As the progress of construction of new offices has not made much headway rental charges are going up. Since the fund allotted in the previous years for construction is lying in the P. L. Account of the Zilla Parishads we have not asked for more than Rs. 30 lakhs this year although the burden of constructing most of the new offices remains.

## II. Modernization of Settlement & Survey works

This programme has been dealt with in Sl. No. VI- Centrally sponsored scheme on strengthening of revenue administration and updating of land records on 50 : 50 basis.

### III. Scheme on Land Reforms

The constitution of a Special Land Reform Tribunal and Regional Tribunal are awaiting policy decisions. The setting up of land tribunal may take a start in 1994-95 for which a sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been proposed.

The training institute at Salbani, Midnapore is working in full swing. But, it still needs some more equipment and accommodation. Hence, a sum of Rs.15 Lakh including the cost of training has been proposed.

3-Year diploma course has already been introduced at the Survey Training Institute at Bandel. However, both the administrative building and the hostel need some addition and alteration. Hence is the proposal for a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

### IV. Construction of office buildings including record rooms of the districts and Circuit Houses

Creation of District Land and Land Reforms Office in each district, and creation of new districts has necessitated construction of new office buildings and Circuit Houses. Fund under this head is spent by the P.W. D. Not much could be spent due to financial constraint. Hence, proposal for a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs only has been made for 1994-95

### V. Miscellaneous Land Reforms Schemes

Since no policy decision has yet been made a token sum of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for consolidation of holding.

## VI. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

For strengthening of revenue administrating and updating of land records Government of India introduced a scheme on 50 : 50 basis and in 1989-90 allotted Rs.1.03 crore. Matching grant of Rs. 1.03 crores came from the State Government, and programme, of modernization was launched in the State. In the next year, 1990-91, the programme was for Rs. 4 crores- Government of India released its share of Rs. 2 crore. We could spend Rs. 1.50 crores and Government of India has permitted spending of the rest Rs. 0.50 crore in subsequent years. However, nothing could be released as the State Government's share. The State Government has, therefore, the obligation of allotting Rs. 2 crores for this purpose. For 1991-92 the approved programme is for Rs.3,47,50,000/-. However, the Central share has not yet been credited. But Government of India has agreed to sanction afresh and it is likely to come any day. The matching share of Rs.1,73,75,000/- of the State Government has to be provided for. For 1992-93, the programme is for Rs.221.80 lakh. Central share has arrived, and towards State's share we have met the requirement by re-appropriation from other heads. For 1993-94 we have submitted a scheme for Rs.232 lakhs and approval has not yet arrived. Hence, provision for 116 lakhs has to be made towards State's share. We, however, propose to spend the State's outstanding share over the next two years. Hence the proposal for only Rs. 2 crores as the State's share for 1994-95.

Another programme under this scheme is upgradation of the Survey Institute at Bandel by equipping it with modern Instruments. A scheme for Rs. 50 lakhs is awaiting approval of the Central Government. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is, therefore, proposed towards State's Share.

## 2.4 : OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

### 2.4.1 Community Development

*Programme of Rural Development Department (C.D Branch)*

#### Rural Development (Community Development)

This sector consists of four projects namely (1) Strengthening of Block Organisation, (2) State Institute of Rural Development, (3) Strengthening and promotion of Mahila Mandals (Samities) (4) Setting up of Administrative Headquarters and Colony for Development Blocks.

- 1) Strengthening of Block Organisation (Provision for Staff Support and vehicles to Blocks)

It will be necessary during the 8th Plan period to create monitoring cells of the Blocks so that they can cope with the work of monitoring of implementation of various departmental schemes. This has become essential as the Block offices are facing difficulties in monitoring the development work in the rural areas which is progressively increasing. Bifurcation of some big Blocks is also necessary. A few blocks are likely to be bifurcated in near future. Proposals for bifurcation of 3 blocks viz. Banshihari, Gangarampur and Tapan in the district of

Dakhin Dinajpur are under consideration of Government for which provision of necessary staff support will have to be provided for. Previously, no provision in the Annual Plan was made on this count. As the position is now going to be changed, provision will have to be made in the Annual Plans of the remaining years of 8th Five-Year Plan.

Out of 341 blocks in the State, 103 Blocks are yet to be provided with vehicles. During the 8th Plan period 55 Blocks may be provided with vehicles. In 1992-93 Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided towards the cost of 7 new vehicles.

The total provision for strengthening of block organisation in the 8th plan is Rs. 138.76 lakhs only for the staff support and vehicles. The provision for vehicles for 1993-94 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs only. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 11.00 lakhs for staff support and vehicles to the Blocks. Vehicles for at least 15 blocks at remote places including hill areas are urgently required to be provided during the financial year 1994-95.

## **2) State Institute of Rural Development**

The Orientation and Study Centre at Kalyani has been upgraded as State Institute of Rural Development for imparting training in rural development. The activities of training personnels at the State Institute of Rural Development has also gone up considerably. It is considered necessary that during the next financial year Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be necessary for expenditure on training and other related infrastructural necessities. The 8th Plan Outlay on this count is required to be augmented to Rs. 50.45 lakhs from Rs. 15.45 lakhs keeping a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for each of the next successive 3 years of the 8th Plan. In 1992-93 Rs. 2.23 lakhs was provided for the purpose. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs only. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

## **3) Strengthening & Promotion of Mahila Mandals (Samities)**

This Scheme envisages establishment of Mahila Samities in each Gram Panchayat area @ Rs. 1410.00 per samity and revitalisation of existing weaker samities. In 1992-93 Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided in the budget for the purpose. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs. 1.00 lakh only.

The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 0.49 lakh. The total provision for the 8th Plan is Rs. 10.28 lakhs.

## **4) Setting up of Administrative Headquarters & Colony for Development Block**

There are 341 blocks in this State. About 125 blocks are yet to be provided with permanent headquarters with administrative buildings. For many years no fund could be released for construction of residential quarters. 200 blocks are yet to be provided with residential quarters. In remote areas construction of residential quarters are essentially required. The total outlay for the 8th plan is proposed to be revised from Rs. 452.36 lakhs to Rs. 547.36 lakhs. In 1992-93 the outlay for construction of administrative building was reduced to Rs. 30.16 lakhs from Rs. 65.00 lakhs. In the year 1993-94 Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 64.00 lakhs.

The total outlay for Community Development Programmes for 1994-95 is Rs. 95.49 lakhs.

## **2.4.2 Panchayats Programme of the Panchayats Department**

The Department of Panchayats is the administrative Department of the Panchayati Raj Institutions functioning in this State. Its main function is promotion of local Government in rural areas and constitution, regulation and inspection of Panchayati Raj Bodies of the State and to ensure that the P. R. Institutions are run efficiently and for the purpose for which these institutions are set-up.

In the State of West Bengal, a 3-tier Panchayat system has been functioning since 1978 and a new social order for socio-economic transformation of the rural community has evolved with the democratic decentralisation of power to the Panchayats. All the three-tiers are associated with the planning process through about 71,122 elected representatives. Almost all anti-poverty and rural development programmes are implemented in this State through Panchayats. Schemes are either assigned to the Panchayat Bodies or executed with the active association of the members of the P.R. Bodies. In this task, the major department of the State Governments have already made the Panchayati Raj Institutions their major instrument for formulation and implementation of rural development programmes and also assigned them for its execution with funds.

The main objectives of the Plan Schemes of the Department of Panchayats are (i) to provide infrastructural support to the P. R. Bodies and (ii) to develop the human resources of the P. R. Bodies through training so that these institutions can be effective instrument for all round growth of the Rural Sector.

But consequent upon, the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, the Panchayats will acquire the status of local governmental units and will form part of the federal structure of the country. As institutions of self-government, the Panchayats will have to play a crucial role in formulating plans and implementing schemes to ensure economic development and social justice.

In the above background, it has become essential to provide infrastructural support to the P. R. Bodies and develop the human resources of the P. R. Bodies through training so that these institutions through their elected representatives and with their acquired re-orientation and appropriate attitude, knowledge and skill development can address the issues or problems that they will face in their work situation. Further, a large number of members have been elected to the P. R. Bodies in the 4th Panchayat General Elections against seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women. Most of these newly elected members are new entrants in the P. R. Bodies and nearly 24,895 of them are women members. Naturally, some additional accommodation in almost all the office buildings of the P. R. Bodies has become essential for these women members. Priorities in the annual plan (1994-95) have been fixed to achieve these objectives, keeping in view of the availability of funds.

The 8th Plan outlay for Panchayat Department has been fixed at Rs. 2185 lakhs, and that the annual plan allocations for the first two years of the 8th Five-Year Plan have been rather at a lower level. Hence the annual plan allocation for the remaining three years would require to be substantially stepped up to achieve both financial and physical target set for the 8th Five-Year Plan Period. This as clearly pointed out, has assumed added importance in view of the emerging duties and responsibilities assigned to the P. R. Bodies following the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution.

With this end in view, the following plan proposals for 1994-95, have been proposed on priority basis

### **1. Training of Panchayat Functionaries**

A massive training programme for all the elected members of the P. R. Bodies of all the three-tier numbering about 71,122 has been embarked upon by this Department. Our target is to organise six (6) different types of training programmes at SIP/SIRD, Kalyani and in the districts within the next financial year 1994-95 for all the elected members, chairpersons of Panchayat Bodies and the chairpersons of the Sthayee Samitis. The estimated expenditure for the entire training programme is Rs. 2.00 crores.

It is expected that a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be made available for this entire programme by the Government of India as their share of expenditure of this unique programme. Further UNICEF has already assured financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the programme, during the current financial year UNICEF has already released Rs. 17.00 lakhs at the disposal of this Department for this purpose.

### **2. Construction/Extension of Gram Panchayat Office Buildings (Panchayat Ghar)**

The Gram Panchayats play a very important role in rural development programmes. It is, therefore, necessary that all Gram Panchayats should have their own office buildings. With the increasing volume of work of Gram Panchayats, it is also necessary that all the existing Panchayat Ghars should be extended to make room for stall and elected functionaries particularly women functionaries and to provide for storage facilities for materials to be used in various projects. The scheme is meant for assisting Gram Panchayats for construction/extension of Panchayat Ghars.

### **3. Construction/Expansion of Panchayat Samiti/Zilla Parishad Office Buildings**

The scheme is meant for construction of new Panchayat Samiti/Zilla Parishad office buildings and expansion of existing Panchayat Samiti/Zilla Parishad administrative buildings for the accommodation of the office bearers of Panchayats and other functionaries and office staff.

### **4. Grant-in-aid to P.R. Bodies for Augmentation of Resources (incentive grant) for Development Works**

The scheme provides for incentive grants to selected Panchayat Bodies on the basis of their overall performance so as to encourage them to augment their resources, remunerative assets and improve their functioning. There are block level, district level and State level selection committees for awarding



prizes under the scheme. 408 P. R. Bodies will receive such award in each year. The award money will be spent on development/remunerative schemes.

#### **5. Strengthening of Implementantion Machinery for Panchayats**

Under this scheme the Panchayat Bodies are being assisted to strengthen their administrative machinery so that the Panchayat Bodies can function smoothly and efficiently. With that end in view, a number of vernacular typewriters, cyclostyling machines, steel almirah and rocks are provided to different Panchayat Bodies. In addition to this, funds for constructin of residential quarters of the officials, particalrly for A. E. O. of Zilla Parishads are sanctioned under this Scheme.

#### **6. Programme of Visit for Study and Visualisation including Exhibition and Evaluation**

Under this scheme vorious Panchayat functionaries and members of different committees and Panchayats undertake tours in and outside the State to assess their works and achievement of the Panchayat institutions. Under this scheme the activities of Panchayats can also be highlighted by way of participation in exhibitions. It is also possible to make evaluation studies of the working of the PRBs.

#### **7. Construction of Building for Panchayat Raj Training Centre for Imparting Training to the**

#### **Functionaries both Government and non-Government**

Besides one S. I. P. at Kalyani, there are 4 (four) training centres which are located in rented building. Steps have already been taken to construct at least one training centre in each of the three divisions of the State. One training centre has already been constructed and this has been converted into the State Institute of Panchayas. It has also been proposed to construct one training centre at Digha and another at Cooch behar at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs. 40.00 lakhs respectively. This scheme is outside the State Plan and is included in the Central sector (new scheme).

#### **8. Re-construction of Panchayet Bhavan**

As the existing building of Panchavat Bhavan is thoroughly damaged and beyond normal repair, it has also been proposed to incorporate the scheme of "Re-construction of 'Panchayat Bhavan' at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crores during the Eighth Plan Period with the approval of the State Planning Board. In the first phase, the work of construction of a six storoyed building at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs will be undertaken. It is expected that 75% of the total project cost will come from institutional finance (like HUDCO) to be paid in instalments in 15 years and the remaining 25% of the project cost will borne by the State Government.

**CHAPTER THREE**  
**III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME**  
**3.1 : HILL AREAS**

**Programme of Hill Affairs Department**

To provide regional autonomy to the Hill areas of Darjeeling District, the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council was formed in 1988 and since then it has been receiving funds from the State Government and from the Government of India.

To make democratic decentralisation a success, we have not only transferred various Departments to the D.G.H.C. in terms of Section 24 of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, we have gone even further and transferred certain other activities and functions such as Sports and Youth Services, Nepali Printing Press, Songs and Drama Unit, P. W. Deptt., Sadar Hospitals etc.

As per Section 25 of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988 the Council is responsible for formulation and implementation of an integrated development plan both transferred and non-transferred Departments in hill areas. Funds in respect of different transferred Department, both Plan and Non-plan are released to the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council by the Hill Affairs Department. Funds received as S.C.A. in respect of transferred Departments also flow directly to the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council while in respect of few non-transferred subject such funds have been given to the Departments concerned by the State Government.

The flow of S.C.A. to the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council during 1993-94 amounted to Rs. 1507 lakhs which includes the amount of Rs. 507 lakhs being the revalidation amount of last financial years

unutilised amount. Besides Rs. 200 lakhs of S.C.A. to Power Department for improvement of Power supply in the district, Rs. 100 lakhs released to the Municipalities of the Darjeeling district, Rs. 15 lakhs for construction of Town Hall, Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of Stadium, Rs. 25 lakhs for water supply scheme at Rambhi Khola and Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of Bus Stand at Darjeeling and Kalimpong, Rs. 35 lakhs to HIMUL. Total Plan fund released during 1993-94 till date is Rs. 2.69 lakhs by way of revalidation.

The quantum of additional assistance for the accelerated development of Hill Areas for the Eighth Plan Period (1992-97) has been proposed to be of the order of Rs. 971.50 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 141.75 lakhs was earmarked for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and an amount of Rs. 91.24 has been proposed for the 1994-95 Plan.

Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has so many schemes for development of roads, tourism and communication for which an huge amount is required. Priorities for implementation of the developmental Plan of the Hill Areas will be reflected on the same line as that of 1993-94 and in terms of guidelines of the Planning Commission with the expansion of employment opportunities, Containment of population growth, diversification of agriculture and strengthening of infrastructural facilities like health, drinking water, welfare of backward classes, education and rural development.

**3.2 : OTHER SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**  
**(a) Programme of the Development and Planning Department**

**Development of North Bengal**

In addition to Sactoral programmes undertaken by the various Departments, Special provision is being made in the Annual plans of the State since 1973-74 for taking up schemes relating to construction and improvement of roads, bridges, culverts, embankments and drainage, facilities, excavation and renovation of tanks, provision for repairing and sinking tube-wells and sanitation and other infrastructural facilities especially in the rural areas of the backward districts of North Bengal viz., Malda,

Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur., Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar and Darjeeling. In Darjeeling district only the area outside the hill areas of the Districts is taken into consideration as hill areas are covered by the Accelerated Hill Areas Development Programme. The outlay under North Bengal Development Programme is generally distributed among those districts of North Bengal on population basis. The schemes under this programme are selected and implemented by the concerned Zilla Parishad/ Mahakuma Parishad (in respect of Darjeeling district).

The agreed outlay for this programme during Eighth Five Year plan period (1992-97) is Rs. 226.72 lakhs and the Annual plan outlay for the year 1993-94 has been kept at Rs.1.00 lakh.

It is proposed to continue this programme in the rural areas of those backward districts during 1994-95 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh may be provided.

The following basic points will be taken into consideration while implementing schemes under the programme during the Annual Plan (1994-95):—

a) The entire outlay will be spent on schemes benefiting the rural people of the North Bengal districts ;

b) As employment generation will be one of the main objectives of the programme, labour intensive schemes in preference to Capital Intensive Schemes will be taken up ;

c) Care will be taken to safeguard environmental needs while implementing schemes under the programme.

#### **Development of Jhargram Region**

Jhargram, a prominent sub-division of Midnapore district is one of the most backward areas in West Bengal. The undulations of the hilly surface of the draught-prone sub-division has made it difficult to develop agriculture which is necessary for human habitation. Low population has discouraged development activity and establishment of necessary infrastructure for the growth in the economy of the region. From the administrative point of view Jhargram sub-division comprises of 8 Blocks, 8 Panchayst Samities, 79 Gram Panchayats and 9 Police Stations. The sub-division covers a total area of 1185.29 Sq.miles. According to the census of 1981 it has a total population of 7,45,118 of which 29.4% are scheduled tribes and 14.12% are scheduled castes.

Special budget provision is being made by the State Government from year to year for integrated and accelerated development of the specially backward Jhargram sub-division by filling in the critical gaps in the sectoral allotments by other Departments. Such activities are formulated and implemented through the Jhargram Development Board which is headed by the Minister of State-in-Charge of Jhargram Affairs Branch. Its objective is the around Socio-economic development of this especially backward area.

The schemes that are being implemented with the funds provided by the Government under this

programme mostly aim at removal of infrastructural constraints and include Minor Irrigation Schemes like River Lift Irrigation, construction of Bundh, Field Channel, Excavate on of canals, Improvement and construction of roads, bridges and culverts, repair, re-construction and renovation of School buildings, promotion of village and Small Scale Industries and also promotion of different types of socio-economic and cultural activities in the sub-division. These schemes are designed for better utilisation of natural resources as well as providing scope of employment for the local people.

For 1992-93, original State Plan outlay was Rs. 132.20 lakhs, which was, however, subsequently revised and fixed at Rs. 80.00 lakhs. But actually expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 77.00 lakhs in 1992-93. Out of Rs. 77.00 lakhs, Rs. 33.00 lakhs were spent under T.S.P. and Rs. 7.70 lakhs were spent under S.C.P. sector in the year (1992-93). Schemes which were implemented in 1992-93 with the said fund include Minor Irrigation Schemes with a projected command area of 460 hectares of land, construction/repair of 13 Kms. of roads, 1 causeway and 1 drain, repairs of 10 school buildings, 1 passenger shed and one trade shed etc.

In the year 1993-94, there is a Plan outlay of Rs. 102.00 lakhs for this programme, out of which an allocation of Rs. 88 lakhs has so far been approved by Jhargram Development Board as per break-up given below :—

<b>Name of Sector</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</b>
1. Irrigation	22.00
2. Roads	56.00
3. Education	10.00
<b>Total : 88.00</b>	

Out of Rs. 102.00 lakhs, Rs. 51.00 lakhs and Rs. 36.00 lakhs have been specially earmarked as the flow to the T.S.P. and S.C.P. sectors respectively.

Jhargram has multifarious problems. All these problems cannot be comprehensively tackled with the limited resources placed at the disposal of the Jhargram Development Board from year to year. However, in conformity with the objective and keeping the constraint of resources in view a total Plan outlay of Rs. 906.11 lakhs on the Development of Jhargram Region is fixed for the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97), out of which an amount of Rs. 113.00 lakhs may be provided for the Annual plan, 1994-95.

As Jhargram sub-division has considerable number of tribal population (29.4%), 50% of the Plan outlay will be utilised for schemes benefitting these people. Another 25% of outlay is proposed for utilisation on schemes benefitting Scheduled Castes population (14.1%). During the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97), out of the prescribed total outlay of Rs. 906.11 lakhs, Rs. 453.06 lakhs and Rs. 226.53 lakhs will be the flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan (T. S. P) and Special Component Plan (S. C. P) Sectors respectively for expenditure against schemes benefitting tribal and Scheduled Caste people. Out of the proposed Plan outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs for 1994-95, Rs. 56.00 lakhs and Rs. 28.00 lakhs will be the flow to T. S. P. and S. C. P. sectors respectively. This outlay is proposed to be utilised with the recommendation of Jhargram Development Board in the following key sectors, viz.,

- 1) Agriculture
  - a) Minor Irrigation.
  - b) Social Forestry  
(Fruit bearing trees and bamboo etc.)
- 2) Road
- 3) Education
- 4) Industry including Village industry  
(Production and marketing of Sabui Grass and Sabui rope through LAMPS)
- 5) Miscellaneous (Public Utility Schemes)

In the matter of implementation of Development Schemes in Jhargram Region during the third year of Eighth Plan Period, the following objectives will be kept in view :—

a) The outlay on this programme will be spent mainly in the rural areas.

b) One major thrust area of the 3rd year of the 8th Plan will be employment generation and as such, labour-intensive schemes in preference to capital-intensive schemes will be taken up. Care will also be taken to ensure greater participation by women and other disadvantaged groups of people in such employment oriented schemes. Target of creating the employment opportunity is 1450 person day of which 200 person day has been achieved during the Eighth Plan Period.

c) Jhargram region being a drought-prone area with low yield per acre, special attention will be given towards development of agriculture and improvement of irrigation facilities in the region. Eighth Plan aims to get 3500 acres of land under

minor irrigation, but 1100 hectare of land have been covered by Minor Irrigation till now.

d) Allocation will be proposed under education sector, keeping an eye especially on universalisation of elementary education. Eighth Plan aims to open 150 educational institutions but till date 55 Nos. of educational institutions have been opened.

e) Another major thrust area will be strengthening of infrastructural facilities including communication. Total target of the 8th plan is to build 250 K.M. of road of which 80 K.M. have so far been constructed.

f) With a view to establishing college and small industry the Eighth Plan targets 10 Nos. of industries of which 4 Nos. have so far been established.

g) It is the target of the Eighth Plan to extend 25 Nos. of public utility services of which 7 Nos. of different types of schemes have been implemented so far.

h) 60 hectares of land have been covered by the schemes of social forestry during the Eighth Plan Period.

i) With the introduction of decentralised planning in this State during the Seventh Plan Period, the preparation of the development plan of Jhargram area as well as its implementation is being routed through the Block Planning Committees to ensure greater participation of the local people. This approach will also be followed during the Eighth plan.

#### **Development of Sundarban Areas**

The plan proposals of Sundarban Development Board have so far been prepared keeping in view the development process already initiated in the Sundarban region. The activities of the Board are undertaken under the Area Development programme of the State Government.

Area of operation of the Board is confined to Sundarban region only, comprising 19 Blocks—6 of North 24-Parganas and 13 of South 24-Parganas. The schemes so far selected by the Board have been with the objective to reach maximum benefits to the weaker sections of the region.

The activities of the Sundarban Development Board till 1989-90 (IFAD-assisted project period) were restricted to (i) creation of sweet water reservoirs through re-excavation of derelict channels, ponds and closures, (ii) improvement of drainage system through construction of H.P.Sluices with main drain and master sluices etc. (iii) improvement of

rural communication system through construction of B.P. Road, closure and small bridges and jetties, and (iv) creation of brackish water fish culture, social forestry and agricultural inputs support services.

Under the annual plans from 1990-91 onwards in addition to the schemes given above, some new programme elements like rural water supply, animal husbandry and veterinary services and cottage and small scale industries have also been included. The total plan outlay for the year 1991-92 was Rs. 939 lakhs. The original approved plan outlay for 1992-93 was Rs.939 lakhs but subsequently it was reduced to Rs. 495 lakhs owing to financial constraints. The details in terms of financial and physical achievements are enclosed.

The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 580 lakhs and in all probability the whole of the amount will be utilised for the programme elements as mentioned in the enclosures.

During the year 1993-94, it has been estimated that in agriculture and allied sectors about 67,000 mandays would be created while under civil works it will be about 80,000 mandays under indirect employment. Further for execution of different schemes during the year 1993-94 1,50,000 mandays would be created through direct employment.

#### **Organisation**

In pursuance of State Government's policy of entrusting planning and co-ordination of the developmental activities in the backward region to specified agencies, Sundarban Development Board was set up in 1973 for social and economic development of the region. To ensure greater participation of the people through their elected representatives, the composition of the Board has since been made more broad based. This composition facilitates smooth execution and proper co-ordination of the activities undertaken by actively involving the highest level local bodies, district administration and people's representatives in the affairs and activities of the Board.

Public participation in selecting locations and schemes is ensured through active involvement of the people's representatives in such process. The selections have always been made on the basis of the identified needs and potentials.

At the initial stage the main function of the Sundarban Development Board was planning and co-ordinating the developmental activities of the Sundarban region. But apart from this, the Board was also involved in actual implementation of

developmental projects involving infrastructural improvements under Food-for-Work Programme, promoting Pabi season cultivation through supply of subsidised inputs and nominal extension advice. For implementation of IFAD—Project, Sundarban Development Board was strengthened by creating 3(three) Engineering Divisions, Social Forestry Division, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Fishery Division and Administrative Division. Technical staff support for Engineering, Forestry and Fishery Divisions was given by the concerned State Government Departments. For decentralise project implementation, sub-divisional/zonal offices were created for Engineering and Forestry Divisions. There are 3 (three) Branch Offices with 27 (twenty-seven) Growth Centres located in the interior region for carrying out different support service programmes in agriculture in collaboration with Panchayat Samities.

### **COMPREHANSIVE AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

#### **Introduction**

WBCADC born through an Act of West Bengal legislature in 1974 has undertaken 21 Projects and one Krishi Vigyan Kendra spread over the state save South Dinajpur & South 24-Parganas. These Projects strive to cover rural populace in respect of Project areas, laying particular stress on beneficiaries belonging to small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, SC/ST and other backward classes. CADC activities are quite exhaustive encompassing fields of Agriculture, Pisciculture, Water-management, Animal Resources Development, Rural Industries, Farmers' Service Cooperative Society and other endeavours like Wool knitting, Khadi, Coir production etc. CADC also operates in a big way in developing and marketing better agricultural produces and also acts as a catalytic agent for distribution of SC/ST loans.

#### **ACTIVITIES IN 1993-94 & PROSPECTIVE LOOK**

In the field of agriculture the accent during 1993-94 was at increased cultivation of Horticulture crops/mushroom production (2) to make available better variety of pulses/vegetables seeds to the farmers (3) introduction of new package of practice for better crop cultivation (4) commercial programme of multiplication of better seeds like true potato seed, mustard and wheat seeds. Targets set forth on such have been achieved to a very great extent and the seed multiplication programme has made major headway. During 1994-95 more stress will be laid on

Horticulture programme set to generate supplementary income to the beneficiaries through plantation of fruit bearing plants and spices plants.

In the field of animal resources development the stress in 1993-94 has been on live-stock production, upgradation of live-stock, better animal health coverage and training of beneficiaries.

In 1994-95 more emphasis is proposed to be laid on all these programmes with special accent on commercial production of chicks. A special programme of upgradation of local variety of Cattles through artificial insemination, better immunization and beneficiary training has also been proposed. In the matter of Pisciculture emphasis has been laid on generating schemes in farmers' field and also in Project farms for production of table fish and giant prawn through Polyculture. There have been programmes on production and development of fish seeds too, which have been very rewarding both in terms of return and effect. During 1993-94 more income generating schemes are proposed to be floated which include spawn production and distribution of fingerlings. Intensive efforts are on to generate substantial quantum of revenue so that the programme can be self-generating at a prospective date. On water management, with 170 Nos. of mini deep tubewells, three Nos. of RLI, 1386 STWs and 600 Nos. of mini deep tubewells CADC has a vast infrastructure that really has made a major chunk of countryside green. With increasing expenditure on

cost of maintenance, cost of spares and man-management, the gap between revenue and expenditure is rising at a fast pace. The accent of 1993-94 on water management project had been to make the units utilised cent per cent at the command areas. In 1994-95 the command area has been sought to be enlarged by marginally adding new infrastructure and by revamping existing units updating absolescence where necessary. On Projects on rural industries and works relating to health and Balwadi Programme, major trends could be set by creating employment opportunity to women in the hills and also on the planes, through organised wool knitting programmes/coir product manufacturing.

In 1993-94 entire stock manufactured have been readily sold with large orders being under execution. In 1994-95 stress is being laid on up-dating product and on greater production facilities. Solar street lights at Ajodhya Hills project with the assistance of department of Science and Technology, Government of West Bengal have been a success. Large number of smokeless Chullahs are now being provided, with the help of Social Welfare Department that seeks to have more efficiency in burning fuel and combating environment hazards.

With the changing scenario of the village economy, CADC has continuously re-designed its role and activities taking care to perform its responsibilities with due importance and dedication.

**Following are some of the performance figures achieved till October, 1993-94.**

**1993-94**

Gross cropped area under CADC Irrigation	—	37773 acres.
Seed Multiplication	—	200 acres.
Farmers training coverage	—	5000 farmers.
Animal Husbandry disease control camp	—	2948 animals treated.
Immunisation	—	45601 animals
Wool Knitting	—	5700 kgs.
Mandays created	(Agril.)	
	(A.H.)	
	(PISC.)	— 100045 mandays.
	(W.M.)	
	(WORKS)	

**(b) Programme of Agriculture Department**

**Agriculture Development of North Bengal Terai Region**

North Bengal Terai Development Project (an

externally aided project) is being implemented in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar Siliguri Sub-Division of Darjeeling district. The Project was

divided into two phases : (i) Phase I and (ii) Phase II. The Phase I programme has been completed. It commenced on 1.1.85 and Completed on 30. 9. 86. The Phase II programme which is being implemented at present, is scheduled to be terminated during 1993-94. The Phase II programme officially started from 1.7.88 and its duration is for five years. The main objective of the programme is to improve the living conditions of a large number of rural people in the project area who are small and marginal farmers and people who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by creating irrigation facilities through the construction of a good number of Hand Tube Wells, Pump Dug Wells, Shallow Tube Wells, River Lift Irrigation, Deep Tubewells and Soil Conservation works.

The State Agriculture Department feels that this important project should continue beyond the Phase II programme. Necessary papers for continuance of the project through Phase III programme have already been submitted to the Government of India for their approval in consultation with the Royal Netherlands Embassy and such approval is being awaited.

**Agricultural Development in Special problem Areas like Kanksa, Bud Bud, Ausgram, Gopiballavpur, Ayodhya Hills etc.**

The underdeveloped tribal areas like Kanksa, Bud Bud and Ausgram in Burdwan district and Gopiballavpur and Nayagram in Midnapur district as well as Ayodhya Hills etc. in Purulia district have been brought under the provision of this project. This project is being taken up in these areas of 3 districts as the areas have special problem of their own. The farming community of these areas mainly belongs to Scheduled Tribes. Agriculture in these areas are very much dependent on monsoon rains

and as such is uncertain. Crops frequently suffer from moisture stress for late onset of monsoon or early withdrawal of monsoon. For sustained production of crops it is felt necessary that development of existing irrigation potential be made wherever it is feasible and practicable.

In order to solve the above mentioned problems the following works are undertaken in these areas—

- i) Construction of R.C.C. ring dugwells.
- ii) Installation of hand operated water lifting devices.
- iii) Developing land by levelling and getting of demonstration in the command areas of dug wells.
- iv) Improvement of soil with basic slag and other amendment.
- v) Multi-crop demonstration.
- vi) Sinking of shallow Tubewells fitted with pump sets.
- vii) Construction of Bunds, Jore Bunds and Cross Bunds.
- viii) RE-excavation and construction of drainage and water transmission channels.
- ix) Installations of R. L. Is.

During the Year 1992-93, 5156 acres of Demonstration Centres on multiple cropping, 2303 No. D. C. on single crop of Arhar and Groundnut, 60 No. D. C. on Horticultural crops have been conducted. 400 No. fruit minikits have been distributed and 24 No. of Jore Bunds have been constructed. So far 1800 acres D.C. have been conducted during 1993-94 and processing of 20 Nos. of Jore Bunds is in progress.

The scheme will be continued during the year 1994-95.

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL**  
**4.1 : MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION**  
**Programme of the Irrigation & Waterways Department**

**Introduction**

The developmental programmes undertaken by the Irrigation and Waterways Department principally concern the following two sectors :

1) Irrigation Sector :

Extension of Irrigation facilities to the people of the State through construction and maintenance of Major Irrigation Projects and Medium Irrigation Schemes.

2) Flood Control Sector :

Offering of reasonable protection to the areas prone to flood by undertaking Flood Control Measures, Bank Protection, Anti-erosion and Anti-Sea-Erosion Schemes.

The plan proposals in respect of the above two sectors are as follows :

**Irrigation Sector**

West Bengal, with a geographical area of 88752 sq. km. and a population density of 766 per sq. km. (1990-91 census provisional), which happens to be the highest density for any State as against the all India average of 267 per sq. km. faces tremendous pressure on land. About 75 per cent of the State's population is rural and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes account for about 22 per cent and 6 per cent respectively of the State's population. Despite excessive pressure on land owing to population explosion during the last few decades, the net sown area has not increased over a period of last 30 years. The scope of bringing more land under cultivation is almost exhausted as will be evident from the Table 1.

**Table 1**

(In lakh hectares)

Classification	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1988-89	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
1. Net sown area	54.36	61.40	54.63	61.70	56.08	63.40	53.34	60.30
2. Current fallows	3.82	4.30	3.62	4.10	0.84	0.90	3.94	4.50
3. Forests	11.02	12.50	11.88	13.40	11.86	13.40	11.88	13.40
4. Area not available for cultivation	12.92	14.60	13.05	14.70	13.73	15.50	17.20	19.40
5. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	6.40	7.20	5.38	6.10	5.98	6.80	2.10	2.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.52</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>88.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>88.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>88.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Economic Review 1986-87 and 1991-92, Government of West Bengal.

With the present scenario, the State is left with no other alternative but to boost up agricultural production by development of assured irrigation system, utilising both surface water and ground water. The conjunctive use of surface and ground water is also required to be adopted for multiple cropping system in the available culturable area so as to offset the effect of erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall during monsoons as well as to ensure irrigation in the non-monsoon period. The average annual rainfall with 1200 mm to 1800 mm in Gangetic West Bengal would have been sufficient for maturity

of Kharif crops had it been evenly distributed. But in most of the years there is uneven variation both in intensity and extent necessitating supplementary irrigation. Moreover, the Western part of the State is chronically drought prone area where extension of irrigation facilities needs priority in exploiting all possible sources. Various schemes in the Major and Medium Irrigation Sectors, which have so far been included in the plan proposal of the Department, will lead to creation of an ultimate irrigation potential of the order of 2500 thousand hectares.

In the pre-plan period i.e., prior to 1951, irrigation was undertaken in a very modest manner



through Midnapore Canal System, Eden Canal System and Damodar Canal System. Out of the above three old systems, the Eden Canal System and the Damodar Canal System have been integrated with the Barrage and Irrigation System of the D.V.C., whereas the Midnapore Canal System is still functioning as an independent Irrigation Scheme.

Since the ushering of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951 and to the end of the Seventh Plan, four Major and twenty six Medium Irrigation Projects/ Schemes were taken up. Of these, one Major

(Mayurakshi Reservoir Project) and nine Medium Schemes (excluding DPAP Funded Scheme) have been completed. The rest of the Projects spilled over to the Subsequent Annual Plans and Eighth Plan period (1992-97). The completion of the Projects/ Schemes, however, is getting delayed on account of severe financial constraint and due to pendency in obtaining clearance of required forest and other lands. The creation vis-a-vis utilisation of irrigation potential during different plan periods up to the end of Seventh Plan are furnished in the table below :

**Table 2**

(In thousand hectares)

Plan period	Irrigation Potential			
	Creation		Utilisation	
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
Pre-Plan	—	139	—	139
First Plan (1951-56)	45	184	40	179
Second Plan (1956-61)	298	482	266	445
Third Plan (1961-66)	144	626	109	554
Annual Plan (1966-69)	56	682	78	632
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	163	845	147	779
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	145	990	132	911
Annual Plan (1978-80)	86	1076	60	971
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	60	1136	99	1070
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	100	1236	57	1127

### **Flood Control Sector**

West Bengal with an estimated flood prone area of 37,660 sq. km. happens to be one of the prime flood prone States of India. Almost every year, the State is ravaged by destructive floods bringing widespread disaster and sufferings to its people. While many of them are rendered homeless, others become victims to loss of agricultural crops, properties, livestock etc. Loss of human lives, too, is not a rare phenomenon. Along with flood, various attendant problems like bank erosion, drainage congestion etc. further accentuate the flood situation. Owing to the State's orographical, geographical and meteorological diversities, the nature and extent of the flood vary from place to place. From the above view point, the entire State can be divided into the following three broad zones.

#### *(a) Northern Part*

This part comprising the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar is subjected to flood due to heavy precipitation causing land slides in the hilly

regions, soil erosion, bank erosion, avulsion, changing of river courses, overflowing of banks inducing large scale inundation and deposition of coarse materials on fertile agricultural land. The silt, pebbles, boulders brought down by the rivers from the hills are deposited in the river beds in the lower reaches causing raising of river beds. Consequently, discharging capacities of the rivers get reduced and river courses start swinging causing severe bank erosion and damage to spurs and other river training works. The arterial system of river net work in this part consists of the river Teesta, Jaldhaka, Torsa, Raidak, Sankosh and Mahananda with their large number of tributaries. All these rivers belong to the Brahmaputra Basin, except river Mahananda which belongs to the Ganga Basin. The flood control measures adopted in this part are construction of embankments, bank protection and river training works and town protection works.

#### *(b) Central Part*

This part includes the districts of Malda, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia,

Birbhum and Bankura. The flood problems in this zone are mainly due to inadequacy of drainage facilities, bank spilling of rivers and severe bank erosion along Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly System. The area is served by the tributaries and spill channels of the aforesaid system like Mahananda, Bhairab, Jalangi, Mayurakshi, Ajoy and Kangsabati. In the districts of Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda, the Mahananda along with its tributaries cause large scale inundation by spilling river banks. The districts of Malda and Murshidabad situated on either banks of the Ganga are severely affected by erosion, resulting in loss of rich and fertile agricultural lands. The alarming erosion problem on the upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage has far long become a matter of great concern. The erosion is continuing unabated and could not be arrested effectively with the limited resources of the State. The Bhagirathi-Hooghly System flows through the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas. Many towns, industrial complexes, places of archeological and historical importance and places of religious importance are situated on either side of river Bhagirathi requiring immediate protection against erosion and innundation by rivers.

(c) *Southern Part*

This part is constituted by the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore and the Sundarbans in the districts of North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas. The major rivers in this part is Hooghly (the tidal reach of Bhagirathi), with its tributaries, like Damodar, Rupnarayan, Kangsabati, Haldi etc.

The Rupnarayan before its outfall into Hooghly is fed by the Silabati, the Dwarakeswar and the Old Cossye. The river Haldi is fed by the rivers Kaliaghai and the new Cossye. There are also many estuarine rivers in the Sundarbans in the districts of North and South 24-Parganas. While the flood problem in the estuarine Sundarbans and the coastal areas of Midnapore district are due to cyclonic storms associated with storm surges, coastal erosion, tidal ingress etc., those in the remaining areas are attributable to the inadequacy of carrying capacities of decadent rivers and drainage channels and unavoidable encroachment of the flood plains due to excessive pressure of population on the land resources of the State.

The malady due to flood in the State is well known. The sufferings of the people are ever on the increase. The problem is assuming alarming

proportions day by day because of increased population pressure on land and, more significantly limited resources of the State to combat the situation effectively. In the Gangetic West Bengal, one of the main reasons of the flood havoc and drainage congestion is owing to gradual encroachment of the natural flood plains for habitation and agricultural purposes and the same cannot be stopped because of complex socio-economic measures associated with it. Since all the major rivers flowing through the State rise outside the geographical boundary, little progress could be achieved in building of storage works in the upper-most reaches of the rivers due to Inter-State/International aspects involved in the process. The main resource available to the State has, therefore, been to restrict its activities to flood protective measures by construction of flood embankments, the upkeep and maintenance cost of which is inevitably very high. Undertaking of any long-term measure to prevent the severe bank erosion of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System being far beyond the financial capability of the State, only palliative measures are taken up from time to time, depending upon emergency of the situation and availability of fund. The gap between availability and requirement of funds for flood fighting measures in the State has assumed so enormous proportions by now that no systematic development is feasible with the limited financial capability of the State. In fact, available Plan Outlays for Flood Control Works are now found marginally sufficient to undertake schemes to meet only the local emergent needs of some acutely affected areas of the State and it is not possible for the Department to do reasonable justice to the requirements under the sector. In this distressing backdrop, the State is compelled to make frantic appeals to Government of India to come forward with adequate financial assistance to enable the State to tide over the critical situation. The Union Government should appreciate the justification behind the State's relentless appeal for financial assistance from the Centre. With assured assistance from the Central Government in Flood Control (including, inter-alia, drainage, anti-erosion, anti-sea-erosion and flood management) and adequate mutual understanding between the neighbouring States and countries in respect of water sharing, the Department is looking forward to a satisfactory solution of flood problems in near future.

With the available resources, it has been possible to provide reasonable protection from floods and drainage congestion to more than half of the flood

prone areas of the State by undertaking various Flood Protection Works, Drainage Schemes, Bank Protection Works, and Anti-Sea Erosion Works up

to the end of the Seventh Plan. The benefits achieved up to the end of Seventh Plan are shown in the table below :

**Table 3**

Plan Period	Area reasonably protected from flood and drainage congestion (in th. ha.)	Length of embankment (km.)	Length of Drainage Channel (in km.)
Up to end of Seventh Plan	1935	16150	6893

### Operational Objectives

An ultimate irrigation potential to the order of 2500 thousand hectares has been assessed to be created from various Major and Medium Irrigation Projects so far included in the plan proposal. The potential created so far up to the end of 1991-92 is 1256 thousand hectares. To minimise the gap, it is proposed to undertake new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during Eighth Plan period. An additional potential of 552.39 thousand hectares is proposed to be created during Eighth Plan (1992-97). The potential utilised up to the end of 1991-92 is 1163 thousand hectares. The reason for shortfall in the utilisation is mainly due to scarcity of water during the crop period and absence of improved water management in the Command areas. The utilisation of the potential depends up to availability of surface water which is again dependent on extent, pattern and distribution of rainfall. Maximum possible surface water available in a particular year is utilised through storage reservoirs operated as per guidelines of Reservoir Operation Manuals to maximise utilisation of available water resources. Some schemes are also proposed to be taken up during Eighth Plan period for modernisation of existing Irrigation Projects aiming at mainly reduction of transmission losses in the

distribution system and adoption of improved water management technique.

The flood prone area of the State has been estimated to be about 37660 sq. km. of which 20170 sq. km. has been given reasonable protection up to the end of 1991-92. To minimise the gap various flood control measures namely flood protection Schemes, anti-erosion Schemes, drainage Schemes and anti-sea erosion works have been formulated and proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Plan Period. These schemes will render protection to an additional area of 3000 sq. kms. during Eighth Plan.

### Record of Performance (Beyond Seventh Plan)

#### Irrigation Sector

Three Major and seventeen Medium Projects/Schemes spilled from the Seventh Plan and works continued for these Projects/Schemes. Works of two more Major Projects namely special repairs to Mayurakshi Project and special repairs to Midnapore Canals were taken up after the Seventh Plan.

The financial and physical achievements in respect of Irrigation Sector (Major and Medium) during the successive years after the end of the Seventh Plan are furnished in the table below :

**Table 4**

Plan Period	Financial Achievements (Rs. in crores)		Physical Achievements (In th. ha.)			
	Approved Outlays	Expenditure as per availability of fund	Irrigation Potential			
			Creation		Utilisation	
			During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
Annual Plan 1990-91 (Actual)	55	50.99	15	1251	32	1159
Annual Plan 1991-92 (Actual)	59	43.04	5	1256	4	1163
Eighth Plan						
Annual Plan 1992-93 (Actual)	*78.50	*48.86	*9	1265	*11	1174
Annual Plan 1993-94 (Anticipated)	*82	*82	*28	1293	*30	1204

\* Inclusive of Approved Additional Central Assistance for Teesta Barrage Project.

## Flood Control Sector

In the Flood Control Sector works continued mainly for ongoing schemes which spilled from the Seventh Plan. Flood Control works as envisaged in plan programme could not be taken up

meaningfully because of severe financial constraint. The financial and physical achievements in respect of Flood Control Sector during the successive Annual Plans after the end of the Seventh Plan are furnished below :

**Table 5**

Plan Period	Financial Achievements (Rs. in crores)		Physical Achievements		
	Approved Outlay	Expenditure as per availability of fund	Area reasonably protected from flood & drainage congestion (in th. ha)	Length of Embankment (Including Strengthening) (in km.)	Length of Drainage channel (Including improvement) (in km.)
Annual Plan 1990-91 (Actual)	35	28.25	52	28	42
Annual Plan 1991-92 (Actual)	40	28.02	30	25	34
Annual Plan 1992-93 (Actual)	40.50	25.37	-60	67	60
Annual Plan 1993-94 (Anticipated)	28	28	$\frac{60}{84^{**}}$	75	34
	+	+			
	21CA*	21CA*			

\*Additional Central Assistance sought for.

\*\* Achievement if Additional Central Assistance sought for is made available.

## QUANTIFICATION OF THE OBJECTIVE FOR TARGET SETTING FOR THE YEAR 1994-95 AND EIGHTH PLAN

### Irrigation Sector

Other than continuing the on-going Major Irrigation Projects and Medium Irrigation Schemes it is proposed to take up one Major Irrigation Project namely Subarnarekha Barrage Project during the year 1994-95. A part of the original Modernisation Scheme of Kangsabati Reservoir Project, namely Improvement in Management of Kangsabati Reservoir Project, has also been proposed for implementation through assistance from National Water Management Project (NWMP) Fund as per advice of Government of India. One Medium Irrigation Scheme (Ranichak

Pump-Irrigation-cum-Drainage Scheme), so long funded by the Agriculture Department, has also been decided to be borne under the Plan head of the Department from the year 1992-93. For the Eighth Plan period a special thrust has been given to physically complete the Teesta Barrage Project (Sub-stage I) with the Additional Central Assistance approved for the Project. It has also been contemplated that the remaining works of the Kangsabati Reservoir Project, Barrage and Irrigation System of DVC and all the ongoing Medium Irrigation Schemes would be completed during the Eight Plan. The targets of creation vis-a-vis utilisation of irrigation potential during the year 1994-95 and Eighth Plan are furnished below :

**Table 6**

Plan Period	Targets of Physical Achievements (Inclusive of Approved Additional C.A. for Teesta Barrage Project)			
	Irrigation potential (in Th. Hectare)			
	Creation		Utilisation	
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
Annual Plan 1994-95 (Proposed)	42	1335	44	1248
Eighth Plan 1992-97 (Proposed)	552	1808	475	1638

### Flood control sector

The current year of 1993 was a severe flood year for the State. In July, 1993 the three northern districts of State viz. : Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar were ravaged by floods of quite high order. Subsequently, the central and southern parts of the State were affected by two consecutive spells of flood, the first one in August, 1993 which was closely followed by the second one in September, 1993. The estuarine areas of Sundarbans and the sea coasts of Midnapore also endured heavy damages due to abnormal tidal wave was accompanied by strong winds under the influence of stormy weather. The perennial bank erosion problem of Ganga/Padma and Bhagirathi/Hooghly also aggravated in September 1993 rendering the

flood scenario of the State gloomier. Apart from the three North Bengal districts mentioned earlier, other principal flood affected districts were Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, Hooghly, 24-Parganas (North) and 24-Parganas (South). The need for higher budgetary allocation for the Department, which has constantly been felt all along has been accentuated further in the backdrop of the severity of flood damages experienced in the State during 1993. Under the circumstances Additional Central Assistance over and above the Plan Outlay has been sought for both for the Annual Plan 1994-95 and the Eighth Five-Year Plan on the Flood Control, Anti-erosion Schemes in order to provide a reasonable protection to areas affected by flood.

**Table 7**

Plan Period	Targets of Physical Achievements		
	Area reasonably protected from flood & drainage congestion (in th. ha.)	Length of Embankment (in km.)	Length of Drainage channel (in km.)
Annual Plan 1994-95 (Proposed)	<u>65</u> 89 **	<u>70</u> 90 **	<u>50</u> 62 **
Eighth Plan 1992-97 (Proposed)	<u>300</u> 430 **	<u>330</u> 400 **	<u>175</u> 220 **

\*\* Achievement if Additional Central Assistance sought for is made available.

The targets of additional Employment Sectors for the year 1994-95 and Eighth Plan period Generation both for the Irrigation and Flood Control are furnished in the table below :

**Table 8**

(In lakh mandays)

Item	Irrigation Sector		Flood Control Sector	
	Annual Plan 1994-95	Eighth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1994-95	Eighth Plan 1992-97
A. Engineers				
i) Graduates	0.97	5.51	0.65	3.67
ii) Diploma Holders	3.32	18.91	2.21	12.62
B. Skilled Workmen and Skilled Labourers	*12.19	*60.18	<u>7.25</u> **11.00	<u>42.42</u> **59.08
C. Unskilled Labourers	*92.08	*341.10	<u>54.77</u> *83.10	<u>240.40</u> **334.86

\*Inclusive of Approved Additional Central Assistance.

\*\*Employment Generation if Additional Central Assistance sought for is made available.

The targets of additional Employment additional Irrigation Potential in the Irrigation Sector Generation (Beneficiaries) due to utilisation of is given in next page :

	Male			Female			Total
	General	S. C.	S. T.	General	S. C.	S. T.	
During Annual Plan 1994-95	27840	13560	8325	9280	4520	2775	66300
During Eighth Five-Year Plan 1992-97	320490	148050	65835	106830	49350	21945	712500

### Implication of Targets in Terms of Financial Requirements

The provision in the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Irrigation Sector, as approved by Planning Commission, was Rs. 530 crores (inclusive of approved Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 150 crores for the Teesta Barrage Project). In the first year (1992-93) of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 48.80 crores was spent for Irrigation Sector as per availability of fund. During the Annual Plan 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 82 crores has been approved

in this sector.

On the basis of the proposed outlay of Rs. 121 crores, as fixed by the State Development and Planning Department, for the Annual Plan 1994-95 the Irrigation Sector is proposed to have an allocation of Rs. 85 crores. This proposed outlay, is however, inclusive of approved Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 30 crores for the Teesta Barrage Project. The details of the proposed outlay for the Irrigation Sector during 1994-95 and Eighth Plan are given below :

**Table 9**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Project	Annual Plan 1994-95 (Proposed Outlay)	Eighth Plan Outlay
<b>A. Externally Aided Projects</b>		
1. Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir project		
2. Improvement in Management of Kangsabati Reservoir Project	250	850
<b>B. On-going Projects</b>		
1. Major Projects	700	5900
2. Damodar Valley Barrage and Irrigation System	250	1300
3. Teesta Barrage Project	6000*	31500*
4. Special Repairs to Midnapore Canal	25	120
5. Special Repairs to Mayurakshi Project	70	500
6. Outstanding Liabilities	5	50
7. Modium Projects—18 Nos. Schemes and Land acquisition charges	480	2800
<b>C. Modernisation Schemes</b>		130
<b>D. New Projects</b>		
<b>I. Major Projects</b>		
1. Subarnarekha Barrage Project	200	5800
2. Other Projects	—	70
<b>II. Medium Projects</b>		
16 Nos. Medium Projects	20	440
<b>E. Schemes for conjunctive use</b>		
<b>F. Provision for extension of distribution system from 40 ha. Block to 5-8 ha. Blocks</b>	0	40
<b>G. Water Development Services</b>	500	3500
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>(Irrigation Sector) 8500*</b>	<b>53000*</b>

\*Inclusive of Approved Additional Central Assistance.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIAL SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN INCLUDING CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME, EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT AND MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME**

**Irrigation sector**

*Teesta Barrage Project*

Teesta Barrage project, which is one of the largest irrigation projects of India, has been given topmost priority in the irrigation sector (all the stages taken together). The project having an irrigation potential of 9.19 lakh hectares, is a project of National importance, In view of the strategic importance, associated with this project being proximate to the Indo-Bangladesh boundry, the left embankment of both Mahananda Main Canal (MMC) and the Teesta Mahananda Link Canal has to be developed into an alternative short-cut route for approaching North Bengal and the Dooars by passing the traffic congestion of Siliguri.

It is an established fact that the provision of adequate fund for completion of the project is beyond the limited financial capacity of our State. The Government of India has provided an additional Central Assistance of Rs. 150 crores for the project during the Eighth Plan period to safeguard the national interest associated with this project.

To achieve the degree of completion of sub-stage I of Teesta Barrage Project, State Plan allocation of Rs. 315 crores inclusive of additional Central Assistance of Rs. 150 crores has been made for the Eighth Plan (1992-97). An outlay of Rs. 60 crores inclusive of approved additional Central Assistance of Rs. 30 crores has been proposed for this project during the Annual Plan 1994-95. A state level Monitoring Mechanism and High power steering committee with Chief Minister as Chairman are in operation exclusively for Teesta Barrage Project to ensure the desired progress according to the plan and programme.

**Table 10**

<b>Financial Achievement</b>	(Rs. in crores)
1) Latest estimated cost	695.00
2) Expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan (1991-92)	371.94
3) Spill over to the Eighth Plan (1992-97)	323.06
4) Proposed Outlay for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Inclusive of Additional C.A. of Rs. 150 crores)	315.00
5) Expenditure during Annual Plan (1992-93)	28.88
6) Approved Outlay during Annual Plan (1993-94) (inclusive of Addl. C.A. of Rs. 30 crores)	577.00
7) Proposed Outlay during Annual Plan (1994-95) (inclusive of Addl. C.A. of Rs. 33 crores)	60.00
<b>Physical Achievement</b>	(In th. ha.)
1) Ultimate Irrigation potential	533.52
2) Irrigation potential created/utilised upto the end of Annual Plan (1991-92)	26.78
3) Target of Irrigation potential creation/utilisation during Eighth Plan (1992-97)	17.47
	506.74
4) Irrigation potential created/utilised during Annual Plan (1992-93)	354.72
	7.00
5) Anticipated Irrigation potential creation/utilisation during Annual Plan (1993-94)	7.00
	27.00
6) Target Irrigation potential creation/utilisation during Annual Plan (1994-95)	27.00
	40.00
	40.00
<b>Present stage of completion</b>	
1) The three barrages namely Teesta, Mahananda and Dauk are completed.	
2) Teesta-Mahananda Link Canal (main with structures) completed.	
3) Mahananda Link Canal is nearing completion.	
4) Dauk-Nagar Main Canal is in progress.	
5) Distribution system is complete to the extent of 15%.	

### *Subarnarekha Barrage Project*

It is a new Major Irrigation Project having inter State aspect included in the Eighth Five-Year Plan for implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 227 crores and is designed to achieve an ultimate irrigation potential of 130 thousand hectares in the district of Midnapore. As clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has not yet been received an Annual Plan provision of Rs. 2.00 crores during 1994-95 has been made so that the construction of the preliminary works and infrastructural activities already started can be continued.

### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

There are at present few Centrally sponsored schemes pertaining to River Research Institute, West Bengal which are noted below :

- 1) Bed from characteristics with varying discharge intensities and depth of flow.
- 2) Study of quantity of water in the foreshore area of some Reservoir and down-stream of Dam.
- 3) Flood Control and Flood Forecasting Model for lower Damodar system.
- 4) Behaviour of lime, fly ash stabilised soils.
- 5) Collection and analysis of field data on Bank protective works of some important rivers of West Bengal.

The schemes are fully funded by the Government of India and sanctioned by Indian

National Committee on Hydrolics & Ministry of Water Resources. An Annual Plan provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made during the Annual Plan (1994-95).

### **Externally Aided projects**

In order to maximise benefits from existing major projects, the scheme for modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir project, estimated to cost Rs. 430 crores, is currently under interaction with the World Bank for funding. A part of the original modernisation scheme of Kangsabati Reservoir project, namely, Improvement in Management of Kangsabati Reservoir Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crores has been proposed for implementation through assistance from National Water Management project Fund as per advice of Govt. of India. An Annual Plan provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been proposed during the Annual Plan 1994-95 from the State Plan.

### **Organisational Set-Up—Role of Officers and Panchayats/Municipal Functionaries in the context of decentralised Planning Set-Up**

The Irrigation & Waterways Department is headed by an Engineer Secretary and assisted by one Joint Secretary for Establishment matter and two Deputy Secretaries for Works and Revenue matters.

In the Directorate level there are seven Chief Engineers and their sphere of activities are given below :

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Main Area of Activity</b>
1) Chief Engineer-I	.. .. Calcutta, 24-Parganas (North & South) Kangsabati Reservoir Project
2) Chief Engineer-II	.. .. Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Dinajpur (N & S), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Nadia, Birbhum, Malda, D.V.C.
3) Chief Engineer (Design & Research)	.. .. Investigation, Planning, Design & Research activities of the entire State and Formulation of Annual Plan of the Department
4) Director of Personnel & Ex-Officio Chief Engineer	.. .. Establishment matter of the Directorate and Purulia district
5) Chief Engineer, Teesta Barrage Project	.. .. Teesta Barrage Project
6) Chief Engineer, Subarnarekha Barrage Project	.. .. Subarnarekha Barrage Project
7) Chairman, North Bengal Flood Control Commission	.. .. North Bengal districts of Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Siliguri sub-division of Darjeeling district



The Chief Engineers are assisted by Superintending Engineers posted under them according to work volume of work to be handled by them. Executive Engineers are posted in the district level who are again assisted by Assistant Engineers/Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Assistant Engineers/Sectional Officers posted under them. There are also Revenue Officers posted in the project areas for collection of Revenue against irrigation water supplied to the beneficiaries.

The officers of the Department and Panchayat bodies are acting in close liaison starting from framing up of Block Plans, District Plans and State Plan of the Department. Generally Assistant Engineer/Sub-Assistant Engineer interact with Block Planning Committee in framing Block Plan and Executive

Engineers interact with the district planning authority in framing District Plan. In the State level the Secretary, Irrigation & Waterways Department and concerning Chief Engineer interact with the State Planning Board and Development and Planning Department in formulation of the Annual Plan of the Department.

#### District Component of Departmental Programme

The district component parts of the departmental programme both for the Irrigation and Flood Control Sectors for 1994-95 and Eighth Plan (1992-97) are given below. Outlay for the Projects/Schemes that would benefit only one district has been considered as Projects/Schemes for which outlay to be decided at district level and below.

**Table 11**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	1994-95			Eighth Plan		
	Proposed Outlay	Outlay to be decided at Head-quarters	Outlay to be decided at District Level and below	Outlay	Outlay to be decided at Head-quarters	Outlay to be decided at District Level and below
Irrigation Sector	8500*	7790*	710	53000*	44020*	8980
Flood Control Sector	3600	810	2790	28000	4993	
	+	+		+	+	23007
	3000 CA**	3000 CA**		11000 CA**	11000 CA**	

\*Inclusive of Approved Additional Central Assistance.

\*\*Additional Central Assistance sought for.

#### Fund Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

It is proposed to undertake some schemes specially labour oriented schemes in both Irrigation and Flood Central Sectors during 1993-94 and 1994-95

under fund available from Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. Interaction regarding availability or funds vis-a-vis identification of schemes is going on with the Finance Department and the Panchayat Department.

## 4.2 : MINOR IRRIGATION

### Programme of Minor Irrigation Department

According to criteria laid down by Planning Commission all irrigation projects, both surface and ground water having Cultural Command Area (CCA) up to 2000 hectares are classified as Minor Irrigation Schemes.

Minor surface water flow irrigation projects comprising storage and diversion works occupy a conspicuous place in the complex of irrigation agriculture in our State. Surface water life irrigation schemes are playing a very useful role on sites where available surface water cannot be used for irrigation through construction of flow irrigation

schemes due to topographical limitations. Investment on these schemes is comparatively less and these can be completed in short duration.

Ground water development forms the major part of the minor irrigation programme and includes construction of dugwells, dug-cum-borewells, filter points, shallow tubewells and deep tubewells. It is essentially a peoples programme implemented through individuals, groups and co-operatives with institutional support.

1. Potential created up to 7th Plan was 2496.45 thousand ha. out of which 1349.32 thousand ha.

came from ground water and 1147.13 thousand ha. 1173.48 th. ha. respectively. The physical and financial targets and achievements are given below :

### Physical & Financial Targets and Achievements

#### (A) Physical

(‘000 ha.)

	Target 7th Plan (1985-90)	Achieve- ment during 7th Plan	Achieve- ment up to 7th Plan	Target 1990-91	Achieve- ment	Target 1991-92	Achieve- ment 1991-92	Achieve- ment upto 1991-92	Target 8th Plan (1992-97)	Target 1992-93	Achieve- ment 1992-93	Target 93-94	Antici- pated achieve- ment 1993-94	Proposed Target 1994-95
Ground Water	350.00	727.85	1349.32	75.00	52.00	75.00	68.82	1470.14	320.00	75.00	44.38	75.00	75.00	75.00
Surface Water	75.00	190.75	1147.13	25.00	16.35	25.00	10.00	1173.48	120.00	25.00	15.62	25.00	25.00	25.00
Total :	425.00	918.60*	2496.45	100.00	68.95	100.00	78.82	2643.72	450.00	100.00	60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### (B) Financial

(Rs. in lakhs)

Approved outlay 7th Plan (1985-90)	Actuals 7th Plan	Approved outlay 1990-91	Actuals 1990-91	Approved outlay 1991-92	Actuals 1991-92	Approved outlay 8th Plan (1992-97)	Approved outlay 1992-93	Actuals 1992-93	Approved outlay 1993-94	Antici- pated exp. 1993-94	Proposed outlay 1994-95
14500.00	11156.77	5562.00	4441.32	6200.00	3602.31	41730.00	6500.00	3492.12		4550.00	

\*Including unreported potential created up to 1987-88 as revealed by M.I. Census 1987-88.

### Sectoral Programme

The 8th Plan outlay fixed for different programmes under Minor Irrigation are shown below :

Table 13

Sector	Approved Outlay 8th Plan (1992-97)	Proposed Annual Plan 1994-95
(i) Minor Irrigation programme under Crop Husbandry Sector	2930.00	300.00
(ii) Minor Irrigation Programme	37000.00	6425.00
(iii) Command Area Development	1800.00	75.00
Total :	41700.00	6800.00

#### Minor Irrigation Programme

The total outlay during Annual Plan 1994-95 proposed for both normal Minor Irrigation Programme and West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project have been indicate in Volume II.

#### WEST BENGAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT (CREDIT NO. 1619-IN) (EXTERNALLY-AIDED PROJECT)

##### Description of the Project

West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project (Credit No. 1619-IN) has been taken up with the assistance of International Development Association. The agreements were signed on 27.9.1985 and the project

became effective from 20.12.1985. The project envisages construction of 1200 High Capacity Deep Tubewells (HDTW), 500 Medium Capacity Deep Tubewells (MDTW), 2940 Low Capacity Deep Tubewells (LDTW), 5400 Shallow Tubewells, 10000 Open Dugwells (ODW) and modernisation of 220 River Lift Irrigation (RLI) schemes to create an additional irrigation potential of about 2.50 lakh ha. (gross).

##### Performance

Due to dispute over procurement procedure and various other reasons, there occurred initial delay and the pace of implementation was very slow in initial years. The work started picking up from

1988-89. The original date of completion of the project was 31.3.91. World Bank on review of progress granted extension year to year up to 31.3.94. A proposal for further one year extension has been initiated through Govt. of India. Additional irrigation potential so far created under the project in different years is given below:

**Table 14**

Year	Additional irrigation potential created (gross) during the year (ha.)	Additional irrigation potential (gross) up to the end of the year (ha.)
1985-86	Nil	Nil
1986-87	360	360
1987-88	875	1235
1988-89	811	2046
1989-90	1301	3347
1990-91	5692	9039
1991-92	28843	37887
1992-93	38092	75979
1993-94	107021	183000
1994-95	71480	254480

\*Targetted

### Operational Objective

The objective of the schemes is to provide minor irrigation input in agricultural production by utilising surface and ground water resource to the maximum extent possible. In pursuit of the this policy, it is aimed to select the least cost effective and most appropriate technology to develop the land and water resource taking into account the socio-economic characteristic of the sites to be developed. In case of ground water development the appropriate technology varies from open dugwells through the low capacity tubewells and shallow tubewells up to high capacity and medium capacity tubewells depending upon the feasibility, configuration of land and composition of beneficiaries. The locations are so chosen that beneficiaries include a high proportion (80% or more) of small and marginal farmers with fragmented land holdings who do not have access to the long term credit facilities under the standard terms and conditions of institutional credit. A fare proportion of the target group of beneficiaries also includes farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### Qualification of the Objectives

During 1994-95 it is targetted that an additional irrigation potential of 71480 ha. (gross) will be created out of which 8400 ha. will be from surface water resources and 63080 ha. from ground water resources. Employment generated for agricultural labourers will be 10722000 mandays. This does not, however, include employment generated for

constructional work and those associated with processing and marketing of agricultural produce.

### Financial Implication

The credit available under the project is 46.365 million SDR. Out of this 22.25 million SDR has been reimbursed against expenditure up to 1992-93 and 24.11 million SDR is yet to be reimbursed. This is equivalent to Rs. 105.23 crores @ Rs. 43.65 per SDR.

Expenditure under the project up to 1992-93 has been Rs. 140.62 crores out of which Rs. 118.39 crores has been plan expenditure. To draw the credit in full and to complete the project components in all respects further project expenditure will be Rs. 124.16 crores out of which plan expenditure will be Rs. 116.92 crores. The total project cost will thus be Rs. 264.78 crores out of which plan expenditure will be Rs. 235.31.

Anticipated plan expenditure and reimbursement during 1993-94 is Rs. 65.33 crores and Rs. 58.50 crores respectively. During 1993-94 is reimbursement applications for Rs. 30.00 crores approx. have already been made up to Nov. '93 and for the balance amount reimbursement applications can be furnished, as procurement of all critical goods is expected to be completed in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 51.59 crores will be required to draw the balance credit of Rs. 46.73 crores during 1994-95. Implementation schedule and expenditure and disbursement schedules are given at Annexure I and Annexure II respectively.

### Role of Panchayat

Under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project, the Panchayat organisation has been actively involved right from selection of sites upto operation and management. The locations are proposed by Gram Panchayat and after technical feasibility study by various technical departments, selection of sites is made by the District Site Selection Committee headed by the Sabhadhipati of Zilla Parishads. In case of open Dugwells actual construction is also done by Panchayat Samity through beneficiaries and not by contractors. In case of low capacity deep tubewells and shallow tubewells the installation in clusters of 5 to 7 tubewells are handed over to Panchayat Samity after energisation for operation and management through beneficiaries. Panchayat Samity are authorised to realise water charges to recover operation and management cost in full. Thus the schemes have been made self-sustaining without becoming additional burden on Govt. Exchequer in

## WEST BENGAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT

(Credit No. 1619-IN)

## Implementation Schedule

Project Components		Total as per SAR	Total as per Mid-term Review & Subsequent clearance	Achievements to the end of									Targets to the end of	
Scheme	Items			3/86	3/87	3/88	3/89	3/90	3/91	3/92	3/93	3/94	3/95	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
HDTW	Drilling	1200	1200	—	8	31	191	366	528	662	810	1000	1200	
	Pump House	1200	1200	—	—	—	6	134	310	478	640	950	1200	
	Energisation	1200	1200	—	—	—	2	4	96	238	501	950	1200	
	Pipe line	1200	1200	—	—	—	—	2	26	224	438	950	1200	
MDTW	Drilling	400	500	—	—	—	17	82	116	204	258	400	500	
	Pump House	400	500	—	—	—	1	20	60	125	190	375	500	
	Energisation	400	500	—	—	—	—	—	23	60	140	350	500	
	Pipe line	400	500	—	—	—	—	—	1	39	120	350	500	
LDTW	Drilling	1800	2940	—	—	—	284	537	759	1013	1248	2200	2940	
	Pump House	1800	2940	—	—	—	—	174	387	616	953	2100	2940	
	Energisation	1800	2940	—	—	—	—	12	149	331	615	200	2940	
STW	Drilling	5400	5400	—	—	25	397	1256	1864	2062	2134	3800	5400	
	Pump House	5400	5400	—	—	—	6	523	818	1178	1827	3600	5400	
	Energisation	5400	5400	—	—	—	—	—	76	454	1028	3400	5400	
RLI	Pump House	200	220	—	—	—	1	32	90	103	134	180	220	
	Energisation	200	220	—	—	—	—	5	33	53	107	150	220	
	Pipe line	200	220	—	—	—	—	1	5	31	81	150	220	
ODW	Completion	10000	10000	—	300	1029	1705	2436	3016	4306	5586	8500	10000	
Service Area (Net)		119200	129640	—	120	412	682	1206	4016	18652	38492	93000	129640	
Additional Irrigation Potential (gross) ha.		234400	254480	—	360	1235	2046	3347	9039	37787	75979	183000	254480	

Annexure II

## WEST BENGAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT

(Credit No. 1619-IN)

## Expenditure and Disbursement Schedules

## A. Expenditure Schedule

(Rs. crores)

Item	Expenditure up to 31.3.93	Anticipated Expenditure		
		During 1993-94	During 1994-95	Total
Project Works	89.30	58.32	23.45	171.15
W.B.S.E.B.	29.01	7.00	28.02	64.03
Agricultural Extension	—	0.01	0.12	0.13
Plan Expenditure	118.39	65.33	51.59	235.31
Engineering Administration	22.23	3.92	3.32	29.47
Project Expenditure	140.62	69.25	54.91	264.78

## B. Disbursement Schedule

Up to 1992-93						During 1993-94	During 1994-95	Total
59.69						58.50*	46.73	164.92
87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	(*30.00 already claimed up to Nov. '92)		
1.40	9.54	7.69	11.99	16.96	12.11			

respect of recurring operation expenses. The performances of the installations so handed over has been reviewed by World Bank Mission, and officers and farmers of Government of Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. It has been seen by the visiting officials and farmers that the schemes are functioning efficiently in respect of irrigation coverage, agricultural production and cost recovery. Encouraged by the new system of management, Govt. of West Bengal has decided to extend the system further to tubewells of larger capacity on experimental basis by handing over 2/3 HDTW/MDTW in each district.

Planning of schemes is also done from grass-root level. Block plans are made by the Panchayat Samity and are consolidated into the District Plan by the District Planning Committee.

#### **District Component**

About 95% of the proposed outlay will flow through District Plan in different districts.

#### **Proposed New Project Under External Assistance**

A new project styled West Bengal Tubewell Irrigation Project has been proposed to be taken up with the assistance of Federal Republics of Germany. The proposed project envisages construction of 3000 low capacity deep tubewells (LDTW) and 10000 Shallow Tubewells (STW) during the period 1994-97 to create an additional irrigation potential of 10,400 ha. (gross) with a proposed outlay of Rs. 200.00 crores. 100% assistance was proposed by the Government of West Bengal, but as per indication given by Government of India external assistance may be available for 70% of the expenditure which will be transmitted to Govt. of West Bengal as advance plan assistance, 70% of which will be loan and 30% grant. The project is at present under the consideration of project Identification Mission of F.R.G. If the project is taken up, outlay required during 1994 will be Rs. 60.00 crores. Additional irrigation potential expected to be created during 1994-95 is 5000 ha. with likely generation of an additional employment of 750000 man days of agricultural labourers.

#### **Normal Programme :**

##### **(A) Surface Water**

An outlay of Rs. 1134.40 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is proposed for the development of surface water. The provision has been made for :

(a) execution of the Water Transmission Arrangement of RLI schemes and conversion of

diesel operated RLI schemes into electrically operated ones,

(b) completion of the ongoing surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes and taking up new schemes,

(c) boro bundhs and

(d) tank improvement.

#### **Quantification of the Objective**

The progress and programme in respect of surface lift irrigation and surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes are mentioned hereunder :

(a) *RLI* : The total number of RLI Schemes installed up to 1992-93 under normal programme is 3006. Out of above 3006 sites, the number of sites where pipelines have been completed up to 1992-93 is 2540. It is anticipated that further 40 pipe lines would be completed during 1993-94.

1200 RLI Schemes have been energised up to 1992-93 and further 93 schemes are expected to be energised during 1993-94.

During 1994-95 pipelines for 16 ongoing schemes and 102 new schemes, thus making a total of 118, and energisation in 205 ongoing and 165 new works, thus making a total of 370, will be taken up under normal programme as per proposed outlay, indicated in Volume II.

(b) *Surface Flow Irrigation & Drainage Schemes* : 177 surface flow and drainage schemes have been completed in all respects at the end of 1992-93. It is expected to complete 9 ongoing schemes out of 12 during 1993-94. The outlay Indicated in Volume II would cover 12 ongoing schemes and 5 new schemes.

(c) *Borobundhus* : In some low lying areas of Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah districts etc. no cultivation is possible during the rainy season. But the cultivators traditionally raise both Rabi and Boro crops in a big way by constructing borobundhs across the river. Required outlay have been provided for in the proposes of Annual Plan 1994-95.

(d) **Tank Improvement** : A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for continued schemes of re-excavation of district tanks.

##### **(B) Ground Water**

(a) *Water Investigation* : A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for survey and investigation, machinery and equipments for State Water Investigation Directorate for Annual Plan 1994-95.

The use of ground water under Public Sector and also credit-linked installations under Private Sector is being made with the approval of S.W.I.D. Work on micro-level survey and water balance study, basinwise as well as sub-basinwise is under progress and will continue in 1994-95.

(b) *Investigation and Planning of Surface Flow Irrigation Scheme* : An outlay of Rs. 54.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1994-95 is proposed for investigation and planning of surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes. 10 schemes will be undertaken for planning and investigation during 1994-95.

(c) *Implementation of Ground Water Schemes* : Required outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 have been proposed in Volume II. Fund will be required for the residual work of 200 DTW programme, redrilling of defunct D.T.Ws, revitalisation of some State-owned shallow tubewells etc. and O. & M. of DTW installed in 8th Plan.

(d) *General* : In Volume II of Annual Plan 1994-95 outlay for Direction & Administration, Training, Seminar and Optimisation of Schemes have also been included.

#### **Assistance to Public Sector & Other Undertakings**

**West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation Limited** : Since a uniform water rate of Rs. 500/- per ha. m. for supply of irrigation water from minor irrigation installation including those under Minor Irrigation Corporation has been fixed, provisions towards water rates subsidy, staff subsidy, contribution to share capital and grants-in-aid have been made and for this provisions have been made in the Annual Plan of 1994-95.

#### **Quantification of the objective for target setting under progress other than WBMIP**

Under different programmes other than West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project and additional irrigation potential of about 27500 ha. is likely to be

created generating employment for about 4100000 mandays of agricultural labourer.

#### **District Component**

It has been stated earlier the district component for WBMIP (Cr. No. 1619-IN) will be about 95% of the proposed outlay and taking all the schemes together, it will be 87% of the proposed outlay.

#### **S.C.P. and T.S.P.**

S.C.P. & T.S.P. outlay has been fixed at the ratio of 22% and 6% respectively which were shown in Volume II.

#### **Office Building**

Minor Irrigation Department has no office building or residential quarters for the officials. As volume of work has increased, offices have been established even at Block levels, but in rental houses only. This is causing inconveniences and litigations. So, it has been proposed to construct a few office buildings in the districts and residential quarters for Assistance Engineers at Block levels. 2 Administrative Buildings have been completed and 11 are in progress.

Similarly, Minor Irrigation Department has to store huge quantities of pumps and engines and spares, but these are stored in rental houses. It is necessary that some stores along with buildings are constructed. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs only for 1994-95 is proposed. It includes buildings both under normal programme and West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project.

#### **Use of Non-Conventional Energy and Modern Techniques**

Energy saving irrigation devices like hydrams, windmills and solar pumps are being introduced on pilot basis. Areas have also been identified for the installation of sprinklers, drip-irrigation etc. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1994-95 is proposed for the purpose.

#### **Cell for Minor Irrigation Statistics**

The State Government has established a separate cell for maintaining minor irrigation statistics.

### **4.3 : COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Programme of Minor Irrigation Department**

The Command Area Development (CAD) Programme aims at achieving speedier utilisation of irrigation potential and optimising agricultural production through better management of land and water use in the Command areas served by selected major and medium irrigation projects. In our State

CAD Programme has been taken up in the three major Command areas of Kangsabati, Demodar Valley and Mayurakshi Projects and would continue during 1994-95.

The Programme mainly involves construction of field channels, soil survey, wastelands, subsidy to

small and marginal farmers and evaluation studies. Cumulative total expenditure in this respect amounted to Rs. 2556.84 lakhs and a total area of 66210 ha. was benefited.

In the year 1993-94, total expenditure of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is to be shared equally between the Central and State Govt. and an area of 4500 ha. is likely to be benefited.

An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs (State's share) for 1994-95 is proposed with equal amount of Central

Assistance. An area of 9000 ha. is likely to be benefited in 1994-95.

#### Role of Panchayats

Good office of the Panchayats is being utilised and the Department has been entrusting the work to Panchayats in preference to contractors as far as practicable. By and large, Panchayats have been showing encouraging results in the matter of ensuring full participation of the farmers in this programme.

## 4.4 : FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE

### Flood Control Sector

The total provision in the Eighth Plan for the Flood Control Sector, as approved by the Planning Commission, is Rs. 280 crores. Apart from this, Additional Central Assistance amounting to a sum of Rs. 110 crores was sought for in connection with execution of various Anti-Erosion Schemes on Ganga/Padma and Bhagirathi/Hooghly River system and Anti-Sea-Erosion Schemes on priority basis. It would be pertinent to mention here that no Central Assistance as sought for, has so far been received, however, for the works under the Flood Control Sector. The Flood Control Sector is proposed to have an allocation of Rs. 36 crores for the year 1994-95. It will be worthwhile mentioning here that it will be hardly possible for the Irrigation Department with this meagre allocation to undertake important Flood Control works so as to contain flood damages to a sustainable level. As enhanced budgetary allocation to take up urgent works in a fruitful manner is beyond the limit of the State due to prevailing financial stringency, Central Assistance of Rs. 36 crores is sought for this sector during 1994-95 on such categories of schemes, which fulfil the required criteria for earning such assistance, viz. flood protection works on common border rivers, schemes covered under the Boarder Area Development Programme (BADP) Flood Proofing Schemes in Ganga Sub-basin States (excepting Bihar), Critical Anti-Erosion Schemes on Ganga/Padma and Bhagirathi/Hooghly River Systems, Anti-Sea-Erosion Schemes etc. Apart from these, there are some important drainage schemes in the State, requiring considerable capital outlay, which deserve to be executed on priority basis. But, because of the resource constraint faced by the State, many of these works could not be taken up as yet. Where taken up, the pace of execution requires gearing up with increased financial investments. In view of this

pressing need for early execution of some of these schemes, Additional Central Assistance has also been proposed on the Drainage Component under the Flood Control Sector. The details of proposed outlay under different Major Heads of the Flood Control Sector for the year 1994-95 and Eighth Plan are given below :

**Table 15**

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Major Head	Annual Plan 1994-95 (Proposed Outlay)	Eighth Plan Outlay
<b>Flood Control Sector</b>		
i) Flood Control Works	2184 + 1600 C.A*	15683 + 10000 C.A*
ii) Anti-Sea-Erosion Works	91 + 100 C.A*	889 + 1000 C.A*
iii) Drainage Works	1265 + 1300 C.A*	10938
iv) Water Development Services	60	490
Total :	3600 + 3000 C.A*	28000 + 11000 C.A*

\*Additional Central Assistance sought for.

Categorywise details regarding Additional Central Assistance sought for under Flood Control Sector for the year 1994-95 is shown in Table 16.

**Table 16**

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Categories of schemes	Additional Central Assistance sought for during 1994-95
1. Flood proofing schemes in Ganga sub-basin States (Except Bihar)	20
2. Flood protection works on common Border rivers (Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Bangladesh Border)	350
3. Critically Anti-erosion schemes on Bhagirathi-Hooghly and other rivers	100
4. Anti-Erosion schemes of Ganga-Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system	1000
5. Anti-sea Erosion schemes	100
6. Urgent Flood Control and Drainage scheme	1430
<b>Total :</b>	<b>3000</b>

A few Master Plans to tackle specific problems on Flood Control and Drainage have already been prepared by the State Government, some important ones of which are :

- i) Ghatal Master Plan,
- ii) Tamluk Master Plan,
- iii) Kandi Area Integrated Flood Control-cum-Drainage Scheme,
- iv) Sundarban Delta Project,
- v) Scheme for Improvement of Lower Damodar Area.

All these plans implementation of Flood Control-cum-Drainage Works capable of rendering immediate benefits through augmentation of agricultural production. Therefore, implementation of these schemes deserve topmost priority, but these cannot be commenced in right earnest with the available meagre funds. The Flood Control-cum-Drainage Schemes are to be given special funds in view of the fact that the State is ravaged by destructive floods occurring almost every year in one part of the State or the other.

Apart from these plans, the other important Flood Control Schemes (including Drainage and Anti-Erosion Schemes) included in the Eight Five-Year Plan (1992-97) is presented below :

**A) Drainage Schemes :**

- i) Urgent Development of Sundarbans,
- ii) Ghea-Kunti Basin Drainage Scheme,
- iii) Karatia-Nagertola Basin Drainage Scheme,

- iv) karoagong-Kultigong Basin Drainage Scheme,
- v) Jamuna Basin Drainage Scheme,
- vi) Bhagwanpur-Nandigram Drainage Scheme,
- vii) Kaliaghai-Kapaleswari Baghai Basin Drainage Scheme.

**B) Anti-Erosion Schemes :**

- i) A group of Anti-Erosion Schemes on river Ganga, both upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage, in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad,
- ii) Various Schemes under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission,
- iii) Protection against erosion on the Ganga/Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System,
- iv) Beach and Estuarine Protection Works of Sundarban and the coastal areas in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas (North) and 24-Parganas (South).

**Anti-Erosion Schemes on the Ganga/Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly System**

The Farakka Barrage was commissioned in 1975 to divert the flow of the Ganga to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly System in order to save the port of Calcutta, the survival of which is a matter of utmost importance to the economic upliftment of the millions of people living in the hinterland. Like any other control structure, the Farakka Barrage also had its impact on the regime condition of the river. A devastating erosion is taking place on the right bank of river Ganga from the downstream of Farakka Barrage resulting in permanent loss of our fertile land in the district of Murshidabad. The accentuation of erosion in many reaches of the 94 kms. long stretch lying on the downstream of Farraka Barrage in the district of Murshidabad has long become a matter of grave concern. The river is also eroding along a 53 kms. long stretch on its left bank upstream of Farakka Barrage in the district of Malda causing loss of a vast extent of land. The erosion is continuing unabated and could not be checked with the limited available financial resources of the State.

**Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes**

The State of West Bengal has a coastal line of about 350 kms. with a total length of about 4000 kms. of embankment along the sea and the estuarine rivers in the deltaic Sundarbans area and Midnapore district. These are mostly earthen embankments with inadequate section to withstand the devastating effects of wave actions during cyclonic storms, which



are almost regular annual features in the Southern West Bengal. Moreover, active sea-erosion at places is engulfing substantial land areas in the coastal fringe of the State. In the year 1988, severe damage took place in the Uluberia and Diamond Harbour Township due to serious destructive wave actions caused by storm surge as well as by the passage of sea-going vessels. Adequate protective measures are required to be taken up at affected places with priority. The embankments on the sea side of vulnerable places like Digha, Sundarban and other estuarine rivers are required to be thoroughly improved and renovated with necessary protective works as Anti-Sea erosion measures. Protection of area on the banks of the estuarine rivers is also essential to protect the geographical boundary of the Nation.

In view of the gravity of this problem and financial stringency of the State, a proposal or provision of Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 10.00

crores during the Eighth Plan period (1992-97) and Rs. 1.00 crore during the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been made in this plan so as to enable the State Government to implement the Anti-Sea Erosion schemes for the protection of its eroding sea front.

#### **Drainage**

Except for the Himalayan foot-hills and in the North Chhotonagpur Plateau on the western fringe, the State of West Bengal is a flat plain criss-crossed with rivers and intercepted with many saucer-shaped depression or basins. These basins are subjected to flood-spill and drainage congestion during the monsoon period. As the financial position of State does not permit undertaking of all important Flood Control and Drainage Works (excluding anti-erosion schemes of Ganga/Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly system), a proposal for provision of Additional Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 14.30 crores has been sought for during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### V. ENERGY

#### 5.1 : POWER

##### Programme of the Power Department

The strategy for energy development is not mere a component of the overall economic development strategy; it shapes the behaviour of all sectors of development. Efficient use of available resources in the short run and the consideration of long term sustainability are two basic determinants of this strategy. The concept of sustainability takes into account not only of natural resources and ecological balance but also of economic equity and self-reliance. In case of short term and medium term strategies of energy planning the fact of available resources are taken into consideration along with the State of technological constraints together with our compulsion to meet priority needs of the economy. These broad objectives have been in the uppermost of the energy planning in our State.

#### A. WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Work pertaining to second year annual plan ('93-94) of Eighth Plan (1992-97) is continuing. WBSEB is experiencing an acute shortage of fund for its capital work. However, due to achievement in R & M work at its Bandel and Santaldih Thermal Power Stations and having enforced better maintenance and management practices, improvement in generation has been attained since last year and this trend is expected to continue. Revenue collection has also been strictly monitored.

In spite of resource crunch, WBSEB attributed greater importance in execution of two hydel projects viz. Rammam Stage-II ( $4 \times 12.75$  MW) and Teesta Canal Fall ( $3 \times 3 \times 7.5$  MW under OECF assistance) and in reducing T & D losses by system network improvement and by installing capacitors. Also DPR of Purulia Pump Storage scheme was prepared by EPDC as foreign consultant & WAPCOS as Indian consultant in March '92 through OECF assistance of 350 MY and was techno-economically cleared by CEA in July '92. Formal clearance from MOEF was received on 13.10.93. WBSEB is very much interested to start the construction work of PPS in mid 8th Plan period with the help of external assistance, for better power system management.

Theft of conductors and tower members in large scale and disputes with contractors have resulted in delay in execution of vital transmission lines.

Attention has also been given to distribution and R.E. works specially for the need based programme and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes area.

Augmentation of Central Load Despatch Centre for better system control and data acquisition and augmentation of metering network for energy audit have been included in Plan proposal.

Sufficient employment generation will also be achieved specially in the field of contractors' labour oriented jobs.

Before placing detailed expenditure in present year and fund requirement for '94-95 A.P. for various Schemes/Projects a short resume on the major activities of the on-going and new Scheme/Projects is given hereafter :

#### I. GENERATION

##### (A) On-going Hydel Projects

#### 1. **Rammam H.E. Project St-II ( $4 \times 12.75$ MW)**

The first unit is programmed to be commissioned in December 1994 and other three units at an interval of two months thereafter. The project was sanctioned with a cost of Rs. 2419.11 lakhs in 1977 and the revised cost in 1993-94 is Rs. 12500.00 lakhs.

##### (a) **Civil Work**

Of the major civil works, work for Rammam Intake and disilting basin, Head race tunnel, common Forebay are on the verge of completion. Work for Fabrication/Erection of penstock pipes and power house building and Tail race channel are in progress. The construction of 132 KV switchyard has been started.

(i) *Fabrication/Erection of Penstock Pipes :* About 62% of total Anchor block foundations and saddle supports for penstock pipes has so far been completed. First stage concreting of the Anchor blocks with saddle supports are programmed for completion by Nov. '93 and the second stage concreting which will be done after erection of

penstock pipes, is expected to be completed by Sept. '94.

Out of 1250 MT Penstock pipes, 1133 MT have been fabricated and 560 MT have been erected.

(ii) *Power House Building and Tail Race Channel* : About 68% of the total work has so far been completed. Sub-structure and T.G. foundation etc. are almost completed.

(iii) *Switchyard Civil Works* : Benching of switchyard is almost completed, fabrication work of structures have been started.

**(b) Electro-mechanical/Electrical equipment**

(i) Delivery of T.G. sets (BHEL) and 11 KV switchyard (Siemens) have been completed.

(ii) Four units of Generator Transformer (single phase 10 MVA, 11/132 KV) have been delivered by CGL. Balance 3 Nos. will be taken delivery matching with units commissioning.

Amendment order for balance 3 transformers is being placed and M/s. CGL have been asked to start manufacturing of balance three transformers and deliver the same at Siliguri within 8 (eight) months time from November '93.

(iii) Order for EOT crane has been placed on M/s. Greaves Cotton and the same would be ready for inspection by January '94.

(iv) Order for Control and Relay panel, Control cable, Power cable, 132 KV pantograph Isolator, 132 KV Double Break Isolator, 132 KV Circuit Breaker, 132 KV C.T. and 132 KV/110 VPT have already been placed.

(v) Order for transportation of heavy equipments has been placed with M/s. North Bengal Trailors and 130 MT have already been transported to the site.

**(c) Date for commissioning of units**

1st Unit	December, 1994
2nd Unit	February, 1995
3rd Unit	April, 1995
4th Unit	June, 1995

**2. Teesta Canal Fall H.E. Project (3 × 3 × 7.5 MW)**

This is a foreign aided project. Loan agreement has been made with OECF, Japan amounting to 8025 million Yen vide Loan Agreement No. IDP-40 dt. 18.12.86 and 6222 million Yen vide Loan Agreement No. IDP-72 dt. 23.1.91 to meet the cost

of generating units, spares, associated auxiliary equipment, transformers, switchyard, supervision of erection, commissioning, consultancy services, civil work pertaining to construction of Power House, by-pass channel at PS-I, II, III at Leusipukri, Haftiagaach and Chopra respectively, interest during construction, contingency etc. The project was sanctioned in Sept. 1985 at a cost of Rs. 80.71 crores. Revised cost of the Project at October '92 prices level is Rs. 366.27 crores.

**(a) Civil Work**

The civil work of Power House-I & III and its by-pass channels (HRC & TRC) have been awarded to M/s. NPCC Ltd. (now M/s. RPNN Ltd.) whereas the work for Power House-II and its by-pass Head Race and Tail Race channel have been awarded to M/s. Gammon India Ltd.

*Power House-I* : The machine hall raft foundation had been cast and work is progressing above raft foundation in machine hall. Work of approach channel, exit channel, sump bay are in progress. Service bay raft had been cast and work above service bay raft foundation is in progress. Up to August '93, Rs. 10.49 crores had been spent against revised cost of Rs. 23.91 crores. Overall progress is 43.86% approx. Erection work of draft Tube liner/T.G. equipment is likely to be taken up within '93-94 after completion of service bay and erection of EOT crane. Deck slab of HRC bridge work are being cast and the same would be completed within 1993-94.

*Power House-II* : The machine hall raft foundation had been completed and work is progressing above raft foundation in machine hall. Work of approach channel exit channel, sump bay, service bay are in progress. Up to August '93 Rs. 11.45 crores had been spent against revised cost of Rs. 26.63 crores. Overall progress is 43% approx. Service bay work is likely to be completed with in 1993-94. Deck slab of HRC bidge work are being cast and the same would be completed within 1993-94.

The Tail Race work which had to be suspended due to fund constraint with effect from October '91 is likely to be resumed after October '93. Design of matching structures to be provided over HRC, TRC is likely to be completed and thereafter execution work of matching structures (bridges, cart bridges, Aqueduct, Cross Drainage structures) would be taken

up by TCF authority. Work of erection of EOT Crane/Electro-Mechanical Equipment is expected to be taken up in 1994-95.

*Power House-III* : The work had to be suspended since October '91 due to fund constraint. Work of excavation was executed up to raft foundation and mud mat level by June '91. The work is likely to be resumed in 1993-94 if fund position improves.

### (b) Electro Mechanical Equipment

(i) *Supply by M/s. Fuji Elec. Co.* : Major supplies of T.G. sets (say 98%) had been received from M/s. Fuji Elec. Co. (manufacturer) of M/s. Sunitomo Corporation Japan (Main contractor). Out of 14 shipments, 13 had already been received and balance one to contain testing materials, tools, appliances and instruments required during commissioning are expected prior to commissioning. Amendment order for such tools, tackles, instruments on non-returnable basis in lieu of original provision of returnable basis is being processed.

(ii) *Supply by M/s. BHEL (Sub-contractor of M/s. Sumitomo Coporation, Main contractor of BHEL)* : EOT crane of all the Power Houses had been received from M/s. BHEL. Supply position of TG equipment by M/s. BHEL is poor. They have so far supplied only 33% of the equipment against ordered value of Rs. 22.00 crores (approx). As per revised delivery schedule recently submitted, M/s. BHEL is expected to complete delivery by March/April '94.

(iii) *Switchyard equipment and common item equipment of Power House* : Tender for LOT II equipment (switchyard equipment) had been invited as per International Competitive Bidding (ICB) methodology and Technical Bid of the same had been opened in September '93 and Technical evaluation is in process. Order for the above is likely to be placed within December '93/January '94. Action has been taken to procure two Nos. 350 KVA moulded type excitation transformers from M/s. Fuji Elec. Co. in replacement of two such transformers received in severely damaged condition. Design of civil foundation of structures and switchyard equipment has been taken up.

Issues like extension of Loan Agreement No. IDP-40, utilisation of surplus amount against IDP-40 have already been taken up with OECF/DEA. Action has also been taken up to vacate evictees occupying

portion of land at Madanvita on TRC at Power Station-II and other areas of PS-I/III.

As per revised programme, commissioning of the units may take place as indicated hereunder :

Power House-I	:	4/95, 6/95, 8/95
Power House-II	:	12/95, 2/96, 4/96
Power House-III	:	6/96, 8/96, 10/96

### 3. Fazi Augmentation Scheme (1 × 1.2 MW)

Intake flume and desilting basin and forebay and Power House Building, Machine foundation etc. are completed. Fabrication and Erection of Penstock and other allied Civil Works are at the final stage of completion. T.G. set and other equipment erection and sub-station works are in progress. The revised target date of completion is April '94.

#### (B) New Schemes

### 1. Purulia Pumped Storages Scheme (4 × 225 = 900 MW)

The Purulia Pumped Storage Project having a capacity of 900 MW with installation of 4 Nos. reversible Pump Turbine of capacity 225 MW each has been techno-economically approved by CEA for an amount of Rs. 1456.56 crores including IDC of Rs. 278.56 crores based on September '91 price level. The forest and environmental aspect has been cleared by concerned ministry in the meeting held on 27.7.93 and 29.7.93 respectively. Formal clearance has been received on 13.10.93 from MOEF.

The proposal for financing the scheme in the year 1994-95 by OECF Japan has been placed to Dept. of Power on 6.9.93 following a round of discussion with Officials of DOP, DEA & OECF on 2nd September '93. It has been estimated that a loan assistance of 36700 MY would be required from OECF and the borrower's share would be around Rs. 180 crores.

The Project is expected to be commissioned in 2001 A.D.

A provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made in 8th 5-Year Plan period. The present proposal of 3 crores for '94-95 shall be met from that provision.

### 2. Rammam H.E.P., Stage-I (3 × 12 MW)

The scheme is techno-economically sanctioned including forest and environment clearance, WBSEB is seeking private participation for execution of the project through press advertisement. However, till implementation, as per statutory precondition of CEA,

S & I Wing is maintaining regular hydrological data by keeping gauge reading stationed at sites, involving regular financial involvement.

## II. RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF THERMAL & HYDEL POWER STATIONS

### Thermal Stations

(i) *STPS* : R & M Phase-I work for Santaldih TPS (4 × 120 MW) is expected to be completed by June '94, except one item which is held up as it has gone to arbitration.

R & M Phase-II Programme has been taken up and work on a few items are in progress, funding for which is being made from own resources. Request for loan against the sanctioned estimate is pending with the Power Finance Corporation Limited.

(ii) *BTPS* : R & M work for Bandel TPS (4 × 82.5 MW) under Phase-I is expected to be completed by 1994-95 so far as ESP and Ash Handling System are concerned.

Rest of the work has almost been completed excepting one item, the work of which is stalled for some unavoidable circumstances.

Regarding Phase-II R & M work, formulation of Scheme will be made after completion of the Remaining Life Analysis, which is under process by M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. After getting the R.L.A., a Project Report shall be made for submission to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance.

### Hydel Stations :

(i) *Little Rangit Power Station, Bijanbari* : Present generation is 900 KVA during peak hours against installed capacity of 2 × 1 MW through Bijanbari Flume. The main LR flume was damaged during disturbance in the hills and thus required to be restored for generation of 2 × 1 MW (full capacity) along with associated electrical works. The existing Bijanbari Flume is required to be strengthened with R.C. Ducts.

(ii) *Rinchington Hydel Project* : The original flume from Fazi P.S. up to 1 KM was damaged due to land slide which is required to be restored for full generation of 2 × 1 MW from Rinchington Hydel Station including other related Electric works and repair of damaged (during hills disturbance) one number alternator.

iii) *Singtom Power Station* : Penstock is very old and requires replacement for full generation.

(iv) *Sedrapong Power Station* : Repairing and replacement of mechanical equipments for unit No. 1, 2 and 3 will improve generation with the available quantity of water.

(v) *Fazi Power Station* : In order to improve generation renovation of alternator of unit 4 and other electrical equipment, repair and replacement of unit 3, 4 & 5 is required. The existing 33 KV line is also required to be revitalised for evacuation of generated power and communication. The improvement of the existing approach road is also necessary.

(vi) *Jublee Power Station* : This Hydel Station is lying closed since long time. The renovation/repair of machines and alternator and flume line will enable to generate power from the available water.

## III. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

### (A) Transmission

#### (i) 400 KV System

#### 1. Kolaghat-Jeerat 400 KV S/C line (134 Kms.)

The line was put into operation at its rated voltage of 400 KV on 3.7.91.

#### 2. Kolaghat-Durgapur 400 KV S/C line (170 Kms.)

The erection contractor—M/s. EMC have been working on this line. The up-to-date erection progress are as follows

(a) Stub-setting—474 locations completed out of 474.

(b) Erection of Super Structures completed for 474 Nos.

(c) Order for bored pile foundations at Damodar River crossing was awarded to M/s. AFCONS. Bored Pile foundation has been completed.

(d) Stringing of conductors for 146.41 Kms. completed. Frequent theft of conductors and tower members in large scale and subsequent disputes with the contractor arising as a consequence has delayed the completion of line considerably. The work is expected to be completed in June 1994.

#### 3. Kolaghat-Rengali 400 KV S/C inter-state line (West Bengal portion up to Orissa Border at Andharkuli)

The total length within West Bengal portion of line is about 133 KM. Work completed and the line charged on and from 1.2.93 at 220 KV for power supply to Orissa.

#### 4. 400/220/132 KV S/S at Jeerat

The Sub-station was initially energised at 220 KV for evacuation of Farakka Power. 400 KV transformers and allied equipment have been commissioned in February, 1987. The up-to-date erection progress are as follows

(a) (i) 400 KV Bay—7 Nos. commissioned out of 7.

(ii) 400 KV 2nd Bay for Jeerat- Farakka line along with 50 MVAR Line Reactor and 400 KV, 63 MVAR Bus Reactor Bay—Equipment have already been procured. Erection work is in progress. Expected to be completed by December '93.

(b) 220 KV Bay—11 Nos. commissioned out of 12 Nos.

(c) 132 KV Bay—10 Nos. commissioned.

(d) 6 × 105 MVA, 400/220 KV transformer Bay and one spare single phase 105 MVA and 2 × 100 MVA, 220/132 KV transformers commissioned.

(e) 160 MVA 3rd 220/132 KV Transformer—Order for transformer placed. Work is scheduled for completion in March '94.

#### 5. Bidhannagar (Durgapur) 400/220 KV Sub-station

This Sub-station which was earlier approved by CEA and temporarily dropped by WBSEB has now been planned to be executed for better load management in the Durgapur areas as well as to ensure better stability and reliability of the system network. The evacuation of power from Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme to the tune of 900 MW will further necessitate building up of this Sub-Station.

The equipment already procured will be utilised for this Sub-station. Necessary land is already available.

#### 6. Arambag 400/220/132 KV Sub-station

The infrastructural work for this Sub-station has already been started. All civil works relating to First Phase of the work have been started. The First Phase envisages commissioning of one No. 160 MVA 220/132 KV Transformer along with one No. 31.5 MVA 132/33 KV Transformer by June, 1994. Orders have already been placed for the Transformers and other equipments are expected to be available by that time.

(ii) 220 KV System

Order for 4 Nos. 160 MVA 220/132 KV

Transformers have been placed for installation at different 220 KV Sub-stations.

#### 1. KTPS-Haldia 220 KV D/C line (59 Kms.)

Construction of this line was deferred for long for want of assured load growth. Major portion of the line materials have been procured under IDA credit. Order for erection of the line was placed on M/s. Hirakund Industries Works considering availability of load on execution of Haldia Petrochemicals Project and downstream industries. Erection of 3 Nos. stubs has only been completed. Due to poor performance of the Contractor M/s. HIW, the order has been cancelled. Fresh tenders have already been invited and opened for execution of the work.

#### 2. Durgapur-Rishra-Jeerat-Kasba (3rd Circuit) 220 KV S/C line

Instead of the above work it has now been decided to give priority to the construction of D/C 220 KV Rishra-Jeerat portion of the line and installation of 220/132 KV Sub-station, at Rishra because of additional load coming up in that area. Route Survey and enroute soil testing has been completed. Work Order has been revised. Steps for erection of this D/C portion of the line are being taken.

#### 3. Jeerat-Lakshmikantapur 220 KV D/C line with provision of LILO of one circuit at Kasba S/S (119 Kms.)

The route survey and enroute soil testing for the line has been completed. Work order for the line has been issued. The erection is expected to be taken up during 1993-94. Erection tenders since opened and under process.

#### 4. Bakreswar-Gokarna 220 KV D/C line

Order for route survey and enroute soil testing has been placed. Work is in progress.

#### 5. LILO of Durgapur-Jeerat 220 KV D/C line at Bakreswar

Order for route survey and enroute soil testing has been placed. Survey work is in progress.

#### 6. Haldia (New) 220/132 KV Sub-station

Land which was taken over earlier from M/s. Haldia Petrochemical Limited has become uncertain as M/s. HPL suggested for new location of Sub-station. Work will be taken up with the finalisation of location of Sub-station.

**7. Rishra 220/132 KV Sub-station**

Additional land has been acquired. Physical possession delayed due to dispute by land losers. Matter has been taken up with district authority for early settlement.

**8. Lakshmikantapur 220/132 KV Sub-station**

Additional land has been acquired. Sub-station work will be taken up matching with the progress of the related transmission line.

**9. Kasba 3rd 160 MVA 220/132 KV Tr.**

Additional land acquired. Land development and boundary work is in progress. Order for the transformer has been placed.

**10. Midnapur (2 × 160 MVA, 220/132 KV Sub-station)**

Land acquired. Infrastructural work will be taken up in 1993-94.

**11. Jeerat 3rd 160 MVA, 220/132 KV Transformer**

Order for 160 MVA, 220/132 KV Transformer has been placed. Civil foundation and Cable trench work are in progress. The work is expected to be completed by 3/94.

**12. Durgapur (Bidhannagar) 3rd 160 MVA, 220/132 KV Transformer**

The work is expected to be taken up in 1994-95.

**13. Krishnagar 220/132 KV Sub-station**

Land acquisition is under process.

**(iii) 132 KV System**

Up-to-date erection progress of the following 132 KV lines and sub-station are as follows

**a) 132 KV line**

**1. Rammam Stage-II to NBU via Darjeeling Sub-station 132 KV D/C line (70 Kms.)**

Order for supply of Tower and erection work has been placed with M/s. EMC. Stub setting of 156 locations out of 260 Nos. and Tower erection of 31 locations have so far been completed. The work is targeted for completion in December 1994.

**2. Birpara-Alipurduar 132 KV S/C line (54 Kms.)**

Old erection order has been cancelled. Fresh order has been placed on M/s. Hirakund Industrial Works for erection of the remaining portion.

Construction work is in progress. Stub setting work at all locations (194) have been completed. The work is expected to be completed by March '94.

**3. Stringing of 2nd Circuit of Malda-Dalkhola line (129 Kms.)**

The total length has been completed and commissioned.

**4. Jeerat-Barasat 132 KV D/C line (24.5 Kms.)**

The line has been completed and commercially operated.

**5. LILO of one circuit of Bishnupur-Hizli D/C line at Chandrokona Road (3 Kms.)**

Line has been completed and commercially operated.

**6. LILO of Dalkhola-NBU 132 KV line at three Power Stations of Teesta Canal Fall H.E. Project (13 KM).**

Survey work have been completed. Construction of the line will be taken up matching with the construction of Power stations.

**b) 132 KV Sub-station**

**1. Lakshmikantapur 132 KV S/Stn**

1 No. traction transformer has already been commissioned and the work of the other transformer is in progress.

**2. Purulia 132/33 KV S/Stn**

3rd 20 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer has been commissioned.

**3. Salt Lake 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 3rd 20 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer and 2 × 10.8 MVAR, 33 KV Class capacitor Bank have been commissioned.

**4. Barasat 132/33 KV Sub-station (2 × 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV)**

The work is in progress and one 31.5 MVA 132/33 Transformer has been commissioned in October '93. Target for 2nd 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer—March '94.

**5. Ukhra 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 × 31.5 MVA Transformer—1st Transformer commissioned in December '89 and 2nd Transformer is to be commissioned by December '93.

**6. Debagram 132/66/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2nd 20 MVA, 132/33 KV & 16

MVA, 132/66 KV transformer. 2nd 20 MVA transformer is expected to be commissioned by December '93.

#### 7. **Satgachia 132/33 KV Sub-station**

2nd 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer has been commissioned.

#### 8. **Chandrakona Road 132 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 Nos. 20 MVA 132/33 KV Transformers—The 2nd 20 MVA transformer has also been commissioned.

#### 9. **Berhampur 132 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 × 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer—Both the transformers have been commissioned.

#### 10. **Rishra 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Augmentation by 2 × 50 MVA & 1 × 31.5 MVA in place of 3 × 31.5 MVA Transformers—The first transformer has been commissioned. 2nd transformer expected to be commissioned by 1994.

#### 11. **Gokarna 132 KV Sub-station**

(a) 1 No. line bay for Berhampore has already been commissioned. Target for 2nd 132/33 KV line bay for Berhampore—March '94.

(b) 1st 31.5 MVA, 132 KV Transformer has already been commissioned. 2nd Transformer is expected to be commissioned in December '93.

#### 12. **Dhulian 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 × 12.5 MVA Transformer—The work is under progress and expected to be completed by March '94.

#### 13. **Malda 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 3rd 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer and 2nd 2 Nos. 132 KV line bays for NHPC & Dalkhola Sub-station. The transformer has already been commissioned. Targets for the 132 KV bays—March '94.

#### 14. **Dalkhola 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 1 No. 132 KV additional line bay for Malda 2nd Ckt—The work is in progress and likely to be completed by March '94.

#### 15. **Raiganj 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Equipment foundation work under progress. 1 No. 20 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer is targeted to

be completed by March '94 and the 2nd 20 MVA Transformer by 1994-95.

#### 16. **NBU 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 Nos. 132 KV line bays for NBU-Rammam Double Ckt. 132 KV line bays—Target March '94.

#### 17. **Birpara 132 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 1 No. additional 132 KV line bay for Alipurduar Sub-station—Completed.

#### 18. **Alipurduar 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 1 No. additional 132 KV line bay for Birpara Sub-station—The installation work is under progress and expected to be completed by March '94.

#### 19. **Darjeeling 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Infrastructural work only—Possession of the land has already been taken over. Land filling, boulder wall and temporary store-shed are in progress. Target—December 1994.

#### 20. **Katwa 132/33 KV Sub-station**

2 × 20 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformers along with 2 × 10.8 MVAR Capacitor banks have already been commissioned.

#### 21. **Sainthia 132 KV Sub-station**

Augmentation of 1 No. 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV transformer by 50 MVA, 132/33 KV one. Work completed. Commissioning is awaited.

#### 22. **STPS 132 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 × 7.5 MVA, 132/33 KV transformers for power supply to M/s. BCCL at Bhojudih. The first transformer has already been commissioned. The target date of commissioning of 2nd Transformer—November, 1993.

#### 23. **Bankura 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 × 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer—The infrastructural work is under progress. Boundary wall, store room erection are under progress. Equipment of foundation and work for control room building started. Target date of commissioning—December, 1994.

#### 24. **Bishnupur 132/33 KV Sub-station**

Installation of 2 Nos. additional 132 KV line bays—Both the bays have been commissioned.



**25. (i) Construction of the following Sub-stations has been taken up and work are in progress**

- a) Falta 132/33 KV Sub-station
- b) Tamluk 132/33 KV Sub-station
- c) Kalyani 132/33 KV Sub-station (Augmentation)
- d) Liluah 132/33 KV Sub-station (Augmentation)—2 × 31.5 MVA Tr. in place of 20 MVA Transformers. One 31.5 MVA Transformer commissioned.
- e) Raghunathganj 132/33 KV Sub-station (Augmentation)—2 × 20 MVA, 132/33 KV Tr. in place of 2 × 12.5 MVA—Both the transformers have been commissioned.

(ii) Work of following Sub-Stations will be taken up during 1993-94/1994-95.

- a) Bolpur 132/33 KV Sub-station
- b) Uluberia 132/33 KV Sub-station
- c) Nagrakata 66/11 KV Sub-station

**26. Installation of Capacitor Banks at 132/33 KV Sub-stations**

It has been envisaged to install Capacitor Banks in the following 132/33 KV Sub-Stations to minimise T & D losses

	<b>Target date</b>
a) Lakshmikantapur —	December '94
b) Barasat —	-do-
c) Asoknagar —	-do-
d) Kalyani —	-do-

**27. Existing "Panther conductors will be changed by 'AAAC' Panther in the following times to improve performance of the lines**

	<b>Target</b>
i) Bandel-Adisaptagram 132 KV D/C line	'93-94
ii) Bandel-Dharampur 132 KV D/C line	'93-94
iii) Dharampur-Titagarh 132 KV D/C line	'94-95
iv) Howrah-Bandel 132 KV lines	
a) Howrah-Liluah 3rd Circuit	'93-94
b) Balance lines	'94-95

**(B) Distribution Work**

The Board has proposed an outlay of Rs. 50 crores during the year 1994-95. Out of the said amount Rs. 32.77 crores has been earmarked for normal development work and Rs. 17.23 crores has been earmarked for the system improvement work including installation of 11 KV Capacitor Bank and 11 KV Pole Mounted Automatic Line Sectionalisers etc.

In the normal development work provision has been kept for construction of 33 KV lines, 33/11 KV Sub-stations (or 33/6 KV Sub-stations as the case may be) together with the matching 11 KV and 400 volt distribution network. Also provision has been kept for effecting service connections to 200000 Nos. of new consumers comprising of domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial and H.V. bulk consumers.

In the system improvement work it has been proposed to upgrade considerable length of 33 KV, 11 LKV, 6 KV and 400 volt lines including augmentation of good number of 33/11 KV (or 33/6 KV) Sub-stations and 11/4 KV Sub-stations.

It has also been planned to install a good number of energy meters at different places for carrying out energy audit. To minimise the system loss and at the same time to improve the quality of supply it has been proposed to install a good number of 11 KV Class Capacitors and 11 KV Pole Mounted Automatic Line Sectionalisers.

**IV. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

**1. Target Achieved**

Out of 30,024 Nos. rural Mouzas in West Bengal so far 28,455 Nos. Mouzas have been declared electrified up to 31.3.93, the percentage being 74.83 and 94710 Nos. of Pump sets have been energised.

**2. Performance during 1992-93**

Out of revised physical target of electrification of 422 Mouzas and 6,203 Pump sets, including targets of 34 Nos. of Mouzas under State Plan, 435 Nos. of Mouzas and 2,316 Pump sets have been declared electrified during 1992-93.

The percentage achievement being 103.08% and 37.34% respectively for Mouza and Pump sets. During 1992-93, Intensification works were done in 131 Nos. electrified mouzas through R.E. Programme as per specific demand of the localities. The target

of electrification of virgin mouzas during 1992-93 could be achieved with small cash assistance from REC but the target of energisation of pump sets could not be achieved mainly because of acute fund constraints through which the Board was passing through.

### 3. Programme of 1993-94

WBSEB has prepared the revised Annual works programme for the electrification of 350 Nos. of Mouzas (60 under Normal, 272 under M.N.P. and 18 under State Plan) and energisation of 3,607 Nos. Pump sets (823 under Normal including O.P.), 160 under M.N.P., 20 under State Plan and 2,604 under S.P.A.) and Intensification of 250 Nos. of electrified mouzas.

### 4. Proposal for 1994-95 Annual Plan

The draft Annual Plan 1994-95 has been prepared for electrification of 565 Nos. of Virgin mouzas (under Normal—153 Nos., M.N.P.—380 Nos. and State Plan—32 Nos.) and energisation of 2,460 Nos. of pump sets (under Normal including O.P.—2,235 Nos., MNP—175 Nos. and State Plan—50 Nos.) and Intensification of 600 Nos. electrified mouzas.

As the electrification work of remaining Virgin Mouzas is spread over mostly in the Districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia and Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur where tribal population is maximum, the percentage for allocation of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan (11.91%) appears to be reasonable.

Number of Pump sets to be energised during the Plan period for T.S.P. and Scheduled Casts areas have not been indicated as energisation of Pump sets depends on local demands for pumps.

## V. AUGMENTATION OF LOAD DESPATCH AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

### (i) Augmentation of Load Despatch

The existing LD equipment are 20/25 years old. Repair and maintenance are difficult due to want of spares as the electronic equipment requires time retirement. For equipping LD system, these SCADA equipment are essential. It is expected to be commissioned by 1994-95.

### (ii) Augmentation of Communication System

(a) *Computer Network* : It has been decided to establish computer centre in all 36 Distribution Division, Zonal Hqrs., Power Station Hqrs. and Central/Regional Stores. For integrated operations these computers will be networked with ultimate

inpour of data to Vidyut Bhavan for effective MIS. The first phase work is expected to be completed by 1994-95.

(b) *Satellite North-South Communication and Digital Microwave System* : Existing communication network of the Board is backdated and the PLCC system is overloaded due to frequency congestion. For reliable and free flow of voice/data and Meausrands Digital Microwave System and North-South Satellite link-up is required. Moreover, networked computer data, flow also requires modern communication system. The works expected to be completed by 1995-96.

(c) *Modernisation of existing communication system* : For smooth communication, the existing PLCC equipment and its peripherals requires updating. Mainly this updation is required in the field of PAX and F.G.S. which will be gradually replaced by EBPA. The work is expected to be completed by 1994-95.

## VI. SURVEY & INVESTIGATION OF HYDEL PROJECT

### (A) On-going Schemes

#### 1. Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme

The investigation of Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme was taken up by the Board with the Financial assistance from OECF loan of 628 million Yen on September '87. The estimated cost for the investigation of the scheme was initially of Rs. 722.08 lakhs and subsequently revised to Rs. 1290.58 lakhs (latest) due to devaluation of Rupee value time to time. However, the investigation of the scheme has been completed as per schedule on March '92 and the Techno-economic clearance of the scheme was accorded by CEA on July '92. The forest and environmental clearance has been obtained in the meeting held on 27th—29th July '93 and subsequently the same was confirmed in the meeting of EAC held at MOEF on 29th September '93. The OECF loan agreement (IDP-44) dated 10.2.1988 has been concluded on 10.2.1993 and all reimbursement has been settled within the stipulated period and the final expenditure thereof was 350 million Yen. Though there is a spillover of Rs. 576.98 lakhs beyond March '93 the same cannot be utilised for preconstruction investigation as the loan assistance has already been concluded.

However, a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimate for 1993-94 (revised) and 1994-95 to take

care of incidental and continuing investigation programme like hydro-meteorological observation and environmental monitoring.

## 2. **Rammam H.P. Stage-III (3 × 20 MW)**

DPR prepared and finalised by the consultant M/s. WAPCOS for installation of 3 units of 20 MW each. DPR submitted to CEA for examination and approval. Inter-State aspect (for sharing of power) between Govt. of West Bengal and Govt. of Sikkim resolved on 16.10.90 between respective Power Secretaries. Matter as regards forest and environment clearance is under process. Achievement—93.17%.

## 3. **Rammam H.E.P. Stage-V (200 MW)**

Feasibility report of the scheme could not be submitted to CEA due to non-completion of drilling work by M/s. Scott & Saxby in 1981 which was required for completion of geological report along proposed dam axis by G.S.I. Arbitration with M/s. Scott & Saxby is over 2/3 years back. It is proposed to prepare feasibility report/for placement to CEA after completion of G.S.I. report/drilling etc. in the next session i.e. 1994-95 Achievement—51.15%.

## 4. **Balason Stage-I (12 MW)**

Preparation of DPR, updating of the project cost and its approval from CEA was given to M/s. WAPCOS. Work is much delayed by M/s. WAPCOS. No much work are done by them so far. M/s. WAPCOS is being persuaded to complete the DPR within March '94.

## 5. **Extension of Jaldhaka H.P. Stage-I (IMW) and Stage-II (4 MW)**

Investigation is under process.

## 6. **Lodhama-Dilpa H.P. (4 MW)**

Investigation is in the advanced stage and is awaiting preparation of DPR.

## 7. **Mongpoo H.E. Scheme (5 MW)**

DPR is completed in July '93 and is awaiting implementation by WBSEB.

## 8. **Mini Micro**

(a) Package I—Naxal/Naora/Dudia/Bhim and Marma—DPR is complete for all project other than Bhim DPR, for Bhim under preparation. Hydrological data required to be maintained till implementation.

(b) Package II—33 Micro Hydel sites—DPR is under preparation and implementation of these scheme is on the move for getting done by private agency with Govt. of India financial assistance promotional scheme.

## 9. **Teesta Low Head Scheme (60 MW)**

Investigation under process.

### (B) New Schemes

## 1. **Raidak (150 MW) and Torsha (100 MW) H.E. Scheme in the Dist. of Jalpaiguri**

Survey of India has been appointed to take up the topographical survey work of those schemes. India part work is under progress. Bhutan part S.O.I. is waiting permission of Bhutan Govt. to carry work in their territory. Achievement—15%.

## 2. **Teesta Vally High Dam (600 MW)**

No further development than the position indicated in 1992-93, as regards getting fund from J.I.G.A., Japan for taking up detailed investigation work. Achievement—2%

## VII. TESTING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### (a) **Testing**

Provision has been made for purchase of meter testing instruments for new Testing Divisions, Relay testing instruments, Oil testing instruments and testing instruments for equipment testing. This is absolutely necessary to cope up with the increased volume of testing work connected with the transmission and sub-transmission systems.

### (b) **Research and Development**

(i) *Development of software (financial, personnel revenue packages etc.)*: It has been decided to computerise financial, personnel, revenue and store management. For the purpose RCC and NIC have been engaged as consultant. The development of packages are expected to be completed by 1994-95.

(ii) *Energy auditing work*: It has been decided to conduct energy audit of major urban establishment for quantifying technical and commercial losses and finding out lose centres so that corrective action resulting in reduction of T & D, loses becomes possible. As per target in 8th Plan, 56 such big urban

establishment have been indentified in addition to departmental work force which may also be utilised. In the 1st phase works related to 20 urban establishment have been taken up and expected to be completed by 1994-95.

(iii) *Codification of consumers* : It has been decided to implement computerised energy billing of L & MV consumers of major urban establishment during 8th Five-Year Plan. For this purpose, all the L & MV consumers requires to be properly coded which is likely to reveal ghost consumers and minimise commercial losses. The codification requires meticulous plotting of L & MV system (pole by pole), numbering of poles and preparation pole index card for establishing 13 digit consumer code. The 1st phase works related to 20 urban establishment have ben taken up and expected to be completed by 1994-95.

## **B. THE WEST BENGAL POWER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

### **1. Kolaghat Thermal Power Project :**

#### **(a) Stage-I**

(i) All the 3 units of Stage-I have been commissioned within financial year 1990-91 and all the units are running.

(ii) 2 Nos. Wagon Trippers are in operation for handling coal for Stage-I and their performance is satisfactory.

(iii) Average PLF during the current year is over 60%.

#### **(b) Stage-II**

(i) Consisting of 3 × 210 MW units out of which Unit No. 5 has been commissioned during 91-92 and this is in operation.

(ii) Unit No. 6 of KTPP Stage-II was synchronised on 16.1.93. Though the Unit No. 6 is in operation, it has not yet stabilised.

(iii) Unit No. 4 is now nearing completion. It is expected that this unit will be synchronised by end of December '93.

(iv) For meeting the coal requirement of Stage-II a new track-hopper system has been installed to hardle BOBR rakes. This system is now fully in operation and most of the wagons are unloaded through the track-hopper.

Plan Budget for KTPP during 1994-95 has been estimated at Rs. 25 crores. Though all the units will be in operation within 1993-94, this provision is

necessary to meet any contingencies which may arise later.

### **2. Bakreswar Thermal Power Project**

(i) Original sanction from CEA was obtained for 3 × 210 MW.

(ii) Sanction from CEA was obtained for another 2 × 210 MW. An environment report has also been submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for giving environmental clearance for the remaining 2 units.

(iii) OECF has agreed to extend loan assistance for 2 × 210 MW along with a major part of the common facilities for the endtire project. Loan agreement is likely to be signed by Dec. '93/Jan. '94.

(iv) For the remaining three units, various offers have been received which are under evaluation.

(v) Plan Budget for Bk.TPP during 1994-95 has been estimated at Rs. 234.70 crores.

Detailed break-up is as follows

(a) OECF two units—Rs. 34.70 crores (including Rs. 4.70 from OECF) ;

(b) Unit No. V—Rs. 60.00 crores ;

(c) for unit III & IV—Rs. 140.00 crores ;

### **3. Sagardighi Thermal Power Project**

(i) Revised Project report for 4 × 500 MW (two phases) has been submitted to Central Electricity Authority, Govt. of India with up-dated cost of Rs. 4,414 crores.

(ii) Government of India has already accorded envirnomental clearance for 2 × 500 MW (Phase I).

(iii) Formal techno-economic clearance is awaited from Central Electricity Authority/Planning Commission of Govt. of India.

(iv) A MOU has been signed with the State Government and Development Consultants Ltd., Calcutta to promote a joint venture unit for implementation of this Project with financial tie-up.

(v) Initial infrastructure work is to begin in the 8th Plan in order to bring the Project in 9th Plan.

### **4. Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Fly Ash Utilisation Engineering Service**

An agreement has been signed with Electric Power Development Corporation (EPDC) of Japan on 16th October, 1992 for undertaking the study and preparation of Detailed Project Report. The work is expected to be completed by 1993-94. The approximate cost will be around Rs. 5.00 crores out

of which an amount of Rs. 4.25 crores will be spent in 1993-94 and the balance amount of 0.75 crore will be required during 1994-95.

#### 5. Renovation & Modernisation

For maximising benefits from KTPP Stage-I, Renovation & Modernisation work has been taken up. The estimated cost will be Rs. 17.26 crores (approx.) out of which Rs. 4.25 crores will be required during 1994-95.

#### C. DURGAUR PROJECTS LTD.

##### 7th & 8th Unit of Power Plant (210/250 MW)

The proposal for installation of 7th & 8th Unit (210/250 MW) is under consideration of Planning Commission/Govt. of West Bengal. M/s. D.C.L. our consultant, had submitted the final report on Repaid Environmental Impact Assessment study. D.P.L. had already requested West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Calcutta, for obtaining the clearance from pollution angle for the said units.

The fund allocation for the years from 1993-94 to 1996-97 are as follows:

1993-94—Rs. 20 lakhs—Fees towards consultancy.

1994-95—Rs. 20 lakhs—Fees towards ground work preparation and including consultancy.

Eighth Plan—Rs. 200 crores towards order placement (1993-94)—20% advance.

The cost of the proposed 7th & 8th Unit Projects has been estimated at Rs. 1200 crores and expenditure will be met subject to final approval of CEA & Fund allocation.

##### **The Phase-I R & M Scheme (Central Loan Assistance)**

The 7th Plan R & M Scheme of DPPS has 63 activities in total, at an approved cost of Rs. 2,166.00 lakhs. Till this day 59 activities have been completed and expenditures so far incurred are of Rs. 1,757.19 lakhs. After reviewing the activities recently the outlay requirements have been revised at Rs. 2,476 lakhs, in place of 2,166.00 lakhs as originally fixed thereby an amount of Rs. 718.81 lakhs out of the 7th Plan R & M revised cost will spillover and added to cost of the 8th Plan R & M Schemes.

##### **State Plan Assistance**

Out of 6 Nos. of the 7th Plan approved activities, 3 activities could be completed and on account of

the paucity of funds the ESPs of units 3, 4 & 5 (75 MW each) could not be progressed. The costs of the new installation are now estimated to be shot up from Rs. 1,200.00 lakhs to Rs. 2,500 lakhs + 3% contingency, thereby making the total cost of 3 new ESPs from procurement to installation & commissioning at Rs. 2,575.00 lakhs which also need to be considered in the 8th Plan Scheme.

##### **The Phase-II R & M Scheme**

The fund allocation ratio in this Scheme is 70:30, i.e. 70% of the total Scheme will be under Central Loan Assistance and the remaining 30% will be to the account of State Plan Assistance.

The recent review has given rise to an enhancement of approved cost of Rs. 2,412.00 lakhs to Rs. 3,067.00 lakhs out of which Central Loan Assistance will be Rs. 2,147.00 lakhs and the State Plan share will be Rs. 920.00 lakhs.

As such the revised total cost will be as under:

Central Sector :

7th Plan residue	8th Plan share	Total
Rs. 718.81 lakhs	Rs. 2,147.00 lakhs	Rs. 2,865.81 lakhs

State Sector :

Rs. 2,575.00 lakhs Rs. 920.00 lakhs Rs. 3,495.00 lakhs.

Barring the replacement of Air preheater tubes in units 3 & 4 renovation of coal feeder drives of units 3 & 4 and a couple of small activities, no appreciable progress could be made as no loan in the Scheme has yet been sanctioned. On getting fund assistance from PFCL the abovementioned activities would be completed.

A new Scheme, in the name of Installation of new ESPs of Units 1 & 2 (30 MW) adhering to the pollution stipulation of 150 mg/nm<sup>3</sup> emission level has been envisaged for which the costs are estimated to be Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. We expect to phase out the programme with Rs. 100.00 lakhs for 1994-95, Rs. 400.00 lakhs for 1995-96 and Rs. 500.00 lakhs for 1996-97 when it will be completed.

The employment generations through Contractors are estimated to have an average of 30,000 man-hour per annum.

## 5.2 : NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

### Programme of the Department of Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy Sources

The programmes of Non-Conventional Sources of energy have been assuming importance for a variety of factors. The overall scarcity of fossil fuels in our country has given rise to the urgent need for developing and exploiting alternative energy sources. Moreover, the problems of vast distances and the costs of transportation of energy to the rural areas are possible to be overcome by harnessing locally available renewable and decentralised energy sources. Apart from logistical convenience, these innovative programmes are technically sound and economically cost-efficient to meet the growing rural needs. With this perspective in view, the Department of Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy Sources have been functioning in our State.

In West Bengal activities related to Non-Conventional Energy started during 7th Plan period. Significant achievements were made in the areas of Bio-gas programme, Smokeless Chulha programme and Solar Thermal Extension programme. Some progress was also made on Solar photovoltaic programme. There was a fund provision of Rs. 900 lakhs during 7th Plan under Non-Conventional Energy programme and the entire amount was spent. In addition, the State also received a substantial fund from D.N.E.S. Govt. of India to implement various National level programmes on Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

#### A. BIO-GAS PROGRAMME

(a) It is proposed to construct 11000 *family type Bio-gas* plants during annual plan 1994-95 period. In West Bengal the standard estimated cost of a family size bio-gas plant varies from Rs. 8,000.00 to Rs. 10,000.00 depending on the size and location of the plant.

(b) *Latrine Linked Plants* : In order to construct Latrine Linked Bio-gas plants an additional amount of Rs. 5,000.00 is required. The programme is very important particularly in the context of improving sanitation. For this component of Bio-gas programme an additional subsidy of Rs. 1000/- per beneficiary is required.

(c) It has been proposed to set up 50 number of service centres in West Bengal during 8th Plan

period. 5 number of service centres would be set up during the year 1994-95 and accordingly provision has been kept. Under this programme some prospective village level entrepreneurs will be provided with some grants for procurement of tools/accommodation etc.

(d) *Masons & users training programme* : This is a continuing programme. 8 number of training programmes for masons and 10 number of training programmes for users are proposed to be undertaken per year from annual plan 1994-95.

#### B. IMPROVED CHULHA PROGRAMME

(a) *Construction Programme* : It is proposed to install 1 lakh number of fixed model Improved Chulhas during the year 1994-95.

(b) *Training Programme* : 50 (fifty) Training Programmes have been proposed to be undertaken during 8th Five-Year Plan. Out of fifty training programmes it is proposed to organise 6 training programmes during the year 1994-95.

#### C. SOLAR HOT WATER (LOW TEMPERATURE)

(a) It is proposed to install 3.0 lakh litres per day in the State in 1994-95.

(b) *Solar Drier* : It is proposed to install five Solar Driers during the annual plan 1994-95.

(c) *Solar Still/Desalination Systems* : It is proposed to install Solar Stills of 500 LPD capacity during the annual plan 1994-95.

(d) *Solar Cooker Programme* : It is proposed to make arrangements for manufacturing 2000 number of Solar Cookers during the annual plan 1994-95 through private manufacturers.

#### D. SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC PROGRAMME

The programmes proposed during annual plan 1993-94 are—

(a) *Solar Photovoltaic Pumps* : It is proposed to install one Deep Tubewell Solar PV Pump during the plan period 1994-95. It is also proposed to install ten numbers Shallow Tubewell Pumps during the year 1994-95 in West Bengal.

(b) *Village Electrification Programme* : Under this programme Sagar Island is proposed to be covered with electricity during 1994-95 at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs of which State Government's contribution is Rs. 50.00 lacs. A micro power house of capacity 1 KW—5 KW would be installed. A SPV system of capacity 150 Watt or so can very easily supply power to lights and small portable TV sets. One such unit is proposed to be installed in the State during the year in the above-mentioned village.

(c) *Other Solar Photovoltaic Programme* : The Photovoltaic Cells could now be conveniently utilised for powering vaccine preservator, police wireless sets, other communication sets, safety lights in Sunderban areas.

#### E. WIND ENERGY PROGRAMME

It is proposed to take up and continue the following programmes on Wind Energy in the State of West Bengal during the plan period 1994-95.

(a) *Wind Mapping Project* : This is a joint effort of Government of India and the State Government. All the thirty data collecting stations based on Cup Anemometers would be put into operation during the year erection of masts and installation of anemometers are in progress.

(b) *Wind Pumping Units* : It is proposed to install two deep well wind pump and five ordinary wind pumps during the plan 1994-95.

(c) *Monitoring Project* : It is proposed to launch wind monitoring systems during the year 1994-95 at 16 sites of the State.

(d) *Wind Farm Project* : It is proposed to install 85 KW Wind Farm at Sagar Island and another at Haldia, the survey of which has been completed.

#### F. BIO-MASS PROGRAMME

(i) *Energy Plantation Programme* : It is proposed to take up the energy plantation programme in 100 hectares area during the year.

(ii) *Bio-Mass Gassifier* : It is proposed to install one 10 KW Bio-mass gassifier based on different

raw materials during the year 1994-95 costing Rs. 20.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be borne by Govt. of India.

#### G. URJAGRAM PROJECT

It is proposed to take up Urjagram programme in five villages during the plan period 1994-95 and accordingly an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided.

#### H. MICRO/MINI HYDEL DEVELOPMENT

It has been proposed to prepare 10 DPRs capacity during 1994-95 at Darjeeling Hill area.

#### I. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to take up R & D activities on development of bio-gas, bio-mass, wind energy, utilisation of city waste etc. One Regional Test Laboratory for Renewable Energy Devices would also be set up during the year.

#### J. INFORMATION & PUBLIC EDUCATION

It has been proposed to launch a mass awareness programme in the field of Renewable Energy Sources during 1994-95. Mobile Exhibition vans, publication of 50 lac Posters, setting up of rural energy parks are some of the ideas in this direction.

#### K. ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriate steps should be taken up for energy conservation for preserving energy sources for the future. It has been proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh in this regard in 1993-94.

#### L. SETTING UP OF WEST BENGAL RENEWABLE AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), an organisation under the Department of Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy Sources has started functioning from December, 1992 and presently the Non-Conventional Energy activities in the State of West Bengal is being looked after by WBREDA.

## CHAPTER SIX

### VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

#### 6.1 : VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

##### Programme of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department

#### 1. Strengthening of C & SSI Directorate

This Scheme is intended to provide technical and promotional support to the SSI entrepreneurs towards development of electronic industry and ancillarisation of SSI undertakings in the State in general and Durgapur & Haldia Region in particular. Besides provision has been made to intend services to as many as the bifurcated blocks covering the districts of Hooghly, North 24 Parganas, Midnapore, Nadia & Coochbehar through Industrial Development Officers. The pay and allowances are borne under this scheme.

#### 2. District Industries Centre

As per the decision of the National Development Council this Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been discontinued and entire the provision shall have to be created under the State Budget from 1993-94. The Establishment of D.I.Cs are borne under this scheme. As regards 17,798 units and 7594 units with corresponding have been set up 42,679 Nos. and 21,366 employment have been generated through DICs during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

#### 3. District Industries Centre, Calcutta

The entire establishment expenses is to be borne by the State Government as usual.

3075 new units have been set up and 5098 employment have been generated through DIC, Calcutta during 1991-92.

#### 4. Census of SSI Units

The entire establishment expenses is to be borne as usual. The scrutiny of the schedules relating to sample survey/cent percent census have been completed.

#### 5. SIDA

The entire establishment expenses are borne as usual. 425 and 442 undertakings having investment in Plant & Machinery worth Rs. more than two lakhs, have gone into production till 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

#### 6. Research Development and Quality Control

The Scheme is intended to render support to the RTDC at Calcutta as well as to strengthen the investment under the Schemes for (i) Household Domestic Electrical Appliances and (ii) Quality marking.

#### 7. Marketing Research and Survey for Promotion of SSI Products

The provision should be made to meet the costs of marketing analysis and assessment of potentialities in selected product groups through specialised agencies like WEBCON, SISI etc. as well as through the offices under this Directorate. It is proposed to render further assistances like awareness in package in consumer products, testing facilities in SSI products for marketing under a common brand name, survey for specific product groups including preparation for profiles and arrangement of publicity through mass media.

#### 8. Market Development

The Scheme is intended to render support to agencies engaged in strengthening domestic/export marketing activities of the SSI undertakings outside the State as well as outside the country. It is proposed to include authorised agencies of State and Central Governments in addition to presently working State undertakings and the district industrial marketing co-operative societies.

#### 9. Modernisation of SSI

The aspects of process upgradation energy savings anti-pollution substantial of scarce raw materials investment utilisation, export-orientation in respect of selected fields of potential SSI undertakings shall be taken up under the Scheme. The admissible incentives to the industrial undertakings to be covered under the scheme shall have to be provided under the head pending merger of the same with the State Scheme of Incentives.

No fund under the scheme during 1991-92. From 1994-95 this scheme will be discontinued since the assistances are kept under State Incentive Scheme.



#### 10. **Training of Officers of C & SSI Directorate & Executive of Registered SSI Units**

The proposed outlay under this Scheme is intended for conducting the training programmes/Seminars at the SIRD, Kalyani NSCTC, Kalyani and the case of training fees at the National Training Institute like NIRD, NISIT, ITI.

#### 11. **State Level Institutes for Entrepreneurship Development**

In lieu of the proposed site at Salt Lake arrangement has been made to set up the State DP Institutes at the premises of Wood Institute, Kalyani. Steps are being taken from 1993-94 for getting clearance from Government of India. During 1994-95 sufficient funds are kept for initial investment.

#### 12. **FDP**

The Scheme is intended to impart managerial training to the prospective entrepreneurs as per the revised pattern of the Scheme. 373 and 274 persons are trained under this programme during 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

#### 13. **Special Training Programme for Women Physically Handicapped etc.**

Women, physically Handicapped entrepreneurs belonging to other special categories are intended to be trained under this programme. 73 and 10 persons have been trained under this programme during 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

#### 14. **Transfer of Skill and Service Centre**

This is a new Scheme to be continued since last year. It is intended for transfer of technology to the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of consumer industries and opening of service centres in rural areas including services to the rural farmers.

#### 15. **Loan to V & SI**

This is a Scheme for soft loan in single case up to Rs. 10,000 to be given to individual entrepreneurs specially in rural areas.

As many as 14.40 lakhs rupees have been disbursed to 300 beneficiaries during 1991-92. During 1992-93, a sum of Rs. 24.50 lakhs have been sanctioned and the funds are lying with WBHDC Ltd.

#### 16. **Loan for Margin Money for Industrial Development and Modernisation**

This Scheme is intended to provide necessary

margin money to the sick SSI units towards their revival.

#### 17. **Financial Assistance to (a) W.B.F.C. Ltd. (b) W.B.S. L.I.P.C.Ltd. (c) W.C.D.C. Ltd. (d) Shilpabarta Printing Press Ltd. (e) Pulver Fly Ash Project Ltd. (f) W.B. Project Ltd.**

Equity support to attract institutional finance by the Corporations in order to run their project/programme/schematic activities. Grants and loans provisions are kept for WBSLIDC Ltd.

#### 18. **Common Service Facility Centre**

Assistances are being rendered for infrastructural and technological development and rural industries in collaboration with National Zilla Parishad in the districts of Bankura and Birbhum under this Scheme.

#### 19. **Assistance under BSAI Act 1931 Grants of Incentives**

A revision has been made for implementation of the State Scheme of incentives.

During 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 64.16 lakhs have been disbursed to 11 cases generating 805 employment. During 1992-93, a sum of Rs. 7.59 lakhs was disbursed to 1 case only.

#### 20. **Sales Tax loan to inovative unit**

This Scheme has been taken care in the new Incentive scheme for exemption of Sales Tax for prescribed period. So, this scheme has been discontinued.

#### 21. **Publicity and Promotional Activities Including Holding of Seminars and Campaigns**

The costs towards holding of India Industrial trade fair at New Delhi, Calcutta handicapped fare and prominent exhibition/melas at different districts are kept in view.

#### 22. **Construction of DIC Building**

The entire costs shall have to be borne by the State exchequer in view of dis-continuation of Central Scheme for setting up of new DICs.

During 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs have been incurred for new DIC building at Bankura and repairing of existing Malda DIC. During 1992-93, a sum of Rs. 4.99833 lakhs was spent for Coochbehar and Midnapore DICs.

#### 23. **Central Footwear Training Centre**

The infrastructural costs are provided through

WBSLIC Ltd. under this scheme.

#### **24. Rural Growth Centre**

The Scheme has been dropped from 1993-94.

#### **25. Rural Trade Steps for Small & Household Artisans**

Infrastructural costs are borne towards construction of rural trade sheds over the lands provided by the Panchayat Samities.

#### **26. Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives**

The Scheme provides financial assistance in the forms of grants loans and equity to the regional industrial co-operative as per the State Scheme.

#### **27. Scientific Record Management and DPU**

A token provision has been kept to introduce modern computer system in maintenance of basic data at the DIC for development of C&SSI units in future. This is to be discontinued from 1994-95.

#### **28. Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

The scheme is to provide additional support to the popularisation of Bio-gas plants and solar promotional works towards the use of non-conventional energy in selected blocks and now being administered by the Development and planning Department of this Government.

#### **29. Urgagram Programme**

The Scheme provides additional subsidy on Bio-gas, solar and other solar promotional activities in collaboration with Science and Technology Department.

200 bio-gas plants have been installed during 1991-92 under this programme. This scheme is to be discontinued from 1994-95.

#### **30. Establishment of Bio-gas Development**

This is a supplementary State Scheme to the Centrally Sponsored National Project of Bio-gas Development.

#### **31. Handicrafts Scheme**

(a) Design Centre for Handicrafts Industries at Baruiipur (b) Establishment of Sales Depot holding of Exhibitions (c) Award of Prize, Celebration of H'crafts (d) Financial Assistance to Handicrafts Artisans and co-operatives, (e) Handicrafts promotional training programme (f) Financial Assistance to WBHDC Ltd. (g) Rebate on Sales of Handicrafts products to State Handicrafts co-operative

Society Ltd. (h) payment of Pension to Handicrafts Artisans.

Towards Training of Handicrafts Artisans, development of Handicrafts products, supply of innovative designs, financial assistance towards setting up of Handicrafts units, promotion of sale of Handicrafts products and social security Schemes under this, Handicrafts sector.

#### **32. Strengthening of Administrative Infrastructure of (a) W.B. K & VI Board (b) Marketing Assistance Programme for K & VI (c) Renovation of K & VI Board Building and Handmade Paper Mills**

Establishment costs, and infrastructural expenses and market promotion assistance are borne through respective Schemes under this sector.

#### **33. Coir Industries—(a) Training Centre for Manufacturing of Coir Industries (b) Financial Assistance to tiny Coir Industries (c) Co-operativisation of Coir co-operatives, (d) State Participation in Coir Co-operatives**

Grants and loans to Coir Industries and Co-operatives as well as infrastructural costs towards setting up of Dhancheyberia training are borne through respective schemes under this sector.

#### **34. The Commercial crops Lac Inds (a) Consolidation of Brood lac Farms (b) Industrial Centres for Manufacturing lac Products (c) Price support scheme (d) Financial Assistance to Lac Societies for formation of lac Marketing Federation (e) Modernisation of Lac Industries. These schemes are meant for rendering financial assistance to individual Lac growers and lac Co-ops**

### **Proposed New Schemes**

#### **1. Integrated Leather Complex**

The new scheme is proposed to provide costs towards shifting of SSI leather units from Tiljala/Topsia areas to Ghatakpukur beside Eastern Metropolitan By-pass for availing facilities of common affluent treatment plant to be set up under UNDP project during 8th Five-Year Plan.

The Total estimated costs to be borne out of the State exchequer would be around Rs. 800 lakhs for the purpose. To start with a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs have been kept as provision during 1993-94 towards acquisition of around 100 acres of land at Ghatakpukur.

This is a special project for making habitable localities of Calcutta free from pollution created out of haphazard clusters of Leather processing of Small units.

## **2. Orientation programme for existing entrepreneurs**

This new programme is proposed to impart training to the existing entrepreneurs who may need restructuring of their products Subject to the shifting of market demands, technological change and sophistication of the continuing items.

The expenses towards conduct of training through various promotional agencies in the related fields of particular group of industries and suffering from hazard of obsolescence, conduct of detailed study, preparation of project reports and drawing up of project profiles for suggested alternatives involving minimum change in the existing set up the suffering groups of industries are to be borne out of the provision hereunder.

To start with 10 such programmes is to be taken up during 1993-94 to offer benefits to 100 entrepreneurs in different districts under the scheme.

### **Lac Development (New Scheme)**

This new scheme is to be introduced from 1994-95 since Government of India discontinued the fund flow under Central Sector Scheme Lac Development. The esttd. cost towards Central Sector Scheme Lac Development is to be borne out of the State plan Scheme. As such equivalent provision for 1994-95 has been kept.

## **Handloom Sector**

### **Annual Plan proposal for 1994-95**

The Directorate of Handloom & Textiles West Bengal, is responsible for development of Handloom, Powerloom, Hosiery and Readymade Garments Industries in West Bengal. The major thrust is, however, on Handloom Industry.

The Handloom Industry is the single largest sector second only to agriculture in the rural economy in employment potentiality. There are about 3,38,499 looms in the State giving full time and part time employment to 366545 handloom weavers and also to 345018 persons in preparatory works.

The various plan schemes of the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles mainly aim at liberating the poor weavers from the clutches of rural mahajans by bringing them under the fold of cooperative and thereby to ensure sustained employment to them. As such, the schemes are for cooperativisation of the poor weavers and development of infrastructural facilities of the handloom cooperatives. In addition, there are some welfare schemes for the weavers. Broadly speaking, the objectives of the Plan Schemes are as below :

1. To organise cooperative with the poor weavers in order to create avenue of sustained employment for them ;
2. To improve productivity, quality and cost competitiveness of the handloom products ;
3. To diversify products and to strengthen marketing avenues ;
4. To extend different welfare schemes to the poor weavers ;
5. To improve the socio-economic status of the poor weavers of the States.

The Seventh Plan approved outlay for this Directorate was Rs. 3093.00 lakhs against which actual expenditure was Rs. 3362.12 lakhs of which expenditure for Handloom Sector alone was Rs. 3331.63 lakhs.

The principal thrust of the plan proposals of 1994-95 is on employment generation, improvement of quality of production, revitalisation of the existing cooperatives, continuance of work to the weavers under cooperative fold, setting up of Acrylic Dyeing/spinning texturising units/setting up of integrated Hosiery Complex. The resultant employment generation in 94-95 has been estimated at 0.22 lakh.

The essence of the Handloom Scheme is that most of the schemes are decentralised executed through local officers in different districts.

The proposed schemes for Acrylic Dyeing/spinning texturising units will help diversification of production in Handloom, Powerloom and Knitting units of West Bengal. The integrated hosiery complex will also help extension and modernisation of the existing Hosiery units in the State.

The Plan schemes for 1994-95 and the Revised Estimates for 1993-94 have been shown in volume II.

## **Sericulture**

### **Introduction**

West Bengal is one of the traditional States where sericulture is practised. It is a highly labour intensive operation and considering its tremendous economic prospects and employment potentiality for the rural people increasing emphasis is being laid on the development of sericulture in the State since 5th Five-Year plan. An important feature of sericulture is the fact that it can make use of lands otherwise not suitable for agriculture or can be practised in the existing forest areas with selective plantation. That in West Bengal most of the prospective sericulturists are either small or marginal farmers with many of them belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Communities or from other backward communities make this programme eminently suitable for raising the economic standard of the more backward classes in rural areas.

Previously sericulture activities in the State were mostly confined to 4 or 5 districts but during the past decade or so most of the districts have been brought under sericulture coverage and presently in all the districts excepting Calcutta, Howrah and Hooghly sericulture has been taken.

Overall development of sericulture activities in the State includes both horizontal and vertical growth of sericulture and covers for expansion of mulberry acreage with H.Y.V. plantation and developing proper infrastructure for adoption of improved rearing technology, ensuring supply of D.F.Ls, marketing support, developing reeling, twisting and other post cocoon activities etc., imparting training to farmers in rearing and reeling for transfer of latest technical know-hows to sericulturists and also for development of non-mulberry sericulture is given emphasis.

### **Activities**

With these objects in view the Directorate of sericulture has been implementing different development projects. With the introduction of National Sericulture Project (NSP) all these projects have been integrated with NSP.

#### **1. Development of Mulberry Production**

It envisages increase in mulberry acreage in different districts of West Bengal where sericulture is practised, for increasing acreage under mulberry, presently two schemes are in operation.

(a) Supply of planting materials to prospective sericulturists at 30 per cent cost in case of cuttings

and 15 per cent cost in case of mulberry saplings.

b) maintenance of Mulberry Multiplication farm for 1994-95 a target of 1800 hectre extension has been kept. This would generate additional employment of 36000 @ of 20 persons/ha.

#### **2. Minor Irrigation for Development of Sericulture**

As Irrigation alone can yield 25% more mulberry leaves besides improving leaf quality it will enable the rearers to rear more silkworms. Most of the sericulturists do not have any irrigation facilities. So this project is designed to assist the small and marginal farmers as well as farmers belonging to SC & ST categories to develop irrigation facilities by providing institutional finance towards installation of irrigation system with matching subsidy.

for 1994-95 target has been kept as

D.W. = 70; S.T.W.= 900; pump Set = 500

#### **3. Institutional Finance for Development of Sericulture**

A farmer taking up sericulture afresh would need various investment in the field as well as in construction of rearing house, purchase of rearing implements etc. Major portion of the sericulturists belong to small and marginal farmers as well as come from SC & ST Communities. So, they will not be in a position to make the initial investment unless supported by Government subsidy and institutional finance. There are bankable schemes involving mulberry plantation in 0.20, 0.33 & 0.50 acres approved by NABARD

For 1994-95 target of 5100 farmers has been kept, out of which percentage of farmers are proposed to be covered through IRDP, SCP, TSC, etc. by making the tie up arrangements with DRDA & SC & ST Corporation.

#### **4. Development of Seed Organisation**

It envisages production of quality cocoons with higher productivity. This largely depends on rearing of improved variety of DFLs, efforts are being made to ensure availability of such DFLs, to the maximum possible extent. To achieve, this, the following schemes have been contemplated under this project :

- a) Setting up and maintenance of Grainages
- b) Assistance to licensed Seed prepare

- c) Strengthening of Basic Seed Farms
- d) Disinfection of seed zone.

#### **5. Development of Quality Raw Silk and Fabric Production**

Reeling, one of the vital post cocoon activities has not yet developed to the desired extent. With the development of this sector not only the quality of yarn will improve but also it will motivate the rearers for more production of quality cocoons. For this the schemes for setting up different reeling units have been included in the project.

#### **6. Development of Field Training and Experiment**

Sericulture is a highly technical subject and existing technology and package of practices are always being improved, hence periodical training of the field officials of this Directorate is of utmost importance, for keeping them aware of the latest developments in the field of Sericulture.

#### **7. Development of Sericulture Co-operatives**

Though Co-operative societies can play significant role in the development of sericulture both in the rearing and reeling sectors, this remained undeveloped in the past. During VIII plan a major thrust is proposed to be given for organising co-operative societies in all sectors of sericulture.

#### **8. Publicity and Publication**

It is essential to transmit the latest improvement and techniques developed in different aspects of sericulture industry to the farmers and reelers besides motivating new farmers to take up sericulture, This is proposed to be taken up through distribution of informative materials like booklets, posters etc., holding of seminars, workshops etc.

#### **9. Welfare of Sericulturists**

It has been observed that the sericulturists, mostly the reeler and grainages are exposed to various kinds of health hazards and suffer from various diseases. Various committees have also impressed upon Government for taking measures to reduce health hazards.

#### **10. Development of Bi-voltine Cocoon Production**

Though bivoltine cocoon produces the highest grade of silk the production of this is very little. A major thrust will be given to increase bivoltine by disseminating information, training farmers in the improved technique of bivoltine rearing, setting up CRCs and providing intensive supervision through

extension services.

#### **11. Reorganisation and Modernisation**

a large number of farms, grainages etc. maintained by the Government to multiply high-yielding mulberry varieties for producing cuttings and saplings, and improved variety of seeds, are to be constantly improved and modern facilities provided in order to improve the condition and adopt the latest techniques meant for improvement of quality and quantity of seed cocoons and silk. The re-organisation and modernisation of Government units will be taken up under this project.

#### **12. National Sericulture Project**

The main thrust of the project is to improve the productivity as well as quality of silk yarn produced in West Bengal. Under this project all other existing projects of the directorate have been integrated. Apart from extension of area under mulberry, a chain of infrastructures such as rearing houses, grainage building, seed cocoon market, silk exchange would be created and at the end of the project period the present level of silk production are expected to be doubled and additional 1 lakh employment generated. A special emphasis has also been given on the development of women which constitute more than 60% of the work force in the sericulture sector.

#### **13. Development of Marketing of Cocoons & Silk-yarn**

The scheme is basically meant to provide marketing support to new sericulturists in the non-traditional areas in the initial stages and prevent distress sale of the produce. Besides, more facilities will be provided in the cocoon market which are being set up as all transaction of the cocoons has to be compulsorily done in the cocoon market under W.B. Silk worm seed cocoon and yarn Act, 1988.

#### **14. Block Adoption for Economic Development of the People Belonging to S.C. Community**

Under this project, demonstration farms will be set up in areas inhabited by S.C. Communities in order to impress upon them sericulture practices.

#### **15. Development of Non-mulberry Sericulture**

Non-mulberry sericulture includes tassar, muga and Eri. Those are mostly practised by people belonging to ST & SC Communities.

a) Tassar : Tassar host plants would be raised in parts of the districts of Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore and Birbhum where soil condition is not quite fit for agriculture. Resources from DPAP are also being

utilised for this to some extent. About 1 ha. of such plantation would be based out local ST/SC people for rearing of tassar silk-worm thereon. Besides, improvement of Tassar grainage would be taken up to ensure supply of Tassar seeds to the farmers.

b) Muga : Construction of grainages, rearing houses and extension of cultivation of Muga host plants will be undertaken in Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts which have potentialities for the same.

c) Eri : Construction of drainage, rearing house and extension of Eri host plant has been contemplated

under this project. This is taken up in parts of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar district by poor farmers belonging to S.C. Communities.

#### **16. Area Development for Tribal for Self-Employment in Seri**

This project is meant for development of people belonging to S.T. Communities and the scheme will cover setting up of demonstration Farms in the Tribal areas providing rearing implemets free of cost to poor tribal farmers and also providing disinfectants for disinfecting their rearing houses.

## **6.2 : INDUSTRIES (OTHER THAN VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES)**

### **Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department**

#### **1. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries—West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Ltd.**

The West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Ltd., was set-up with the main objective of developing electronics and allied industries in the State through establishment of manufacturing units, research and development activities and development of infrastructure for growth of electronics industry. The Corporation has already established 18 subsidiary/joint sector and joint venture companies for production of various items in different sectors of electronics, Webel electro ceramics Ltd., a joins venture with M/s. A.C.C. Ltd. has implemented its expansion diversification programme to manufacture various types of professional Grade Soft-Ferrities. Webel Te.ematic Ltd. is producing rural automatic exchanges with C-Dot Technology. A major project to manufacture Digital Public Switching equipment with Siemenes technology has been started at this facility. Webel Telecommunication Industries has constructed a new factory at Salt Lake Electronic Complex. Corporation has promoted one hundred percent export oriented joint sector unit with a foreign collaboration taking part in equity and supplying state-of-the art technology with buy back arrangement. Electronics Research and Development Centre, set up jointly with the Department of Electronics, Government of India has already completed a number of development projects for various applications. A Software Technology park has been set-up. The Corporation proposes to take up programmes for installation of Telecom Services in Industrial Growth Centres, setting up of Electronics Test Engineering, Export marketing promotion etc.

An Outlay suggested for the Corporation during 1994-95 to enable it to carry out its development activities has been shown in Volume II.

#### **2. Consumer Industries**

##### **(a) West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation Ltd.**

The Corporation was set-up with the objective for development of pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Industries and for production of Drug and Drug Intermediates etc. within the State.

The Corporation has a number of production units located at Kalyani in Nadia District, at Behala in South 24-Parganas District and Toralpara in Jalpaiguri District. R&D efforts, have already been taken up to make the Asperin unit at Kalyani economically viable and to manufacture a new bulk-drug "Trimethoprin" in this unit. Programmes have been taken up for phased augmentation of phytofresh a deodovant room cleaner and phytospra a room freshnor at the Behala unit of the Corporation. At its phytochemical complex at Toralpara, jalpaiguri the Corporation has started production of a Triaccontanol based formulation "Phytonol" which has been widely accepted in Tea Plantations of Assam and Dooars regions as well as in vegetable crops for increasing productivity. The programme for extending drug-testing facilities at the R & D-Cum-Drug Testing Laboratory at Behala is being continued.

A provision has been kept for the Corporation in the Annual Plan 1994-95 to carry out its development activities.

**(b) West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.**

The Corporation is involved in the promotion and identification of industry in the medium and large-scale sector. The Corporation assists units by way of term loan under the IDRI's Re-finance Scheme. Besides, the Corporation also participates in selected joint-assisted sector project wherein the Corporation exposure is by way of equity. Apart from this, the Corporation is also the agency of the Government of West Bengal for the disbursal of incentives for medium and large-scale industries. The Corporation has implemented a number of joint sector projects viz., Tungsten, Filament yarn project, Shurry Explosive, Jelly filled Telecommunication Cable Project, Cement Project, BOPP Film Project and Acrylic Fibre Project. The Corporation is currently implementing three joint sector projects viz., Carbon Black Project, Polyester Filament Yarn Project and Soap & Toilettries Project (Apart from Haldia Petrochemicals Project for which separate provision is made in the Plan Budget) The Corporation will be required to make necessary equity contribution in respect of these projects as Co-promotor.

The Corporation has been declared as an Export House by the State Government. The Corporation is also entering in the Merchant Banking Sector for medium and large-scale industrial projects. Some initial expenditure will be required to be incurred by the Corporation for operation of these schemes. In recent years due to financial difficulties the Corporation could not mobilize sufficient fund to meet the term-loan requirement under the IDBI's Re-finance Scheme and Equipment Re-Finance Scheme. Keeping in view the increase in number of industrial approvals and also the fact that such term-loan disbursement to catalyze larger industrial investment and employment, the Corporation proposed to step up the quantum of term-loan disbursement. The Corporation is also providing equity support to assistant sector units.

Under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme, the Corporation has estimated disbursement of Rs. 18.00 lakhs during 1994-'95.

Having regard to the fund requirement of the Corporation necessary outlay for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 has been shown in Volume I.

**(c) West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation Ltd.**

The West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation Ltd. is carrying out, as recommended by

an expert team from the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, a phased programme for replacement of old and worn-out machinery by installation of some modern balancing equipment to ensure higher capacity utilisation and better sugar recovery. The Corporation anticipates fulfilment of the largest of crushing 35,000 MT of Sugarcane to produce 2800 MT of Sugar during 1993-94. The Corporation has targeted crushing of 60,000 MT of Sugarcane to produce 4800 MT of Sugar during 1994-95. For the purpose the Corporation has taken up comprehensive programme for sugarcane development.

Outlay suggested for the Corporation during 1994-95 for its development activities has been shown in Volume II

**3. Other Expenditure**

**(a) West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation**

The Corporation has set up a number of Growth Centres in different districts of the State providing basic infrastructural facilities like developed land, road network, power, water drainage etc. to attract industrial investors. The Corporation so far acquired 1998 acres of land in different Growth Centres and out of allotable land of 1460 acres, about 916 acres of land and 16 units of shades have been allotted to 156 industrial units. The Corporation is currently setting up Growth Centres at Bishnupur, Cooch Behar, Malda and Kalyani phase II. The Kalyani Phase II Growth Centre has already been completed except some minor works, preliminary steps for setting up of three Mega-Growth Centres in the districts of Malda, Birbhum and Jalpaiguri have been initiated. The project reports for Malda and Jalpaiguri have already been sent to Government of India for approval and the report for Birbhum district is nearing completion.

Outlay suggested for 1994-95 to enable the Corporation to complete its ongoing projects has been shown in Volume II.

**(b) Export Processing Zone at Falta**

The Falta Export Processing Zone has been set up by the Government of India to boost exports and to bring about balanced regional development in the country. The State Government is providing support services through infrastructural development measures like construction of roads network around the zone to make the scheme successful. So far the State Government has constructed 41 Km. of road network

around Falta. Another 935 metres of road connecting sectors I, II, III & IV is lying incomplete due to Stay order obtained by the owner of land from the Hon'ble High Court and also for non-transfer of land from Calcutta Port Trust due to the existence of some unauthorised structures thereon.

Outlay suggested for 1994-95 for completion of the residual works has been shown Volume II.

**(c) Directorate of Industries, West Bengal**

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been suggested during 1994-95 for various promotional schemes carried out by the Directorate of Industries. Such schemes include monitoring of Industrial projects, maintenance of industrial and commercial statistics, assistance and guidance to entrepreneurs particularly NRI's and exporters, industrial promotion through seminars, exhibition, publicity etc.

**(d) Modernisation-cum-Rehabilitation of Sick Jute and Textile Units in the State**

The scheme has been transferred to the Cottage & Small Scale Industries of this Government and necessary provisions for the Scheme is being suggested by that Department. Hence no separate provision for the scheme is being suggested by the Commerce & Industries Department.

**(e) Schemes of the Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd.**

There has been a considerable progress towards implementation of the Greater Calcutta Gas Distribution Project for the renovation and extension of the existing gas distribution system. Laying of L.P Main, Erw main is almost complete. The Industrial main of 24 Kms. has already been executed against a target of 40 Kms. Seven Numbers of Pressure Reduced Stations (PRS's) have been commissioned. Gas holders are expected to be commissioned during 1994. The project was originally estimated at a cost of Rs. 54.35 crores and IDBI sanctioned a term-loan of Rs. 36.35 crores. Due to various factors there has been a cost over-run resulting in an upward escalation of the project cost to Rs. 71.85 crores. As on date the average drawal of gas from Dankuni Coal Complex of the order of 2.5 Mcft. per day which will gradually increase with the development of consumers for which vigorous efforts are on.

Outlay suggested 1994-95 for completion of the work has been shown in Volume-II

**(f) Setting up of Haldia Petrochemical Complex**

The preliminary works relating to this project are almost complete. Additional earthfilling works, the fencing for site protection and other enabling facilities will be completed shortly. As soon as the sourcing of fund is finalised, the down payments to licensors of technology will be required to be vet and the projects will commence. Assuming the project cost at about Rs. 3500.00 crores and at debt equity ratio at 2 : 1 (as being insisted by IDBI), WBIDC's 26% share of equity participations as Co-promotor of the project will be around Rs. 304.00 crores. The State Government has so far released Rs. 40.00 crores to WBIDC on this account, of which Rs. 22.00 crores was sanctioned in 1992-93. In the current year i.e., 1993-94 a provision of Rs. 30.00 crores has been made on Haldia Petrochemicals account. Taking into account the amount of Rs. 40.00 crores released up to 1992-93 and Rs. 30.00 crores earmarked for the project would be released during 1993-94, the balance of Rs. 234.00 crores has to be provided to WBIDC by the State Government from its plan budget during 2/3 years towards WBIDC's share as Co-promotor for the project.

As in 1993-94, a token outlay as indicated in Vol-II is suggested for this project during 1994-95. The suggested provision will however stand open ended and the State Government is committed to meet any additional fund requirement for the project during 1994-95 through internal adjustment of the sectoral plan allocations with the overall State Plan Ceiling for 1994-95.

**(g) Other Various Schemes**

The State Government has constituted a High Power Committee on infrastructural Development headed by the Minister of State, in Charge of the Commerce and Industries Department and with a member of Parliament, representatives from Industries Chambers of Commerce etc. After the liberalisation process initiated by the Government of India in 1990-91, infrastructure has been identified as a major factor for attracting investment and the State Government is laying emphasis on development, physical infrastructure (roads, electricity, water, power etc.), social infrastructure (Markets, hospitals, schools, shopping centres etc. in Growth Centres) and visual infrastructure (giving a modern look to the industrial and business centres of the State etc.). The State Government is also closely interacting the different



chambers of commerce of the State for their active participations in such ventures. Some substantial provision may be necessary to implement the recommendations of the above High Power Committee. Besides, the State Government proposes a number of Miscellaneous promotional schemes like contribution of State Government towards setting up of the proposed extension centre of the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Tools (CIPFT), preparation of export potential survey reports, State Government's participation in trade fairs, assistance to research projects on cryogenics, assistance to polytechnology clinic of the CSIR. etc.

Necessary provision for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the aforementioned promotional schemes has been shown to Volume-II.

#### **Programme of the Department of Public Undertakings :**

The Eighth Five Year Plan of the Department of Public Undertakings have been formulated with special stress on the programmes of Rehabilitation/Modernisation of the Plants and Machineries of the Undertakings with a view to improving their working. The total outlay of Rs. 4526.70 lakhs (excluding K.S.M., WDSM and TFVPL) has been approved for the entire Eighth Plan period 1992-97 out of which an outlay of Rs. 589.00 lakhs (excluding KSM-3.00, WDSM-2.00 TFVPL-1.00) has been provided in the Budget for 1993-94 i.e. 2nd year of the Eighth Plan. The outlay for the plan/schemes of this Department for the year 1994-95. has been indicated in volume II.

#### *Industry and Minerals*

##### **DURGAPUR CHEMICALS LTD.**

The company has only one project viz. Expansion/Modification/rectification of the existing plants and diversification of its product range included in the Eighth Plan, 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 301.50 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1992-93 and an outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakhs has been provided for the project for 1993-94. The performance of Durgapur Chemicals Limited has been looking up due to implementation of its above scheme. It is felt that if necessary financial support from the Government is continued to the Company, its performance is likely to brighten further. In view of above it has been proposed to earmark an outlay as indicated in vol-II for the company is the next year's Budget.

##### **WESTINGHOUSE SAXBY FARMER LTD.**

In the light of the recommendation made by the RITES the company has already undertaken a rehabilitation-cum-modernisation programme for implementation in phases. A total outlay of

Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the programme for the entire 5th Plan Period against which a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided in the Budget for 1992-93 & 1993-94 respectively. An outlay as indicated in volume-II is proposed for 1994-95.

##### **SUNDARBAN SUGARBEET PROCESSING CO. LTD.**

The company has only one ongoing project for production of alcohol and other chemical derivatives included the 8th Plan Period. A total outlay of Rs. 156.25 lakhs is allocated for the company for 1992-97 against which a sum of Rs. 128.00 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1992-93. Also a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh only as a token provision was provided for 1993-94 as the production of the company has been stopped in pursuance of an order issued by the Environment Department Government of India. A token provision as indicated in vol. II. lakh is also proposed for 1994-95.

##### **EASTERN DISTILLERIES & CHEMICALS LTD.**

The company has only one ongoing programme for modernisation-cum-diversification and setting up of an Effluent Treatment Plant for implementation in phases. A total outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been allocated for the programme of the company for the entire 8th plan period against which a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was made in each of the budget for 1992-93 & 1993-94. The setting up of ETP has made much head-way and is expected to be completed soon. An amount as indicated in volume-II is proposed to be provided for the above scheme for 1994-95.

##### **WEST BENGAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.**

The company has only one programme viz. replacement/major overhauling of plant and machineries/shed and godown. A total outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the programme for 1992-97 against which a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was made in each of the budget for 1992-93 & 1993-94. An equivalent provision as indicated in volume-II is proposed to be made for the year 1994-95.

##### **SARASWATY PRESS LTD.**

The company has contemplated to undertake a composite security printing project. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) envisages an investment of Rs. 28.85 crores with a debt-equity ratio of 1:1. The State Govt.'s (as promoter) contribution will be Rs. 4.18 crores Public-Rights Issues will fetch Rs. 5.62 crores. Discussions have already been held with both IDBI and SBI Capital Markets. SBI Capital Markets have shown considerable interest in financing some

of the essential equipment like stamp perforating Machine, Cutting Machine etc. on hire purchase terms which seem attractive. It is also interested in managing the Public Issue. A sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs and Rs. 75.00 lakhs were provided in the budget of 1992-93 & 1993-94 respectively. In order to meet the State Government contribution towards the above project it is proposed to provide an amount as indicated in volume-II in the next year's budget for 1994-95. It is estimated that the incremental man power requirements—progressively over the 3-year project implementation period—will be 367.

#### SHALIMAR WORKS (1980) LTD.

For upgradation of the existing technology of the company a sum of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the entire 8th Plan Period out of which a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs were provided in the budget for 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. It is proposed to provide an amount as indicated in volume-II in the year 1994-95.

#### ELECTRO-MEDICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES LTD.

In the 8th Plan the company has only one programme i.e. a Rehabilitation package which includes, inter-alia, upgradation of technology replacement of worn-out plants and machineries and diversification of its product range. A total sum of Rs. 210.00 lakhs is earmarked for the programme for 1992-97 against which an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is allocated in the budget for 1992-93. The company has taken up a programme for production of PVC Blood Bags. The PVC Blood bags are a safer alternative to the conventional Glass Bottle used for handling and storage of Blood. These bags are increasingly in demand all over the country and are also exported. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was allocated for the year 1993-94. An amount as indicated in Volume-III is proposed to be provided in the budget for 1994-95. According to pre-feasibility report prepared by the National Research Development Corporation, A Government of India Undertaking, the project cost stands at approximately Rs. 10.20 crores and the likely requirement of manpower is 164.

#### Programme of Industrial Reconstruction Department

Industrial Reconstruction Department is engaged in the task of revival of Closed & Sick Industrial units in the large and medium sectors. The objectives of the Department are to continue the programme of nursing the sick industrial units, both in the public and private sectors. Apart from reviving the industrial units under the management control of the IR Department as well as other private sector, this

Department is also involved in the process of revival of good number of a units through BIFR. I.R. Department had under its control 13 industrial units, the management of which were taken over under the provisions of Industries (Development Regulation) Act, 1951. Out of these units 11 units were nationalised. Besides, 4 Government Companies were formed by purchasing assets of the same from liquidation. However, the administrative control of 3 nationalised units and one Government Company were transferred to Public Undertakings Department of this Government during 1991-92. At present, 8 Nationalised units, two I(D&R) Act taken over units and 3 Government Companies are under administrative control of this Department. Besides, this department is entrusted with the running of Bharat Jute Mills (a sick Jute Mills) under orders of Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta through another govt. Company viz. West Bengal Agro Textile Corporation Ltd. and a Departmental Undertaking viz. Undertaking of the Darjeeling Ropeway Company Ltd. All these units are being run by this department with necessary financial support from the State Government. Necessary funds from Plan-budget of this Department are being provided to them in phased manner for modernisation/diversification and also for renovation/replacement of machineries to make them viable and employment oriented. The employment of about 12,000 persons has been protected in these industries.

*Operational Objectives :* (i) The main object of the IR Department is protection of employment of the persons employed in the sick/closed industrial units though effective utilisation of plants and machineries of such sick/closed units for productive purposes.

(ii) It has been decided that the following existing units would be taken-up for rehabilitation of priority basis :

(a) Two Drugs & Pharmaceutical units, viz. Gluconate India Ltd. and Indian Health and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has since been decided to be amalgamated and be converted into one Company in the name and style "Gluco-Health Ltd." for betterment of both the units. Necessary formalities to the effect have since been completed and an amount as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed to be advanced during 1994-95 for its modernisation/renovations of plants and machineries.

(b) Britannia Engineering Products and Services Ltd. an engineering unit, has a good market of its products, but could not be able to manufacture its produce-mix for want of sufficient raw materials due

to paucity of funds. The company has no banking arrangement and therefore if a sizeable fund is advanced to the Company in the shape of working capital loan, it will be able to regain the lost market by production in conformity with the orders it has been able to procure. Accordingly, an amount as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed to be advanced to the unit as loan during 1994-95 to gear up its productions.

(c) Arrangements for revival of two units viz. National Tannery Co. Ltd. and Bharat Electrical Industries Ltd. by purchasing assets out of liquidation have already been initiated and likely to be completed during the Annual Plan of 1994-95. With that and interview, funds as indicated in Volume-II have been proposed for these two units during 1994-95.

(d) BIFR is expected to finalise a revised package for the Titagur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. during 1994-95 and State Government is to provide some further contributions for the purpose. An amount as indicated in Volume-II has accordingly been provided for this purpose during 1994-95.

(e) Some companies under the administrative control of I.R. Department have been over burdened with loans from Banks as well as Suppliers. As a result of which, the units, in absence any financial support other than State Government, have been facing various difficulties in discharging their normal functions. National Iron & Steel Co. (1984) Ltd. has been over burdened with the heavy dues to Bank of India and the Bank has filed recovery suit. With a view to enabling it to function smoothly free from the pressure of the Bank, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for repayment of Bank dues in the plan budget for 1994-95. Similarly, West Bengal Plywood & Allied Products Ltd., a Government Company and Lily biscuit Company Private Ltd., an I (D&R) Act, taken over unit are being threatened constantly by the suppliers for payment of their outstanding dues. As the units have not sufficient fund to liquidate the outstanding dues of the creditors, they are not getting raw materials for continuing productions. In order to relieve them of the constant pressures from the suppliers and also in order to enable them to gear-up productions, a total amount as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed to be provided to these two units for liquidation of their outstanding dues of the suppliers in the Plan-budget for 1994-95.

iii) State Government in I.R. Department has

already been able to protect employment of about 12,000 persons in the 19 Units including 13 Government Companies and 2I (D&R) Act taken over units. In addition, employment of about 10,000 persons has been protected in 31 units by conferring Relief Undertaking Status under the State Act. Though the proposed expenditure from Plan-budget of 1994-95 may not create sufficient additional employment opportunity, it will help to retain the existing workforce.

3. *Quantification of the objectives for Target setting for the year the 1994-95* The Annual Plan proposals for the 1994-95 have been suggested for continuance of the programme of rehabilitation of the sick unit under the direct administrative control of IR Department. All the units are suffering from cash losses as they are unable to achieve economic levels of production owing to obsolete plants and machineries. Moreover, the product-mix of the units also need to be diversified to cater the need of the market. With that end in view, partial modernisation/diversification programmes have been suggested by replacement of old and obsolete plants and machineries for some engineering as well as consumer units in anticipation that they would be able to increase their productions commensurate with the market need. If sizeable funds from the plan budget are made available they may be able to stand on their own feet by the 8th Plan Period. West Bengal Agro-Textiles Corpn. Ltd. is running Bharat Jute Mill, a sick unit, with the obsolete plants and machineries. A partial modernisation programme has been introduced in it with a good result. If a further dose of funds is injected in it towards modernisation/diversification, it would be able to earn profit by the end of the 8th Plan Period. Besides, marginal provisions have been made for the renovation/replacement of machineries in some units including the Deptt. Undertaking of the Darjeeling Ropeway Co. Ltd. to gear-up their productions.

It is expected that if the proposed modernisation/diversification programmes are implemented in the units under the administrative control of IR Deptt. with the support of plan-fund they will be able to reduce their dependency on budgetary support and may even be capable of creating additional employment opportunities by the end of the 8th Plan.

*Implication of physical target for input requirement* : The condition of the plants and machineries of the units are old and in deteriorating condition. As a result of which, the units are unable

to gearup their production up to a satisfactory level and with rising production costs these units continue to incur cash-losses every year. Most of the units also do not have any Bank accommodation and are largely dependent on finance from the State Govt.

To tackle this problem and to make them competitive, State Govt. has considered it essential to modernise some units and to allow some to get their plants and machineries renovated/replaced so as to enable them to gear-up their production and restore their credibility in the market. To cope with the emergant need of the units in the interest of making them viable and employment-oriented, the plan proposals for 1993-94 have been fixed and the proposals for 1994-95 have been suggested so that with the help of plan assistance, the units may be able to regain their health.

*Special Schemes* : State Govt. has nationalised 12 sick units and formed Govt. Companies with the intention to make them viable and to make them more employment-oriented and also to protect the employment of persons employed in them. The previous private owners, creditors, and others are required to be paid compensations arising out of the said nationalisation though the Commissioner of Payments in terms of the Nationalisation Act of the units concerned. The State Govt. has been paying compensation every year in phased manner through the Commissioner or Payments. This will continue for some more years and the payment will be made from the Plan Fund. This Dept. has however no Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

*Organisational set-up* The entire works connected with rehabilitation/revival of the sick nationalised and other units are being controlled/monitored solely by the IR Deptt. as there is no directorate nor any subordinate offices under its administrative control. To cope with the collected works, a regular set-up in I.R. Deptt. has been created and is being with the plan-Fund.

Since none of the units falls within the jurisdiction of any Panchayat excepting the undertaking of the Darjelling Ropeway Co. Ltd. the question of administration of Plan Fund through Panchayat does not arise. The entire matter is being dealt with by the I.R. Deptt. with the set-up created for the purpose.

## **Programme of Power Department DURGAPUR PROJECTS LTD (DPL)**

*Rebuilding of Coke-Oven Battery Nos. 1&2* : Coke-Oven Battery Nos. 1&2 each consisted of 29 ovens had been commissioned in 1959-60. during 70's the condition of these Batteries deteriorated considerably. During flash flood in 1978 these two batteries were completely damaged.

The original estimate of Rs. 1359 lakhs for the rebuilding scheme was prepared in June 1989. The estimate after interium revision was finally revised to Rs. 3400 lakhs consisting of 30 ovens in each battery including some other items like Repairs and Renovation of existing facilities, quenching facilities etc. The work was awarded to M/s. Otto India Ltd. with consultancy engineering services of M/s. M.N.Dastur & Co. Ltd., The amount of expenditure incurred up to 31-3-1993 is Rs. 3200 lakhs. The requirement of fund for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 96 lakhs and another Rs. 70.37 lakhs is required during the year 1994-95 by which time the project is expected to be completed subject to availability of required coal supply.

Battery no. 2 had already been commissioned in June, 1991. Battery no. 1 is lying ready for heating up pending availability of the required quantity and quality of coal.

The expected employment generation against the project during the year 1994-95 is 5000 man-days.

*Renovation of Coal and Coke handling Plant Coke oven* The Coal and Coke handling Plant built in early 60 had undergone extensive deterioration. In order to cope with the production of Battery no. 5 of 40 overns and 60 ovens of Batt. 1 & 2 major renovation and revamping work was felt necessary. But due to paucity of fund the renovation and revamping of coal and coke handling plant was considered to be taken up for a minimum requirement of coal feeding and coke handling. The updated project cost has been estimated at Rs. 1250 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 946 lakhs have already been spent up to 31-3-93. During the year 1994-94 the fund requirement is Rs. 348.59 lakhs. Another Rs. 94.61 lakhs plus interest charges will be required during the year 1994-95 by which time the project is expected to be completed.

More than 80% of the work have been completed and the renovated plant and equipment have been put into operation. This has resulted in improved handling facilities of coal and coke.

The expected employment generation against this project during the year 1994-95 will be approximately 3000 mandays.

*Renovation of by-product Plant* By-Product plant built in early 1960's had also undergone extensive deterioration. In order to cope with the production of 100 ovens of Batt. 1, 2 and 5 extensive renovation of by-product plant is felt necessary. However, to keep the expenditure to the irreducible minimum the work of replacement of 1 no. ETP and 2 nos. Final Gas Cooler and damaged portion of process water pipe line has been taken up. The work of replacement of damaged portion of pipe line has already been completed during the year 1993-94 and the other 2 works are in progress and expected to be completed by March 1994.

Up to March 1993 a sum of Rs. 149 lakhs have been spent. During the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 209.85 lakhs is expected to be spent. During the year 1994-95 another Rs. 91.22 lakhs. will be required.

The expected employment generation during '94-95 against the project will be 5000 mandays approx.

*Coke-Oven Effluent Treatment Plant and Pollution Control Scheme* : During the year 1993-94 we had already spent Rs. 12.5 lakhs against short term pollution control scheme. During the year 1994-95 and 95-96 the work of installation of 1 no. 800 plant for treatment of coke oven effluent from Battery nos. 1, 2 & 5 (100 ovens) and other pollution control scheme as identified by the experts in this field are proposed to be taken up and completed.

Fund requirement has been accordingly fixed at Rs. 200 lakhs and Rs. 450 lakhs and Rs. 650 lakhs during the year 1994-95, 95-96 and 96-97.

The employment generation against this project during 1994-95 will be of the order of 6000 mandays.

*Renovation of Coal Washery* : The updated project estimate for the part renovation plan stands at Rs. 450 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 40 lakhs has already been spent up to 31-3-93. Another Rs. 100 lks is expected

to be spent during the year 1993-94. The balance amount is expected to be spent during the Eighth Plan Period.

The expected employment generation against this scheme during 1994-95 will be 3000 mandays.

*Fly Ash Brick making Plant* : DPL proposed to set up fly ash brick making plant for utilisation of fly ash through private entrepreneurs. Preliminary response has been encouraging to this effect. During the year 1994-95 it is proposed to spend Rs. 10 lakhs for testing, preparation of project report and development of infrastructural facilities for the purpose. The employment generation will be nominal. However, there will be substantial employment generation in case a brick manufacturing plant is set up through private entrepreneur.

*Renovation of Railway DCOP Exchange yard— 3 Lines* : For the increased movement of wagons carrying coal both for coke oven and power plant 3 lines (Line 5, 6 and 7) of DCOP exchange yard is proposed to be renovated. Revised estimated amount of the work is about 205 lakhs. The entire amount is proposed to be spent during the year, 1994-95. The employment generation against this schemes during 1994-95 will be 5000 mandays (approx.)

#### **Programme of Food Processing Industries Department**

The Eighth Plan and Annual Plan (1992-93) proposals were formulated in November 1991. This newly created department started functioning with a skeletal structure in January 1992. Immediately thereafter, it set about interacting with the Central and the State agencies involved in pieces, in the promotion of food processing industries and the industry itself. As result of these enteractions, some modifications in the plan schemes and priorities were made.

i) The scheme of establishing a separate authority under the department for canalising assistance and undertaking development of raw material base was abandoned as it would entail duplication of efforts and administrative units of sister departments/agencies. The emphasis was given on coordination of activities of different departments, having a bearing on promotion of processing industries.

ii) Assessment of the status and potential for the food processing industries in the State and devising of methods for utilising it through expert studies was given priority. The department gave

emphasis during the current year 1993-94 on the schemes for strengthening of data base, undertaking of feasibility studies in thrust areas, organising training of entrepreneurs, providing marketing assistance to State Govt. undertakings, sponsoring of new projects for Central assistance and execution of on-going schemes. Central assistance was available in all these areas during 1991-92 and 1992-93 totalling Rs. 209.64 lakhs of which Rs. 126.90 lakhs was paid by the Govt. of India directly to the implementing agencies. During the current financial year (1993-94) no Central assistance has yet been received. There are some proposals lying with the Govt. of India and it is expected to receive Central assistance but its quantum during the current year cannot be assessed at this stage. Administrative control of the Teesta Fruit & Vegetable Processing Ltd., the only State Govt. undertaking in the proposed food sector, has been transferred to the control of this department from the Public Undertakings Department. Some of the developments that have taken place so far during 1993-94 are as follows:

Completed 4-feasibility studies for guidance of entrepreneurs. Two more feasibility studies have been taken up for promotion of fruit and vegetable processing industry in Midnapore and in Purulia district. A study is being conducted by a professional group to highlight the prospect of export of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables from West Bengal. Seventy-six trainees selected from rural areas have been trained in 4-centres in a 2.5 months integrated course which included technologies of processing raw materials available in the State as well as management, marketing, finance, accounting etc. 4-Mushroom Spawn production, finance, accounting etc. 4-Mushroom Spawn production and training centres are being set up at Mohanpur (Nadia), Bolpur (Birbhum), Nimpith (South 24-Parganas), Sonamukhi (Bankura) through Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Viswa Bharati, Ram Krishna Ashram K.V.K. & W.B.C.A.D.C. respectively. The centre at Nimpith is now ready for distribution of spawn for mushroom production. The department has procured 17 technologies from CFTRI & NRDC at a cost for proper orientation of small entrepreneurs. The department will procure more technologies depending upon demands. Steps have been taken to establish a Quality Control Laboratory for testing of

quality of processed food products. Central assistance of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been released to Dr. Subhas Mukherjee Memorial Reproductive Biology Research Centre to develop technologies for processing locally available raw materials into marketable products. It will also provide in-plant advisory services for improvement of quality in the existing units. Three self supporting food processing centres based on locally available raw material having facility for training are to be established at Habra, Belpahari and Jhargram. For two units at Belpahari and Jhargram Central assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has already been released. Central assistance totalling Rs. 11.00 lakhs has already been released for setting up of two model fruit and vegetable processing units at Bolepur by Elmihirst Institute and at Baruipur by the Teesta F & V P Ltd.

## Volume II

The Scheme and the outlay proposed for each scheme have been indicated in Volume II. Some explanatory comments are given below :—

i) One more feasibility study is proposed to be undertaken during 1994-95. With the findings of all the studies, the department will be in a position to provide to the private/public entrepreneurs authentic data for making reasonably sound investment decisions.

ii) Most food processing units cannot function for 4 to 8 months per year (leading to losses and unemployment) as they cannot obtain raw materials during these “lean seasons”. Detailed exercise, both departmental and through others, is to be carried out to identify, area by area, the crops that can be grown to feed the processing plants. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for distribution of seed, fertiliser, etc. under this scheme through Panchayat Bodies.

iii) The Central Govt. has a scheme for encouraging contract farming. This scheme provides reimbursement of purchase cost (up to 5%) of horticulture produce from farmers, made by processing units, provided contractual obligation is met. But GOI's scheme, with its criterion, can benefit only medium and big units. State scheme is proposed, on similar lines, for small and tiny units. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

iv) Preliminary steps have already been taken to explore the viability of Akashmani, Rice bran and Ban Tulsi, etc. as sources of alternative edible oils. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for this.

v) As supplementary step to Training Scheme for entrepreneurs/Technologists through Central assistance, it is proposed to offer training to Shop floor workers to develop their skill for upgrading the standard of production. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

vi) A provision of Rs. 7.30 lakhs has been made for giving assistance to small and tiny units in the food sector, broadly on the lines laid down by the C&SSI Deptt. for grants to small units.

vii) Procurement of modern technologies evolved at the National Research Institutes like the CFTRI is necessary for making them available to the entrepreneurs in food processing having low investment capacity. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

viii) For research and development schemes, out of a total provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh in 1993-94 Rs. 7.50 lakh will be spent to offer assistance to registered scientific/technical society/voluntary organisations for development of new and untried items and products based on local materials, low-cost packaging and traditional Bengali foods like sweet meat with longer shelf-life. A provision of totalling Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed to supplement the schemes already undertaken and towards new product development.

ix) After successful completion of training schemes, demand for entrepreneurial assistance has been increased considerably and to cope with the situation the current years provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh earmarked for Loan Schemes needs augmentation. Keeping in view of the position, a total provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed for loan schemes in the shape of margin money capital cost and assistance for revival of small and sick FPI Units as per norms of the C&SSI Department.

x) It is expected that more and more entrepreneurs will be eager to get their product tested for maintenance of proper quality and shall approach the Quality Control Laboratory for the purpose. For development, expansion and maintenance of the Q.C. Lab., and amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

xi) Central assistance for four mushroom production and processing centres has already been released and some of the centres started distribution of spawn for setting up of units for mushroom production. To encourage the growth of production, it has been proposed to make provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs for assistance to mushroom production and

processing centres.

xii) The proposed schemes are expected to generate employment potential of about 350 both in direct and indirect employment. This is, however, a small part of the total employment and income generation benefits, that the schemes may yield over the years.

### **Programme of Finance (I.F.) Department**

#### **A. WEST BENGAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

1. The West Bengal Financial Corporation is a premier lending institution in the State. The paid-up capital of the West Bengal Financial Corporation mainly consists of the contribution from the Government of West Bengal and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The authorised capital of West Bengal and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The authorised capital of West Bengal Financial Corporation has been enhanced from Rs. 25.00 crores to Rs. 50.00 crores.

2. The WBFC is the only term lending institution for the Small and Medium Scale Industrial units. The WBFC obtains resources from (i) Refinance by IDBI, (ii) Issue of Bonds (iii) Recovery of Principal (Ploughback) and (iv) Revenue Surplus (Profit after Tax). Generally 55% of the disbursements in a year come from IDBI as refinance and 30% from market borrowing by issue of bonds. The recovery rate is more or less static at 38% due to various factors and the resources availability from own generation is too limited. The dependence on additional share capital, therefore, gradually increased.

3. During the 7th Plan Period an amount of Rs. 82.00 lakhs was spent for share capital in WBFC in 1985-86, Rs. 95.00 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 155.00 lakhs in 1987-88, Rs. 325.00 lakhs for 1988-89 and Rs. 2325.00 lakhs for 1989-90. Till the end of the 7th Plan Period an amount of Rs. 982.00 lakhs have been utilised.

The Annual Plan Outlay for 1994-95 under the scheme for share capital assistance to WBFC has been shown in Volum II.

#### **B. GRANTS TO WEST BENGAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR RUNNING ENTREPRENEURS' ASSISTANCE CELL**

Government decided that the West Bengal Financial Corporation should constitute a Special Cell viz. "Entrepreneurs' Assistance Cell (EAC)" at

Calcutta for providing guidance to the new as well as the existing entrepreneurs and also for assisting them with all necessary information/assistance for establishing and running their industrial ventures. Finance (Institutional Finance) Department agreed to

provide assistance to the WBFC for running its Entrepreneurs' Assistance Cell. Another office at Siliguri has been functioning since 1988-89. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 has been shown in Volume II.

### 6.3 : MINING

#### *Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department*

#### *Mining, Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*

#### *Regulation & Development of Mines*

#### *Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings for Mineral Explorations*

#### WEST BENGAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT & TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

The West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd. is engaged in mining of Rock-phosphate in Purulia district, quarrying of crushing of stone boulders/chips, production of rough cut decorative stone in Purulia and Bankura districts, processing of decorative stone at Dhatala near Saltora in Bankura district and mining of high alumina fireclay in Purulia district. Marketing arrangements for these products are also being undertaken by the Corporation. The Corporation also undertakes exploratory mining for Sillimanite-Corundum in Purulia district.

The Corporation has executed an export deal for supply of stone boulders to Bangladesh valued around US\$ 14,000. The Corporation is continuing its activity in Granite sector carry out experimental mining operation in two Granite quarries - on its Black Variety at Digtor in Bankura district and the other is Pink Variety at Bero in Purulia district. The Corporation is supplying high grade Sillimanite from Paharpur area in Purulia district to M/s. Bharat Refractories Ltd. Tata Iron & Steel Co. has made an agreement with the Corporation for supply of 4,000 tones of grade-I fireclay and negotiation is in progress with M/s. Bharat Refractories Ltd. for supply of

Grade-I and grade-II fireclay. Steps for extensive marketing of Purulia Phos (a direct application phosphatic fertiliser) from Rock-Phosphate mines in Purulia district, are also being taken.

The Corporation also continues R&D activities for development of cheaper varieties of NPK fertiliser.

An outlay as indicated in Vol. II has been suggested in the Annual Plan 1994-95 to enable the Corporation to carry out its activity.

#### *Other Expenditure*

#### *Directorate of Mines & Minerals*

The Directorate of Mines & Minerals, West Bengal carries out prospection work in different areas of the State in accordance with the programme approved by the State Geological Programming Board. The Directorate has so far undertaken prospecting of Apatite (Rock phosphate) in different areas of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore districts, black stone in Birbhum district, clay in Purulia and Bankura districts, gold in Jhalda and Burdwan district graphite in Purulia district, Limestone in Purulia and Burdwan districts, moulding sand in Purulia district and Titanium (Rutile) in Purulia district. Prospecting for clay. Sulphite gold, barite graphite, etc. and base metal is being carried out in different areas of Purulia district. Prospecting for tungsten at Chendapathar in Bankura district, and for China clay in Bankura district is also being carried out. The Directorate is rendering all assistance to the West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Ltd. in Granite exploitation in the district of Bankura and Purulia and in assessment of Sillimanite deposit reserve in Paharpur area of Purulia district.

A provision as indicated in Vol II has been suggested for the directorate during 1994-95.



## CHAPTER SEVEN

### VII. TRANSPORT

#### 7.1 : CIVIL AVIATION

##### Programme of the Transport Department

###### Development of FTI, Behala

The FTI at Behala is one of the oldest Flying Training Institute in India. It has been decided to upgrade the facilities at the institute through development of land, construction of approach road, administrative building, staff quarters and hostels, extension of runway, purchase of equipment and spare parts etc.

The urgency attaching to the improvement of facilities for Flying Training in the State may be gauged from the fact that the Government of India have declared their intention of making a big investment in the next decade. This implies a need for many more pilots and aeronautical engineers. This State has already fallen behind other States in producing pilots and engineers and must catch up quickly.

The entire Rs.21 lakhs projected for release to FTI in 1993-94 is proposed to be made available to the Institute in 1993-94 subject to availability of fund.

Since 1992-93, 59 trainees were undergoing training at the Institute, the break-up of which is as follows :

NCC (Up to PPL)	13
Civil (PPL) 8 (including 3 Scholarship-holders)	
SC/ST trainees	] 12
Sponsored by DGCA	
Civil (CPL) 8 (including 1 Scholarship-holder).	
Hobbyists and Renewal	] 18
cases of PPL/CPL	
No. of PPL/CPL issued in 1992-93 :	Nil.
No. of licences renewed :	
CPL	12
PPL	18

Rs. 1,34,322 were received from DGCA in 1992-93

For the years 1994-95 provisions have been made as indicated in Volume-II.

#### 7.2 : ROADS AND BRIDGES

##### Programme of Public Works (Roads) Department

###### Record of Performance :

PW (Roads) Department is concerned with the construction of the infra structural road net work and bridges in the State as per the targets fixed in different plan periods. A comparative picture of achievements of this Department at end of the Annual

Plan, 1993-94 (anticipated) on the construction of the surfaced roads classified in 3 (three) categories namely, State Highways, Major District Roads and Rural Roads (comprising of other District Roads and Village Roads) is depicted below:

Table 1

Category of Roads	Target as per All-India average in Km. (1960-81)	Achievement of this Department at the end fo Annual Plan 1993-94
State Highways	2121	3455
MD Roads	6850	2816
Rural Roads	19832	8689
Total :	28803	14960

The relative figures on the connectivity of roads by this Department are as follows: villages so far achieved with the construction of

**Table 2**

Population Groups	Total No. of Villages as per 1981 Census	No. of Villages so far connected
1500 and Above	4928	3059
Between 1000 and 1500	5500	3574
Below 1000	27646	11153
Total :	38074	17786

As per guidelines formulated by the Planning Commission, Government of India, all villages with populations of 1500 and above and 50% of villages of other population categories should be connected by all weather road by 1990. On review of the above statistical figures of achievements, it may be revealed that this Department is in absolute backlog in both

Kilometerage and village connectivity as per national target.

The physical achievements against the targets of this Department dsuring the preceding 5 years i.e. from the Annual Plans, 1889-90 to 1993-94 are indicated below:

**Table 3**  
**Road Kilometerage**

Targets			Achievements		
State Highway	—	Nil	State Highway	—	Nil
MDR	—	45	M D R	—	32
RR (ODR + VR)	—	285	R R (ODR + VR)	—	235
Total :		330			267

**Village Connectivity**

Targets			Achievements		
1500 and Above	—	150			122
Between 1000 and 1500	—	155			141
Below 1000	—	1175			943
Total :		1480			1206

Within the last 5 years' Annual Plan Periods works for 7 major bridges and 6 Roads over Bridges have also been completed.

#### **Operational Objectives**

The basic objectives to the operation of the plan proposals are as follows:

1. To minimise the backlog in the road kilometerage and village connectivity as per national target and to increase thereby the roadway facilities to the people of the State.
2. To improve the existing substandard roads to

generate capability to cater to the increased traffic intensity of the day.

3. To generate productive employment in the roads sector establishing thereby the relationship between the achievements and employment generation and its impact to the upliftment of socio-economic system of the State.
4. To provide more facilities of roadway transportation to the backward classes and other

villagers through laying maximum stress in the execution of the projects under the earmarked sectors like Minimum Needs Programme, Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plans.

#### **Quantification of the Objectives for Target Setting for the Year 1994-95 and 8th Plan 1992-97**

In the last plan proposals meant for the Annual Plan 1993-94, this Department indicated the position of the backlog works since the 3rd Five-Year Plan. In those proposals, it was stated that about 800 Km. of roads, 8 major bridges and 2 ROBs were running as spillover liabilities and 33 nos. of major roads, 6 bridges and 4 ROBs were in consideration on inescapable necessity since 7th Five-Year Plan. In view of the position stated, this Department placed a demand for about Rs. 50.00 crores in each of the Annual Plans during the 8th Five-Year Plan. But to utter surprise, it was found that the concerned Administrative Department had pegged the size of the Annual Plan, 1993-94 only at Rs. 31.00 crores and the 8th Plan at Rs. 254.45 crores including Rs. 106.00 crores for the Asian Development Bank-Assisted Project. Subject Committee of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in their reports also opined for the augmentation plan fund for the roads

sector substantially to recoup the spill over liabilities of this Department by the 8th Five-Year Plan.

Two Annual Plan of the 8th Five-Year Plan are going to be completed. By this period this Department has so far received only Rs. 42.57 crores and 45.00 crores for budgetary provision including the ADB Project, whereas Finance Department has released funds after starting down about 40% of the said budgetary provision.

During the Financial-Year 1993-94, this Department fixed the targets of constructing 60 Kms. of roads and connectivity of 250 villages in the State. But if such mode of allocation and release of fund continues, it is apprehended that this Department will hardly get any scope to reach the targets in the Annual Plans as well as in the 8th Five-Year Plan.

The allocation of the Plan fund during the Annual Plan, 1994-95 may, as such, be augmented substantially.

#### **Implication of the Physical Target for Input Requirement**

The size of the allocation for the Annual Plan 1994-95 should be pegged with the inclusion of the following essential components to achieve the targets fixed for the 8th Plan.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1. For normal plan works on roads construction	—	3000.00
2. For normal plan works on construction of bridges	—	2000.00
3. For widening and strengthening of roads programme	—	1000.00
4. For special provision to complete the projects spilled over from 3rd to 6th Plan as suggested by the Subject Committee, West Bengal Legislative Assembly	—	1000.00
5. For ADB Project Works	—	6000.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13000.00</b>

#### **Description of Special Scheme/Schemes, if any, including Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

This Department has long been executing some special schemes as follows:

##### **1. Central Road Fund Scheme**

Such schemes are executed out of the CRF allocations made by the Government of India based on the extent of price of petroleum consumed in the State. A few years back a resolution formulating a new guideline for road development was passed in the Parliament where it was decided that the CRF allocation would be augmented to a sum of

Rs. 1500.00 lakhs annually to this State on ground of the enhancement in the consumption of petroleum substantially. But no positive action has yet been taken by the Central Government. Rather while implementing the approval Projects under the CRF Scheme this Department has to shoulder maximum liabilities from the State exchequer.

##### **2. Schemes under Inter-State and Economic Importance (E&I)**

The road schemes having inter-State and economic importance are executed out of the loan assistance from the Government of India. These

schemes are normally selected considering their importance in generating direct communication along the arterial routes with the neighbouring States.

### **3. Railway Safety Works Fund Schemes**

Roads over Bridges are generally taken up in this Scheme out of the RSW Fund. The Schemes are finalised in consultation with the Railway Authority. LA cost of such project is entirely borne by the State and the balance cost of the estimate is shared by the Railway Authority. Since the annual accumulation based on the sale of Railway Tickets in the said fund is around Rs. 25.00 lakhs, this Department has to shoulder maximum liabilities against an ongoing Project from the State Budget.

### **4. Asian Development Bank Loan Assisted Project**

Actual Civil Work of Asian Development Bank Assisted Project (Improvement of Panagarh-Moregram Road) has already been started. Since this is a time-bound project adequate flow of fund is required to be generated through budgetary provision in each of the Annual Plans of this Department.

#### **Organisational Set-up**

In the context of the decentralisation of planning set-up, the Engineer Officers of this Department posted in different districts draw up plan and estimates of the projects necessary to cope with the demands within their work jurisdictions. The projects proposals are thereafter got approved by the District Planning Committee for inclusion in the departmental budget. District Planning Committee exercises overall control in the selection projects to be executed within the district under the divisible pool of the earmarked plan funds.

The projects under SCP and TSP are also executed with the approval of funds by the district level officers of the Scheduled Caste & Tribe Welfare Department of this Government.

### **District Component Part for the Roads Sector Plan**

This Department formulates plan within the plan size pegged therefor under two specific elements namely, Divisible Pool and Non-divisible Pool. The fund under Divisible Pool (normally 60% of the total approved outlays) is meant for the execution of works in the districts. 60% of the total plan outlays under Divisible Pool is allocated among all the districts on a specific norms based on area, population and volume of ongoing schemes. The respective District Authority (DPC/DPCC) fixes the priority according to which the works are undertaken with financial control of Chief Engineer.

The fund under Non-Divisible Pool (normally 40% of the total approved outlay) is governed by the Chief Engineer, the Head of the Directorate against the projects (mainly bridges) that emerge in more than one district accruing mutual benefits in any road alignment. It may be mentioned that execution of all the schemes under both Divisible and Non-Divisible Pool are finally started after getting approval of the DPC/State Planning Board and with the administrative approval of the State Finance Department.

#### **Detailed Schematic Financial Estimates as shown in Annexures in Volume-II**

On the basis of the above proposal of this Department, a discussion was held on the 20th December, 1993 with the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge, Development & Planning Department in his Chamber. After detailed discussion Rs. 50.60 crores was earmarked for the Roads Sector during the Financial Year, 1994-95.

The relevant plan proposals of this Department as per the prescribed formats are prepared on the basis of the said approved outlay.

## **7.3 : ROAD TRANSPORT**

### **Programme of Transport Department**

#### **The Transport Scenario**

The transport sector in this State has been a mix of State Undertakings and private entrepreneurs for quite sometime. The extraneous problems plaguing this sector, namely, those of grossly inadequate circulating space in the urban area resulting in phenomenally low circulation speed, and poor road condition, are common knowledge. What is less

obvious is that the situation has been aggravated considerably by the boom in two-wheeler operation and already congested roads, repeated increases in the administered price of fuel and inflationary trends.

Since it is the objective of the State Government to provide cheap means of travel in the passenger transport segment, its task is being made all the more difficult both by these conditions—over which

the State Government has no control—and by a scarcity of resources. It is the expressed stand of the Government of India that the transport sector should move towards greater privatization with STUs operating only on unremunerative routes spurned by the private sector. Simultaneously, the STUs must reach a break-even point within a fixed time-frame, with the BIFR waiting in the wings. In this State, already 77% of passenger transport operation are in the hands of private operators leaving a balance of only 23% to the STUs.

The transport sector is capital-intensive and it is imperative that there is regular inflow of funds, if operating standards are to be achieved. The private operators are withdrawing from the scene as no institutional finance is available to them. The curtailment of the State Plan has had this effect that the four major STUs have received 7% of their 8th Plan outlay in the first year of the Plan. This continued underfinancing has prevented timely replacement with its inevitable results. In the case of CTC, it has held up its efforts to reduce losses by diversifying into bus operation.

#### Goals and Strategies

In the above context, plan allocations need to be supplemented, as the need for capital cannot be deferred. This State Government has therefore had to take recourse to commercial borrowing. CSTC and CTC are in the process of obtaining credit for acquisition of complete buses. NBSTC and SBSTC have also mooted proposals.

The induction of new buses has become doubly necessary in that, while replacement needs of the STUs cannot be deferred, it has also become necessary to substitute the privately-owned buses, as entry of new vehicles in this category has stopped completely for the last few years.

The policy of the State Government is clear. There is no contemplation of offering remunerative routes to private operators, which is tantamount to signing the death warrant of the STUs. Efforts to improve the efficiency of STUs are on. In fact, improvements have been noticed in all the physical parameters of all the STUs. Simultaneously, attempts are being made to mitigate the extraneous adverse conditions by introduction of one-way networks, by execution of traffic engineering schemes, by construction of flyovers for passengers and for vehicles—all with the objective of increasing circulation speed.

The State Government proposes to continue with a mix of public and private in passenger transport, as it is fully aware of the dangers of a privatized system where the passenger will be left at the mercy of persons whose sole objective will be profit and more profit. The time to rethink the proposed all-India strategy for the Transport Sector, in the light of the Truck Operators' recurring strikes, has arrived.

The immediate goals are to restore some degree of health to the fleet of the STUs, so that they can effectively play their part. In the context of financial stringency, greater economy, wherever possible, has been prescribed to the STUs. It has been decided that during the current financial year and next financial year CSTC will procure 500 buses, CTC will procure 200 buses, NBSTC will procure 120 buses and SBSTC will procure 100 buses, with the loan assistance from the W B Co-operative Bank. This will substantially increase the operation of State Transport in the State.

Operation of four major STUs Past and Projections:

**Table 4**

	CSTC	CTC	NBSTC	SBSTC
		TRAM	BUS	
<b>Fleet Held</b>				
1991-92	1184	388	—	564
1992-93	1225	381	17	574
1993-94	1222	359	78	571
1994-95	1222	326	165	681
<b>Man-Bus Ratio</b>				
1991-92	1:13.45	1:32	—	1:7.77
1992-93	1:12.94	1:39	17:5	1:7.19
1993-94	1:12.67	1:51	17:5	1:6.98
1994-95	1:12.35	1:43	1:8	1:6.09

	CSTC	CTC	NBSTC	SBSTC
		TRAM	BUS	
<b>Vehicle Productivity</b>				
1991-92	139	64	—	185
1992-93	136	54	181	188
1993-94	143	38	202	171
1994-95	151	42	232	192
<b>Fleet Utilisation</b>				
1991-92	76	66	—	70
1992-93	77	51	90	72
1993-94	79	36	80	69
1994-95	81	40	80	76
<b>Tr. (Rs. in crores)</b>				
<b>Revenue</b>				
1991-92	31.72	10.41	—	10.83
1992-93	37.47	8.74	0.75	11.70
1993-94	43.07	7.00	4.00	13.13
1994-95	45.35	7.00	10.00	20.65
<b>Opr. Cost (Rs. in crores)</b>				
		TRAM + BUS		
1991-92	41.42	29.89	35.27	14.63
1992-93	45.13	32.50	43.39	16.37
1993-94	47.74	35.00	46.33	16.80
1994-95	51.37	36.50	50.30	26.55
<b>KMPL (Km./Kwt. for Tram)</b>				
1991-92	3.38	192	—	NA
1992-93	3.41	153	4.5	NA
1993-94	3.41	190	4.52	NA
1994-95	3.43	180	4.5	NA
<b>Plan Fund Released (Rs. in crores)</b>				
1991-92	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
1992-93	4.25	4.25	4.00	3.18
1993-94 (LE)	6.95	4.50	7.02	5.98
<b>Market Borrowing Availed (Rs. in crores)</b>				
1991-92	4.45	—	2.05	7.83
1992-93	—	—	1.41	3.74
1993-94	16	7.5	5.07	—
1994-95	14.00	4.5	4.85	7.91
<b>No. of Buses Acquired</b>				
1991-92	194	—	40	117
1992-93	100	40	80	—
1993-94	111	75	91	80
1994-95	135	100	75	155

	CSTC	CTC	NBSTC	SBSTC
<b>No. of Buses Scrapped</b>				
		TRAM		
1991-92	106	4	10	2
1992-93	106	10	40	6
1993-94	111	26	91	31
1994-95	135	24	75	50
<b>Average Weighted Fare</b>				
1991-92	8.41	7.5	12.30	13
1992-93	9.75	9	15.01	13
1993-94	10.68	9	15.01	16
1994-95	10.71	9	15.01	16
8th Plan objectives for				
(a) Replacment of vehicles	652	NA	315	150
(b) Augmentation of fleet	332	NA	NA	174

**Table 5**  
**Plan Programmes of CSTC for the year 1993-94**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) 15% Margin Money for acquisition of 200 SD buses out of West Bengal State Co-operative Bank loan assistance	165.00
(ii) Purchase of 25 new SD buses with Body Construction materials @ Rs. 5.50 lakhs	132.00
(iii) Renovation of 150 old buses @ Rs. 1.25 lakhs	187.50
(iv) Purchase of float units for Engine Assembly	80.00
(v) Construction of a Divisional Workshop	40.00
(vi) Installation of Computer	60.00
(vii) Installation of Tyre Retreading Plants	10.30
(viii) Installation of Washing Machines	21.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>695.80</b>

**Table 6**  
**Plan Programmes of N B S T C for the year 1993-94**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Acquisition of buses	120.00
2. Cost of computer software development HRD	30.00
3. Upgradation of Existing Depots/Terminus Facilities	
(a) Central Workshop at New Cooch Behar.	20.00
(b) Central Bus Terminus at Cooch Behar.	60.00
(c) Cooch Behar Depot Workshop	15.00
(d) Balurghat Depot Development	10.00
(e) Jalpaiguri Depot Development	10.00
(f) Siliguri Divisional Workshop Extension	20.00
(g) Raiganj Divisional Workshop Extension	25.00
(h) Extension of Malda Depot	20.00
(i) Other Depot Development	20.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

4. Provision for New Construction of Depot Terminus	
(a) Construction of Chanchal Depot	15.00
(b) Construction of Farakka Depot	20.00
(c) Construction of Berhampore Divisional Workshop and Terminus	40.00
(d) Walling of New Land for Workshop at Berhampore	12.00
(e) Dalkhola Pick-up Stand	10.00
(f) Ultadanga Depot Terminus	10.00
(g) Construction of Kalyani Depot Complex	10.00
(h) Krishnagar Depot Construction	20.00
(i) Construction of Salt Lake Depot	25.00
(j) Bethuadahari Pick-up Stand	5.00
(k) Construction of Wall at Mathigara	10.00
5. Other Development Requirements	
(a) Plant and Machinery	35.00
(b) Cost of Other Vehicles	15.00
(c) Cost of Float Units	125.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>702.50</b>

**Table 7**  
**Plan Programmes of C T C (1978) Ltd. for 1993-94**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Acquisition of Fleet	130.00
(ii) Acquisition of Float Unit/Plant and Machinery	50.00
(iii) Renovation of Tram Cars	145.00
(iv) Civil Construction/Renewal of Tram Track	125.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>450.00</b>

**Table 8**  
**Plan Programmes of S B S T C for 1993-94**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Acquisition of New Buses	100.00
2. Rebuilding of Buses	100.00
3. Purchase of Float Units and Plant & Machinery	100.00
4. Development of Workshop Facilities	172.50
<b>Total :</b>	<b>472.50</b>

#### **Transportation Operation Improvement Programmes**

Total fund allocation under the TOIP head during the year 1993-94 is Rs.218.40 lakhs for 21 on-going schemes. 12 schemes have been completed in 92-93.

Apart from this, 10 nos. of new schemes have either been taken up or are under active consideration during the year 1993-94 for implementation. Fund proposed to be made available under the TOIP head during the year 1994-95 has been shown in Volume II.



**Table 9**  
**The Following Ongoing schemes Taken up under the TOIP Head of this Department**  
**for Implementation during the Current Financial Year**

Name of the scheme	Implementing agency	Estimated cost	Total fund released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Circular Canal Road	PWD	132.00	—
2. Dunlop Bridge B T Road	CMDA	114.00	31.36
3. (i) Canal West Road to Gobinda Khatick Road (PHS)	CTC	99.52	33.00
(ii) Canal West Road to Bridge Construction (Pt. II)	-do-	100.00	10.00
4. Lowering Down of Canel West Road below the Railway Bridge No.II (Phase-II)	-do-	13.36	10.00
5. Auto Mannual Traffic Signal at 5 Intersections	CTC	23.40	12.00
6. Improvement of C I T Road (Northern Carriageway)	CTC	20.14	10.00
7. Re-alignment of Western Carriageway of Brabourne Road Flyover	-do-	19.00	2.00
8. Swing Bridge (State Government's Share)	CPT	30.00	10.00
9. Pedestrian Plaza (Hideram Banerjee Lane)	CMC	6.72	4.00

The Scheme completed in 1993-94.

**Table 10**  
**The Following New Schemes Taken up during the Current Financial Year for**  
**Implementation under the TOIP Head of this Department**

Name of the scheme	Implementing agency	Estimate	Total fund released, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Salt Lake City Connector & EM By-Pass	PWD	21.54	10.00
2. Pedestrial Bridge over Circular Canel & Circular Railway Station	WBSTC	24.96	5.00
3. A.J.C. Bose Road from Park Street to Elliot Road	CMC	5.83	×
4. Improvement of A.P.C. Roy Road (Phase-II)	-do-	23.58	×
5. Improvement of A.J.C. Bose Road (Phase-II)	CMC	18.58	×
6. Improvement of Chowringhee Road (Phase-II)	-do-	23.84	×
7. Improvement of Phool Bagan Rotary	-do-	9.00	×
8. TOIP Plan Import of Tollygunge Metro Station	-do-	×	×
9. TOIP Plan of J.L.Nehru Road (Phase-II)	-do-	22.49	×
10. Traffic Signals at Ultadanga	CTC	4.95	0.50

\* Schemes completed in 1992-93.

1. Bridge on Circular Canal	CTC	21.34	21.84
2. Construction of Car Parking Space under the Brabourne Road	CMDA	13.64	10.00
3. A.J.C. Bose Road (South)	CMDA	95.20	40.00

Name of the scheme	Implementing agency	Estimated	Total fund released, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. A.J.C. Bose Road (South) Shifting of Tram Track	CTC	97.37	43.78
5. Chowringhee Road	CMC	45.95	35.00
6. Lowering Down Canal West Road below Railway Bridge No. I (Phase-I)	CMC	20.89	20.89
7. Road at Ultadanga	CMC	8.36	8.36
8. Sundari Mohan Avenue (Phase-II)	CPC	23.40	15.00
9. Improvement of Red Road, Khidderpore Road and Dufferin Road	PWD	5.73	5.73
10. Improvement of Ultadanga(Guard Rail Erection)	CGTC	2.20	2.20
11. Improvement of Circular Garden Reach Road and Diamond Harbour Road	PWD	34.57	34.57
12. Erection of Road Guard Rail Presidency Range	PWD	1.00	1.00

### HRBC

In addition to the short-gostation measures being adopted for improving traffic circulation, long-term measures, like the Vidyasagar Setu and a clutch of flyovers, have either been taken up or are under consideration. While the Vidyasagar Setu proper has virtually been completed and commissioned, the volume of traffic on bridge is well below the projected levels, primarily because schemes for improvement

of important roads and construction of the new Khidderpur Bridge and Kona Expressway are in various stages of execution. The majority of these schemes are to be completed within this financial year out of funds provided by the Governemnt of India.

Supplementary Road Schemes of HRBC:  
(Allotment Rs. 3157.30 lakhs)

**Table 11**

Name of scheme	Amount sanctioned
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Improvement/Widening of Forestore Road	300
2. Addition of a Bridge and Approaches near Bridge No. 4 of Park Circus Connection of EM Bye-Pass	500
3. Improvement of Andul Road	250
4. Improvement and construction of Strand Road with Cement Concrete	300
5. Improvement of Road Network/Circulation near Howrah Bridge	100
6. Addition of 4 Lane Bridge and Approaches near Khidirpur Bridge	350
7. Widening of Khidirpur Road by Adding four Lanes	131.20
8. Widening of Dufferin Road by Adding four Lanes	70.00
9. Widening of Strand Road from Princep Ghat to Eden Gardens	111.50
10. Widening of A.J.C. Bose Road from Belvedere Road to Harish Mukherjee Road	65.60
11. Improvement of Kona Expressway (1.13 Km.) and Howrah Drainage Canal Road	970.30

The amount released against the above schemes till date is Rs. 10,80,78,670.

### Magacity Project

The Government of India have finalized a scheme for development of infrastructure of Calcutta,

among others, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme envisages investment of Rs. 1251 crores within the 8th Plan Period, commencing from

1993-94. The amount to be provided in 1993-94 is Rs. 40 crores. Rs. 154 crores of the total outlay have been earmarked for Traffic and Transportation.

The efforts of the State Government to secure foreign assistance for the project for construction of five flyovers and a pedestrian plaza improvement of four intersections did not materialize. Efforts are being made so that these projects are placed before OECF by the Government of India.

#### **Public Vehicle Directorate**

This Directorate under Transport Department is responsible for implementation of the MV Act, Tax Act and Rules made thereunder. The chief function of this Directorate is the collection of revenue from MV Tax. The total no. of Registered Vehicles as they stood on 31.3.92 was 9,91,965.

During 1993-94, Rs. 3 lakhs of the budgeted allocation of Rs. 7.00 lakhs had to be diverted to its sister scheme "Computerisation of MV Data".

During 1994-95, funds have provided as indicated in Volume II to upgrade the infrastructure at the PVD.

#### **Road Safety Programme**

With the increase in the traffic volume, both vehicular and pedestrian the number of accidents on the roads have also gone up. In order to minimise road accidents and also to provide post-accident services this programme was taken up. During 1993-94, only nominal expenditure could be made. But adequate fund will be required during 1994-95 in order to implement the scheme.

#### **Re-organisation & Strengthening of Pool Car Infrastructure**

There are about 157 vehicles under Transport Department at present.

This Department is responsible for the maintenance and deployment of the vehicles.

No capital investments could be made during last few years for purchasing Plant & Machineries and erecting new sheds.

This Department proposes to earmark a fund under this scheme as shown in Volume-II.

#### **Expansion and Strengthening of the Transport Planning and Traffic Engineering Directorate**

This Directorate actually acts as Planning Wing of Transport Department.

The improvement and management of Transportation Services & Facilities and internodal and intersystem coordination are the responsibilities of the cell. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 9.10 lakhs

is to be provided for the purposes and proposed fund for 1994-95 has been shown in Volume-II.

#### **On Pollution Control**

1. Till date 79 Auto Emission Testing Centers have been set up (in Calcutta 53 centres and in the districts 26).
2. 6,497 cases have been registered by checking emission standards of different types of vehicles between January and June '93 (Air pollution = 5013 and Noise pollution = 1,484).
3. To create public awareness against air pollution by arranging workshops, publicity campaigns, seminars etc a monitoring committee has been set up on 16.4.93 under the Chairmanship of Director PVD.
4. 7 smoke metres and 7 gas analysers were procured and distributed to different state Government Officer alongwith 1 gas analyser supplied by the Government of India.

There is a scheme of the central Government for providing financial assistance for purchase of pollution testing equipment at the rate of two equipment per RTO of each State. These will be utilised for periodical testing and for surprise checking on roads. The Central Government will meet the purchase cost of the equipment but other charges like transportation, installation, maintenance etc. will be borne by the State Government.

#### **Setting up Transport and Transit Depots in the District Head quarters and Creation Passenger Facilities**

There were proposals for financing 23 schemes for the construction of Bus Stands during 1992-93 for which the total plan allocation was Rs. 1 crore. Included in these 23 schemes are the Dunlop Bridge Bus Terminus and the Howrah Fish Market Bus Stand Schemes of SBSTC which are being executed through CMDA and SBSTC respectively.

In addition to the above, Howrah and Krishnagar Municipalities have been extended financial assistance for setting up Bus Stands. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 32.39 lakhs could be released for the part construction of 10 schemes. No fund could be allotted to other schemes due to financial constraints.

During this financial year (1993-94), an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted for the construction of Bus Stand Schemes, out of which an amount of Rs. 14.10 lakhs for the construction of "Howrah Fish Market" Bus Stand Scheme of SBSTC has so far been sanctioned.

The 1st phase construction work of bus stands in the following places have so far been completed.

i. Bolpur (2) Nabadwip (3) Katwa (4) Cooch Behar in addition to 7 schemes which have either been completed or are on the verge of completion.

Besides, the Department through its STUs have taken up establishment of passenger amenities centre at various locations while such centre is being developed at Baharampur and Bethuadahari by the NBSTC, SBSTC is going to develop such centre at Kolaghat and Arambag.

#### Computerisation

It has been decided by the Department to computerise all the Motor Vehicle Offices (RTO Offices) in all the districts in a phasewise manner. In 1993-94, the following offices will be computerised:

- (a) Public Vehicles Department, Calcutta. (2nd Phase) ;
- (b) RTO, South 24-Parganas at Alipore;
- (c) RTO, North 24-Parganas at Barasat.

The system at PVD, Calcutta and RTO, Howrah are running smoothly. Most of these programmes are

being undertaken with the help of National Informatics Centre which also provides training and supervision. Various State Transport Corporations have also started computerisation of their various depots and sections. During 1993-94, after reallocation of the budget a total amount of Rs. 81600 lakhs has been earmarked for the programme. In the year 1994-95 necessary fund will be provided to cover the computerisation of RTO Offices at Burdwan, Midnapur and Barrackpur.

#### Creation of Transport Directorate and Additional Border Checkposts

This scheme was taken up with a view to increasing the collection of MV Tax.

There is only one checkpost at Banitabla, PS Uluberia, Dist. Howrah. There are plans to set up Checkposts at important entry points at Asansol, Bagdogra, Cooch Behar etc., so that vehicles avoiding payment of MV Tax could be apprehended. Initial action has been taken by this Department for setting up of a checkpost at Bagdogra.

Fund to be required for the purpose has been shown in Volume-II.

### 7.4 : INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, WEST BENGAL SURFACE TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Significant emphasis is now being given on the development of the inland water transport in order to minimise the load on road transport. The West Bengal Inland Water Transport Corporation now working under the nomenclature, "West Bengal Surface Transport Corporation" has been entrusted with the task of improving the inland water transport system including the riverine area of Sundarbans, where water transport is the only mode of transport. The WBSTC has also started bus services in a small way mainly to co-ordinate for the passengers of Water

Transport with the connecting services on land. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 264.30 lakhs is proposed to be provided in order to enable the organisation to achieve its targeted objectives.

During 1994-95, the organisation aims to increase its fleet of buses and vessels, build jetties and Bus Stands at new sites and to start a Cargo-cum-Passenger Ferry Service. The requirement of fund for the purpose during 94-95 has been shown in Volume-II.

Table 12

#### West Bengal Surface Transport Corporation Limited Revised Capital Budget, 1993-94

Sl. No.	Particulars	Nos.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
<b>A. Operation of Water Transport</b>				
1.	Acquisition of ferry vessels for operation at Sagar	4 (four)	45.00 (part)	New scheme to be spilled over new financial year

Sl. No.	Particulars	Nos.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
2.	Construction of jetties under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	5 (five)	70.00 (part)	2 (two) existing and 1 (one) to take up newly
3.	Construction of LCT for operation at Hasnabad	1 (one)	37.00 (part)	New Scheme
4.	Construction of jetties at Hasnabad	2 (two)	10.00	Existing project
5.	Introduction of Computer System	—	5.00	New project already completed
6.	Complete remaining work of Roychawk Jetty	—	10.00	Remaining liability to be met from next year's allocation
7.	Mooring buoy at Sagar	—	5.00	
8.	Acquisition of existing Dam, Barge etc. from IWAI	—	5.00	
9.	Field Survey for introduction of Ferry Services in West Bengal	—	5.00	
Total (A) :			192.00	
<b>B. Operation of Road Transport</b>				
10.	Acquisition of new buses	7 (seven)	49.00	
11.	Construction of Bus Depot including acquisition of land, for garaging and undertaking repair of buses		23.00 (part)	
Total (B) :			72.30	
Grand Total (A + B) :			Rs. 264.30 lakhs	

**CHAPTER EIGHT**  
**VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS**

The Government of West Bengal has no proposal in this Sector for the Annual Plan, 1994-95.

## CHAPTER NINE

### IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

#### 9.1 : Scientific Research (including S & T)

#### Programme of the Department of Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy Sources

Science and Technology (S & T) has made a phenomenal impact the world over in shaping the life style of the common man. In the context of our country and our State it has to play a pivotal role of forge us ahead in all important tasks that lie ahead of it. It has to be used as an effective instrument of growth and as a major intervention strategy to derive maximum output from meagre resources. The S & T and the associated technology play a key role in the theme of economic planning in the agriculture, industrial and service sectors.

#### Introduction, Background and an Account of Past Activities

The Department of Science and Technology was set up in 1988, with the task of promoting science and technology in our State. In this process, it has evolved policy statements and guidelines on Science and Technology, providing mechanism of co-ordination in areas of Science and Technology for which a number of Institutions and Departments have interests and capabilities, supporting grants-in-aid to scientific research institutes and professional bodies involved in promoting science and technology in the State. In order to demonstrate various technologies at field level, several experimental projects have been taken up by the Department through various field groups, voluntary agencies etc. Such projects demonstrate changes and improvements in living conditions that can be brought about of the rural population. A State Council of Science and Technology was also constituted in the same year i.e. 1988 which performs the role of the apex advisory body in determining policies of the Science and Technology Department. The Council is headed by the Chief Minister. The State Council of Science and Technology has been given autonomous status and it has been registered as a Society under Societies Registration Act, 1967. Another programmed STED (Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development), intended to impart training on a continuous basis in fields requiring skill creation, skill upgradation etc. is intended to be started in the District of Murshidabad during the year 1994-95. A programme called MEGSAT for imparting skills leading to self. employment is intended to be taken

up in newer areas and newer fields. The Department mainly deals with following Science and Technology activities :

- (a) Science and Technology Promotion;
- (b) Science Popularisation;
- (c) Entrepreneurship Development for Science and Technology Persons;
- (d) Science and Society Related Schemes;
- (e) Remote Sensin,;
- (f) Non-Conventional Energy Sources etc. etc.

Conventional Energy is fast depleting but the demand for the energy is ever increasing. To bridge the gap a special thrust has been given for harnessing the various forms of non-conventional energy sources. This has become a major activity of this Department. Keeping in view the socio-economic objectives of the State of West Bengal, the programmes of the erstwhile West Bengal Science and Technology Committee have been continued and the Department has opened up programmes on new fronts. The programmes taken up by this Department may be discussed under the following broad categories:

#### (a) Science and Technology Promotion

The Department has so far financed need-based applied research and development projects in universities, research laboratories and other institutions of the State. For some of the projects, successful attempts have been made to transfer the results of research from laboratory to field of applications while, for the rest, results are awaited.

#### (b) Science Popularisation

In order to inculcate the scientific spirit and develop scientific outlook among the population and also with a view to transmitting scientific trend of thought and rational logical system in contrast to age-old superstition and related indices of backwardness amongst the people, the Department has taken up programmes both on large and small scales throughout the State. The Department has also helped activities of science clubs, organisations of workshops, production and exhibition of films etc. An on-going project entitled "School Level Science Survey and Research Project" has becoming more and more popular throughout the State.

**(c) Entrepreneurship Development for Science and Technology Persons**

The main objective of this programme is to stimulate entrepreneurship amongst persons with scientific and technological background. In the process, unemployment among the educated youths in the State is sought to be reduced. It is intended to create 'Job Generators' rather than 'Job Seekers' from among the science and technology spectrum of the community. This Department has helped a number of organisations in conducting Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps (EACs), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) etc. in collaboration with the Govt. of India.

**(d) Science and Society Related Programmes**

In this area the Department has taken up field level projects to demonstrate technologies that may help to boost the economy and the quality of life of the rural people of West Bengal. This includes low cost housing, promotion of appropriate rural technology, setting up of rural technology centre for demonstration of technology and training of rural artisans etc.

**(e) Remote Sensing**

The Department has set up a Remote Sensing Centre since 10.12.90. This will help in land use mapping in general, and management of natural resources for the purpose of planning and development in particular. A number of programmes like IMSD, CAD, CAPE/CRZ etc. have been undertaken with support from Government of India during 1993-94 and one to continue in 1994-95.

**(f) Ocean Development**

The objective of this programme is to tap the vast resources of ocean for the development of this State.

**(g) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**

It has been discussed under 5.2 in Chapter V.

**2. Programmes Proposed for 1994-95—Annual Plan**

Financial outlay for Scientific Research (including S & T) have been shown in volume II. The following items and sub-items of activities have been proposed for the year 1994-95.

**1. Science Promotion**

**(a) Research & Development and Pilot Projects**

This is a continuing scheme to support need-based applied research to be implemented mainly by Universities, Research Laboratories of the State.

**(b) School Level Science Survey and Research Project**

This is a continuing scheme. Already about 100 schools were funded during previous financial year. It has become very popular in the State and about 100 schools are proposed to be funded during this financial year.

**(c) College Level Research Project**

This is on-going Research project involving college teachers.

**2. Science Popularisation**

**(a) Field Projects**

This covers field level science communication programmes generally implemented through science clubs and other voluntary organisations. In detail, it includes science exhibition, science lectures, science film/slide shows, science drama, science quiz etc. which will be taken up throughout the year in addition to observance of National Science Day.

**(b) Science Centre and Science Camp**

During this plan period the Department has proposed to extend partial financial assistance for setting up two science centres, one science camp (only one such centre is going to be set up at sea side in India during the 8th Plan) and science city at Calcutta. Fund has been earmarked for this purpose. This would be implemented in collaboration with National Council of Science Museum.

**(c) Preparation of Film**

This Department aims at production of five films in this plan period.

**3. Entrepreneurship Development**

This programme includes Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Skilled Development Programme and fund has been provided for this purpose in the 1994-95 plan.

**4. Science and Technology Programme for Socio-Economic Development**

**(a) Rural Technology Demonstration Centre**

A rural technology demonstration centre has already been set up at Sagardwip under the guidance of this Department. Observing the success of that centre the Department has proposed to set up one such centre in one of the districts of North Bengal.

**5. State Remote Sensing Centre**

Proposed outlay for 1994-95 has been indicated in Volume II. This cell is being utilised by different



Departments viz. I&W, Forest etc. and institutes like Central Ground Water Board etc. Increase in outlay is quite justified considering the on-going projects executed in collaboration with Government of India.

#### **6. Institute of Wetland Management and Ecological Design (IWMED)**

This institute has come under the administrative control of this Department in September, 1991 after its transfer from the Fisheries Department. Its activity has been geared up since then and has undertaken number of research projects funded by plans outlay of this Department (as indicated in Volume II) and others like ISRO, FFHC (U.K.) etc.

#### **7. District Science and Technology Programmes**

Five District Science Committees have been constituted and five District Science Advisors have

been selected. It is expected that towards the end of the current year (1993-94) the Science Committees and Advisors will start its functioning. Fund has been provided for the programme during 1994-95 as shown in Volume II.

#### **8. Programme of West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology**

The Council has recently been given Autonomous Status and has been registered under West Bengal Registration of Society Act. This Council is an Apex Advisory Body on all S & T matters and is headed by Chief Minister. The Council proposes to support a number of projects including some Centrally sponsored schemes Provision has made to support the programmes of the council for the year 1994-95.

## **9.2 : ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME OF THE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**

Protection of environment and proper management of natural resources are essential for ensuring quality of life of our people. Various programmes are undertaken for environmental management to control pollution, check forest degradation and to preserve and conserve our natural eco-system. This objectives have been reflected in the programmes of this Department.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/TRAINING/ EXTENSION**

#### **(a) Documentation :**

Establishment of a documentation centre for imparting to the management of the industries and others concerned with environmental problems has been under consideration. Due to accommodation problem the scheme has not progressed much during the current year. Hence the proposed outlay for the year 1994-95 will be used to purchase equipments and to meet other incidental charges.

#### **(b) Training :**

The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is to train the officials of the Board to make them expertise in tackling environmental problems. This will help them in acquiring knowledge about the latest technology and use of modern pollution control equipments.

#### **(c) Environmental Awareness Programme :**

The long history of environmental degradation calls for all round efforts towards protection and improvement of environment. In the first instance, it was felt necessary to arouse public interest about

environmental awareness. For this purpose, grants are paid to non-Government institutions for organising seminars, exhibitions and other awareness programmes etc. It is also proposed to spread the need for protection of environment by involving different local bodies panchayets, zilla parishads etc. and also by way of participating in the village melas and exhibitions. The proposed outlay would meet the above requirements.

### **CONSERVATION PROGRAMME**

#### **Common Effluent Treatment Plant**

There are about four hundred tanneries in Tangra, Topsia and Tiljala areas in Calcutta. These tanneries discharge their effluents into open drains causing stagnation and pollution problem. It has been felt necessary to combat this problem by establishing a Common Effluent Treatment Plant. Government of India have a scheme for promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants in clusters of small scale industrial units. Pending preparation of a project report, a token provision has been kept in the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND CO- ORDINATION**

#### **(a) Management of Hazardous Chemical and Wastes**

Government of India have formulated Rules for controlling, environmental hazards arising out of handling, storage and transportation of hazardous chemicals. It is desirable that a hazardous chemicals

cell with scientific and technical staff be set up immediately to monitor both effluent and emission from such industries to regulate them, and to ensure undertaking of adequate treatment measures by the industries. The Board has been working out the details.

A token provision has been made for the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95.

**(b) Noise Pollution Survey**

Noise has been recognised as an air pollutant under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (amended) and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Noise levels in urban sector has been increased beyond tolerance limit. The State Government has already identified certain areas in Calcutta as "Silence Zone". Regular survey is required to be conducted to monitor the sound level in different sensitive areas. Hence provision has been made in the proposed outlay for 1994-95.

**(c) Environmental Park-cum-Ecological Museum at Mourigram in Howrah**

It is proposed to establish an Environmental Park on a land near Mourigram Rly. Station in the district of Howrah. For this purpose, it is proposed to make a provision has been made in the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95.

**RESEARCH AND ECOLOGICAL REGENERATION**

**Research and Development**

The programme of Environmental Research and Studies another major responsibility of this Department. There are serious environmental problems in different areas. For this purpose grants are given to different institutions and University Professors for undertaking research and studies in various fields wherever there is technological gap and data base is not up-to-date. Provision has been made for this purpose for the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95.

**INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

Under different international co-operation programme, Environmental experts from different countries often visit State Pollution Control Board at the instance of either Central Pollution Control Board or Department of Environment. During their visit to this State, officials of the Board are involved in their tour programme. Although the cost of their visit etc. is borne by the Central Government, a token sum has been kept for the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 to meet the incidental expenditure.

**PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF GANGA**

**Ganga Water Monitoring in Four Stations**

To ascertain the quality of water of river Ganga, water samples are collected from four different stations on the river Hooghly and monitored regularly. For this purpose, a fund has been kept for the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95.

**PREVENTION OF AIR AND WATER POLLUTION**

**(a) Ambient Air Quality Monitoring**

In order to study the quality of ambient air in industrial, commercial and residential areas of this State, the Board have identified 23 stations in highly industrialised areas of both sides of river Hooghly, the commercial and residential areas of Calcutta city and the coal mine areas of Durgapur-Ranigunge belt. The State Government have already released Rs. 17.08 lakhs during the last plan period to meet the non-recurring expenses, out of which a number of instruments have already been procured. It has now been decided that the project will be executed through three recognised academic and research institutions. These institutions have already taken in hand the work. In order to provide fund for recurring expenses, provisions have been made in the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

**(b) Monitoring of Water Quality in Important Rivers**

The Board is at present engaged in monitoring of water quality of river Ganga only. It is necessary to start monitoring of other major rivers in the State viz. Damodar, Rupnarayan, Churni etc. Monitoring of water quality of reiver Churni assumes special significance because of reported death of fish in the river due to some industrial discharge at the border of Bangladesh at Gade. Monitoring of water quality of river Churni has already started. Accordingly, it is proposed to keep provision for the programme in the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

**(c) Strengthening of Technical and Scientific Wing and Upgrading of Laboratory**

In view of increased responsibility of the Board in control and abatement of pollution, it is necessary to strengthen the scientific, legal and technical wing of the Board. The Board laboratories at the Head Office and Regional Offices are to be equipped with more instruments. Further a few more Regional Offices have to be set up in different areas for decentralising the activities of the Board.

Pending working out the details, it is proposed to keep token provision in the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **Strengthening of Environmental Impact Assessment Cell (Technical Cell)**

Presently Technical Cell is composed of one each of Sr. Environment Officer, Environment Officer, U.D. Asstt., Steno-typist. The Cell could not be set up on the lines indicated by Government of India mainly for want of accommodation. It is proposed to enlarge the Cell with additional Technical Personnel to the Pattern suggested by the Government of India so as to activate the Department. A provision has been made for the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

## **OTHER EXPENDITURE**

### **Land and Building**

With a view to locating Department of Environment, as well as Board's offices and laboratory etc. in a compact area for better co-ordination it is proposed to construct a Building in the Salt Lake area of Calcutta. Besides, the Board is proposed to acquire land for constructing buildings for its two local offices in the Durgapur-Asansol area and in the district of North 24-Parganas. Provisions have been made for the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95.

## CHAPTER TEN

### X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

#### 10.1 : SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

##### Programme of the Development and Planning Department

###### Secretariat/Attached offices

###### State Planning Board

The Plan budget administered by the State Planning Board is primarily intended to meet the organisational expenses of the State Planning Organisation. Under this organisation a number of group 'A' posts including posts of one Consultant have been created under plan head. In the context of Decentralised Planning it is likely that the infrastructure of the State Planning Organisation will have to be strengthened.

Further State Planning Board is financing a Survey Project pertaining to "Minor Irrigation Potential in West Bengal" at an estimated revised cost of Rs. 14.28 lakhs. State Planning Board have also recommended a new project proposal pertaining to "Evaluation of IRDP and Related Projects" at an estimated cost of Rs.18.00 lakhs for approval. The new project will continue during the years 1994-95 and 1995-96. Besides, Workshop and Seminars are likely to be held during the year 1994-95. State Planning Board publishes Economic Review every year for presentation in the Assembly in the Budget Session. The Board maintains a good reference library.

In view of the above the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs have been proposed for 1994-95.

###### District Planning

A transparent blending of political democracy with participatory economic democracy at the grass root level can alone make any programme functional in realising its programme objectives. This core message of decentralised planning has found its shape in West Bengal since the first year of (1985-86) of the Seventh Five-Year Plan when the concept of decentralised planning became a part of the functioning system.

The machinery for District Planning comprises local-level planning bodies such as the District Planning and Coordination Council (DPCC) and District Planning Committee (DPC) at the district level and Block Planning Committee (BPC) at the Block level. These Planning Bodies are constituted

with elected representatives such as MPs., MLA, of the concerned districts, Sabhadhipaties of the Zilla Parishad, Chairman of the Municipalities and other member of Panchayat Bodies. District and Block level officers are also members of these Planning Bodies. These Planning Bodies have been given full power in the matter of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plan programmes in their respective districts. The District Planning Committees are authorised to approve any plan scheme within Rs. 5 lakhs and the Block Planning Committees are also authorised to exercise similar authority up to the limit of Rs. 50,000.

On the basis of experience of the district planning system and also with a view to evolving a Statewise standard method for more integrated preparation of Urban plans within the district and at the same time ensuring extensive participation of the elected representatives of the Municipal organisations, the State Government has also formed separate planning bodies for the Municipal and urban areas, namely, Urban Planning Sub-Committee for the district. For the Calcutta Municipal areas, the Calcutta Corporation Planning Committee and the Calcutta Corporation Planning and Coordination Council have been constituted. The Calcutta Corporation Planning and Coordination Council is concerned with overall policy matters and the Calcutta Corporation Planning Committee is its executive arm.

Apart from the flow of disaggregated outlay (approximately 50%) of the budgeted outlay of various sectoral departments, there is a separate budget head under the Plan Sector, with the nomenclature District Plan Scheme Fund, which is united and allocated to the various districts to meet the critical gap between the requirement of fund according to the felt need of the local level Planning Bodies and the total availability of funds from various sources, both Departmental Budget and Institutional Sources.

The yearwise allotment and expenditure from the separate Head of Account "District Plan Scheme Fund" (DPS) is tabulated in next page.

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1985-86	2000.00	1744.66	1989-90	2100.00	6597.72
1986-87	2400.00	819.13	1990-91	2326.00	5277.62
1987-88	2400.00	2179.33	1991-92	1152.20	858.33
1988-89	2100.00	3335.50	1992-93	1152.20	594.62
			1993-94	800.00*	550.225*

(\*Amount included in the Core Plan, \*\*up to Dec'93)

For the Year 1994-95, the Plan size of District Plan Scheme fund has been as indicated in Volume II

## 10.2. TOURISM

### Programme of the Department of Tourism

Tourism has emerged as a major segment of our economy over the years in terms of its role in foreign exchange earnings. Domestic tourism also plays an important role in the integration of people, employment generation and economic development. From the Seventh Five-Year Plan potential of tourism as a generator of employment opportunity was recognised. It has been accorded the status of industry.

During the Eighth Plan the growth of tourism has sought to be achieved through private initiative. The State is supposed to contribute by way planning broad strategies of development, provision of fiscal and monetary incentives to catalyze private sector investment and devising effective regulatory and supervisory mechanism to protect the interest of the industry, the consumers and the environment.

The strategy for the development of Tourism Sector is based on the principle of low-cost economy, higher levels of productivity, efficiency in the use of infrastructures and provision of clean and economic Tourist facilities for middle class tourists. It is guided by the "Spread approach" in view of the Scarce resources. It is also guided by "Special Tourism Areas" Concept with creation of infrastructure facilities. All these would be reflected in the proposals of the Tourism Department for the year 1994-95.

#### Annual Plan

*Tourist Transport including water crafts and Cruising Palace on the Ganges* : The provision is

for acquisition and renovation of tourist coaches, acquisition of cruising palace, construction of tourist coach and other related expenses in connection with tourist transport.

*Construction of additional tourist accommodation at Santiniketan* : The provision is for site development, ancillary expenses for construction of the tourist lodge under the Central Sector.

*Tourist Lodge and Beach Cottages at Digha* : The provision is for State's participation in the scheme for construction of 2nd Tourist Lodge at Digha with Central assistance.

*Organisation of a Planning and Plan Monitoring Cell* : The provision is for meeting salaries and other contingent expenses in connection with the setting up the Cell.

*Tourist accommodation in the Dooars including Teesta Barrage Site as a tourist resort and Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary* : The provision is for tourist accommodation in the Dooars including Teesta Barrage Site and Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary.

*Tourist activities of local authorities and voluntary organisation Grant-in-aid to Educational Institutions* : The provision is for providing tour subsidies to educational institutions, grants to other organisations.

*Tourist Publicity including festival, advertising sales as publicity, production of video films on tourism* :

The provision is for publishing publicity materials including production of video films,

participation in exhibitions, holding tourism seminars etc.

*Expansion, improvement and upgradation of tourist lodges and ancillary infrastructure at Maithon, Mukutmanipur, Kankrajhore, Parmadan, Vishnupur, Malda, Berhampur, Diamond Harbour, Gadiara, Madarihat and other places in West Bengal* : The provision is for renovation, upgradation of tourist facilities in the tourist lodges of WBTDCLtd. and the tourist lodges of Tourism Deptt. for promotion of tourism in West Bengal.

*Creation of facilities for adventure tourism including trackking, river rafting and other sports* : The provision is for sanction grants to adventure tourist organisation, clubs, etc., training for various water sports like rives rafting, kayaking, canoeing, purchase of equipments for water sports and other adventure sports like wind surfling, parasailing etc.

*Creation of infrastructure on the bank of the river Hooghly and Sunderbans for facilitating river cruise* : The provision is for Tourism Deptt.'s contribution towards scheme for construction of

approach roads in the tourist complexes, construction of jetties, ramps, barges toilet facilities, booking office, waiting hall, cafetaria etc. on the bank of the river Hooghly and in the Sunderbans.

*Provision of developed sites etc. of Tourism Deptt. and West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation* : The provision is for site development, ancillary works, purchase of equipment, furniture, furnishing, bed linens, crockery, cutlery, utensils for the fourist lodges, tourist cottages, tourist-centres, wayside facilities in West Bengal.

*Grant to West Bengal Tourism Development Corpn. Ltd. for equity participation in WBTDCLtd and in the Joint sector projects* : The provision is for equity participation and creation of new facilities for tourists at Mainak Tourist Lodge, Siliguri and construction of Tourist Cottages at Diamond Harbour.

Grants-in-aid to Darjeeling Council for implementation of tourism plan scheme in the hill areas of Darjeeling. The provision is for assistance to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council in Tourism Sector.

Plan provisions for each of the schemes have been indicated in Volume II.

### 10.3 SURVEYS AND STATISTICS

#### **Programme of the Development and Planning Department**

##### **(a) Scheme for strengthening of the District Statistical Offices of the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, West Bengal**

The strengthening of the District Statistical Offices of the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics has been accepted as a scheme for implementation during the plan period 1992-97. A note on the scheme is given below.

The District Statistical Offices had some primary compilation staff, i.e. Asstt. Computers without any superior compilation staff to supervise their work and assist the D.S.O. regarding analytical work. To strengthen the compilation and analytical wing of the district Statistical Offices, one post of Computer is thus, proposed to be created in each district Statistical Offices, by upgrading one post of Asstt. Computer sanctioned and post in the D.S. Office under RLS Scheme.

1. With the constitution of the District Planning

committee in West Bengal the creation of a firm data base at the village level has become imoperative. The Planning Commission has also proposed to build up a system for preparing a data base on selected village level development indicators in each State. Moreover, to expedite the release of the District Statistical Handbooks, scrutiny and editing of the same should be done at the District Statistical Offices. It is also observed that with the existing manpower (field) of the Bureau it may be possible to augment the size of the State sample of N.S.S. so as to obtain reliable estimate at the regional level, provided the work could be entrusted to the District Statistical offices. In view of the increase in responsibility of the District Statistical Officers, it is felt that the posts of DSOs should be manned by the Officers belonging to West bengal Statistical Service. Accordingly, it is proposed that barring the post at Jhargram, which covers only a part of Midnapore district, the remaining 16 posts of DSOs should be upgraded and manned by Officers of WBSS. The Bureau has already 2 posts of WBSS officers

(Assistant Directors) in the districts one at Jalpaiguri and the other at Burdwan. One of those posts of Asstt. Director may be transferred to Calcutta to assist Additional Director in controlling the activities of the district offices from Headquarter. The other post may be retained in the district as one of the 16 District Statistical Officers. Thus, 15 posts of DSOs belonging to WBJSS are required to be upgraded and converted to WBSS.

2. It is also proposed that each District statistical Office may be provided with one duplicating machine. As Government may not agree to create any additional post, the function of the duplicating machine operator may be performed by one of the existing Group-D staff in the district Statistical Office in addition to his own duties with a monthly additional remuneration of Rs. 100/-. It is also proposed that each District Statistical Office may be provided with 5 (five) desk calculators to facilitate preparation of Statistical tables.

3. The costs of implementation of the 8th Plan Scheme of strengthening of District Statistical Offices as detailed above have been shown in the annexure. It appears that in the 2nd year (1993-94) of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) the total estimated expenditure will be Rs. 1.0 lakh. In 5 years of the 8th Plan (1992-97) the total estimated cost of the scheme will be of the order of Rs. 36.10 lakhs approximately.

#### **(b) NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE NETWORK (NICNET)**

The National Informatics Centre, under the Planning Commission, Government of India has been undertaking various activities in the State consequent to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India on the one hand and the State Government in the Development and Planning Department, on the other. The last few years have seen an expansion in the variety and scope of services being performed by the N.I.C network in the State. An apex Committee viz., the NIC-State Co-ordination Committee (N.S.C.C), oversees the functioning and advises on policy matters in respect of N.I.C. activities. District Level Co-ordination Committees, similarly, oversee the general range of N.I.C. activities at the district level. District Computer Centres have been set up in all

districts of the State except for the newly created district of Uttar Dinajpur with headquarters at Raiganj. There have also been requests from different departments and agencies for availing of the services and facilities provided by the N.I.C.

A notable feature has been the establishment of a node at Writers' Buildings which is equipped with a Micro-Earth Station (M.E.S). Establishment of a system of terminals for the Development and Planning Department is also nearing completion.

Efforts are being made during 1993-94 and 1994-95 to extend the N.I.C. facilities to as many user departments and agencies as possible, to arrange for adequate manpower for the different facilities in Calcutta and in the district, and also to provide a quantum jump in the level of technology by assessing and, if found feasible, implementing a communication system using line-of-sight packet radio receivers/transmitters in and around Calcutta.

The State Government, under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding, is responsible for providing accommodation and security as well as for paying the electric bills of the premises where the N.I.C. facilities are located. Outlay proposed during the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for this purpose has been shown in Volume II.

#### **(c) C.NATURAL RESOURCES DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NRDMS)**

NRDMS is a computer-based decision support system capable of storing and analysing spatial data on natural resources in conjunction with other relevant collateral data for planning and management of natural resources at the micro level. The methodology has been developed by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

Bankura Christian College has been made to Centre for NRDMS studies. The project is being financed equally by the National Technological Mission on Drinking Water (Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India) and Deptt. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, Govt. of India in the Science & Technology Deptt., will provide two scientists and computer operators for three years. The State Govt. would thereafter take over the project. Till such time State Govt. would have to bear the watch and ward expenditure. A District Level

NRDMS co-ordination Committee has also been set up with the Sabhadhipati, Bankura Zilla Parishad as its Chairman to monitor the implementation of the Project.

The NRDMS Project has made steady progress since the installation of a Computer in September 1990. Given the potential and utility of the existing data base Centre, it has been decided with the approval of the SPB to upgrade and develop the centre as a Regional Centre covering West Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura, since the topographical features and socio-economic condition of these contiguous areas are more or less similar. In fact, these three districts may be called link districts for they form a link between West Bengal, on the one hand and Bihar and Orissa on the other. Bankura, Purulia and a part of the Western portion of Midnapore districts are rocky and undulating. Geohydrologically a major area of these three districts belong to the hard rock terrain. These three districts also share a common heritage with respect of various social, cultural and economic aspects of life. Due to continuous and long drought prevailing for years in the two districts of Bankura and Purulia, the ecosystem, of both these districts and the adjoining West Midnapore had undergone drastic change with denudation and hill ranges, heavy soil erosion receding water tables, large areas of land remaining fallow for years and acute shortages of drinking water and fodder for animals. Considering all these

common features, it can be safely predicted that upgradation of the Centre will increase its effectiveness. Benefits may then be reaped in terms of maximising returns from the investment already made.

Keeping the above considerations in view, the project proposal for upgradation of the NRDMS centre into a regional one has already been sent to the Govt. of India after approval of the State Planning Board. Total cost of the project proposal would be Rs. 40.00 lakhs covering the next 3 years i.e. from 1993-94 to 1995-96 of which the fixed cost is assessed at Rs. 15.24 lakhs. The recurring expenses would be about Rs. 8.30 lakhs per year for the first two years and Rs. 8.16 lakhs for the third year. Govt. of India would provide 75% of the cost and the rest 25% would be borne by the State Government.

The Centre is working closely in the field of decentralised planning. It has been actively collaborating with the District Planning Committee the District Statistical Office and the Panchayat bodies and, as a first step, has already published a "Gram Panchayat Level Development Indicator" for Bankura district which has been of considerable assistance in preparation of micro plans at the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samity (block) levels.

Against a Plan outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1993-94, and outlay proposed for 1994-95 has been shown in Volume II.

## **10.4 : CIVIL SUPPLIES**

### **Programme of Food and Supplies Department**

#### **(a) Modernisation of Inspection and Quality Control Directorate Laboratory**

The allotment for this year (1993-94) is Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 2,000/- only has already been spent. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 outlay as indicated in Volume II has been proposed for modernisation of the laboratory.

#### **(b) Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986—Setting State Commission and District Forums**

The District Consumer Forums except the one for Calcutta are all working on part-time basis. All the 17 DCF are to be converted into full-time Forums with full-time District Judges and a separate court room in each district as per direction of the Supreme Court.

During 1994-95 for meeting the cost of salary to the full-time judges and other staff and honorarium and other expenditures for 17 districts and State Commission Rs. 90 lakhs will be required @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs per district and State Commission. However, outlay as indicated in Volume II has been kept for 1994-95.

#### **(c) Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **Purchase of Mobile Vans**

Government of India sanctioned Rs. 72.00 lakhs (Rs. 36.00 lakhs as loan and Rs. 36.00 lakhs as subsidy) to the State Government for operation of mobile Fair Price Shops in this State. The specific purpose is for purchase of vehicles. Amount sanctioned for plan expenditure of the Government of India and it is a Centrally Sponsored scheme for



the State Government. Loan of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is to be repaid in 5 years with usual rate of interest. Necessary outlay has been shown in Volume II.

**(d) New Scheme**

Conversion of existing Husking Mill into mini Rice Mill and setting up new Rice Mill—A new scheme of conversion of existing Husking Mill into mini Rice Mill at a project cost of Rs. 4.18 lakhs for each with 75% bank loan is being proposed. 10,000 such units are proposed to be taken up during the next five years. 2,000 units with a loan component of Rs. 62.66 crores is proposed to be taken up during 1994-95.

Similarly 5,000 units of new mini Rice Mills are proposed to be set up during the next five years,

project cost for each being Rs. 4.90 lakhs. During 1994, 2,000 units are proposed to be set up with a loan component of Rs. 73.46 crores.

It is proposed to grant State Government subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per unit for the 1,000 units in the first year—800 units for conversion and 200 new units. Total requirement would, therefore, be Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

The setting up of mini Rice Mills would encourage commercial milling of paddy in the rural areas which will in turn help procurement of paddy through levy. C&SSI department may also provide matching contribution subsidy under C&SSI norms which will reduce the loan burden of the beneficiaries. Outlay proposed for this scheme has been shown in Volume II.

## **10.55 : OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES**

### **Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department**

#### **Weights and Measures**

The State Weights and Measures Organisation is entrusted with the task of consumer protection by periodical verification of Weights and Measures and instruments throughout the State. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act encompasses

a much larger field of activity for the organisation.

A provision as indicated in Volume II has been suggested for the organisation during 1994-95, mainly for purchase of standards and Laboratory equipments for improvement in the working efficiency of the organisation.

CHAPTER ELEVEN  
**XI. SOCIAL SERVICES**  
**11.1 : GENERAL EDUCATION**

**(a) Programme of School Education Department**

**Elementary Education**

Our original plan of Universalization of Elementary Education by the turn of the Century suffered a serious set back because of increase in the rate of growth of population in the decade 1981-91 by 1.38 per cent over the same during the decade 1971-1981 as also the unprecedented financial crunch in the State along with the entire country. Further severe legal complications had left indelible mark on the establishment of new primary schools in the State as well as deployment of additional teachers in the existing schools.

During this year, again, it is proposed to establish 600 new primary schools and deployment of 400 additional teachers in the existing primary schools. This, it is felt, is not at all sufficient for enrolling 100 per cent primary age-group children in the formal schools. The fact that there is a spurt in the enrolment in Primary Schools because of Mass Literacy Movement in the State adds to the magnitude of the enrolment and the consequent requirement of funds in the plan budget. However, steps will be taken during the year to get the additional students accommodated in the existing schools to the maximum extent possible both by increasing the teacher-pupil ratio and effecting rational deployment of existing teachers amongst primary schools.

The setting up of new schools in the districts will be decided on the basis of the following indicators:

- 1) Literacy rate
- 2) Schooling facilities available per 1000 population
- 3) Percentage of children of the age-group not enrolled
- 4) Teacher-pupil ratio
- 5) Enrolment rate per school

In the Upper Primary area we have been upgrading the existing 2-class Junior High Schools to 4-class Junior High Schools and establishing some

new 4-class Junior High Schools. These Schemes will also continue to operate during the year 1994-95.

**Infrastructural Support**

It has been pointed out by several Education Commissions including the most recent Education Commission set up in West Bengal under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ashok Mitra, that only the increase in enrolment in Primary Sector will not produce desired results without the appropriate support and availability of teaching learning materials in the schools. While it is necessary to bring all the schools going age-group population under the umbrella of primary schools, it is felt that the improvement in quality of Education received by the learners in this sector is a vital necessity. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period it has been decided to provide proper infrastructural support in the shape of buildings, furniture and equipment etc., to as many primary schools as possible. It is a matter of record that 75 per cent of the primary schools in the State which were not covered under Operation Blackboard (OB) scheme will be covered under the same scheme during this financial year 1993-94. This, it is hoped, will help the State Government in improving the infrastructural facilities available in primary schools. Coverage of these schools under the OB scheme will, of course, require additional funding in the State Plan for bringing buildings of all primary schools proposed to be covered under the scheme, to the OB standard. For this purpose, provisions have been made under the head "improvement of building facilities" in the Annual Plan. Negotiations have been started with the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) for their possible intervention in the overall improvement of primary education of the State. It is expected that there will be adequate intervention by the ODA in the building component of the primary schools. To accommodate these interventions a provision of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been made under appropriate head in the present plan scheme. There is also a possibility of receiving some assistance under JRY scheme for the primary school buildings ; as such a provision has been made in the current plan budget for meeting the funds

required for the State share of the scheme.

## **INCENTIVE PROGRAMMES**

### **Nationalised Text Books**

In accordance with the policy of the State Government that the medium of instruction of the learners in the primary age-group should be their mother tongue, we are continuing to publish and distribute free of charge text books in five regional languages, namely, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Nepali and Santhali (Alchiki Script). In spite of the increase in the student population in primary schools and rising cost of paper, printing, etc., we are carrying on this programme. The plan size for this programme has been kept unchanged to meet only the additional expenditure. The rest will be met from the non-plan provisions.

### **School Dress**

It is our experience that grown-up girls from economically backward communities are, in many cases, prevented from attending schools for not having proper dress to go to the school. To cover such contingencies, we have a programme for providing school dress to all SC and ST girls and girls from other weaker communities, particularly, from the slum areas. It is proposed that during the plan year for 1994-95 school dress will be distributed to 100 percent SC and ST girls and 30 percent girls from economically backward families. We also propose to enhance per-capita expenditure for this purpose from R\$. 25/- to Rs. 50/- this year which is absolutely necessary at the present price index. Sufficient provisions for this purpose has been made under the head "Provision for Incentives to the development of Elementary Education".

### **Teachers' Training**

Improvement in the quality of primary education, as envisaged along earlier lines, is very much dependent on proper motivation of the teachers and their training and orientation. Steps in this regard has already been initiated by the West Bengal Board of Primary Education in arranging Mass Orientation Programme of all the teachers of the primary schools in the State. This programme will continue during the financial year 1994-95. We also expect to have considerable intervention of ODA in this Sector during the current plan period.

### **Secondary Education**

In the Upper Primary and Secondary areas

provisions of funds have been made for establishment of new Junior High Schools and upgradation of Junior High Schools to High Schools. Provisions have also been made for providing support to these schools in the area of Science education and for improvement of Library and Laboratories of these institutions.

We have a plan of establishing a Sports School to cater to the need of all the school children who will be found to have talents in the area of sports. This it is hoped, will go a long way in harnessing the sports talents which, otherwise, are lost during the progress of these children to the higher classes.

We also propose to set up a new Sainik School in the State to suitably prepare the children to join National Defence Academy after finishing their studies in this school. This will help increased participation of the youths of this State in the Defence Services of the country and thereby increase their employment opportunities.

It is felt that some provision in the shape of prizes at the district level on the basis of the results of the Madhyamik Examination at the end of the secondary stage will encourage the students to put their best for better results in the said examination. This will, in turn, improve the overall standard of education at this stage. Provision has been made under the head "Award of prizes to the students of Secondary Schools" for this purpose.

### **Higher Secondary Education**

Towards the end of 7th Plan period and during 1992-93 about 94 high schools were upgraded to higher secondary schools. Those schools were facing some difficulties in extending proper education to the students in these additional classes as additional teachers and assistants for libraries and laboratories could not be provided. During the financial year 1993-94, some additional posts have been sanctioned to these schools. We propose to provide all the remaining additional posts for these two classes of the above stated schools within the plan year of 1994-95. Provision for this has been made under the head "Assistance to Non-Govt. higher secondary institutions".

### **Administrative Support**

The Directorates of Secondary Education and Primary Education were merged into a single Directorate of School Education in 1983 following

the recommendation of one-man expert committee (S. N. Chowdhury Committee) with a view to achieving universalization of elementary education and decentralization of financial powers and administrative authority at the district and block levels. In the secondary area of educational administration, at present, there is no office in the block level. There are, however, offices of Sub-Inspector of Schools scattered within the blocks to supervise work of the primary schools situated within the blocks. On the other hand, there are sub-divisional offices in all the sub-divisions in West Bengal, except in the two newly created sub-divisions of Khatra and Haldia, for secondary education area only.

In order to provide effective administrative support, block level offices of educational administration of the State will be set up and will be manned by one Assistant Inspector, two or three Sub-Inspectors of Schools and staff as per requirement. The emphasis will be on the re-distribution of need-based jobs among the officers like Asstt. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of schools. The sub-division level offices will be wound up re-distributing its staff and officers according to the requirement in the newly set up block offices.

It is felt that West Bengal Boards of Primary and Secondary Education should have their own office complexes at Salt Lake for proper co-ordination of work with the School Education Directorate and Department. While the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education has their own land at Salt Lake, the West Bengal Board of Primary Education is expected to be provided with some land at Salt Lake. Provisions have been made in the plan budget of the year under reference for the new buildings of West Bengal Boards of Primary and Secondary Education and extension of the new building of the West Bengal Council for Higher Secondary Education.

Outlay proposed for each of the schemes has been suggested as per Annexures of Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

## **(b) Programme of Higher Education Department**

### **Higher Education**

**University Education :** Out of the provision in the State budget in respect of Universities, funds are generally provided for payment of matching share in

the U.G.C. approved schemes in the Universities as per sharing pattern fixed by the U.G.C. These are construction of Library Buildings, Teaching Block, Girls/Boys Hostel etc. For this financial year, we have not taken up any new scheme on these counts. In addition, the State Government also approve and sanction fund for projects fully financed by the State Government. No such new scheme has been taken in the current financial year.

Funds have been provided for on-going schemes, either sponsored by U.G.C. or wholly financed by the State Government. We also proposed to sanction fund in the coming months of the current financial year for the construction of the new campus of Calcutta University at Alipore. Funds are also to be placed with the various Universities like Jadavpur/ North Bengal on some construction projects like construction of some teaching blocks (JU) and administrative buildings (NBU)

Funds have also been provided to the State-aided Universities for purchase of books, journals, furniture and equipment in this financial year. We also propose to make an allotment of substantial amount to the Jadavpur University for development of its second campus at Salt Lake for items like Workshop, Equipments for various Engineering Departments, books & journals and furniture etc.

In the coming financial year, we hope to undertake some new schemes like development of Jorasanko Campus of Rabindra Bharati as a Corrollary to the preservation and restoration of the Maharshi Bhavan. The creation of additional space for the M.B.A. Building of the Burdwan University is also likely to be taken up in the coming financial year. A suitable amount of fund is also likely to be spent for the Vidyasagar University in next financial year. Assistance for the on going schemes which will not be completed in this year will have to be provided.

Although the Vidyasagar University, which started functioning in 1986, has been declared fit to receive Central assistance by the U.G.C., only a meagre amount of sum has been provided by the U.G.C. so far the major expenditure being borne by the State Govt.

**Govt. Colleges :** During 1994-95 emphasis will be laid on consolidation and improvement of the existing Govt. Colleges and not on opening/setting

up of new institutions. During 1994-95 strengthening the faculties and laboratories of Physics & Zoology Deptt. in Presidency College and of Botany and Zoology in Darjeeling Govt. College where P.G. courses have been running is under active consideration of this Deptt. Besides this, the main projects for 1994-95 are (a) opening Honours course in Biology in Chandernagar Govt. College ; (b) to augment intake capacity in Physics and Chemistry Honours courses in Barasat Govt. College ; (c) to open Geography (pass) course in Krishnagar Govt. College ; (d) to introduce Honours course in Physics, and Chemistry and Pass course in Fisheries and Zoology in Haldia Govt. College ; (e) to augment the faculties and develop laboratories in Physiology in Hooghly Mahsin College where Physiology Honours course has been started during 1993-94 ; (f) to improve libraries of (i) Moulana Azad College with facilities to preserve old manuscripts, (ii) of Bidhannagar Govt. College, and (iii) of Barasat Govt. College ; (g) to start a diploma course in Tea Technology/Management in Darjeeling Govt. College.

Apart from the above cases emphasis will be laid on improvement of laboratories in all the Govt. Colleges in general.

Upgradation of Sanskrit College to the status of Deemed University is also under active consideration of this Govt. and for this purpose a one-man committee with Dr. K. N. Chatterjee, Vice-Chancellor, North Bengal University has been set up.

During 1994-95 this Deptt. proposes to construct (i) new Science Block in Bidhannagar Govt. College ; (ii) Centenary building of the A.B.N Seal College ; (iii) buildings for Govt. Physical Edn. for Women situated at Hooghly & Dinhata ; (iv) Principal's quarter, Staff quarters and hostel of Jhargram Raj College and (v) Auditorium of Bethune College.

During 1994-95 emphasis will be laid on completion of the following on-going schemes:

- (i) A new Block for Economic & Geology Deptt. of Presidency College
- (ii) Construction of Staff Quarters in Darjeeling Govt. College
- (iii) Completion of Building of Govt. college of Education in Burdwan
- (iv) Completion of Teachers' Hostel in Darjeeling Govt. College.

Apart from the above this Deptt. proposes to take up renovation of buildings of Darjeeling Govt. College during 1994-95 and Banipur Govt. College of Education.

**Govt. Art College :** During 1994-95 creation of new posts for BVA course will be given due priority. Commissioning of the new buildings of the Art College as well as the renovation of the old buildings will also be taken up during 1994-95.

**Non-Govt. College :** Some of the recently established colleges are to be further developed with creation of additional teaching & non-teaching posts. The laboratories and libraries of the colleges which are situated in underdeveloped areas need to be improved so that they may cater to the needs of the students more.

The buildings of some colleges are very old and need renovation. Extension of some college buildings is also necessary to improve student accommodation. These are to be actively considered during 1994-95.

There are at present only four Day Students' Home and those are situated in Calcutta Corporation area. There is a scheme of establishing at least three more Day Students' Home in other districts during Eighth Plan period. Establishment of one such Day Students' Home during 1994-95 is proposed.

#### **Direction and Administration**

*Regional Education Offices*—The two regional education offices situated at Chinsurah and Jalpaiguri needs further development so that problems of more than one hundred fifty non-Govt. Colleges situated in Burdwan Division and Jalpaiguri Division may be dealt with more efficiently. As per recent decision of the State Govt. Pay-Packets for some Colleges in North Bengal will be released from the Regional Education Office at Jalpaiguri from 1994-95. Infrastructure of the said officers will have to be developed for the purpose.

A scheme has been taken for improvement of the data processing works undertaken by the Education Directorate. Equipments like Personal Computer, Photocopies etc. will have to be installed in 1994-95 for the said purpose.

Outlay suggested for each of the Schemes of the Department has been shown in the Annexures of Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

### **(c) Programme of Mass Education Extension Department**

The MEE Deptt. is responsible for executing the following activities/schemes/programmes:—

(1) Total Literacy programmes including Adult Education for the illiterate of 15-50 age group and non-formal education of children of 9-14 age group and post-literacy programmes.

(2) Social Welfare Homes. (shown under Social Society and Welfare).

(3) Education for the Physically Handicapped (Ditto).

(4) Library Services.

Of these four programmes the Total Literacy Programme is included in this sector. Details are discussed as follows :

#### ***Literacy Programmes***

The MEE Deptt. have taken up the work of removal of illiteracy through mass movement for literacy by following the total literacy campaign approach. Already 49.06 lakhs of persons in the age group of 9-50 years in the eight districts of Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Birbhum, Bankura, Cooch Behar, North 24-Pgs. and South 24-Pgs. have been made literate as per NLM norms within a brief period of 3 years or so resulting in overall improvement in the Literacy scenario in the State.

In addition to the above districts 3 other districts viz. Murshidabad, Nadia and Howrah where total Literacy campaign is going on have a target to cover more than 26 lakh illiterates and it is expected that the evaluation of the learners will be made by the end of the current financial year.

Besides, three more districts of Malda, Purulia and Jalpaiguri have started TLC with the object to cover about 23 lakhs illiterate population. Thus, 14 districts are at present at different stages of the T. L. Campaign out of which seven districts viz. Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, Hooghly, Cooch Behar and North 24-Pgs. have already launched Post-Literacy Campaign.

It is proposed to cover the remaining 3 districts of Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Darjeeling (including Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad) during the year 1994-95.

Literacy is a means to attain self-reliance for bringing an overall change in the lives and livelihood of the non-literates, with an eye to this aspect of the campaign this Deptt. has placed utmost importance to the programme of Post-Literacy and Continuing education programme and have, accordingly, prepared a post-literacy strategy which provides that the neo-literates in the 9-14 age group will go through an intensive course consisting of 3 semesters of 6 months duration each and the adults will have a consolidation course for 6 months followed by a course of another 6 months in order to make them self-reliant.

This children of 9-14 age group is being covered in the district where TLC and PLC programmes are going on. For this purpose in the Annual Plan for 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 236 lakhs has been proposed. A large amount of this proposed outlay will be utilised for T. L. Schemes and P. L. Schemes in which the said age-group will also be covered.

During 1994-95 it is expected that 11 districts will be covered under the P. L. and Continuing Education programme. In view of such magnitude of work that will devolve on the Deptt. in the next year, a sum of Rs. 526.00 lakhs has been proposed to be the outlay in the Annual Plan (1994-95) including the provision under S.L.P. and T.S.P.

Outlay suggested for the programme has been shown in the Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

#### **Library Services**

During the year 1993-94 Librarianship Training Centre at Kalimpong was re-opened. As constructional work of North 24-Parganas District Library building at Barasat has been completed, steps are now being taken to set up the District Library. Constructional work in respect of the building for a Government Town Library namely Sidhu-Kanu-Birsha Library at Ayodhya has since been completed. Steps are being taken to set up the Library. Steps have been taken for providing books for the neo-literates in the libraries. Financial assistance has been given to a good number of libraries for construction or renovation work of their buildings with a view to providing adequate accommodation facilities. Construction of the new building for State Central Library at Maniktola is nearing completion. Steps have been taken for

re-opening of Librarianship Training Centre at Banipur, North 24-Parganas.

For the purpose of improving and strengthening of administrative set up for library services at the Directorate and district levels, six additional posts of District Library Officer have been created. Steps have been taken for providing staff in the offices of the District Library Officers. Proposals have been under consideration of Government for providing more staff in the Directorate of Library Services. Attempts are being taken for revival of the mobile services in the District Libraries in a phased manner. In the district of Birbhum mobile services have already been started by carrying books to different study centres for neo-literates by van rickshaws. In

the perspective of creation of two new districts namely Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur, Upgradation of Raigunj Sub-divisional Library into a District Library has been under consideration of the Government.

Besides these, repair-renovation of the Buildings of Uttarpara, Jaikrishna Public Library, Training Centres attached to Janata Colleges at Banipur and Kalimpong, Banipur Central Library, Deshbandhu Government District Library are being considered to be taken up within the financial year 1994-95.

Outlay proposed for Library Services in the Plan budget for 1994-95 has been shown in Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

## 11.2 : TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### 1. Programme of the Department of Technical Education and Training

#### Polytechnics

Under the World Bank Project, the original plan outlay for the current financial year was Rs. 400 lakhs. In the revised estimates we have shown Rs. 1,000 lakhs for the current financial year with a major projection of Rs. 561 lakhs for supply of equipment through DGS & D. For the next financial year (1994-95) the total projection for the World Bank Scheme is Rs. 2,300 lakhs. The important features of this projection are:

- (i) A provision of Rs. 1,500 lakhs for Civil Works as against the current year's revised estimates of Rs. 300 lakhs. This increase consists of the requirement of Rs. 895.466 lakhs to continue Civil Works in respect of 15 Polytechnics for which drawings and estimates have been finalised and for which work is already in progress and an additional Rs. 595 lakhs for the work on remaining polytechnics (inclusive of 4 new Polytechnics) for which drawings and estimates are under preparation at present.
- (ii) Rs. 610 lakhs is required for procurement of equipment through DGS&D and local sources.
- (iii) The balance provision is for other items.

Under the State Plan, the projection for 1994-95

is Rs. 378.90 lakhs against the current year's projection of Rs. 292.30 lakhs. The important features are:

- (i) A provision of Rs. 110 lakhs has been made for repair/renovation of existing Polytechnic buildings, as against the current year's provision of Rs. 30 lakhs. This expenditure is not covered by the World Bank Scheme whereas there is genuine demand for such renovation work as the Polytechnic buildings are old. In fact, in the year 1992-93 the provision was Rs. 110 lakhs under this head and the drastic cut in the current financial year to the level of Rs. 30 lakhs has affected work under this head. However an outlay as indicated in Vol II has been kept for 1994-95.
- (ii) An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs for purchase of land at Haldia and Rs. 5 lakhs for purchase of land at Chandernagore for 2 new Polytechnics are required as land acquisition cost is not covered under the World Bank Scheme.
- (iii) We are making no provision under the State Plan for items like strengthening of the Directorate and the State Council (expenditure mainly in the nature of Pay, D.A., office expenses etc.) which can be charged to the World Bank Project.

(iv) We are also omitting an expenditure towards payment of honorarium etc. for part-time evening classes for which relevant provision would be made in the Non-Plan budget.

(v) There was a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs towards Scholarship for students of Engineering Colleges, Technological Colleges and Polytechnics in the current year's budget. It is being explored to meet this amount from other sources.

Outlay suggested for the State's Annual Plan 1994-95 has been shown for the Annexures of the Volume II of the Proposals.

### World Bank Assisted Technician Education Project in West Bengal

The Project (IDA Credit No. 2223 IN) with cost of Rs. 86.16 crores has commenced in II Phase since 1991-92. The credit agreement was signed on 16.12.91 after taking approval from State Planning Board and Advocate General, West Bengal. In the first two years, i.e. 1991-92 and 1992-93, the Budget provisions were to the extent of Rs. 6 crores in each year. As the drawings for the Civil Works were not ready during the preceding 2 years, no considerable amount of expenditure could be made.

The items of expenditures for the Project with their provisions of reimbursements are as hereunder :

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Expenditure Rs. (crores)	Reimbursement	
			% of IDA assistance	Amount Rs. (crores)
1.	Civil Works	31.52	90	28.368
2.	Equipment with Vehicle	21.62	80	17.296
3.	Furniture	2.26	80	1.808
4.	Books	1.16	80	0.928
5.	Local Fellowship	0.94	100	0.940
6.	Foreign Fellowship	2.80	100	2.800
7.	Local Experts	0.50	100	0.500
8.	Foreign Experts	0.03	100	0.030
9.	Staff Salaries	16.92	71	12.013
10.	Consumables	4.08	80	3.264
11.	Operation & Maintenance	4.33	80	3.464
Total :		86.16		71.411

#### Civil Works

Total provision for Civil Work is Rs. 31.52 crores. Extension work will be taken up in all the existing 28 Polytechnics for introduction of new courses (list of new courses is enclosed), Modernisation of existing Workshop/Laboratory/Class rooms, setting up of Industry-Institute-Interaction, Learning Resource Centre, Computer Centre, Hostels etc. 4 New Polytechnics—2 for Women and 2 other Co-educational will be set up at Chandannagar, Siliguri, Haldia & Rupnarayanpur.

Apart from PWD/Constn. Board Directorate, other agencies like EDCIL, Mackintosh Burn, WEBCON, WBSIC, Mecon. are being engaged to undertake the Civil Work. This year the work will be started at 15 Polytechnics with investments of Rs. 20 lakhs in each case. In 1994-95 work in these 15 Polytechnics will continue and works for 17 other Polytechnics including 4 new ones will be started.

#### Equipment

Procurement of Equipment will be made for



modernising of existing facilities by removal of obsolescence by providing new equipment as per demand of new Technologies for the existing courses and also for the new courses. According to the Project Agreement, Procurement of Equipment have to be made in all following pattern :

1) Through International Competitive Bidding	50%
2) Through Local Competitive Bidding	33%
3) Through Prudent Shopping	15%
4) Through Proprietary purchase	2%
Total :	
	100%

Equipment to be procured under LCB, costing less than Rs. 50,000/- per item, items to be procured under Prudent Shopping & Proprietary purchase will have to be made at State level. All the items to be procured under ICB and items costing more than 50,000/- will have to be done through Director General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D). Indents for procurement through DGS&D for amount of Rs. 10.5 crores have been submitted and the DGS&D has already placed orders for supply of equipment for an amount of Rs. 4.05 crores. Action for procurement of equipment at the local level has been initiated and it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 5.61 crores and 6.10 crores will be required during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

### **Furniture**

For modernising existing facilities and introduction of New Courses, Furniture are required to be procured for different Polytechnics against a project provision of Rs. 2.26 crores. An allotment of Rs. 53 lakhs & Rs. 22 lakhs have been proposed to be provided in the Revised Estimate and Budget Estimate of 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

### **Books**

Provision of Rs. 1.16 crores has been made in the Project for procurement of books for Libraries of the Polytechnics. The books to be provided to the Polytechnics will meet the need of the existing Polytechnics and also for the New Courses & those will include both reference and text books. Action has already been initiated for procurement of books this year. The requirement of fund for books will be Rs. 25 lakhs & 50 lakhs for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

### **Staff Development Plan**

- a) Local Fellowship
- b) Foreign Fellowship

As a part of the quality improvement of Polytechnic Education, Project Agreement has emphasized the need of Staff Development Programme by providing in-service training to the existing teachers, Induction Training for new entrants, Industrial Training for updating knowledge and skill of Technical Teachers along with Instructional Staff. A provision of 3000 Man-Month and 80 Man-Month are provided for Local Fellowship & Foreign Fellowship respectively. This year, Local Fellowship Training has been started and it is expected that a target of 600 Man-Month can be achieved against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs. Next year a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is required to be made for providing training for 900 Man-Month.

### **Consultancy Service**

- a) Local Experts
- b) Foreign Experts

Consultants are required to be engaged in the SPIU for MIS, academic activities, procurement of Equipment & Furniture and for preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Polytechnics. Initially experts will be engaged at the local level only with a provision of Rs. 8.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs has been indicated in the Revised Estimate of 1993-94 and Budget Estimate 1994-95.

### **Staff Salaries**

According to the Staff Appraisal Report (SAR), we are required to create 337 Key Additional Professional Posts along with requisite supporting staff as per All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)/State norms. These additional posts will be for introduction of New Courses in existing Polytechnics, Starting of the New Polytechnics, Strengthening of Technical Education Directorate and State Council for Engineering and Technical Education (SCETE), Curriculum Development Cell, State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) etc. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs and 60 lakhs are required to be made for 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

### **Consumables**

Upon introduction of New Courses and for work

of the SPIU, Consumables will be required to be procured against an estimate of Rs. 10 lakhs in each of the years of 1993-94 and 1994-95.

### Operation & Maintenance

On Procurement of Equipment and starting construction of new buildings, they are required to be maintained for its proper upkeep and operation. The machines & equipments are required to be installed at the local level. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has accordingly been made during the current financial year 1993-94.

### Miscellaneous

There are 3 Sponsored Polytechnics under the Project which are required to be funded for various works in the form of grant-in-aid. A provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs are required to be made in 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

Estimated Expenditure during the current financial year will be to an extent of Rs. 10 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 4 crores. A revised provision is required to be made accordingly in the Revised Estimate.

### Beneficiaries

With this Project, there will be substantial increase of students enrolment from the existing provision of 3,360 to 4,300 per annum. Opportunities also will be opened to new technologies viz., Instrumentation Technology, Computer Application, Pharmacy, Modern Office Management, Computer Science & Technology, Petro-Chemical Engineering, Production Engineering, Foundry Technology etc. Women enrolment in Polytechnic Education will also substantially increase from the existing position of 4% against the National average of 11%.

### ANNEXURE

**Statement showing Sanctioned Cost of Civil Works of 15 Polytechnics in 1993-94 along with Estimated Amount Required for the Rest of 17 Polytechnics (28 Existing plus 4 New) in West Bengal for 1994-95 under World Bank Project**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Polytechnics	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Sanctioned in '93-94	Amount required in 1994-95
1.	Regional Inst. of Printing Technology, Jadavpur	88.12	20	68.12
2.	Women's Polytechnic, Calcutta	89.76	20	69.76
3.	Birla Inst. of Technology, Calcutta	58.05	20	38.05
4.	Central Calcutta Polytechnic, Calcutta	89.94	20	69.94
5.	J. C. Ghosh Polytechnic, Calcutta	89.97	20	69.97
6.	Jagadish Ch. Polytechnic, 24-Parganas (N)	89.94	20	69.84
7.	BPC Inst. of Technology, Nadia	82.16	20	62.16
8.	Purulia Polytechnic, Purulia	89.95	20	69.95
9.	KG Engineering Institute, Asansol, Burdwan	89.98	20	69.98
10.	Engg. Inst. for Jr. Executive Howrah	87.55	20	67.55
11.	ICV Polytechnic, Midnapur	89.546	20	69.546
12.	Shree Ramakrishna Shilpa Vidyapith, Birbhum	85.81	20	65.81
13.	A.P.C. Roy Polytechnic, Jadavpur, Calcutta	77.12	20	57.12
14.	R. K. Mission Shilpa Pith, Belghoria, Calcutta	47.67	20	27.67
15.	Coochbehar Polytechnic, Coochbehar	390.12	20	20.00 (Expected to be provided for during 1994-95)

## ANNEXURE—Contd.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Polytechnics	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Sanctioned in '93-94	Amount required in 1994-95
16.	Asansol Polytechnic Assansol, Burdwan			
17.	Calcutta Technical School, Calcutta			
18.	Contai Polytechnic, Contai, Midnapur			
19.	Darjeeling Polytechnic, Darjeeling			
20.	Hooghly Inst. of Technology, Hooghly			
21.	Jalpaiguri Polytechnic, Jalpaiguri			
22.	Kanyapur Polytechnic, Asansol, Burdwan	From Sl. 16 to 32 i.e. for 17 Polytechnics @ Rs. 35 lakhs per Polytechnic		595.00
23.	M.B.C. Inst. of Engg. & Technology, Burdwan			
24.	Malda Polytechnic, Malda			
25.	Murshidabad Inst. of Technology, Murshidabad			
26.	North Calcutta Engg. Institute, Calcutta			
27.	R. K. Mission Shilpa Mandira Belurmath, Howrah			
28.	Raiganj Polytechnic Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur			
29.	Haldia Polytechnic, Haldia			
30.	Rupnarayanpur Polytechnic			
31.	Siliguri Polytechnic, Siliguri (Women's)			
32.	Women's Polytechnic, Chandannagar			
Total : (Rs. 895.466 + Rs. 595.00) = Rs. 1490.466			say : Rs. 1500.00	

**Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)**

The ITIs are now administered by the Deptt. of Technical Education and Training alone. Formerly these were looked after by the Labour Deptt. proposals are discussed as follows :

**Upgradation of ITIs under World Bank Aided Skill Development Project (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)**

DGE&T, Govt. of India has taken up the above project for overall development and modernisation of Training facilities at ITIs under Skill Development Project aided by the World Bank, 50% of the cost would be borne by Govt. of India.

New Schemes have been introduced under the project and have started in the year 1990-91 and will continue in 1995-96 under 8th Five-Year Plan. DGE&T, Govt. of India has approved the total outlay of Rs. 1,376.82 lakhs for the project under various

Schemes for the State of West Bengal which has been accepted by the State Govt. Break up of the Scheme approved by DGE&T has been explained. In the year 1990-91 funds of Rs. 247.92 lakhs was provided.

During 1991-92 funds of Rs. 444.98 lakhs were provided.

During the year 1992-93 Rs. 300.16 lakhs were provided.

In the year 1993-94 Rs. 350.00 lakhs have been proposed.

The schemewise details for the year 1994-95 are given parawise below :

i) **Equipment for modernisation :**

Since most of the ITIs located in this State have been set up more than 22 years back, most of the machinery and equipments have become out-dated. Steps have been taken for supply of modern machinery & equipment to ITIs for upgradation of Training Programme. Due to non-availability of

sanction, total budgetted amounts in 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93 could not be utilised. Hence, fund would be required for 1994-95 to cover the short-fall also due to the spillover expenditures.

#### ii) **Equipment Maintenance System**

It has been observed that a large number of machinery installed in different ITIs are not being utilised due to various defects unattended for long time. As a result Training Programme is badly hampered. Lack of qualified maintenance staff and space required for the maintenance of machinery are the major contributing factor leading to the present situation. To overcome the difficulties and to bring the machinery into running condition, this Scheme has been introduced by Government of India. Fund required to be provided during the year 1994-95 for construction of proper accommodation and procurement of equipments to introduce the Scheme.

#### iii) **Provision of Audio-Visual Aids**

In the present advancement of modern Science and Technology it is essential to use instructional technology in the field of Vocational Training in order to make learning more effective. For this purpose Audio-Visual Aids are required to be intensively used and integrated while imparting day to-day instructions in ITIs. The use of Audio-visual Aids is very essential in improving the quality of training in the ITIs. Considering the above aspects as recommended by DGE&T all the 18 ITIs located in the State have been covered under the Scheme. The list of Equipments to be purchased for each ITI. have been prepared by DGE&T, Govt. of India. Five ITIs have been covered under the Scheme during 1994-95. It is proposed that fund may be provided for the purpose during 1994-95 as shown in Volume II.

#### iv) **Expansion of Existing ITIs by introduction of New Trade Course**

Due to advancement of Science and Technology there is a demand for qualified skilled persons in the new fields. To cope with this demand a scheme has been taken up to introduce modern trades in the existing ITIs on the basis of realistic requirement of this State so that manpower with specific skills can be developed to meet with the need of modern Industries.

With the increased demands in the field of Computer, Electronics, it has been proposed that such trades are to be introduced under the Scheme with fund to be provided during 1994-95 for the purpose.

#### v) **Introduction of Courses for Self-Employment**

It is not possible to provide Employment to all the passed out Trainees/Apprentices as the potential of such employment is limited. It has become necessary to encourage the trainees towards Self-Employment avenue. The objective of the Scheme is to introduce Skill Development Courses for passed out ITI boys based on the local needs for employment/self-employment activities.

The above Scheme is very essential. Necessary fund to be provided during 1994-95 for the purpose has been shown in Volume II.

#### vi) **Establishment of Basic Training Centre**

The objective of this Scheme is to run the Basic Training Centre under the control of this Directorate to provide Basic Training facilities to the Apprentices who are being engaged at different Industrial Establishments under the Apprentices Act, 1961. Govt. of India has proposed to set up one Basic Training Centre in each State depending on the number of Apprentices. Under this Scheme one B.T.C. started functioning in the District of Hooghly in this State. A fund has been provided during 1994-95 for the Civil Constructional Work and purchase of Equipments as shown in Volume II.

#### vii) **Establishment of Related Instruction Centre**

The main objective of the Scheme is to provide Related Instruction Centres in this State which would be set up at ITI, Howrah Homes. Adequate facilities to be provided for theoretical instructions to the Apprentices in acquiring better knowledge about the trades in which they are being trained and will help them to make a better skilled worker. During the year 1994-95, a fund to be provided for construction of Civil Works has been suggested in Volume II.

#### viii) **New Women ITI/Wing**

Four Women ITIs exclusively for Women have started functioning at Calcutta, Siliguri, Burdwan and Banipur. The objective of the Scheme is to create Vocational Training facilities for Women to meet up the growing need of Skilled and Semi-skilled manpower requirements for Industries, Service Sectors, Self-Employment etc. Govt. of India has already approved for setting of Women ITI in this State at the places given below :

- 1) Calcutta (Gariahat)
- 2) Burdwan
- 3) Siliguri
- 4) 24-Parganas (North)

It has been decided that 5 modern trades such as Mech. R.T.V., Mech. Electronic, Computer, Secretarial Practice and Hair and Skin Care would be started at each of the above ITIs. Fund to be provided during 1994-95 for construction of buildings and purchase of equipments has been shown in volume II.

**ix) Introduction of New Trades for Women in existing ITIs :**

It is essential to open up sufficient training facilities to the Women under the Craftsman Training Scheme in this State. DGE&T, Govt. of India has decided to set up Women Wing in existing I.T.I.s. Necessary fund needs to be provided during 1994-95 for this purpose.

**x) Project Management Unit**

A cell named SPIU has been created at Headquarters in this State. The objective of this cell is to monitor the progress of project component scheme related to this State. This Unit maintains the Budget and accounts, procurement of Equipment, recruitment of staff and their training, construction of buildings with liaison functioning with DGE&T, Govt. of India. Fund has been provided for the Scheme for proper implementation of the Scheme.

**Construction of Buildings/Workshop Sheds/Setting up of NEW ITIs (State Plan)**

New class rooms, workshop sheds are to be constructed for introducing new modern trades and to remove the existing shortage of class rooms. As most of the students come from very distant villages, Hostel facilities need to be provided. Civil Constructional Work may be started at the following ITIs. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs may be provided in 1994-95. Break up of Civil Work is appended below:

1)	I.T.I., Tollygunge	—	Class rooms
2)	-do- Purulia	—	-do-
3)	-do- Berhampore	—	-do-
4)	-do- Midnapore	—	-do-
5)	-do- Suri	—	-do-
6)	-do- Jhargram	—	-do-
7)	-do- Cooch Behar	—	-do-
8)	Staff quarters at ITIs		
9)	ITI, Howrah Homes	—	Hostel Buildings
10)	Water Supply at ITIs		
11)	B.T.C. (Chemical), Hooghly	—	Hostel Buildings
12)	I.T.I., Cooch Behar	—	-do-
13)	I.T.I., Durgapur	—	Composit Buildings

There are 17 ITIs and one ITC located in different

Districts in West Bengal except at Bankura, Jalpaiguri, South 24-Parganas. Due to acute paucity of fund these I.T.I.s could not be started. It is proposed that during 8th Plan period 3 I.T.I.s for boys may be started at a cost of Rs. 297.27 lakhs out of which fund as mentioned in Vol. II may be provided for 1994-95.

The particulars of the I.T.I.s and their financial position are given below :

Sl. No.	Location of ITIs	Cost of land & Bldgs.	Cost of machinery	Salary & Other Exp.	Total
1.	I.T.I. Chhatna, Bankura	36.95	25.00	12.32	74.27
2.	I.T.I., Jalpaiguri	74.00	35.00	14.00	123.00
3.	I.T.I., Bishnupur (24-Parganas South)	55.00	31.00	14.00	100.00
		165.95	91.00	40.32	297.27

**Purchase of Machinery and Equipments under Normal Plan Scheme**

For upgradation and improvement of good quality of training new modern machinery are required to be purchased under Normal Plan Scheme for the existing trades are not covered under World Bank Project. Therefore fund may be provided during the financial year '94-95.

**Improvement of Basic Training Centre (Chemical)**

This Centre was started at Hooghly to provide Basic Trg. facilities to the apprentices in the Chemical Group of trades. This is only one such Centre in this trade where about 400 apprentice seats have been identified and necessary fund may be provided during 1994-95 for Civil Construction Work.

**Revenue under State Plan**

For strengthening of Headquarters and for different National App. Schemes and other existing Schemes funds are to be allotted. The total fund to be required has been shown in Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

**Programme of Higher Education Department**

During 1994-95 improvement of the different Departments of the B.E. College (DU) will be given special emphasis. For this purpose the action plan for 1994-95 is : (i) strengthening of the administrative set up by creation of posts of officers and supporting staff in consonance with the pattern laid down for the universities ; (ii) provision of equipments for modernisation of laboratories ; (iii) modernisation of

workshops ; (iv) provision of computer, xerox machines and physical infrastructure for the examination office and (v) augmentation of amenities for students hostels.

During 1994-95 the following works are proposed to be taken up by B.E. College (Deemed University) :

- (i) renovation of students hostel and staff quarters ;
- (ii) construction of staff quarters and a visiting faculty complex ;
- (iii) augmentation of water & power supply and improvement of electrical installation in the campus ; and
- (iv) establishment of complex for Interdisciplinary Research and study.

For setting up of an Engineering College at Kalyani, B.E. College (Deemed University) has been entrusted with the task of preparing a project report.

During 1994-95 emphasis will be laid on (i)

consolidation of the existing infrastructure both physical and personnel in Jalpaiguri Engineering College ; (ii) construction of additional staff quarter and renovation of existing staff quarter and college buildings ; (iii) augmentation of water supply and improvement of power supply of the institution ; (iv) completion of the buildings of the Institute of Leather Technology ; (v) augmentation of the infrastructure of College of Leather Technology, College of Textile Technology at Serampore ; (vi) renovation of the buildings at Berhampore Textile College and improvement of water and power supply ; (vii) vertical expansion of Institute of Ceramic Technology and (viii) modernisation of workshops and laboratories of the three technological institutes.

During 1994-95 Post-graduate course in Textile Technology will be started in Serampore Textile Technology for which additional inputs and improvement of workshops and laboratories will be taken up. Outlay suggested for the Scheme has been shown in Volume II of the State Plan proposals.

### 11.3 SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

##### **Programme of School Education Deptt.**

Like other years arrangements will be made in the Primary schools for different games and other activities relating to National Integrity and Communal harmony. Steps will be taken for providing some games equipment to each school during this plan period. Attractive prizes and scholarships will continue to be awarded to the best performers in these activities at the District and State Level competitions.

Necessary outlay for this programme has been shown in Annexures in Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

##### **Programme of Higher Education Deptt.**

The two Physical Education Colleges meant for women which were established during Seventh Plan period are to be further developed with additional posts, buildings etc. The construction of buildings for Govt. Physical Education Colleges for women situated at Hooghly and Dinhata are to be started in 1994-95.

Physical Education facilities are to be extended in general degree colleges, both Govt. and non-Govt. by releasing equipment grants, grants for organisation of games and sports and grants for construction of gymnasium, swimming pool etc.

Necessary outlay has been shown in Annexures in Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

#### SPORTS

##### **Programme of Sports and Youth Services (Sports) Deptt.**

Keeping in view the objectives and targets of the 8th Plan (1992-97) such as : construction of Sports Complex at the very Block level, improvement and development of various sports activities at the grass-root level in the rural etc., financial allocation has accordingly been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 against the following existing schemes. The Department proposes that the allotment for plan provision for 1994-95 may be made. Schemewise details are discussed as follows:

##### **I. Improvement of Sports & Games**

This is one of the most important schemes of this Department requiring huge amount of fund for providing grants to West Bengal State Council of Sports and different sports organisations in the State for organising various coaching camps, tournaments, State/Inter State and National Championship. Besides, the Council also requires a fund towards running the "Long Term Non-Residential Coaching Scheme".

##### **II. Campus Works, Stadium, Playgrounds etc.**

As recommended by the Subject Committee,

emphasis has been given on speedy completion of on-going stadia and swimming pool, such as : Cooch-behar Stadium, Siliguri Stadium, PWD Deptt. Asansol Stadium, Barasat Stadium, Diamond Harbour Stadium, Ranaghat Stadium, Naihati Stadium, Kalyani Stadium and Chinsurah Stadium etc. for which the minimum requirement is at an average of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for each. Besides, for an Indoor Stadium at Siliguri for table-tennis a outlay has also been proposed.

### **III. Development and Upgradation of Netaji Indoor Stadium**

Existing allocation is spent towards payment of electricity charges for which a very little amount is left for actual maintenance. In order to meet the overall maintenance expenditure for both Civil and Electrical wings, enhanced allocation of funds has been proposed.

### **IV. Stadium Complex at Bidhannagar**

For the I.P.S. work around the stadium at Salt Lake (Yuba Bharati Krirangan) the administrative approval to the estimated cost of Rs. 1.26 crores has been accorded. Besides, a large sum will be provided towards taking up the maintenance work of this huge stadium which has been over-due. However, outlay as indicated in Vol. II has been proposed for the above works.

### **V. Expansion of Games and Sports for Women**

On the recommendation of the Subject Committee emphasis has been laid on the development of games and sports for women within the State.

### **VI. Other Schemes**

This category includes the scheme of (i) Developmet and maintenance of Khudiram and Ranji Stadium ; (ii) Rabindra Sarbar Stadium and Subhas Sarbar Swimming Pool ; and (iii) District Sports Councils—outlay proposed have been indicated in Volume II.

The proposed requirement for the Sports Department during the next Annual Plan peirod, 1994-95 has been shown in Annexures of Volume II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

### **YOUTH SERVICES**

#### **Programme of Sports and Youth Services (Youth Services) Deptt.**

#### **(1) Record of Performance over the Last Five Years :**

The Youth Services Branch of Sports & Youth Services Department have constructed

accommodation of 204 seats for the youth in different youth hostels. It includes separate and dormitory accommodation.

Vocational training covered 3539 no. of young trainees (figure available from 1889-90 to 1991-92 From 1989-90 to 1992-93 under the A.E.P. Scheme, 401 young persons have been benefited.

The Information centres came to great benefit of the rural people. Students throughout the State actively participated in science fairs and seminars.

The rural sports coaching centres and financial help for gymnasium contributed to the health of the youth. The State library at the State Youth Centre, Calcutta, was given Rs. 11 (eleven) lakhs for purchase of books and other activities.

Financial assistance was given to 250 no. of clubs/organisation during the period to promote mountaineering activities, trekking, other activities etc. Also Rs. 10 (ten) lakhs were contributed to various clubs and organisations which are associated with games, sports and adventures.

#### **(2) Operational Objectives**

(i) To infuse in the mind of the youth a spirit of sportsmanship, collective functioning in social interest, to mould an active spirited mind with imagination and culture.

(ii) To promote interaction between the youth and different classes of people of the country and foster an integration.

(iii) To impart training and opening advantage for adopting suitable vocation and assisting economically although to a very limited extent.

#### **(3) Quantification of the Objective for Target Setting**

The schemes to be taken up are enlisted below :

#### **(1) Youth Centre Scheme**

Under the scheme new offices are opened in the Blocks and Municipalities. But due to the ban of creation of posts, new establishment expenditure and reduction in the budgetary allocation, no target is set for this scheme.

#### **Setting up of a Library and Information-cum-Employment Bureau at State Youth Centre**

Under the scheme quiz contests, seminars, cultural functions would be held. Besides books and journals would be purchased to enhance the Stock of the library.

## **Development of Rural Sports**

Forty projects of development of playground for playing football, volleyball and sports are proposed for 1994-95. Apart from this 20,000 footballs and volleyballs would be distributed among clubs and organisations throughout the State.

## **Youth Centre at Block level with Information-cum-Employment Assistance Bureau, Library, Reading Room, Science Centre etc.**

It is proposed that newspaper, periodicals, journals for career building and information books would be supplied to 375 Information Centres.

## **Construction of Gymnasium and Distribution of Gymnastic Equipments**

34 clubs/organisations are proposed to be helped with gymnastic equipments with which the young persons may physically exercise.

## **Rural Sports Coaching Centre**

Non-residential coaching camps on two disciplines are proposed to be set up. Besides one residential camp in two disciplines would be set up in each district with an aim to train up the youth to develop their talents.

## **Setting up of Youth Hostel—Both Inside and Outside the State**

Under the scheme hostels are set up for the travelling youth. This year two hostels—one at Puri and the other at Madras are proposed to be set up.

## **Multipurpose District Youth Centre**

Under the scheme, the youth office is set up in the district headquarter. It is proposed to set up one Youth Centre at Uttar Dinajpur District which is newly created.

## **Annual Youth Festival at State Level**

This scheme is meant for participation of the youth in various cultural activities. It greatly helps exchange of ideas and interaction among the youth from various levels of the society. This year we propose to hold one festival each at Block, District and State level.

## **Socio-economic Cultural Survey and Research on Youth Life**

The scheme aims at research and survey on the youth life to focus the basic and general problems among the young persons. The scheme also helps to evolve methods and means of solution. Tours from 800 schools are proposed to be sponsored this year.

## **Maintenance of Building**

This Department has many buildings for accommodation of the travelling youth as well as offices and information centres and libraries. But this asset would be best utilized only by proper upkeep. So their good maintenance is indispensable for the success of the popular scheme. It is proposed to cover 8 (eight) youth hostels and the hostel at Sal Lake Stadium.

## **Schemes for Ailing Youth :**

The students who belong to economically weak families are helped in case of their prolonged illness. It is proposed to help 20 young students/young persons during the year.

### **FOR NON STUDENTS :**

#### **(1) Open Air Stage**

The purpose of the scheme is to support the cultural activities among non-students youth. It is proposed to give assistance for 17 projects taking one per district.

#### **(2) Monitoring and Data Collection**

Under the scheme an appraisal of the activities of the Youth Services Department is made. A printed booklet on the activities of this Department is proposed to be published in the current year.

#### **(3) Vocational Training and Provision for Purchase of Raw Materials for Implementation of Self-employment Schemes**

Unemployed young persons are helped with training for various trades especially for self-employment. 25,000 young persons are proposed to be trained up this year.

#### **(4) Construction of Permanent Office Buildings of District Youth Offices and Block Youth Offices.**

Due to economic stringency no new project is proposed.

#### **(5) Scheme Aiming at National Integration**

With a view to promoting national integration in the districts it is proposed to hold functions including exhibitions and seminars in 9 (nine) districts.

#### **(6) Promotion of Mountaineering including Formation and Working of W.B. Mountaineering Foundation**

With a view to promoting mountaineering and difficult expeditions the scheme aims at helping the Foundation set up at State Youth Centre, Calcutta. This year it is expected that some tools and equipments would be purchased for the mountaineers.



**(7) Promotion of Science Club Activities :**

The scheme aims at creating scientific awareness among rural people. It is proposed to assist 17 (seventeen) clubs @ 1 club per district.

**(8) Promotion of Socio-economic Activities of Youth Clubs**

The various clubs/organisations with which the

young persons are associated are financially helped under this scheme. 40 clubs/organisations are proposed to be helped this year.

Flow to SCP for S.C.—22% of the allocation

Flow to TSP for — 6% of the allocation.

(9) Outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been shown in the Annexures of Volume II.

## 11.4. ART AND CULTURE

### **Programme of Information and Cultural Affairs Department**

#### **A. Archaeology**

##### **(a) Exploration and Excavation**

During 1994-95 the Archaeology Directorate will carry out detailed exploration and excavation programme in the district of North & South 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia, Malda, Darjeeling and North & South Dinajpore for which a provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made.

##### **(b) Grants-in-aid to Archaeological Museums**

Rural museums of West Bengal should be given grants in-aid for their development. A sum as indicated in vol II may be provided for this purpose.

##### **(c) Printing & publications :**

During 1994-95 the publication of at least four purakirtti books specialised journal proceedings of the seminar on Archaeology and Excavation Report of Banerwar Danga, catalogue of museums objects & picture postcards will be undertaken. For all these works a sum as indicated in Vol. II may be provided.

##### **(d) Preservation of Historical Monuments & Setting up of Conservation Wing**

The Directorate is collaborating with Panchayet Deptt. and Municipal Engineering Directorate in preservation of historical monuments. Besides it is contemplating to create a full fledged conservation unit in the Directorate of Archaeology, West Bengal. Besides it has identified a large number of monuments which needs immediate repair & conservation. To meet the cost of this a sum is indicated in Vol. II may be provided.

#### **B. Archives and Museums**

##### **(a) Setting up of Regional Museums in West Bengal**

The State Govt. has decided to set up at least five District Museums and two Site Museums in West Bengal in order to preserve the regional cultural treasures, spread over different districts in West

Bengal Of these five District Museums two are going to be set up in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad and the rest in the districts of Bankura, Purulia and West Dinajpore. So, in order to execute the works regarding the setting up of the aforesaid five Museums an amount as indicated in Vol. II may be earmarked.

##### **(b) State Archaeological Museum**

State Archaeological Museum, West Bengal has a rich collection of antiquities and archaeological objects. In order to transform the museum into a viable and dynamic institution capable of disseminating education and culture among the mass a new building is proposed to be constructed in the vacant place adjacent to the present museum. Moreover arrangements for Museum Display, Study Collection, Conservation Laboratory, Photographic Laboratory and Camera Equipments, Modelling unit, Museum publication etc. will be made.

The Directorate has already taken up a Project towards documentation of Archaeological objects in collaboration with the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. A sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs has already been spent for this purpose through I.S.I., Calcutta. It is now proposed that the scope of the work is further expanded in order to cover all the major types of Archaeological objects available in the Archaeological sites as well as local museums. The project aims at built up a data base for Archaeology of West Bengal.

Under this project a total provision of Rs. 31.00 lakhs may be made.

#### **Culture**

##### **1. Construction & Renovation of Public Hall**

The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to public halls of cultural importance in different parts of the State for promotion, and sustenance of cultural activities. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs may be provided for this purposes.

##### **2. Setting up of a Nepali Academy of Culture at Darjeeling**

Nepali language has since been included in the 8th Schedule through an amendment of the Constitution, the State Government implements programmes for promotion of Nepali language through this Academy. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided.

### **3. Financial Assistance to Distressed Persons in the Field of Culture**

This scheme envisages one-time financial grant to distressed persons in the field of music, drama, art and culture and folk art. This grant is meant for distressed artistes outside the purview of pension scheme implemented by the Education Department.

A provision of indicated in Vol. II may be made for this purpose.

### **4. Financial Assistance to Cultural Institutions for Promotion of Drama, Music and Other Cultural Activities**

The nomenclature of the scheme is self-explanatory. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided for implementation of this scheme.

### **5. Awards**

This is an annual feature for giving awards for excellence in the field of drama, music, folk art and fine arts and culture. Provision has been made for this purpose.

### **6. Printing of Publications**

One of the main activities of the cultural wing of the Department is promotion of literature by way of grants-in-aid to individual writers for publication of deserving books and also printing out departmental publication in the field of literature, art, music and folk culture. The total amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided under this head.

### **7. Setting up of an Institute of Folk Culture**

At present there is a museum of Folk Culture and a library at I S. N. Roy Road, Calcutta-34. Side by side with a view to develop and disseminate Folk Culture festivals, Seminars, Workshops, research & documentation programmes are being organised on a planned manner. A bi-annual journal, "Lokosruti" on folk culture is also being published regularly. An outlay as indicated in Vol. II is proposed to be provided in 1994-95 Annual Plan.

### **8. Setting up of Tribal Cultural Centre**

With a view to protect, preserve, develop and disseminate tribal culture, four centres at Jhargram, Suri, Purulia and Aliporeduar have so far been set up. Apart from running a small museum and library

festivals, seminars and workshops are organised by each centre. "Hul Dibas", the Santhal Rebellion Day is observed by the centres at Jhargram, Suri and Purulia as a regular annual feature. The Centre at Jhargram also observe the birthday of the martyr Birsa Munda. For this an outlay as indicated in Vol. II in 1994-95 Annual Plan may be provided.

### **9. Setting up of an Art Gallery and Exhibition Hall**

A permanent Art Gallery under the name and style of Gaganendra Pradarshashala has been set up at Calcutta Information Centre complex for the public. An amount as indicated in Vol. II is required to be provided for augmenting of infrastructural facilities of the art gallery as also for acquisition of new exhibits.

### **10. Construction & Development of Rabindra Cultural Institutions**

An wide network of Rabindra Bhabans in the districts and sub-divisions throughout the State. It is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure proper maintenance and renovation of these halls. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided for this purpose.

### **11. State Academy of Music**

The Academy set up in the year 1981 has been carrying in on various activities relating to research, training, workshops, competition, seminars, publication, etc. for promotion of music in the State. An outlay as indicated in Vol. II may be made for the Academy in 1994-95 Annual Plan.

### **12. Popular Theatre**

The Department runs the administration of Girish Mancha besides Madhusudan Mancha and University Institute Hall. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided for payment of salaries and meeting other expenses incidental to running of the halls in the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

### **13. Setting up of a Bangla Academy**

At present the Academy is functioning from Calcutta Information Centre. Academy's own building is under construction at the Rabindra Sadan complex. The progress of the building construction is quite satisfactory. The activities of the Bangla Academy relates to overall promotion of literature through research, publication, seminars, etc. A total outlay as indicated in Vol. II may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

#### 14. **Nattya Academy**

Nattya Academy is entrusted with activities relating to plan development and promotion of drama in the State through holding of workshops, drama festivals, publications, etc. At present Nattya Academy is housed at Calcutta Information Centre. The other two academies under I&CA Deptt. viz. Bangla Academy and Sangeet Academy have their own house. It is proposed to construct a separate building for Nattya Academy on a plot of land owned by I&CA Deptt. during 1994-95. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided for the Academy.

#### 15. **Sanskriti Bhavan**

A plot of land has been purchased in New Delhi jointly with Bengal Association for construction of a Cultural Complex under the name and style of Sanskriti Bhavan. Negotiation are on with the representatives of Bengal Association regarding the mode of financing the project. Pending finalisation of the terms and conditions, a nominal provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made.

#### 16. **Promotion of Cultural Activities at Panchayat Samity Level**

West Bengal Panchayet Act has been amended to enabling the State Government to implement promotion of cultural activities through Panchayat Samities. Accordingly, Siksha Styayee Samities have been renamed as Siksha Sanskriti Tathya O Krira Styayee Samities. There are 339 Panchayat Samities in the State. It is proposed to allot a sum of Rs. 6,000/- on average to all the Panchayat Samities for carrying out Cultural activities with special emphasis on folk culture. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided for this purpose during 1994-95.

#### 17. **Strengthening of Cultural Wing of Information & Cultural Affairs Department**

The activities of the cultural wing have been expending during the last three years without corresponding strengthening of the set up. One of the main constrains was embargo on creation of new post. It is becoming increasingly difficult to manage the affairs without strengthening the cultural wing during the next year. As such a provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made.

#### 18. **Dissemination and Widening of Performing Folk Art Forum**

To protect the decaying forms of folk culture

this scheme aims at widening the scope of exposure for the folk artistes of the rural sector of West Bengal. An outlay as indicated in Vol. II may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

#### 19. **Group Insurance Scheme for Folk Artistes**

The scheme is "Savings Linked Group Insurance" scheme. It was started during 1991-92. At present the number of folk artistes covered by the scheme is 543. An outlay as indicated in Vol. II may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1994-95.

#### 20. **Setting up of a Cultural Complex at Pawdon Square**

Negotiation and correspondence are on with the Government of India regarding financial assistance for implementation of the project. An initial amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been received from Govt. of India. A provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made against this project.

#### 21. **Promotion of Culture other than Folk Culture at Panchayat Samity Level**

With the latest amendment of Panchayet Act, Cultural activities have been included in the list of activities of Panchayats considering major thrust on folk cultural activities at Panchayat Samity level, a separate head has been opened and necessary fund has also been provided thereunder. But considering the importance of other formats of culture, viz. Sangeet, Natak etc. it is proposed to implement programmes through Panchayats. As such a provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made in the budget for 1994-95.

#### 22. **Art & Culture (Buildings)**

**Popular Theatre Major Works :** A public hall (Madhusudan Mancha) is under construction at South Calcutta. The project was taken up about 8 years back but could not be completed due to lack of regular flow of funds. Meanwhile, there has been much escalation in the cost—it is high time that the balance work should be completed as early as possible for which a provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made in the budget Annual Plan for 1994-95.

#### 23. **Setting up of an Art Gallery and Exhibition Hall Major Works :**

This scheme envisages full air-conditioning of Ganganendra Pradarshashala and also making provision for a lift in the building. An outlay as indicated in Vol. II may be provided for the next year.

## Programme of Higher Education Department

### Language Development and Assistance to Culture and Other Organisations

Efforts will be taken to start construction of Archives Building at 43, Shakespear Sarani, Calcutta-17 out of the capital outlay. The existing old building has been demolished. Resumption of construction of building for Urdu Academy is also on the agenda. Acquisition of Bankim Bhawan at Kanthalpara will also be taken up.

Steps will also be taken to publish the last two volumes of Rabindra Rachanabali. 14 volumes have already been published. Proposal for publication of works of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is there. State Government have been extending financial assistance to cultural, educational and social organisations like Ramkrishna Mission Bangiya Sahitya Parishad to take up new schemes and to follow up on-going schemes.

## 11.5 MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

### Programme of the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

Human development is the core of all development efforts. It is only healthy and educated people who can contribute to economic growth and this growth, in turn, will contribute to human well-being. It is towards human development that health and population control are listed as two of the six priority objectives of the Eighth Plan. Health facilities must reach the entire population by the end of the 8th Plan. The 'Health for All' can assume meaningful operational meaning when it takes into account not only high risk vulnerable groups i.e. mothers and children, but also when it can reach underprivileged segments within the vulnerable groups. The health for underprivileged is, however, possible when the noble mission could be structurally integrated through community based health care system and become part of infrastructure set up. The State Govt. has been trying to implement this approach through programmes as discussed below :

The record of performance of the Department as reflected in social development and performance indicators over the last few years is shown below :

A.	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	India	W.B.	India	W.B.	India	W.B.
1988	31.5	28.4	11	8.4	94	69
1992	29	24.6	10	8.3	79	64

#### B. Couple Protection Rate (West Bengal)

1988-89	:	32.5%
1992-93	:	36.5%

#### C. Universal Immunization Programme Performance (West Bengal)

	T.T. (PW)	DPT	Polio	B.C.G.	Measles
1989-90	60.1	88.6	88.8	95.6	54.6
1992-93	76.8	87.3	88.4	88	70

#### D. Performance of some Public Health Programmes

##### 1) Tuberculosis Control Programme

a) No. of T.B. Clinics	:	134
b) No. of T.B. Institutions	:	71
c) No. of T.B. Beds	:	6433
d) Percentage of detection of cases		
1991-92	:	67.12 (Target : 90,000)
1992-93	:	81.51 (Target : 93,000)
1993-94	:	54.12 (Target : 93,600)
(Up to September)		

##### 2) Programme for Control of Blindness

###### Percentage of Cataract Operation performance

1991-92	:	80.7 (Target : 1.5 lakhs)
1992-93	:	77.3 (Target : 1.5 lakhs)
1993-94	:	36 (Target : 1.5 lakhs)
(Up to Oct.)		

##### 3) Leprosy Eradication Programme

a) No. of Leprosy Control Units	:	60
b) No. of Modified Leprosy Control Units	:	35
c) No. of Urban Leprosy Centres	:	71
d) No. of Leprosy Clinics under Govt. Control	:	16
e) Percentage of detection of new cases that have been brought under treatment :		

1991-92	:	85.15	(Target : 22,000)
1992-93	:	129.8	(Target : 20,000)
1993-94	:	48.94	(Target : 30,000)

(Up to Sept.)

f) Percentage of discharged cases

1991-92	:	109.22	(Target : 25,000)
1992-93	:	135.83	(Target : 30,000)
1993-94	:	59.64	(Target : 36,500)

(Up to Sept.)

4). **Malaria Eradication Programme**

a) No. of Drug Distribution Centres	:	301
b) No. of Fever Treatment Depots	:	373
c) No. of Malaria Clinics	:	336

**Operational Objectives**

- a) Strengthening of Infrastructure : Rural/Urban/Modern (Health Care, Family Welfare, Education, Research, Training) Homoeopathy/Ayurveda/Unani.
- b) Improvement of quality of Service
- Provision of equipments/furniture/vehicles etc.
  - Training for skill development and skill upgradation of medical and paramedical staff.
  - Involvement of Community in health care and family welfare promotional programme.
  - Health Education : Development of effective mechanism and appropriate literature on Information, Education and Communication.
  - Demand Generation for all kinds of services provided by the Deptt.
  - Special programme for Backward and Scheduled Caste/Tribe areas.

**QUANTIFICATION OF THE OBJECTIVES FOR TARGET SETTING**

**(A) Normative targets for health care facility units fixed by Govt. of India during the VIII Plan period :**

- Community Health Centre (Rural Hospital) : One per Block
- Primary Health Centre : One for 30000 (for tribal & different areas : One for 20000) people.
- Sub-centre : One for 50000 (for tribal & different areas : One for 3000) people
- Trained Dai/Community Health Guide : One for 1000 people (one village)

**(B) Existing health care facilities in West Bengal :**

- No. of District Hospitals : 15
- No. of Sub-divisional Hospitals : 33
- No. of State General Hospitals : 31
- No. of Community Health Centres (Rural Hospital) : 341
- No. of New Primary Health Centres (erstwhile Subsidiary Health Centres) : 911

vi) No. of Sub-centres	:	8,126
vii) No. of Community Health Guides	:	41,232
viii) No. of Trained Dais	:	31,000
ix) No. of Multipurpose Health Assistant (Male)	:	9,120
x) No. of Multipurpose Health Assistant (Female)	:	8,126
xi) No. of Multipurpose Health Supervisor (Male)	:	2,730
xii) No. of Multipurpose Health Supervisor (Female)	:	1,947

**(c) Objective of the Department in Respect of Health Care Infrastructure in Rural Areas**

The Deptt. has decided to go in for consolidation and improvement of existing facilities rather than striving to bring up new units for reaching the normative goal of rural health care units fixed for the VIII Plan period by the Govt. of India.

The Deptt. has, for this purpose, requested the Central Govt. to redress the MNP programme and sanction MNP assistance in lump with liberty at the level of the State Govt. implement the MNP according to local needs instead of operating within outline boundaries as prescribed by the Govt. of India.

**Organisational set up : Role of officers & Panchayat/Municipal functionaries in the context of decentralized planning**

The programmes of Health Care, Family Welfare, Education and Training are being looked after by Medical Officers, Nurses, Paramedical and other categories Health Directorate staff. The Medical Education Service have recently been separated from the Health Service. Although the Department has not yet been able to fully involve the Panchayat/Municipal functionaries in the bottom up decentralized planning they, have been included into State level, District level, Block level and even Sub-centres level committees for planning, implementing & monitoring of health and family welfare programmes and also for supervising the running of hospitals and health centres. Attempts are also being made to assign construction works of new PHCs in different districts to Panchayat bodies. The Deptt. has already assigned the work of construction of Kespur PHC in Medinipur Dist. to the Zilla Parishad.

**Medical Education, Research & Training :** The Deptt. has all the time been endeavouring to upgrade

the standard of education in modern medicine and impart training towards development of skill of all categories of staff. The projected Medical Education Directorate is expected to go a long way in achieving the desired result. Although West Bengal has been the pioneer in the field of Homoeopathy & Ayurveda systems of health care and education, the systems have been languishing due to constraint of funds. Efforts are being made to upgrade education and health care facilities in these two traditional systems and also to introduce the system of Unani health care as well as education.

**Areas of Special emphasis by the Deptt. :**

- 1) Preventive rather than curative efforts ;
- 2) Family Planning, MCH & Immunization ;
- 3) Upgradation of Education & Training in modern as well as traditional medicine and upgradation of skills of providers of health care ;
- 4) Improvement of curative facilities in city Dist. & Sub-divisional Hospitals ;
- 5) Special programmes for dedication, awareness about Aids & Cancer and for mental patients.

**Dist. Component of Deptt. programme :**

The Minimum Needs Programme, medical facility programmes other than MNP, Programme for control of Communicable diseases and some other medical

and public health schemes are included in the Dist. component. Funds for the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan are also earmarked for proper utilization.

**Programmes funded out of Central or external assistance :**

The Family Welfare Programme is a 100% Centrally funded programme and the Deptt. has been able to effectively utilize the funds as reflected in the remarkable progress made by this State in terms of the important health indicators like the Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in the all-India scenario. The Central funds in the Public Health Programmes also are fruitfully utilized as is evident from the performance. The World Bank assisted IPP IV will successfully terminate at the end of 1993-94 and the IPP VIII will be ushered in during 1994-95.

A Scheme for health care, Mother and Child Welfare and nutrition for Primitive Tribal Groups of Totos of Jalpaiguri, 'Lodhas' of Medinipur and 'Birhors' of Purulia will be taken up in 1994-95 on 100% Central assistance.

The details of Schemewise financial estimates have been shown in annexures in Volume II of the Annual Plan Proposals.

**Programme of Labour Department**

**Directorate of State Employees' Insurance (Medical Benefit) Schemes.**

The E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme was introduced in West Bengal in the year 1955. This Scheme is applicable to Factories employing 20 or more persons without power and to those employing ten or more persons with power. Hotels, Restaurants, Newspaper, Establishments, Cinemas including preview theatre, Road Motor Transport Establishments and shops employing 20 or more persons have been brought under the purview of the Scheme. The Ceiling on wages for coverage under the Scheme has been raised to Rs. 3,000/- per month.

The E.S.I. (M.B.) Directorate is responsible for proper and efficient implementation of this Scheme in West Bengal.

To add to the efficiency of the Directorate the following Plan Schemes have been proposed and approved for implementation during the 8th Five-Year Plan in phases :

**SCHEME—I Improvement of E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme.**

**SCHEME—II Hospital cost for the Insured workers and their Families.**

**SCHEME—III Improvement of Nurses' Training Centre at Manicktala.**

**SCHEME—IV Strengthening of the Fleet of Vehicle under E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme.**

**SCHEME—V Opening of Family Welfare Centre and Implementation of Immunisation Programme.**

**SCHEME—VI Opening of Occupational Diseases and Rehabilitation Centre.**

The above Schemes are mostly Staff-oriented and lead to purchase of modern and sophisticated Machineries. Ambulance cars are to be bought and the intake capacity of the Nurses' Training Centre is to be increased.

For all the above Schemes a sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs (State Share) was approved and provided for in 1993-94. Amount proposed for 1994-95 has been shown in the Annexures of Volume II of Plan Proposals, 1994-95.

## 11.6 : WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

### Programme of Public Health Engineering

Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Disease, drudgery and death are directly attributable to the lack of these essentials. The poor, specially women and children are the primary victims. Access to drinking water and basic sanitation is a crucial component of social and economic development.

This basic approach has been the core objective of our water supply and sanitation programme. The details are given below :

Agreed outlays for 8th Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1993-94 were Rs. 216.00 crores and Rs. 22.00 crores respectively. The proposed Outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 35.00 crores. Itemwise break-up of the above outlays are given below :

Items	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	8th Plan (1992-97) Agreed Outlay	Annual (1993-94) Agreed Outlay	Revised Provision 1993-94	Annual Plan (1994-95) Proposed Outlay
1. Direction & Administration etc.	50.00	1.00	1.00	10.00
2. Urban Water Supply	6800.00	650.00	782.50	1000.00
3. Rural Water Supply	14400.00	1543.00	2952.00	2484.00
4. Sanitation Services				
(a) Rural Low-Cost Sanitation	200.00	4.00	176.00	4.00
(b) Urban Low-Cost Sanitation	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. Sewerage Services	50.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL—STATE PLAN</b>	<b>21600.00</b>	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>3913.50</b>	<b>3500.00</b>

#### 1. Direction & Administration etc.

The proposed outlay is intended to be spent for carrying out Survey & Investigation related to preparation of water supply schemes in rural and urban areas of the State and also to create new organisation in the P.H.E. Directorate for implementation of a very big water supply scheme for Siliguri Town with HUDCO Loan Assistance.

#### 2. Urban Water Supply

As per 1991 Census there are 78 Municipal towns, 163 Non-municipal towns and 22 Urban out-growths in Non-CMD part of the State. Water Supply arrangements for these areas are done by the P.H.E. Department.

With an agreed Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 68.00 crores in Urban Water Supply Sector under the State Plan, it is expected that 75% of Urban population

coverage will be achieved by end of the 8th Plan from 64% as at the beginning of the 8th Plan. During 1992-93, one new scheme and four augmentation schemes have been completed, raising the coverage as on March, 1993 to 65.56%. During 1993-94, one new scheme and one augmentation scheme are expected to be commissioned and the expected coverage percentage by March, 1994 will be 66.5%.

Efforts to implement Urban schemes through HUDCO loan assistance have since matured. HUDCO has agreed to finance some Urban schemes and administrative approval for three HUDCO assisted schemes have already been issued and others are under process. Necessary provision has been made in the proposed outlays for State Share contribution against HUDCO assisted schemes.

Tentative break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs in the Urban Water Supply

Sector during 1994-95 under State Plan is given below :

	Rs. in lakhs
(a) Commissioned Schemes with Spillover Liability (8 Schemes) ...	234.00
(b) Critical On-going Schemes (7 Schemes) ...	600.00
(c) Schemes for Maximising Benefit ...	134.00
(d) New Scheme of 8th Plan ...	20.00
(e) Provision for Special Repairs ...	12.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>

### 3. Rural Water Supply

In the Rural Water Supply Sector, an outlay of Rs. 144.00 crores has been approved for the Eighth Plan under MNP. It is expected that the Govt. of India will continue to provide matching grant under A.R.W.S.P.

It may be mentioned that Arsenic Contamination of Ground Water has posed a serious problem in some areas of the State. A committee has been set up to look into the causes of such contamination and recommending remedial measures to combat the

situation. In view of the gravity of the situation, a separate scheme for Arsenic affected areas has been prepared. First phase action plan of the said scheme has been estimated at Rs. 1500 lakhs and the same has been sent to Govt. of India for sanction. A separate provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the revised provision of 1993-94 in the State Sector MNP for Water Supply in Arsenic affected areas. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has also been made in the Annual Plan of 1994-95 on this head.

From 62% as at the beginning of the 8th Plan, about 63.8% of the rural population (1991 Census) was covered with potable drinking water by March, 1993. An additional 12 lakhs of rural population is expected to be covered by March, 1994 and an additional coverage target of 9.88 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94. It is also proposed to raise piped water supply coverage of the rural population from 11% as at the beginning of the 8th Plan to 24.46% by the end of the 8th Plan period.

Construction and Maintenance of Spot Sources (hand-bored Tubewells) by Zilla Parishads will continue.

Target of coverage of rural population during the 8th Plan as well as achievements during 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are indicated below as per 1991 Census figures.

### Rural population ('000) as per 1991 Census...49370 (Coverage of Population in '000)

Type of Scheme	Cummulative Coverage Up to 3/92	Target of Coverage during 8th Plan (1992-97)	Achievement during 1992-93	Target of Coverage	
				During 1993-94	During 1994-95
Piped Water Supply	5504	6557	283.94	825	453
Spot Source (Z.P.)	21145	3740	272.00	214	275
R. B. T. W.	4165	1177	121.26	167	260
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>30814</b>	<b>11494</b>	<b>677.20</b>	<b>1206</b>	<b>988</b>
% of total Population—62%					

As on March, 1992, there are 15611 number of partially covered problem of villages in the State. Target and coverage status for 8th Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are indicated below :



	8th Plan		Achievement 1992-93		Target 1993-94		Target 1994-95	
	No. of Villages	Population ('000)	No. of Villages	Population ('000)	No. of Villages	Population ('000)	No. of Villages	Population ('000)
MNP	10916	6755	1312	399.58	1233	545	1599	597
			+ 10 NPV					
A.R.W.S.P.	4695	4739	390	277.62	775	661	781	391
			+3 NPV					
<b>Total :</b>	<b>15611</b>	<b>11494</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>677.20</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>1206</b>	<b>2380</b>	<b>988</b>
			+ 13 NPV					

#### 4 (a) Rural Sanitation

Rural Sanitation coverage in the State is very meagre. The approved 8th Plan provides Rs. 200 lakhs under the State Plan. The Govt. of India has introduced the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) with an objective of coverage of 5% of rural population by end of 8th Plan.

Government of India has already released Rs. 160.25 lakhs up to 3/93 under CRSP and has allocated Rs. 151.29 lakhs during 1993-94 subject to matching provision under MNP against Rural Sanitation.

During 1993-94 the outlay under State Plan on Rural Sanitation was only Rs. 4.00 lakhs for providing to the Zilla Parishad for construction of Low-Cost latrines in rural areas. However, the provision has been revised to Rs. 176 lakhs to match the Central funds available under CRSP. The sanitation schemes will be executed through Panchayat bodies in the State under the supervision of Zilla Parishads.

#### (b) Urban Sanitation

The amount is provided to the municipalities in consultation with the M.A. Department for construction of low-cost latrines. During 1993-94 provision under State Plan on this head was Rs. 1 lakh only. During 1994-95 it is proposed to provide Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose.

#### 5. Sewerage Service

Due to fund constraints, no new sewerage scheme is proposed to be taken up. A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

#### 6. Externally Aided (Water Supply) Project

A token provision of Rs. 300 lakhs under Rural Water Supply (MNP) for externally aided schemes has been kept in the 8th Plan outlay. The provision during 1993-94 on this head is Rs. 13 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 15 lakhs on this head during 1994-95.

#### 7. Setting-up of Laboratories

8th Plan provision on this head is Rs. 100 lakhs. Provision on this account during 1993-94 is Rs. 2 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5 lakhs on this head during 1994-95.

#### 8. Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan

Special emphasis will be given to proper utilisation of the earmarked funds of 10% of the outlays under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (MNP) and also under Centrally Sponsored ARWSP and CRSP for benefit of the population belonging to S/T. The Special Component Plan for S/C extends to other sectors of the State Plan and fund has been earmarked at the rate of 25% of the outlays under different sectors for benefit of S/C population.

## 11.7 : HOUSING

Housing is a basic need as well as the base for human development. Housing is a significant contributor to savings and employment generation. The Government have formulated National Housing Policy with the basic objective to assist all people to secure affordable shelter, to create an enabling environment for housing and a to expand infrastructure and access to basic services. The State Government also meets the housing requirements of the people of different income groups especially those belonging to economically weaker classes. Thus, schemes of allotment of rural house sites-cum-construction assistance which is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme as also the 20-Point Programme with a view to providing house sites and construction assistance in rural areas has been undertaken in the State. Under Indira Abas Yojana construction of dwelling-units for the poorest of the poor belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe have been undertaken in this State. This benefit has now been expanded to non-SC/ST from the current year.

The programmes of different Departments working on the Housing Sector, are given below:

### (a) Programme of Housing Department

Housing Department is responsible for framing and executing various Housing Schemes approved by the Planning Commission in the State. At present, Housing Department has given priority mainly to the following schemes i.e. (1) Rental Housing Scheme for (a) State Government Employees (b) Single-living Women (2) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (3) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme (4) Ownership Flat for State Government Employees etc. Efforts are also being made to construct single-roomed apartment for aged person. In addition to those housing schemes, Housing Department has to look after production of bricks in a mechanised Brick Factory and in a good numbers of manually processed brick factories. Moreover, the provision for market borrowing by the West Bengal Housing Board has been included in the total plan allocation of the Housing Department.

2. In the current financial year i.e. 1993-94, the Department has proposed for a total plan allocation of Rs. 8.78 crores (Revised). But in the next financial year 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 23.00 crores only has been proposed for allocation for this Department and this allocation may be met from the loan assistance of LIC made available during this year to be utilised in the next financial year to fulfil the necessities of the Department. So, the Department

has given emphasis to complete the different on-going schemes and also to start some new schemes in different sub-divisional towns. Total allocation has been spread over the approved schemes for 1994-95. Annual Plan as shown in the Annexures of Volume-II of the Plan Proposals, 1994-95

### (b) Programme of Home (Police) Department

The importance of Police Housing has two different aspects. For administrative reasons the policemen should be accommodated as near to the place of their duty as possible. To ensure that, departmental housing is the most suitable method. But, there is another aspect, namely, the service conditions of the policemen regarding housing, which makes it incumbent on Government to arrange accommodation for them. According to the provisions of the Police Regulations, Police Officers and men are *entitled to rent-free* accommodation. But the number of the departmental quarters is far too short to meet the requirements. Because of this, the Police authorities have to resort to requisition and hire private premises for the officers and men. But the scope for this procedure is also limited. Therefore, the police authorities have been compelled to allow their officers and men, with the approval of Government to hire accommodation for themselves. The scale of accommodation for different ranks for the purpose have also been laid down. The rent paid by individual police officers and men is fully reimbursed. As no ceiling of rate can be fixed in the State for reimbursement, there is, in consequence, considerable drainage of Government money every year. Even then, many of the officers and staff have to be allowed to reside far away from their places of duty. This situation can be remedied only by large-scale construction of residential buildings for Police Officers and men. With this view, the West Bengal State Police Housing Corporation has since been established.

The said Corporation is expected to take up construction of New Police Housing Units. Raising of funds from various financial institutions like HUDCO, LIC, Peerless etc., for the purposes by the Corporation is under consideration of Government. Government is considering to provide necessary seed money to the Corporation for the purpose.

There are 3922 spill-over schemes taken up in the previous years under the Upgradation Programmes of 8th and 9th Finance Commissions. In order to complete the aforesaid on-going schemes and also for liquidation of liabilities incurred on them, a

provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan Budget for 1993-94 and an amount as indicated in Volume-II is proposed to be earmarked in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

According to Public Works Department's report, an amount of Rs. 338.01 lakhs was expended for the purpose during 1992-93.

No new Police Housing Scheme is proposed to be taken up during 1993-94 and 1994-95.

**(c) Programme of Judicial Department**

During the year 1993-94, outlay provided for the Annual Plan was 11 lakhs under the Housing Sector pertaining to the Judicial Department. Judicial Department for the Annual Plan 1994-95, the Department has proposals for construction of residential quarters for the Judicial Officers at different stations. The Department has also sent proposals to Government of India which are included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Accordingly, necessary outlay has been suggested as shown in the Annexures of Volume-II of the Plan Proposals of 1994-95.

**(d) Programme of Public Works (Works) Department**

The Public Works Department has programmes of construction of residential buildings which comes under the Housing Sector of Plan Programmes. During the last five years 1988-89 to 1992-93, the Department constructed 3500 sq.m. of residential buildings with the Plan fund available for this purpose. During the Annual Plan 1994-95, the Department has a target for construction of residential buildings of about 2000 sq.m.

Outlay suggested for this purpose has been shown in the Annexures of Volume-II of the Plan Proposals 1994-95.

**(e) Programme of the Home (P&AR). Department**

Although Housing Estates have come up in many districts and also in Calcutta to mitigate the accommodation problem of Government servants, the problem is very acute in outlying sub-divisions, where the member of officers posted may not justify setting up of Estates. The Department, therefore, have to formulate schemes for construction of Bungalows and flats for different categories of officers. During the year 1994-95, spill-over schemes are to be carried on from this year Plan allocation. Necessary outlay has been shown in Volume-II.

**(f) Programme of Finance (Taxation) Department**

The Directorates of Commercial Taxes and Entry Tax are two major revenue-earners under the State Government of West Bengal. Out of the above, Commercial Taxes Directorate is the largest revenue-earning set-up contributing about 60% of total tax revenue of the State Government. In 1992-93, about 1647 crores (Department) was collected as sales Tax as against collection of Rs. 1412 crores during 1991-92 recording an impressive increase of about 16.642%. In addition to Sales Tax, the Directorate of Commercial Taxes administers Profession Tax also, the collection which, during 1992-93, was about Rs. 87 crores. Collection from Entry Tax during 1992-93 was about 156 crores which was higher by about 14% over the collection of the tax in 1991-92 (Rs. 137.55). During 1993-94 the Budget Estimates of Sales Tax and Entry Tax have been framed at sizable figures of Rs. 2040 crores and Rs. 177.15 crores respectively.

The Directorates of Commercial Taxes and Entry Tax have been expanding very fast both functionally and also in terms of organisation in recent years. New offices have been opened to ensure more effective control on collection of revenue through decentralised administration. Large number of Commercial Taxes Checkposts had also to be opened at border areas to monitor the movement of Notified Goods and Commodities in and across West Bengal. New checkposts had also to be opened under Entry Tax Directorate. This obviously necessitates provision of office as well as residential accommodation at the checkposts vicinity by way of construction of New buildings at the border areas where suitable accommodations are hardly available on rental terms for office accommodation and for residence of the personnel who are required to work at the checkposts round the clock. Similarly, construction/purchase of office space for other offices and construction of residential accommodation for officers and staff working therein seems to be essential to improve the working condition which may boost collection of revenue substantially. Besides the already existing checkposts, we have a plan to open certain other checkposts at strategic points to prevent evasion of Sales Tax and Entry Tax. Therefore the Plan Schemes under the Finance (Taxation) Department relate to such construction works in the interest of revenue.

For the schemes for construction of residential quarters for the officers and staff of Commercial Taxes Directorate provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1994-95 as shown in Annexures of Volume-II of Plan Proposals.

**(g) Programme of the Excise Department**

The Excise Department's Plan Proposals for 1994-95 under this sector are as follows:

There is a plot with some dilapidated building under control of this Department. The Department proposes to utilise it for the construction of accommodation for Excise Officers in the district.

The officials of the Excise administration has to work at odd hours at night. Hence, they are to be provided with barrack-type accommodation at different areas of the State for proper functioning. Hence, the proposals have been framed for construction of residential buildings for the Officers and Staff of the Directorate and necessary fund for this purpose has also been shown vide Annexures in Volume-II of the Annual Plan Proposals 1994-95.

**RURAL HOUSING**

**Programme of Rural Development (Community Development) Department**

The Rural Housing Scheme was launched by the Central Government in 1973-74 under Minimum Needs Programme as a Central Sector Plan Scheme with the provision of housesite only. With the commencement of the 5th Five-Year Plan (1974-79), the scheme was transferred to the State Plan. The scheme was also covered under the 20-Point Programme, 1986, for the purpose of monitoring and report. The provision of construction assistance was introduced in 1975-76.

The scheme in its present form consists of two components:

- i) Provision of house-site free of cost to landless agricultural labourers, artisans and fishermen etc.; and
- ii) Provision of construction assistance to such persons to enable them to construct their own huts.

The ceilings on expenditure towards construction assistance as revised in 1983-84 have been as follows:

- i) Up to Rs. 1600/- only for each house in plain areas;
- ii) Up to Rs. 2150/- only for each house in riverine and Sunderban areas;
- iii) Up to Rs. 2500/- only for each house in the hills of Darjeeping and in the Dooars/Terai and heavy rainfall areas.

The scheme has been very successful till it received a setback with the coming into force of the Indira Awaas Tojana (now a sub-scheme under

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana) in 1986 with better package for rural housing with an additional infrastructural facilities, such as, levelling of land, provision of drainage, site development, construction of inter-roads, water supply, sanitary latrines, smokeless chullah, etc. Such infrastructural facilities are not available under the Rural Housing Scheme. The beneficiaries of the Indira. Awaas Yojana have been exclusively the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, while the Rural Housing Scheme has been open to all landless persons. Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-plans are drawn according to guidelines issued by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Department.

The Government in Rural Development Department has been actively considering to revise the ceilings of expenditure towards construction assistance under the Rural Housing Scheme on a more practical and rational basis so as to achieve reasonable parity with those of Indira Awaas Yojana and accordingly revised the ceilings in September, 1993 as follows:

- i) Up to Rs. 8000/- (Rupees eight thousand) only for each But in plain areas;
- ii) Up to Rs. 9000/- (Rupees nine thousand) only for each hut in riverine areas of Sunderbans; and
- iii) Up to Rs. 9800/- (Rupees nine thousand and eight hundred) only for each hut in hilly areas, Dooars/Terai and heavy rainfall areas.

It has now come to the notice that the benefits under the Indira Awaas Yojana have also been extended to persons other than the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. 10% of the total outlay of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana now comes to the Indira Awaas Yojana with 4% (about 9.00 crores) for the communities other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Because of such universalisation of the Yojana, the Rural Housing Scheme is again bound to have a setback inasmuch as benefits under the two projects addressing the same beneficiaries are not equal.

The total outlay for the 8th Five-Year Plan for rural housing sector is therefore proposed to be reduced from Rs. 514.05 lakhs to Rs. 384.05 lakhs. The outlay for the current year is Rs. 57.00 lakhs. The proposed total outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 31.01 lakhs in respect of rural housing sector. This outlay

includes expenditure towards the 2/3rd cost of the construction of 20-hut cluster at Raina-I Development Block, Burdwan, by the National Building Organisation through their regional centre viz. The Regional Housing Development Centre at B.E. College, Howrah. The project was approved in 1987. Other similar projects have been abandoned.

#### **Social Housing scheme**

The scheme was launched in 1983 against the total loan of Rs. 319.20 lakhs received from the L.I.C. in 1980-81 (Rs. 132.20 lakhs), 1981-82 (Rs. 78.00 lakhs) and 1982-83 (Rs. 109.00 lakhs) for rural housing. Under the scheme house-building loans are made available to the lower income groups of people in rural areas.

Till date, Rs. 83.00 lakhs could be released to the districts. Reported expenditure till date is Rs. 58.76 lakhs. From 1989-90 no fund has been released to the districts.

Conditions: Each of the loans (Principals) is to be repaid in 25 yearly instalments and the interest is to be paid in 51 six-monthly instalments.

This deptt. has decided not to continue with the scheme. The Housing Deptt. of this Govt. has been requested to take up the scheme.

This Deptt. has already paid Rs. 1,41,37,600/- towards repayment of principal and Rs. 2,45,87,206/ towards payment of interests on account of the three loans.

### **WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

#### **01 Welfare of Scheduled Castes— Housing**

Out of total outlay as indicated in Vol. II for Annual Plan (1994-95) under Rural Housing Sector for landless persons, the earmarked amount representing 22% of the total outlay for construction assistance is kept reserved for scheduled casts.

Out of the total outlay as indicated in Vol. II for Annual Plan (1994-95) under the Rural Housing Sector for landless persons, the earmarked amount representing 6% of the total outlay for construction assistance is kept reserved for scheduled tribes.

## **11.8 : URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **(a) Programme of Municipal Affairs Department**

1. Plan funds of the Department of Municipal Affairs are apportioned under the following minor heads:

- (1) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.
- (2) Bustee Improvement Scheme in Municipal Areas Outside CMDA.
- (3) Development of Municipal Areas.
- (4) S.C.P. for Scheduled Castes—Development of Municipal Areas (purchase of implements).
- (5) S.C.P. for Scheduled Castes—Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines in municipal towns.
- (6) Development of Municipal Areas Water Supply Facilities (Spot Sources) to the Urban Local Bodies outside CMDA.
- (7) Grants for Urban Basic Services.
- (8) Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

- (9) Urban Basic Services for the Poor.
- (10) Drainage Scheme for the Urban Local Bodies outside CMDA.
- (11) Establishment of an Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies.
- (12) Grants to the Central Valuation Board, West Bengal.
- (13) Directorate of Local Bodies, West Bengal.
- (14) Setting up of a Training and Research Institute.
- (15) Scheme for setting up of a Training Centre and Upgradation of Fire Services.

2. Expenditure under the minor heads from serial no. 1 to 10 are incurred by the urban local bodies directly on receipt of allocation from this Department. Expenditures under the minor heads from serial no. 11 to 15 are, however, incurred departmentally as the urban local bodies are not directly connected therewith. These items mainly concern recurring office expenses as well as non-recurring expenses such as construction of Training and Research Institute of Local Government and

Urban Studies as well as Training Centre and Upgradation of Fire Services, etc.

3. The main thrust of the plan budget of this Department is on the development of infrastructure of the urban local bodies outside the CMD area as well as implementation of various Centrally sponsored

programmes, namely, NRY, UBSP, ILCS, IDSMT, etc. designed to alleviate urban poverty through generation of employment opportunities in the urban areas and environment-friendly programme.

4. The record of performance in terms of overall expenditure during the previous five years are given below:

Year	Budget Provision (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of performance
1988-89	1300.00	1168.69	90%
1989-90	1550.00	1536.79	99%
1990-91	1681.00	1723.35	102.5%
1991-92	1947.00	1003.19	52%
1992-93	1947.00	1265.16	65%

It will appear from the above record that the Department was in a position to spend almost the entire budgetary provisions during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 while in the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 the performance fall short of targets owing to reasons beyond the control of this Department.

5. As has been mentioned above, the operational objectives of the plan allocations under various minor heads, especially those in serial no. 1 to 10 are to provide financial support to the urban local bodies in the matter of creating infrastructure, improving the civic services, providing employment to the urban poors, improving the environment and sanitation with special emphasis on the weaker section of the urban community. Schemes which are exclusively designed for weaker section of the community are (a) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum, (b) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme, (c) NRY and (d) UBSP. Of these, the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum falls under the Minimum Needs Programme.

6. It is hardly possible to quantify the aforesaid objectives for target setting in respect of the minor heads namely "IDSMT", "Development of Municipal Areas", "Implements for Scavengers", "Spot Sources of Drinking Water", "SUME" and "SUWE" under NRY as because no standardisation of expenditure can be prescribed in respect of the aforesaid schemes. Quantification of objective however is possible under the minor heads, namely EIUS, ILCS which has been made in the appropriate columns enclosed herewith. The financial implications of the targets indicated have also been shown in the appropriate columns enclosed herewith.

Hundred per cent requirements of State share in respect of the Centrally sponsored schemes namely IDSMT, ILCS, Nehru Rojgar Yojana, Urban Basic Services for the Poor have been proposed in the annual plan for the year 1994-95. This Department has no externally aided project but has a programme, namely, EIUS which is a Minimum Need Programme. In the budget estimate for the current financial year, namely, 1993-94, we could provide only Rs. 70 lakh under the EIUS programme after meeting the requirements of States share in the aforesaid Centrally sponsored programmes. It needs no elaboration that this provision was palpably inadequate compared to the actual needs of the UBS. Similarly, provision under the minor heads "Development of Municipal Areas" and "Spot Sources of Drinking Water" have also been only nominal despite the fact that the actual necessity under these heads demands a much larger provision for the urban local bodies whose own recourses to undertake such programmes are appallingly limited. The provisions which have been proposed under the aforesaid heads for the year 1994-95, as could be seen from the statement enclosed are also on a lower scale and there is hardly any possibility to provide a larger allocation thereunder after meeting the requirements for the Centrally sponsored programmes keeping the ceiling prescribed for this Department in view. We have, however, proposed a much higher allocation under the minor head 'Trainig and Research Institute' in order to complete the remaining works of the Training and Research Institute for the Institute of Local Governement and Urban Studies, construction of

which was earlier taken up by the CMDA out of fund provided under CUDP III. Since CUDP III is already over and the CMDA is not in a position to spend any further amount for completion of the aforesaid Project, we have proposed completion of the remaining work by providing necessary fund under the aforesaid head both in the revised budget for the year 1993-94 and budget estimate for 1994-95.

This Department has taken up seriously the implementation of the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme to achieve total eradication of the demeaning practice of carrying night soil by head within the 8th Plan period. Adequate provision therefore has been suggested under the aforesaid minor head in the plan budget for the year 1994-95. There are still about three lakh service privies to be converted into sanitary latrines in urban areas of this State. This is surely a tremendous task, but the Department has taken a firm decision to reach the target by the year 1996-97.

We have also proposed provisions to be made under the two new minor heads, namely:

(a) Development of Municipal Corporations outside Calcutta Metropolitan Area under "2217.....etc."

(b) Scheme for setting up of a Training Centre, Upgradation of Fire Services and construction of new Fire Station Buildings. (This is in slight modification of the minor head shown in Sl. 15 of para 1 of this write-up to accommodate inclusion of provision for construction of new fire station buildings as advised by the Finance Deptt.)

Opening of these two new minor heads and making adequate provisions thereunder are considered unavoidable owing to the imminent constitution of three new municipal corporations as well as urgent necessity for providing new fire stations in the urban areas for which popular demand has been over-mounting.

7. Urban local bodies are grass-roots level democratic organisations. They have been equipped with Executive Officers, Finance Officers and Assistant Engineers, besides other necessary personnel for implementation of various programmes. The Centrally sponsored programmes as well as the programmes meant for alleviation of urban poverty are implemented by these urban local bodies in their

own spheres. While these bodies are responsible for taking decision on selection of individual schemes, the State Government provides them technical and administrative aid and advice through its Directorate(s) of Local Bodies, Municipal Engineering, State Urban Development Agency, Institute of Local Government & Urban Studies, the West Bengal Fire Brigade and the District Urban Development Agencies. The roles of the officers of this Department and the Directorates are to extend their expertise and co-operation to the urban local bodies in actual implementation of the programmes at the field levels in consonance with the concept of decentralised planning and execution of programmes.

8. Preparation of the district component of the departmental programmes and devolution of fund to the urban local bodies in a district depends on the utilisation of the funds already placed at their disposal under various programmes.

9. Details minor headwise financial estimates have been shown in annexures of Volume II of the Plan Proposals 1994-95.

#### (b) Programme of the Development and Planning Department

##### Digha Development Scheme

Digha Development Scheme was started in the year 1956-57 as a plan scheme with the objectives of development of Digha as an attractive Tourist Resort mainly for the tourists and creates in the process a modern sea-coast Township along with the economic growth of the hinterland.

1100 acres of land were acquired, partially developed and demarcated into different sectors such as Residential Sector, Hotel Sector, Holiday Home Sector and Shopping and Business Sector etc. and the lands have been given on lease. Supporting facilities like Water Supply, Power Supply, Road Connections, Markets and Parks have been provided. Government tourist accommodations have also been created at a modest scale for all sections of tourists.

The development of Digha now threatened by erosion of beach and bank by the sea. An expert committee was constituted during the last year to investigate the causes of erosion and recommend short-term and long-term measures for prevention of such erosion. The report of that committee is awaited.

A coastal zone management plan is also to be drawn up by the Geological Survey of India for which M.O.V. would be executed shortly. The

department has been continuing the current programme of embankment management along the sea beach through protection works along the coast line and strengthening the above scheme by appropriate aforesation. At the same time illumination and beautification programmes of the beach are being continued apart from upgrading infrastructural facilities. As recommended by the Centre for the Study of Man and Environment (CSME) of Calcutta University, the Foreshore Road has been closed for heavy vehicles. The Northern By-pass Road is being doubled for entry and exit of vehicles.

The Plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. It is expected that the full amount will be utilised during the current financial year. An outlay as indicated in Vol. II is proposed for the year 1994-95 for continuance of the execution of the on-going schemes.

### **(c) Programme of Urban Development Department**

#### **Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority**

Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has been implementing infrastructural schemes for the improvement of Calcutta Metropolitan Area. During the last five years, a number of schemes have been completed in the fields of water supply, sewerage and drainage, traffic and transportation, slum improvement, municipal development, Ganga Action Plan programme and area development sectors. A 30 MGD water treatment plant at Baranagar-Kamarhati has been commissioned. Bridges like Gaznabi bridge, Durgapur bridge, Zeerat bridge etc. have been constructed and commissioned. Slums in and outside Calcutta have been provided with basic amenities of water supply, drainage, roads and pathways and the like; number of public conveniences have been constructed in Calcutta and other municipal towns within CMA.

The basic objective is not only to arrest further deterioration of the existing civic infrastructure but also to provide supplementary and complementary inputs to sustain the developmental process. The World Bank assisted CUDP III programme has come to a close by 31st March, 1992. It is estimated that approximately Rs. 50 lakhs worth of work will be completed during 1993-94 out of the spill-over of on-going programmes. The annual outlay for 1993-94 for CMA developmental schemes was Rs. 40.50 lakhs, for MDP Rs. 150 lakhs; for MNP Rs. 500

lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs. 400 lakhs was proposed for ODA assisted Calcutta Slum Improvement project. For the year 1994-95 the proposed outlay is Rs. 35.50 lakhs for CMA developmental schemes, Rs. 500 lakhs for MNP, Rs. 150 lakhs for MDP. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1600 lakhs has been proposed for ODA assisted Calcutta Slum Improvement projects; Rs. 500 lakhs for Ganga Action Plan—Phase II for the year 1994-95. The Magacity programme is going to be implemented which will encompass all on-going schemes and for 1994-95 an additional allocation of Rs. 5000 lakhs for housing projects and Rs. 2000 lakhs for area development have also been included.

For the surface water supply schemes of Salt Lake, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum municipalities under implementations by CMDA, HUDCO has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3000 lakhs; the project is likely to continue till 1996. The proposed annual outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 500 lakhs. CMDA has also proposed four other water supply schemes viz., augmentation of Garden Reach Water Treatment Plant, augmentation of Howrah Water Treatment Plant, water supply to Jadavpur-Behala area and completion of the remaining part of Talah-Palta Main, to HUDCO for necessary loan assistance; a provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been kept in the annual plan.

CMDA has since decentralised the planning and implementation process for ward-level schemes where local bodies within CMA remain responsible for planning and execution of the schemes mainly in the fields of water supply, drainage, roads, slum improvement, conversion of latrines, parks, crematoria, markets, community halls etc. In the Panchayat areas, Panchayats perform the same function in the fields of rural water supply and roads, while rural sanitation programme is implemented directly by CMDA. For all municipal and Panchayat development programmes CMDA acts as the friend-philosopher and guide and monitors the total programme.

The annual allocation of 1993-94, expenditure thereof and the actual plan allocation for 1994-95 are given in the Annexures of Volume II of the Plan Proposals 1994-95.

### **(d) Programme of Urban Development (Town & Country Planning) Department**

#### **A. Record of performance**

Most of the development/planning authorities have already completed preparation of existing land



use map/register. Some of them have also already completed preparation of outline development plan. all the development authorities have executed and are executing a number of development Schemes.

#### B. *Operational Objectives*

In the West Bengal there are many towns and innumerable villages many of which are fast growing as urban growth centres. As a result unplanned and haphazard growth are taking place in those areas creating serious problems for planned development. Steps are required to check those unplanned and haphazard development and ensure planned development.

To narrow down the gap, the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, has been enacted in 1979.

#### C. *Quantification of the objectives for Target Setting for the year 1994-95 and 8th Plan*

During the Seventh Plan (1985-90) period, Rs. 31.09 crores have been expended out of the plan outlay of Rs. 35.00 crores. During the 8th Five-Year (1992-97) Plan period a total outlay of Rs. 6966.45 lakhs was fixed. Rs. 624.40 lakhs have been fixed for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The same amount has been kept for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

#### D. *Implication of the Physical Target for input requirements*

Expertise for planning work and fund are the main requirement.

#### E. *Organisational Set-up*

Urban Development (T&CP) department is a Secretariat Deptt. Its Head of the Deptt. is Secretary. Board has been constituted for all the Development

Authorities headed by Chairman. Mirik Notified Authority has been appointed as the Mirik Planning Authority. Sub-divisional Officer, Burdwan has been appointed as the Burdwan Planning Authority. Concerned District Magistrates have been appointed as Planning Authority for other Planning Authorities.

#### F. *District Component Part*

1. Jalpaiguri District Jaigoan Development Authority, Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority.
2. Birbhum District Sriniketan-Santiniketan Development Authority, Bakreswar Planning Authority.
3. South 24 Parganas South 24-Parganas Planning Authority.
4. Darjeeling District Mirik Planning Authority, Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority.
5. Midnapore District Digha Development Authority, Midnapore-Kharagpur Planning Authority, Haldia Development Authority.
6. Bankura District Borjora-Gangajalghati Planning Authority.
7. Mursidabad District Farakka Planning Authority.
8. Burdwan District Burdwan Planning Authority, Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority.

## 11.9 : INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

### **Programme of Information and Cultural Affairs Department**

The Information & Cultural Affairs Department is a Common Service Department of the Government serving all departments of Government in dissemination of Information and in educating public opinion through different media. The cultural activities of the Government are also looked into by this Department. For better functioning, the Department have been reorganised into four distinct wings so far as implementation of plan programmes is concerned viz. Information Wing, Film Wing, Culture Wing and Archaeology Wing. Schemes

proposed for implementation during the Eighth Five-Year Plan are discussed in the following notes under four broad heads:

#### **Information Wing**

The prime basis of the Information Branch is to maintain link between the people and the Government. Its main function is to disseminate information on the various activities, plans, programmes and policies of the State Government at all levels and also to mobilise public opinion and to involve people in different efforts of the Government. At the same time another important objective of this wing is to get timely and proper

feedback from the people and the Press of this State of West Bengal as well as from other States in order to keep the Government posted.

Plan Schemes of the Information Wing are as under:

## **Direction and Administration**

### **1. Construction of Information and Cultural Complex**

A building is proposed to be constructed at 85, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road (the land owned by Govt.) to accommodate some offices of this Deptt. for shortage of space in Writers' Buildings and elsewhere. The present complex located there is also in a delapidated condition since the scheme has not been finalised as yet a token provision of Rs. 6.85 lakhs was made in the 8th plan. During 1994-95 a token provision as indicated in Vol. II has been made.

### **2. Information Centres**

#### **(a) Setting up of State Level Information Centre at Siliguri**

Construction of this Information Centre was taken up during 7th Plan. A sum of Rs. 101.45 lakhs was spent up to 1988-89. To complete the work and to run the establishment a total sum of Rs. 150 lakhs was proposed during 8th Plan. The Information Centre has already been set up. To meet the establishment cost a sum of rupees as indicated in Vol. II has been proposed.

#### **(b) Setting up of Information Bureau in different States**

A modest sum of Rs. 13.70 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th Plan period although the cost of establishment of two centres proposed to be set up at Bombay and Trivundrum will be not less than one crore. The setting up of the Centre at Bombay has been taking a shape. During 1994-95 a token provision has been kept.

#### **(c) Setting up of a State Information Centre at Durgapur**

The Scheme is yet under consideration of the Govt. A token provision as indicated in Vol. II has been made.

#### **(d) Setting up of an Institute for Mass Media Research and Training**

The proposed expenditure includes training of Journalists and small newspapers and inservice training of the Officers of the I&C.A. Deptt. which has been postponed due to reasons unavoidable. We

expect that in 1994-95, we shall be able to take up the training course. Seminars are also held with this fund from time to time. A token provision of Rs. 2 lakhs may be made.

#### **(e) Panchayat Information Centres**

It is necessary to open Information Centres at Panchayat Samity level. 90 field workers have been appointed. Field workers are meant for Panchayat Samity level. But now they are working either at districts level or Panchayat Samity level. More field workers will be appointed with the target of one for each Panchayat Samity. Since new recruitment is suspended for the time being a token provision of Rs. 10,000/- may provisionally be made.

### **3. Field Publicity**

#### **(a) Appointment of Field Workers at Block Levels and Block Information Centres**

The additional fund for the next annual plan will be utilised towards the enhancement of salaries etc. That apart new field workers may also be engaged against existing vacancies. So a provision of Rs. 35,00,000/- may be made.

#### **(b) Strengthening of Exhibition Set-up**

The scheme was taken up during the 7th Plan and the work of construction of a permanent pavilion at Pragati Maidan is in progress. To complete the said pavilion and for construction of a permanent exhibition site at a selected area near Eastern Bye-Pass a sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- may be made during 1994-95.

#### **(c) Setting up of Rural Video Screening Units**

Colour T.V. sets with VCPs are being purchased and distributed in the districts. This scheme will continue in the next year. Audio Visual units are being replaced by electronic Media. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 5,00,000/- may be made.

#### **(d) Modernisation of Distribution Section**

The modernisation scheme is to be continued for speedy despatch of Govt. publications which are increasing year by year. Due to various administrative reasons the amount could not be spent in the current year. During 1994-95 an amount as indicated in Vol. II has been made.

#### **(e) Special Publicity Units for Sunderban Areas**

For various administrative reasons the scheme could not be implemented during the year. But during the year 1994-95 steps will be taken to purchase Motor Driving Boat for organising film

shows in Sunderban areas. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided during 1994-95.

#### **4. Song and Drame Services**

##### **(a) Setting up of a F.E. Unit at Siliguri**

This scheme is proposed to be continued in the 8th Plan period for expansion of the existing activities of the unit. The total amount of Rs. 80.83 lakhs may be fixed for this scheme. During 1994-95 an amount of rupees as indicated in Vol. II may be provided.

##### **(b) Setting up of a Song Unit and Jatra Unit**

With a view to strengthen the existing Song Unit and Jatra Unit this scheme is proposed to be continued in the 8th Plan and a total sum of Rs. 65.07 lakhs may be provided during the 8th Plan period. During 1994-95 an amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided.

#### **5. Photo Services**

##### **Modernisation of Photo Section**

Photo Section needs modernisation including installation of a Colour Photo Laboratory. A sum of rupees as indicated in Vol. II may be provided during 1994-95.

#### **6. Press Information Service**

##### **(a) Modernisation of News Bureau**

The News Bureau has to be modernised. Electro Type Writing machine, News Scanner and Fax may have to be installed to keep pace with the present requirement. The other two schemes, viz., Teleprinter Services Linking Calcutta with districts and Modernisation of Teleprinter services may be abandoned as they are technically linked up with the modernisation of News Bureau. An amount as indicated in Volume II may be provided during 1994-95.

Publications: Development of Basumati Corpn. Ltd. Economic condition of Basumati Corpn. which is a Government under taking is very critical. The loan will be required to make it economically viable.

##### **PLAN PROPOSAL, 1994-95 (FILM WING)**

So far as film is concerned, the State Government's primary concern is to build up adequate infrastructural facilities for the making and exhibition of films and to create conditions conducive to the making of good films. With these ends in view, the plan proposals of the Film Wing for the year 1994-95 are indicated below:

##### **1. Modernisation of Film Studios and Laboratories**

The conditions of buildings, equipments and other installations of Technicians' Studio Pvt. Ltd.

which was acquired by the State Govt. in the year 1983, are far from satisfactory. There is need for purchasing a new camera and the facilities for light and other accessories, to be provided to the film-makers, are required to be augmented.

CMDA has acquired a portion of the Technicians' Studio, where the Scoring Theatre of the studio is located. The land on which the Scoring Theatre is located, has not yet been handed over to the CMDA in the absence of an alternative Scoring Theatre. An estimate for the construction of a new Scoring Theatre has been prepared. The total cost comes to about Rs. 38 lakhs, of which CMDA will bear Rs. 11.75 lakhs as compensation for the land acquired. The remaining amount necessary for construction of the Scoring Theatre has to be provided by the State Govt. A provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made under this head for the year 1994-95.

##### **2. Development of Film Production Unit and the Film Vault**

The film vault of the Department which stores and preserves the films made by the Govt., has been amalgamated with the Film Production Unit. The facilities available at the film vault, are not adequate for preservation of films for a long time.

The building at the Radha Film Studio premises where these offices are located, has developed cracks in the roof and walls, rain-water percolates through these leaks causing damage to the films preserved in the vault. Hence the vault is required to be shifted to the Doordarshan Tower in the same studio premises which appears to be a better place. Also some racks and cans are required to be purchased for the preservation of films. Adequate arrangements are also required to be made for maintaining the optimum level of temperature in the vault. A provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made in the budget for the year 1994-95 for undertaking these important works.

##### **3. Loans for West Bengal Film Development Corporation**

The entire amount of Industrial Development Bank of India loan of Rs. 263 lakhs taken by the West Bengal Film Development Corporation together with the accrued interest thereon up to 15.12.89 has been cleared. The amount will be payable to IDBI by West Bengal Film Development Corporation on account of current interest is around Rs. 170 lakhs. During the current year's budget, there is a provision of Rs. 124 lakhs. Hence, a provision as indicated in Volume II is being made in the budget for the year 1994-95.

#### 4. Construction of Cinema House

The number of cinema halls in West Bengal is absolutely inadequate comparing to the size of the population. Lack of adequate release outlets for films continues to be a serious problem of the film industry in West Bengal.

Keeping this in view, it was earlier decided to convert Ahindra Mancha at Chetla into a permanent cine house. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 13.60 lakhs was also released in favour of W.B.F.D.C. which is inadequate for the works to be undertaken. A transformer is to be installed and a few civil works including construction of a transformer house, switch room, etc. have to be undertaken. The total cost is likely to be around Rs. 30 lakhs. Hence, an additional provisions as indicated in Vol. II is being made in the budget for the year 1994-95.

#### 5. Film Festivals

The State Govt. holds film festivals at Nandan and also in the districts from time to time. Emphasis is usually laid on holding festivals of children films in the districts. Further, to encourage documentary film-makers, the State Govt. has been lending financial assistance to Short Film Makers' Association to hold a Festival of Short Films every year. A provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made under this head.

#### 6. Setting up of Film Archive and Improvement of Facilities at West Bengal Film Centre, Nandan

Nandan is an amalgam of many items related to cinema. An archive of film is one of the components. It is a place for collection and preservation of films of all categories feature films, short films, children's films, animated films, scientific films, news reels, etc. These are to be preserved as documents for academic and historical research and for public education. Apart from the general film archive, a separate archive on Satyajit Ray has been established. The high cost of acquiring and preserving films and the financial and technical resources required to

acquire, store, preserve and catalogue film collections and to make them available to public are well known. Attempts has been made to tap private sources for funding at least a part of the cost necessary for the setting up of the archives. In the budget estimate for 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs may be made for the purpose.

#### 7. (a) Video Complex

##### (b) Training in Film Making

The infrastructure for video production available in Calcutta is painfully inadequate compared to the demand profile. All the video film-makers of this region have to rush to Bombay or Madras at a high cost for special digital effects, computer graphics and telecine conversion. There is not a single adequately equipped studio in Calcutta for video shooting and recording.

A Project Report for the establishment of a Video Complex for the production of video films with emphasis on educational, scientific and informative films as also for imparting training in different aspects of film making was prepared and sent to the Italian Govt. through the Govt. of India for approval under the Indo-Italian Co-operation Programme.

The scheme has since been approved by the Italian Govt. Under the scheme as per terms and conditions, all civil works etc. are to be undertaken by the State Govt. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the budget estimate in the year 1994-95 for the purpose. It may be mentioned here that Nandan organises film appreciation and film making courses from time to time. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for training purposes in the estimate for 1994-95.

#### 8. Acquisition of Studios

It is necessary to a pay compensation arising out of acquisition of technicians studio. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh may be provided.

### 11.10 : WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

#### Programme of Scheduled Castes & Tribes Welfare Department

The Annual Plan of this Deptt. for the year 1994-95 has been proposed as follows:

For implementation of various educational schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including implementation of various Stipendiary

Schemes like 'Block Grants' for 8,80,000 S.C./S.T. students of Secondary Stages, portion of 'hostel charges' for 66,000 hostellers, 'maintenance charges' for 1,70,000 day-scholars, maintenance cost of 183 Ashram Hostels etc. Outlay has been proposed for

Annual Plan 1994-95.

Fund has been proposed for meeting 50% matching share for construction and extension of Govt. managed Central Hostels for S.C. & S.T. boys and girls for which equivalent amount of Central assistance will be received.

Provisions have also been proposed for meeting matching share of centrally sponsored schemes for 'Book Bank' to meet up the cost of changed norms and to accommodate additional number of students under the purview of the scheme.

Outlay has also been proposed for 51% share capital assistance to W.B.S.C. & S.T. Dev. & Fin. Corpn. and W.B.T.D.C.C. which are tagged with the implementation of family benefit oriented schemes for S.Cs. and S.Ts. living below the poverty line. This is an employment generation scheme.

The residual portion is mainly for link roads, bridges and culverts in areas predominantly inhabited by S.Cs. and S.Ts. This is an infrastructure development of the community for employment generation.

Cultural schemes for S.Cs. and S.Ts. are to supplement the activities of I. & C.A. Deptt.

The quota of S.C. day-scholars has been proposed to be enhanced from existing 88,000 to 1,50,000 per year in order to cope with the growing demand.

Moreover inconsideration of meagre amount sanctioned as maintenance charge i.e. @ Rs. 25/- per month is proposed to be enhanced @ Rs. 30/- per month per day scholar. As such, amounts have been proposed under the scheme in question.

The schemes proposed to be implemented are particularly for the benefit of rural poor.

The scope of implementation of employment generation schemes is not very wide in case of this Deptt. However, the amount to be sanctioned as share capital assistance is meant for employment generation.

Outlay has been proposed for construction of office premises in three districts on vested land. Outlay has also been proposed for construction of Govt. managed central hostels, mainly for post-matric S.C. & S.T. students as State's matching share for C.S. (N.S.) scheme of same nomenclature which will attract equivalent Central Assistance.

It is felt that creation of certain new posts at the Headquarters and Field level are essential to cope with the additional volume of work which have increased and are increasing every year. Plan fund has also been suggested for this propose.

Outlay proposed for each of the Schemes under this Sector has been shown in Volume II of the Plan Proposals 1994-95.

## 11.11 : LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### Labour & Labour Welfare

#### Programme of Labour Department

The Labour Department is concerned with two heads of developments : (1) Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment and (2) Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Scheme. The Programme under Labour and Employment is discussed as follows.

For the Annual Plan, 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 1373.00 lakhs is proposed.

Schematic descriptions with financial implications are recorded hereunder:

#### Labour Directorate

Labour Directorate adopted the following schemes at the beginning of the Eighth Plan Period for implementation with a view to catering greater benefits as provided in different Labour Laws to the working classes of the State:

- (1) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery.
- (2) Strengthening of the Labour Institute.

- (3) Grants to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management.
- (4) Improvement of the Labour Statistics.
- (5) Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery.
- (6) Bidi Workers' Welfare.
- (7) Welfare of Women/Child Welfare.

All the above schemes are staff-oriented with provision for purchase of certain sophisticated equipments for modernisation of the Office.

For 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 14.10 lakhs was approved and provided for.

For 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed. Schematic details with annual provision for each scheme is given in 'Annexure I'.

#### Directorate of Boilers

Scheme No. 1 : **Setting up of a Testing Laboratory for Examination of Boilers**

This is a continuing Scheme. The Testing Laboratory under the Directorate of Boilers, West Bengal, was set up during the 3rd Five-Year Plan where different destructive and non-destructive tests on materials and welding are carried out as per requirement of Indian Boiler Regulations 1950 to ensure the Safety of Boilers and other pressure parts. Testing Laboratory has been equipped with various modern and sophisticated equipment and it has been rendering valuable service to the Engineering Industries of the State in general and Boilers Industries in particular.

There is proposal for further expansion of the Laboratory with modern machines and some additional staffs.

#### **Scheme No. 2 : Welders' Training Centre**

This Training Centre started functioning in 1986 with a view to creating employment avenues for the un-employed I.T.I. students specialised in Welding Trades. The Centre is also giving Training to the Engineering personnel sponsored by different Engineering Industries around the country.

There is a proposal for expansion of the Training Centre by increasing its intake capacity and addition of modern machineries.

#### **Scheme No. 3 : Opening of Branch Offices**

There is a proposal for opening of one Branch Office at Mecheda/Haldia for meeting the demands of Inspection of all running Boilers of the rapidly-growing industries in the Haldia region.

In 1993-94 for all the schemes a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs was approved and provided for.

For 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed (details in Annexure I).

#### **Directorate of Factories**

For better and efficient working of the Directorate and to cater better services as required under the Factories Acts & Regulations to the workers of the Factories in West Bengal the following schemes have been taken up for implementation during 8th Five-Year Plan in phases:

Scheme : I.

Scheme : II.

Scheme : III.

Schemes are mainly staff-oriented. There are also proposals for purchase of modern equipment for the Research and Development Wing.

A sum of Rs. 8.60 lakhs was approved and provided for in 1993-94. A sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95.

Schemewise details with allotment for each are recorded in 'Annexure I' of Volume II of the Plan Proposals 1994-95.

#### **Labour Welfare Board**

The West Bengal Labour Welfare Board constituted under the W.B. Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1974 look for promotion of Welfare activities amongst the workers employed in Factories, Tea Plantation, Commercial Establishments, Tramways and in Motor Transport of this State. To cater more Welfare measures and recreational facilities to the workers and their families several plan scheme/programmes have been taken up in the Eighth Five-Year Plan for materialisation in phases.

#### **Scheme I : Construction of Holiday Homes**

Construction of Holiday Homes has been suggested at the following places:

- (a) Ayodhyay Hills in Purulia District.
- (b) Mukutmanipur in Bankura District.
- (c) Farakka in Murshidabad District.
- (d) Bagdogra in Darjeeling District.
- (e) Dagapur in Darjeeling District.

#### **Scheme II : Construction of Model Labour Welfare Centres**

The following places have been identified for construction of Model Centres:

- (i) Rishra in Hooghly District.
- (ii) Bowria in Howrah District.
- (iii) Ranaghat in Nadia District.
- (iv) Nawabganj in 24-Parganas (N) District.
- (v) Kankinara in 24-Parganas (N) District.
- (vi) Budge Budge in 24-Parganas (S) District.
- (vii) Bagdogra in Darjeeling District.

#### **Scheme III : Renovation, Repair and additional construction of existing Holiday Homes/Welfare Centres**

The following Holiday Homes and Model Labour Welfare Centres have been earmarked for the purpose:

- (a) Holiday Home at Digha.
- (b) Model Labour Welfare Centre at Dum Dum.
- (c) Model Labour Welfare Centre at Sapuipara, Belur.

A total sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been approved and provided for the year 1993-94. A sum of Rs. 50.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for 1994-95.

**Scheme IV : Subsidised Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers**

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided in 1993-94. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95.

**Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court**

**Scheme I : Setting up of Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court**

To cope with the disposal of increasing number of Industrial Dispute cases there is a proposal for setting up two more Industrial Tribunals one each at Howrah and Barrackpore where the concentration of Industrial Units is very large.

For this purpose Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided in 1993-94 and a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95.

**Scheme II : Strengthening of the Planning Cell of Labour Department (Secretariat)**

This is a staff-oriented proposal. Some additional posts are required to cope with the increasing load of this cell.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 against Rs. 0.50 lakh provided last year (1993-94).

**Special Employment Programme**

**(a) Programme of Labour Deptt.**

**Scheme I : Extension of Employment Service**

The Scheme comprises of the following sub-schemes:

- (a) Opening of 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.
- (b) Opening of one Employment Exchange at Hingaljanj.
- (c) Strengthening of 4 existing University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.
- (d) Opening of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in Blocks with concentration of SC/ST population.
- (e) Computerisation of Employment Exchanges.
- (f) Opening of Women Cells.
- (g) Opening of Physically Handicapped Cells.

**(h) Strengthening of Staff Training Unit at Headquarters.**

The scheme is mostly staff-oriented and was taken up and approved for implementation in phases during the 8th Plan period.

For the Annual Plan, 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was approved and provided for. For 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed.

**Scheme II : Employment Market Information**

The Scheme is to be implemented in two parts as follow:

- (i) Opening of E.M.I. Units.
- (ii) Strengthening of Statistical Cell at the Headquarters of the Directorate.

The Scheme mainly leads to the creation of posts. Last year (1993-94) a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was approved and provided for. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1994-95.

**Scheme III : Self-Employment Scheme for the Registered Un-employed in West Bengal**

The State Govt. provides margin money at the rate of 25 per cent of the project cost. For effective implementation of the SESRU Project coordination with Banks is a continuing process. Effective measures to clear the projects sponsored by Employment Exchanges but not sanctioned by Banks have been taken up.

To improve the recovery of Bank Loan under SESRU programmes Employment Exchanges are organising/participating in recovery camps in collaboration with Banks. The evaluation reports on SESRU Projects made by WEBCON reveals bright picture of the successful mobilisation of the Scheme.

The following sub-schemes are to be materialised for effective implementation of SESRU itself

- (a) Strengthening of SESRU Administration Cell.
- (b) Creation of posts of Statistical Inspectors.
- (c) Sanction of Staff for the offices of 12 offices of Deputy Director already opened.
- (d) Opening of SESRU unit at newly opened Employment Exchanges.

For the annual Plan 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 1112.00 lakhs was approved and provided.

For this year (1994-95) a sum of Rs. 1218.50 lakhs is proposed.

## **(b) Programme of Development and Planning Department**

### **Additional Employment Programmes**

#### **Concept**

Additional Employment Programme was introduced in the State in the year 1973-74 as a Central Sector Scheme with three Components, viz. Training, Subsidised Employment and Self-Employment. In the year 1974-75, emphasis was laid under the programme mainly on Self-Employment Scheme among the educated unemployed persons. Since 1978-79 the scope of the programme has been further widened to include all categories of unemployed persons, educated or uneducated for promoting self-generating employment schemes.

#### **Margin Money Assistance**

Under the programme margin money assistance is provided to proprietary concerns/partnership firms, public/private limited companies and cooperative societies for the purpose of setting up new societies as well as for expansion of existing small scale units in the field of industries, commerce and service etc. Margin Money is sanctioned to the extent of 10% of the total project cost as approved by the financial institutions and there shall have no average, one

employment in that unit for every Rs. 5000/- of margin money. 20% margin money assistance is extendable to entrepreneurs belonging to S/C and S/T Physically handicapped entrepreneurs, Ex-servicemen and Industrial Co-operatives. The loan together with admissible rate of interest thereon is repayable in four equal annual instalments. Repayment of margin money against Block Capital starts after the terms loan from Bank/Financial Institutions with interest has been fully repaid or eight years whichever is earlier. Repayment of margin money against working capital commences from the 3rd year of the date of advance.

#### **Achievement :**

Under the programme total expenditure of margin money up to 1990-91 was Rs. 1664.60 lakhs. Last two years (1991-92 and 1992-93) expenditure of margin money was Rs. 115.16 lakhs. During the current financial year 1993-94 of Rs. 25.00 lakhs have so far been released to different implementing agencies under Additional Employment Programme. In terms of the stipulations in the guidelines, expected employment generation during the period (1993-94) is 500 approximately.

For the year 1994-95, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the programme.

## **11.12 : SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**

### **A. Programme of the Social Welfare Department**

Human resource development play a critical role in the socio-economic development of a country. It is an investment towards improving the quality of human life. Although development brings economic gains to society in general, specific measures are required to extend the fruits of development to reach the disadvantaged and the weaker sections of the population such as women, children, the disabled, the aged and the destitute. It is also required to extend to the victims of drug and also to the victims of other categories of our social system.

With this broad objectives in view, several schemes have been undertaken in this State which are detailed below:

#### **Direction and Administration—State Plan (Annual Plan)**

1. **Strengthening of District Set up:** This is for meeting the salaries of the Inspectors of Social Welfare. Budget Estimate for 1994-95 on this scheme is Rs. 3 lakhs. The 80 vacant posts of Social Welfare Inspectors

are expected to be filled up this year. The fund is essential to strengthen the Dist. Level activities of Social Welfare Programme.

2. **Training schemes for different categories of functionaries of Welfare Directorate and Department through different organisations:** The purpose of this scheme is to orient the social welfare officers and to develop their skill and knowledge about the plans and programmes of Social Welfare. Proposed outlay for 1994-95 for this scheme is indicated in Vol. II. UNICEF have given us non-recurring grant for setting up a State level training centre.

3. **Implementation of the Recommendations of the Home Reforms Committee:** This is a scheme for implementation of the recommendations of the Home Reforms Committee set up by this Department for a study of various problems of different institutions under this Department. Proposed outlay for 1994-95 is indicated Vol. II. We hope to spend the total amount on this account to modernise Govt. Homes.



4. **Creation of Public Awareness for different Social Welfare Programmes:** The purpose of this scheme is for creation of public awareness for different social welfare schemes by setting up awareness camps at the Block levels where people need be aware of different S. W. Programmes. An amount as indicated in Vol. II has been kept for the Programme. A portion of the fund will be used to prepare a film against dowry and also on development of consciousness of handicapped persons.

#### **Welfare of Handicapped—State Plan (Annual Plan)**

1. **Prosthetic Aid to handicapped persons in all districts:** The purpose of this scheme is to provide fitting aids and appliances to the economically weaker section of handicapped persons. Plan outlay for 1994-95 for this scheme is indicated in Vol. II. A large no of petitioners are waiting for aid at different levels.

2. **Scholarship to Handicapped Students studying below Class IX :** The scheme is aimed at awarding scholarship to the handicapped students studying below Class IX for smooth prosecution of studies. Proposal outlay for 1994-95 for this scheme is indicated in Vol. II. This provision is sought for to accommodate more petitioners whose Waiting.

3. **Expansion of capacity and Modernisation of Composite Homes for Deaf and Dumb and Blind :** The scheme is for construction of school building, dormitory for deaf, dumb and blind students and residential staff quarters and to equip Government Homes with modern aids and appliances. Proposed outlay for 1994-95 for this scheme is indicated in Volume II.

4. **Assistance to Physically Handicapped in all Districts (Disability Pension):** This scheme targets to give financial assistance to destitute physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons @ Rs.100/- p.m. per beneficiary. The proposed outlay of this scheme for 1994-95 is has been indicated in Vol. II.

5. **Economic Rehabilitation to Physically handicapped and Mentally Retarded Persons:** This is a scheme to provide financial assistance to handicapped persons for their economic rehabilitation in trade or vocation. This scheme may be linked with IRDP so that the grant can be used as seed money in bankable projects wherever possible. The proposed outlay for this scheme is indicated in Vol. II.

6. **Integrated Education for Disabled Children :** This scheme aims at educating disabled children by

making extra efforts to get them enrolled in existing schools. The outlay for 1994-95 has been indicated in Volume II.

7. **Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Welfare of Handicapped:** The purpose of this scheme is to offer grant-in-aid to encourage the voluntary organisations working in the field of welfare of handicapped persons. The proposed outlay for this is as indicated in Vol. II. This is essential to mobilise voluntary organisations who are willing to work in the field of welfare of the handicapped.

8. **Creation of Public Awareness against Drug Abuse:** In order to curb the incidence of drug addiction among youths adequate awareness should be created to prevent the minance from distorting the young generation of our State. Hence, a provision as indicated in Vol. II has been made.

#### **Child Welfare—State Plan (Annual Plan). Remodelling and Renovation of Cottages at Digha:**

1. The purpose of this scheme is for renovation and remodelling of the cottages at Digha for use as a Holiday Home for poor inmates and members of lower income groups and for its maintenance. The Budget Estimate under the scheme for 1994-95 is indicated in Vol. II which will be used for construction of a big dormitory building.

2. **Establishment of Child Guidance Clinics:** This scheme is aimed at giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up units of Child Guidance Clinics for counselling of children and parents with a view to restoring interpersonal relationship and fastening healthy values. Budget estimate for this scheme has been indicated in Vol. II.

3. **Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Children in need of care and protection:** The scheme is having a purpose for maintenance of destitute children at cottages run by voluntary agencies and to provide institutional services for them under erstwhile Centrally sponsored scheme. Govt. of India withdraw their contribution w.e.f. 1.4.93. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 for this scheme has been indicated in Vol. II.

4. **Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Maintenance of Neglected and Destitute Children:** This scheme is for meeting up capitation allowance of destitute children at Homes run by Voluntary Organisation with institutional care. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is indicated in Vol. II to cope with increased maintenance cost.

**5. Non-institutional care for Destitute Children:**

The scheme is aimed at giving incentive to the guardians of the destitute children who are living below poverty line so that they may send their children to schools. Proposed outlay under this scheme for 1994-95 is indicated in Vol. II.

**6. Introduction of Vocational Training Centres for Destitute Boys:**

This scheme is for imparting vocational training to the destitute children reared up in the Homes run by Govt./voluntary organisations. Proposed outlay for 1994-95 has been indicated in Vol. II. The vocational trades are imparted by N.G.Os. like Ramkrishna Mission, Narendrapur, Rahara, Karma Kutir etc. Training of ex-inmates of Govt. Home comes under this scheme.

**7. Welfare of Street children:** This scheme aims at health inputs providing education and nutrition to street children living in cities. The scheme is meant for imparting through N.G.s. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is as indicated in Vol. II.

**8. Welfare of Children of Red Light Areas:** The scheme is for imparting education awareness and nutrition to children of Red Light Areas counselling their mothers etc. through N.G.Os. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is as indicated in Vol. II.

**Women's Welfare—State Plan (Annual Plan)**

**1. Assistance towards setting up of Working Women's Hostel:** The purpose of this scheme is to give matching grant for construction of working women's hostels for staff of ICDS Projects as well as for other working women. The proposed outlay for this for 1994-95 is as indicated in Vol. II. Hostels at Dist. levels need be constructed.

**2. Grant of Pension to Destitute Widows:** The purpose of this scheme is to give financial assistance to destitute widows @ Rs. 100/- per month per beneficiary. The proposed outlay estimate for this scheme is as indicated in Vol. II to accommodate more number of beneficiaries who are waiting at different levels.

**3. Vocational Training for Girls and Women in Government Homes:** The scheme is aimed at strengthening vocational training in Homes run by Government for girls and women. The proposed outlay for this scheme for 1994-95 is as indicated in Vol. II. The vocational trades running are weaving, printing tailoring and knitting.

**4. Assistance for Economic Rehabilitation of Girl Inmates of Home:** The scheme is for giving financial assistance to discharged girl inmates of

Homes for their economic rehabilitation. The proposed outlay for this scheme for 1994-95 is as indicated in Vol. II.

**5. Training Programme for Women in Distress:**

The scheme is for imparting training to distressed women under erstwhile Centrally sponsored scheme run by voluntary organisations. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 for this scheme is as indicated in Vol. II of Government of India discontinued funding on this programme since 1.4.92.

**6. Establishment of Women's Development Undertaking:**

This scheme of setting up of the undertaking is to assist in arranging loans through financial institutions by giving margin money and seed money to help women setting income generating activities. The propose outlay for the scheme is as indicated in Vol. II. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The fund will be spent as matching share.

**7. National Programme on Improved Chulha:**

This Centrally sponsored programme works in village level in the field of women welfare. The matching share of the State having enhanced by Govt. of India a token provision as indicated in Vol. II for 1994-95 has been sought for.

**Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute – State Plan (Annual Plan)**

**1. Promotin of Establishment of Homes for the Old Destitute:** The scheme is for completion of construction of the existing structure of South Garia Home and its maintenance and also for opening of new Old-age Home. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 for this scheme is as indicated in Vol. II.

**2. Expansion/Renovation of Existing Vagrants' Homes and establishment of Homes for Vagrants in Calcutta and Districts:** This scheme is meant for expansion/renovation of existing Vagrants' Homes under the Controller of Vagrancy, West Bengal and for construction of new Vagrants' Home in the State. The proposed outlay under this head is as indicated in Vol. II for 1994-95. The fund is essential to meet up unavoidable repair/maintenance of Vagrants Home. Some completed works are laying unpaid.

**3. Grant of Pension to Destitute Old People (Old-age Pension):** This scheme is proposed for giving pension to old destitute people @ Rs. 100/- per month per beneficiary. The proposed outlay is as indicated in Vol. II only for 1994-95 under this scheme to accommodate more number of beneficiaries who are waiting at different levels.

## **Correctional Services—State Plan (Annual Plan)**

1. **Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment** : This is a scheme regarding a national policy for care and protection, education, treatment, development and rehabilitation of juveniles. This is having a proposed outlay as indicated Vol. II for 1994-95. Funds will be spent on construction and upgradation of services in the homes.

## **Other expenditure—State Plan (Annual Plan)**

1. **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations**: This scheme aims at giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Social Welfare activities. The proposed outlay has been indicated in Vol. II for 1994-95.

## **B. Programme of Mass Education Extension Department**

### **Social Welfare Homes**

Under this Deptt. there are 11 State Welfare Homes, 49 aided Welfare Homes including 8 Destitute Homes for imparting education to inmates.

The intake capacity of aided Welfare Homes (including the aided Destitute Homes) is 6555 and in State Welfare Homes in 1720. At present there are only 4194 inmates.

Since the year 1990 Govt. has been sanctioning maintenance grant @ Rs. 240/- per inmate per month to the aided Welfare Homes and Rs. 210/- per inmate per month to the State Welfare Homes. Considering sharp price hike in recent times of all essential commodities it is considered necessary to increase the per capita sanctioned rates.

In order to extend benefit to the orphan and destitute children of the poorer community both in the urban and rural areas, Govt. intends to fill up in phases the vacant seats in different Homes.

During the year 1994-95 an outlay as indicated in Vol. II has been proposed for Welfare Homes.

### **Education for the Handicapped**

In this State there are altogether 33 institutions for Education and Training of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb and Mentally Retarded Children. The above mentioned institutions are classified under the following categories:

Category of Institution	No. of Schools
1) Govt. Sponsored	15
2) Govt. aided	14
3) Recognised by Govt. but not aided	4

In Govt. sponsored schools for the Handicapped 100% of the maintenance cost including staff salary, food, charges of the hostel students, contingencies, repair and renovation of existing building and expenditure towards construction of new building, are borne by Government.

Govt. sanction expenditure towards purchase of equipment and furniture etc. for Govt. aided schools by way of Grant-in-aid.

During the current year i.e. 1993-94 one institution for the Blind and one institution for the Deaf have been recognised. A proposal for sponsoring one institution for the Deaf in the district of Darjeeling is under consideration.

During the year 1994-95 two institutions are proposed to be covered under the Govt. sponsored scheme.

A sum as indicated in Vol. II has been proposed to be provided during 1994-95. The total outlay is for—

- To meet the expenditure towards the maintenance of 2 new institutions for the Handicapped to be sponsored by Govt. as also the existing sponsored institutions.
- To meet the expenditure for renovation and repairs of the existing buildings and construction of new buildings for the existing sponsored institutions.
- Towards sanction of furniture and equipment grants for the existing Govt. aided schools and sponsored schools for the Physically Handicapped.
- Towards introduction of new Schemes for training of Teachers of the institutions for the Handicapped.
- Towards imparting vocational training to the Handicapped children of such schools.

outlay suggested for each of the two programmes has been in Volume II of Plan Proposals 1994-95.

## **C. Programme of Relief Department**

### **D.W.S. (Disaster Warning System)**

Installation of Disaster Warning Sets (D.W.S.) is highly essential in order to facilitate dissemination of information regarding any impending disaster. Eight D.W. Sets are proposed to be installed in eight Police Stations of the Coastal districts at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The work is proposed to be completed in 1994-95. Already a sum of about Rs. 1.00 lakh was spent in 1992-93 and 1993-94 Plan years. So the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 for D.W.S. has been shown as in Volume II of the Plan Proposal 1994-95.

### **Economic Rehabilitation Grant.**

Under this scheme, small grants are sanctioned to Ex. T.B. patients and other persons who are socio-economically backward to enable them to earn their livelihood. With the increase of population, the coverage of the scheme is required to be expanded. It

has been proposed that during the 8th Plan period an amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs may be spent for this purpose with annual phasing of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 for E.R. Grant is shown in Volume II of the Plan Proposals 1994-95.

## **11.13 NUTRITION**

### **Programme of the Social Welfare Deptt.**

#### *Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers under I.C.D.S. Scheme*

This scheme proposes to provide for the cost of food and other materials in connection with the I.C. D.S. Projects. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 under this scheme has been indicated in Vol. II.

### **Programme of School Education Department**

#### *Mid-Day-Meal :*

This year, funds permitting, we intend to modify this programme where the participation of Panchayati

Raj system will be sought. The programme is proposed to be for a period of 100 days with per ca pita expenditure of Re.1/- per day of which 70 P. will be the share of the State and 30 P., the contribution of the panchayat. It is hoped that the local Panchayat will come forward to help the children of the locality to ensure their regular attendance in the primary schools by providing this incentive to them. The provision made in the Annual Plan for this purpose may not be sufficient for the total requirement. But provisions have also been made in the non-plan budget to accommodate any additional expenditure, for this purpose.

## **11.14 OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **Programme of Home (Political) Departments**

#### *Scheme for construction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in the districts – Write up for the Annexure II.*

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's 15-point Programme the Minority Cell of the Home (Political) Deptt. have undertaken a scheme for construction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in all the minority concentrated districts. The scheme will be extended to remaining districts as well. The scheme will meet the needs of the Muslim Girls in those districts and is expected to solve to some extent the problem faced by the Muslim girl students in the distant rural areas of the districts in prosecuting studies in educational institutions situated in district headquarters.

2. At present three hostels have been completed in Burdwan, Birbhum and Murshidabad and work of construction is continuing at Midnapore, Malda and

Nadia. Revised Budget estimate for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 14 lakhs, out of Rs. 14 lakhs, Rs. 8.601 lakhs has already been allotted for the construction work at Midnapore and Birbhum. Remaining Rs. 5.4 lakhs is going to be allotted for the construction work at Midnapore, Malda and Nadia districts.

3. The scheme is expected to generate employment for seven persons for each of the girls hostels to run the administration of the hostels.

4. The plan expenditure is decided entirely at district level.

5. Outlay suggested has been shown in the Annexures of Volume II of the Plan Proposals 1994-95.

CHAPTER TWELVE  
**XII. GENERAL SERVICES**  
**12.1 : JAILS**

**Programme of Home (Jails) Department**

Home (Jails) Deptt. have the following sectors of planning :

**Erstwhile Upgradation of Standard of Administration now under State Plan (Annual Plan)**

- (i) Construction of New Jails.
- (ii) New Jail annexes for women prisoners.
- (iii) Schemes for non-criminal lunatics.
- (iv) Amenities for the prisoners and jail staff having the sub-sectors :
  - (1) Supply of Drinking water
  - (2) Sanitation and (3) Electrification.
- (v) Housing for jail staff and officers

**Modernisation of Prison Administration (50 : 50 basis).**

- (i) Modernisation of Medical facilities
- (ii) Modernisation of Security aspects
- (iii) Modernisation of Vocational Training
- (iv) Training of officers and staff programme.

**Miscellaneous Development Works (introduced in 1992-93)**

All the schemes in the above noted three sectors are critical ongoing schemes. This Deptt. do not propose any new schemes during 1994-95.

Provisional outlay for this Deptt. under 8th Five-Year Plan (1992-97) stands at Rs. 3010.00 lakhs. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, our plan allocation was Rs. 464.39 lakhs and Rs. 325.07 lakhs respectively. To achieve the target of Rs. 3010.00 lakhs during the 8th Five-Year Plan, Annual Plan allocation for 1994-95 is to be enhanced. However, this Deptt. have formulated Annual Plan for 1994-95 as indicated in Vol. II. Details are furnished below :

**Construction of New Jails**

A new jail at Balurghat is under construction to serve the purpose of Dist. Jail for the Dist. of Dakshin Dinajpur. In the current financial year there is a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the purpose. This Deptt. proposes to provide outlay as indicated in Vol II for the purpose during 1994-95.

A new Sub-Jail at Raghunathpur in the District of Purulia is under construction. During 1994-95,

this Deptt. proposes to provide outlay as indicated in Vol. II to complete the scheme.

**Amenities in Jails**

(a) For electrification schemes in different types of jail, this Deptt. proposes to provide fund for Central Jails and Dist. Special Jails in the manner as indicated in Volume II. New system of illumination is being introduced in the jails in phased manner for upgrading the living condition of the prisoners as well as for improvement of security aspect also.

(b) For introduction of improved sanitation system in jails, this Deptt. proposes to implement the schemes during 1994-95.

In Central Jails, Dist. Jails and Sub-Jails for which outlay have been indicated in Volume II.

(c) For improvement of Drinking water supply in jails, this Deptt. proposes to implement the schemes during 1994-95 :

In Central Jails, Dist/Spl. Jails and Sub-Jails for which outlay have been indicated in Volume II.

**Housing Schemes for Staff and Officers**

There is acute shortage of quarters for staff and officers as well as shortage of barracks for both Male and Female Warders in jails. The officers and staff of jails are to be provided with quarters for their effective services. This Deptt. is taking up the schemes in phased manner to enhance the number of quarters. This Deptt. proposes allocation during 1994-95 in the manner as indicated in Volume II.

**Modernisation of Prison Administration Programme (50 : 50 basis)**

The age old jail buildings are to be repaired and renovated from the security point of view. This Deptt. proposes to allocation during 1994-95 in the manner as indicated in Vol. II.

For improvement of vocational training facilities, this Deptt. proposes the following schemes for implementation during 1994-95 :

- (1) Woollen knitting machines for Presidency Jail, Berhampore Central Jail and Midnapore Central Jail.
- (2) Modernisation of Tailoring Section at Presidency Jail, Berhampore Central Jail and Midnapore Central Jail
- (3) Modernisation of Weaving Section in 5 Central Jails

Modernisation of Vocational Training facilities will help to increase of production and meeting the fails consumption. These schemes are aimed at rehabilitation programme for the convicts on release from jails.

For improvement of Central Jail Hospitals this Deptt. proposes to make an allocation as indicated in Vol II during 1994-95. This will provide better medical facilities in Surgery and Pathology.

For providing modern training in Arms, Communication system and allied subjects to the warders, this Deptt. proposes to set up a Training Institute for Warders. A sum as indicated in Volume II has been proposed for this purpose during 1994-95.

### **Miscellaneous Development Works**

Construction of visitors' waiting shed is a very important area which requires priority consideration. Waiting shed with drinking water facility and toilet is a genuine need for the visitors. So, this Deptt. proposes to construct visitors shed in the jails in phased manner. During 1994-95, a sum as indicated in Vol. II has been proposed for this purpose.

In sum, the following, plan programme of the Home (Jails) Department would be undertaken during 1994-95.

1. Construction of new jail at Balurghat (continuing)
2. Raghunathpur Sub-Jail (continuing)
3. Drinking water supply schemes in different types of jails
4. Electrification in different types of jails
5. Sanitation schemes in different types of jails
6. Construction of quarters and barracks for staff and officers
7. Barrack for Female Warders
8. Schemes for structural security of different jails
9. Modernisation of Jail Hospitals
10. Warders' Training Institute
11. Vocational Training in Central Jails
12. Miscellaneous Development works in jails.

Details of proposed planned schemes to be taken up during 1994-95.

### **Scheme : 1993-94**

#### **Water Supply**

- Suri Jail
- Midnapore Central Jail
- Krishnagar Jail

- Bankura Jail
- Bishnupur Sub-Jail
- Darjeeling Jail
- Asansol Spl. Jail
- Burdwan Jail
- Jhargram Jail
- Diamond Harbour Sub-Jail

### **Electrification :**

- Bankura Jail (including ceiling fans in wards)
- Alipore Central Jail
- Presidency Jail
- Dum Dum Central Jail
- Berhampore Central Jail
- Midnapore Central Jail
- Cooch-Bihar Jail
- Darjeeling Jail
- Jalpaiguri Jail
- Siliguri Jail
- Malda Jail
- Krishnagar Jail
- Suri Jail
- Purulia Jail
- Asansol Jail
- Burdwan Jail
- Hooghly Jail
- Howrah Jail

### **Sub-Jail (New)**

- Raghunathpur Sub-Jail
- Balurghat Sub-Jail

### **Housing :**

- Quarters and barracks

### **Modernisation**

#### **Structural Security**

- Presidency Jail
- 4 other Central Jails
- Cooch Behar Jail
- Jalpaiguri Jail
- Darjeeling Jail
- Malda Jail
- Krishnagar Jail
- Bankura Jail
- Asansol Spl. Jail
- Burdwan Jail
- Hooghly Jail
- Howrah Jail
- Ranaghat Sub-Jail

### **Barrack for Female Warders**

Presidency Jail  
Berhampore Central Jail  
Midnapore Central Jail  
Burdwan Jail  
Hooghly Jail  
Howrah Jail  
Coochbehar Jail  
Jalpaiguri Jail

### **Vocational Training**

Presidency Jail 1. Woolen knitting machine  
Berhampore Central Jail 2. Tailoring Section  
Midnapore Central Jail

5 Central Jails modernisation of weaving section

### **Medical Care, Sanitation and Hygiene.**

Proposal for conversion of remaining service latrines in the Jails of West Bengal to sanitary ones.

Alipore Central Jail  
Berhampore Central Jail  
Hooghly Dist. Jail  
Darjeeling Dist. Jail  
Jalpaiguri Dist. Jail  
Darjeeling Dist. Jail  
Purulia Dist. Jail  
Bankura Dist. Jail  
Kalna Sub-Jail  
Jhargram Sub-Jail  
Contai Sub-Jail  
Basirhat Sub-Jail

### **Modernisation of Hospital**

Alipore Central Jail  
Berhampore Central Jail

### **Warders' Training Institute**

Misc. Development

## **12.2 : STATIONERY & PRINTING**

### **Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department**

The volume of Government printing works has been increasing from year to year. But because of worn-out and aged plant and machinery it is difficult to meet the work load. A phased programme for replacement and renovation of the worn-out machinery has been take-up. For printing urgent jobs

a Desk-Top printing (DTP) Press has also been set up for which additional facilities are proposed to be provided by purchase of additional printing machinery. The existing paper stores and godowns of the Stationery Office of the State Govt. are also proposed to be renovated/repared.

Outlay suggested for 1994-95 for the above purposes has been shown in Volume II.

## **12.3 : PUBLIC WORKS**

### **(a) Programme of Public Works Department (Works Branch)**

Record of performance in the context of this head over the last five years is as follows :

The P.W. Deptt. undertakes construction of residential and non-residential buildings. Construction of non-residential buildings is included under the head Public Works.

During last five years (1988-89 to 1992-93), this Deptt. has constructed 3000 sq. M. of non-residential buildings with the fund available for the purpose.

The non-residential buildings are constructed in order to accommodate offices of this department.

The target for construction of non-residential buildings is about 5000 sq.m.

As regards Organisational set up-Role of Officers and Panchayats/Municipal functionaries in the context

of decentralised planning set up, it may be stated the P.W. Deptt. is a combined office-Secretariate and Directorate.

The Department is entrusted with the job of construction of buildings for accommodation of various other Departments besides its own. Outlay suggested for Annual Plan 1994-95 has been shown in Volume II.

### **(b) Programme of the Home (Police) Department**

The total outlay for the Eighth Plan of the Home (Police) Department was fixed at Rs. 3769.00 lakhs.

The agreed Annual Plan Outlay for 1994-95 for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 has been shown in Volume II. The proposals for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 have been framed having regard to the such outlay and indicated in the relevant Annexures, as prescribed by

the Planning Commission. An explanatory note on the schemes also given below :

### **Public Works**

(1) *Construction of Thana Buildings* : We have 81 Thana Buildings in rental premises, 75 of West Bengal Police and 6 of Calcutta Police. The necessity of shifting Thanas to departmental buildings requires no elaboration. We have proposals for setting up new Police Stations during the Eighth Plan (1992-97). Therefore, the requirement of departmental buildings for our P.S. By the end of 8th Plan, it is expected to go up to 100. It is proposed that during the 8th Plan Period, we should construct at least 17 buildings for our P.S., 14 for W.B. Police and 3 for Calcutta Police. Our P.S. Building in Calcutta will cost about Rs. 60.00 lakhs (approx) each and the corresponding cost in the districts will be Rs. 30.00 lakhs (approx.) each. (The main reason being that the strength of one P.S. in Calcutta is much bigger than that of one P.S. in Muffasil areas.)

During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 2 Thana Buildings and a total amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget for 1993-94 for construction of 4 Thana Buildings.

One of the outstanding problems in the Police Buildings is inadequacy of water supply. Every year, we have to spend some amount for maintaining and making arrangement, such as sinking of deep tube-wells, construction of dug wells, installation of Pump-lines and Pump-sets, etc. so as to alleviate the problems of water supply. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 26.95 lakhs was sanctioned for 4 such schemes and during 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 17.50 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

An amount of Rs. 15.35 lakhs was sanctioned for 5 such schemes during 1992-93 and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1993-94 for 4 (anticipated) schemes.

Accordingly, necessary provision has been proposed for the annual Plan, 1994-95 as shown Volume II.

The Police Establishment has a vast network of buildings spread over the State. Some of them are quite old and require upgradation.

Accordingly, fund has been proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 as shown in Volume II.

*Establishment of Training Centres* : That existing training facilities to the police personnel in the State are inadequate to meet the requirement. Extension and expansion of the existing training arrangement is an imperative necessity. With this view, a total amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1993-94 for the scheme, viz., "Construction of building for Police Training Centre at Barrackpore, North 24-Parganas" and for other training facilities.

Provision has also been proposed to be provided the purpose in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 as shown in Volume II.

*Forensic Science Laboratory Buildings* : The State is now depending on the single laboratory in Calcutta for Forensic Examination of the exhibits, etc. in connection with the criminal cases and otherwise. The existing laboratory is not fully equipped. For example, it has no serological examination. Its Chemistry, Biology and Toxicology sections are too small to meet the demands placed on it. In view of the recent bomb blast in the City setting up of a Explosive Laboratory in the FSL is under active contemplation of Government.

To meet the demands of the present day, a two-fold programme is necessary—one for the extension of the existing laboratory in Calcutta and the other for setting up research laboratories in the remote areas of the State. With that purpose, a research laboratory has been set up at Jalpaiguri. It is yet to be fully equipped. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1993-94 for the purpose an amount has been proposed to be provided during 1994-95 as shown in Volume II.

Government had set up a high-powered expert committee to examine the state of affairs prevailing in the laboratory and make its recommendations for its upgradation and revamping. The committee has made its recommendations which is being examined by Government.

*Explosive Laboratory Buildings* : This is a very important item. The Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives, Calcutta, who used to examine and report on bombs and materials seized by the police, has stopped such examination for the last four years. In consequence, the police has been handicapped in presenting offenders. We are required to make our own arrangement for examination of bombs, etc. Land



is being acquired in Calcutta for the construction of Explosives Laboratory Buildings. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is earmarked in the Plan Budget for 1993-94 for the purpose.

Accordingly, necessary amount has been proposed provided in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the scheme as shown in Volume II.

**Base Hospital :** A Base Hospital for the State Police has been a crying need for many years. We have already acquired a suitable land at Sale Lake for the purpose. It is proposed to set up a 300-bedded hospital with modern arrangements there. The cost of construction of the hospital is estimated at Rs. 5.50 crores. In view of paucity of funds, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs had been made in the Budget for 1993-94 and the scheme has been referred to the State Planning Board for clearance.

However, in anticipation of clearance of the scheme by the State Planning Board a token amount has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the scheme as shown in Volume II.

**Land Acquisition :** The Police Administration requires land on a large scale for thana buildings, administrative buildings, barracks, battalions, residential quarters, training centres, etc. therefore, acquisition of land is a matter of priority in the Police Plan. Besides, with the passage of time, getting suitable land is becoming more and more difficult. Therefore, land should be acquired not merely for immediate purpose but also keeping in view the future requirements as far as possible. Already, Home (Police) Department has been spending every year about Rs. 30/40 lakhs for acquisition of land. A lump provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is earmarked in the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for the purpose.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 17.50 lakhs and during 1991-92 another amount of Rs. 49.20 lakhs were sanctioned for the purpose.

During 1992-93, a sum of Rs. 21.10 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose and an amount has also been provided in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the purpose as shown in Volume II.

**Minor Schemes :** Plan schemes involving expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakh are booked under this head. The expenditure on the account is expected to be Rs. 45.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan (1992-97).

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 3.90 lakhs

was sanctioned for the purpose. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 3.85 lakhs was sanctioned for 6 such schemes.

During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 5.20 lakhs was sanctioned for execution of 3 schemes under this head and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for the purpose.

Fund is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 as shown in Volume II.

**Planning and Statistical Cell in the Home (Police) Deptt :** There is a small Cell in the Home (Police) Department especially created to look after the Planning matters of Police Establishment. Funds amounting to Rs. 0.12 lakh, Rs. 0.26 lakh and Rs. 0.22 lakh were sanctioned for the purpose during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is likely to be spent for the purpose during 1993-94 and fund is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 as shown in Volume II.

**Improvement in Traffic Management :** The scheme has been introduced to alleviate the traffic problems in the City of Calcutta and in the Districts. In order to make the scheme effective, some new posts of Sergeants and Traffic Constables are necessary to be created for posting them in Calcutta, Siliguri and Asansol initially. Besides, various gadgets etc. such as Wireless, Computer etc. and Vehicles (Jeep, Motor cycles etc.) will have to be purchased.

Fund has been proposed for this scheme as shown in Volume II.

**Raising of one Women Battalion :** In order to combat the violence and atrocities against women and for escorting of women criminals and other allied works, raising of a new Women Battalion in the State is essential. For this purpose, creation of new posts of Women Police Officers and Constables, construction of buildings and creation of other infrastructural facilities are necessary. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1993-94 and amount has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the scheme as shown in Volume II.

**Setting up of Women's Grievances Cell at Dist. Level :** It is proposed to set up a Women's Grievances Cell consisting of 1 (one) Sub-Inspector and 3 (three) Women Constables in each of the 16 districts of West Bengal to redress the grievances of the women

expeditiously. Fund for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 has been provided as shown in Volume II.

*Strengthening of Police Lock-ups* : A good number of Police Stations are located in old buildings where the condition of the lock-ups is bad and these are required to be upgraded immediately. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been allocated for 20 lock-ups at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh each during 1993-94 and fund has been proposed to be earmarked in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the lock-ups as shown in Volume II.

*Establishment cost for the West Bengal State Police Housing Corporation Limited* : The West Bengal State Police Housing Corporation Ltd. has since been set up. It is proposed to bear the establishment cost of the said Corporation by the State Govt. by providing grants. This new scheme has been included under the major head "2055—Police" and a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1993-94.

During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

Fund has also been proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the Corporation as shown in Volume II.

#### **(c) Programmes of the Land and Land Reforms Department (Board of Revenue)**

##### **Construction of Office Buildings including records rooms of the Districts and Circuit Houses**

Creation of District Land and Land Reforms Office in each district, and creation of new districts has necessitated construction of new office buildings and Circuit Houses. Fund under this head is spent by the PWD Necessary fund has been proposed for the Annual Plan for this schemes as shown in Volume II.

#### **(d) Programme of Finance (Taxation) Department**

The Directorates of Commercial Taxes and Entry Tax are two major revenue-earners under the State Government of West Bengal. Out of the above, Commercial Taxes Directorate is the largest revenue earner set up contributing about 60% of total tax revenue of the State Government. In 1992-93 about 1647 crores (Deptt.) was collected as Sales Tax as against collection of Rs. 1412 crores during 1991-92 recording an impressive increase of about 16.642%. In addition to Sales Tax, the Directorate of

Commercial Taxes administers Profession Tax also, the collection of which during 1992-93 was about Rs. 87 crores. Collection from Entry Tax during 1992-93 was about 156 crores which was higher by about 14% over the collection of the tax in 1991-92 (Rs. 137.55). During 1993-94, the Budget Estimates of Sales Tax and Entry Tax have been framed at sizeable figures of Rs. 2040 crores and Rs. 177.15 crores respectively.

The Directorates of Commercial Taxes and Entry Tax have been expanding very fast both functionally and also in terms of organisation in recent years. New offices have been opened to ensure more effective control on collection of revenue through decentralised administration. Large number of Commercial Taxes Checkposts had also to be opened at border areas to monitor the movement of notified Goods and Commodities in and across West Bengal. New Checkposts had also to be opened under Entry Tax Directorate. This obviously necessitates provision of office as well as residential accommodation at the checkposts vicinity by way of construction of new buildings at the border areas where suitable accommodations are hardly available on rental terms for office accommodation and for residence of the personnel who are required to work at the checkposts round the clock. Similarly, construction/purchase of office space for other offices and construction of residential accommodation for officers and staff working therein seems to be essential to improve the working condition which may boost collection of revenue substantially. Besides the already existing checkposts, we have a plan to open certain other checkposts at strategic points to prevent evasion of Sales Tax and Entry Tax. Therefore, the Plan Scheme under the Finance (Taxation) Department relate to such construction works in the interest of revenue.

The Department has decided to introduce a 'New Scheme' viz. Purchase of Office Accommodation at New Market, Calcutta from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for Commercial Tax Directorate.

Outlays for Annual Plan, 1993-94 and Eighth Five-Year Plan, 1992-97 have been fixed at Rs. 162.79 lakhs and Rs. 1594.46 lakhs respectively for the Plan Schemes under Finance (Taxation) Department. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan, 1994-95 has been shown in Volume II.

In terms of Home (C&E) Department No. 67-AR dt. 11.1.93 the Registration Directorate came under the administrative control of Finance (Taxation) Department w.e.f. 1.11.93. Prior to that date the said

Directorate remained under the administrative control of Judicial Department. Since Registration Directorate have now been vested on Finance (Taxation) Department necessary fund has been sought for as shown in Volume II.

**(e) Programme of the Finance (Audit) Deptt.**

The Finance (Audit) Deptt. is concerned with construction of Treasury Buildings in the districts including Calcutta. In some of the districts, there are no exclusive buildings for Treasuries. Hence, construction of new Treasury Buildings has been necessitated. For this purpose, fund has been provided as shown in Vol. II of the Plan documents.

**(f) Programmes of the Parliamentary Affairs Department**

The Parliamentary Affairs Deptt. has Plan Schemes under the head "Public Works". The schemes and funds for the same have been shown in Vol. II of the Plan documents.

**(g) Programme of the Relief Department**

Department of Relief initiated 5(five) Plan Schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan, 1992-1997 and these are on-going schemes. They are as follows:

- 1) Construction of Relief Complex at 87A, S.N.Banerjee Road, Cal-14.
- 2) Construction of Flood/Cyclone Shelters.
- 3) Construction of Relief Godowns.
- 4) Economic Rehabilitation Grant.
- 5) DWS (Disaster Warning System).

**SCHEMES**

**(1) Construction of Relief Complex**

This six(6)-storied building (6-Storied foundation and 4-storied building) is intended to provide accommodation under a single roof for different units of the Relief Department and the Directorate. The Relief Directorate and the Central Relief Godown in Calcutta are housed in rented buildings. Storage of accommodation at both the places accounts for serious inconvenience to office staff and material-handling. Accommodation available at Writers' Buildings for the Relief Department is also extremely inadequate. Moreover, the fleet of vehicles belonging to the Deptt. and the Directorate are garaged at rented premises which are scattered in different areas,

resulting in high fuel cost and rental charges. The Relief Complex, when completed, will accommodate not only the Secretariat and Directorate Offices but also the Relief Godown and the vehicles. At present, the Deptt. is spending about Rs. 80,000/- per annum on account of rental charges for office premises and garages. Needless to say, on completion of the buildings, net saving accruing to the Govt. will not be less than Rs. 80,000/- per annum. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan, 1994-95 for Relief Complex is indicated in Volume II.

**(2) Flood/Cyclone Shelters**

Three Flood/Cyclone Shelters are proposed to be constructed during Annual Plan, 94-95: (i) Malda under construction, (ii) in Murshidabad, (iii) in North 24-Parganas.

The unit cost of each centre will approximately be Rs. 6.00 lakhs. In this connection, it may be stated that two (2) Flood/Cyclone Shelters are now ongoing projects. The estimate is an old one and is found to be adequate now. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan, 1994-95 for Flood/Cyclone Shelter has been indicated in Volume II. An upward revision in this area might call for.

**(3) Relief Godown**

During the Annual Plan, 1994-95, two(2) Relief Godowns are proposed to be constructed at District/ Sub-Div. levels (in the district of Darjeeling & Malda). For proper storage of relief materials more godowns are needed at different levels which are proposed to be taken care of during the remaining Plan Period.

**(4) DWS (Disaster Warning Sets)**

Installation of Disaster Warning Sets (DWS) is urgently required in order to facilitate dissemination of information regarding any impending disaster. Eight (8) DW Sets are proposed to be installed in eight (8) Police Stations of the Coastal Districts at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The work is proposed to be completed in 1994-95.

**(h) Programme of Food and Supplies Department**

*Acquisition of Land/Building* : During 1993-94, an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs was received. The fund required for meeting of acquisition cost of Premises No. 224A, A.P.C. Road, Calcutta for accommodation

of Rationing Office, Manicktalla-I and Chitpur is Rs. 24,59,731.68 and for meeting the acquisition cost of the premises at Bankura (Idgamahalla) for accommodating DCF & S and SCF & S, Bankura is Rs. 2,53,227/-. Total Rs. 27.13 lakhs—Rs. 10 lakhs has already been spent and Rs. 17.13 lakhs would be required during this financial year. Some buildings for accommodating Rationing Offices, Dist. Controller and Sub-divisional Controllers may be, acquisitioned during 1994-95. Accordingly, fund may be allotted for this purpose as per demand in Volume II of the Plan documents.

*Construction of Godowns* : Rs. 19 lakhs was allotted during 1993-94. Out of Rs. 19 lakhs, Rs. 14.90 lakhs has already been spent for repairing of godowns. Some more proposals are under consideration. From 1986-1992, FCI released 17 godowns and will release 10 godowns during this year. There are 49 Govt. godowns lying idle in different districts. These godowns could not be used for want of necessary upgradation. It is proposed to allot fund during 1994-95 for undertaking necessary upgradation of the godowns as shown in Volume II.

*Construction of Workshop Sheds* : The allotment for this year (93-94) is Rs. 1.40 lakhs. The Director of Transportation has requested to earmark Rs. 11 lakhs for upgradation of the sheds during the year and sent estimates for the same.

The Director of Transportation will send further estimates very soon for the next financial year 1994-95. As such the probable expenditure during 94-95 has been shown in the Annexures of Vol. II.

*Creation of Office Accommodation at District and Subdivisional Headquarters* :

The Construction of the Bankura Bldg. (office of DCF&S CF&S and Rationing Office, Chinsurah) has been started.

The construction of the office of the SCF&S, Diamond Harbour and that of the DCF&S, Midnapore will also start very soon. As such it is proposed that the Plan allocation for the year 1994-95 may be made as shown in Annexures of Vol. II.

The construction of godowns with additional storage capacity has to be made at least one in each sub-division. The State Government godowns which are being gradually released by the FCI are worn out and in most cases have outlived their utility. They

are required to be thoroughly rebuilt. In addition, Deptt. have to build new godowns as indicated before. The Deptt. are required to have a minimum godown capacity of 64000 MT. under its direct control. At present the total capacity is 40000 MT. The shortfall is intended to be met up through plan assistance. Hence, necessary fund has been proposed as shown in the Annexures of Vol. II.

#### (i) Programme of the Excise Department

1. This scheme originally meant for accommodation of Excise Officers at Calcutta has subsequently been changed. The Chemical Examination Laboratory is of utmost necessity in pursuing the ID cases in Court. Hence, the construction work of the Laboratory is in process. The construction work is nearly complete.

2. Shortage of office accommodation is a perennial problem. Hence, the scheme has been taken up to accommodate the Excise Directorate office in the building. The revised estimate of the scheme is Rs. 1.41 crores, work is continuing since 7th Five-Year Plan.

3 & 4. There is a plot with some dilapidated structures under control of the department. The department proposes to utilise it for the office as well as accommodation for Excise Officers in the District.

5. The construction of the Laboratory building is nearly complete. It is now urgently necessary to purchase testing equipment for the Laboratory to make it fully operational.

6. The basic work of the department is prevention of illicit liquor as well as narcotic trade. The mobility of the administrative machinery is of utmost necessity. The present strength of the vehicles is not sufficient to cope up with the work. Hence, to upgrade the standard of the administration, the scheme has been taken up.

7 to 18. The officials of the Excise administration has to work at odd hours at night. Hence, they are to be provided with barrack-type accommodation at different areas of the State for proper functioning. Hence, the proposals have been framed.

#### (j) Programme of the Home (P&AR) Department

The Home (P&AR Department) is concerned with construction of administrative buildings both in the district and the sub-divisional headquarters under the Plan Schemes.

The scheme for construction of Administrative Office Complex both in district headquarters and in

sub-divisional head quarters under the broad head "Administrative Reforms" is physically implemented and executed by PW Deptt. Apart from the creation and expansion of office space, the other component of the scheme is the construction of residential accommodation for officers posted in the districts and sub-divisions which has been shown under Housing Sector.

• Expansion and/or construction of Collectorate Office Buildings, sub-divisional office buildings and residential buildings for district and sub-division level officers are aimed to supply working condition to the Govt. employees of districts and sub-divisions. The visiting public having business with these offices require a spacious and healthy environment. In such a perspective, Departmental Five-Year Plan Proposals are prepared on the basis of construction proposals received from the districts. Apart from new construction, this Deptt. undertake works for upgradation of existing office buildings and putting up boundary walls in certain places to protect the Govt. land from being encroached upon. The consequential land acquisition expenses in some cases are also being met from the Plan provision.

For this purpose, necessary fund has been sought for as per Annexures of Vol. II.

#### (k) Programme of Judicial Department

The Judicial Department has proposal for construction of multi-storied building in Place of the

High Court Extension Building. Besides, for the remaining years of the Five-Year Plan, there are some big proposals for construction of Court Buildings at different districts under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes which have already been sent to the Govt. of India, and accordingly, these proposals have been included in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 as shown in the Annexures of Vol. II.

#### (l) Programme of the Home (Defence) Department

The Home (Defence) Department included in their Plan proposals, the following schemes:

(i) Construction of Urinals, Latrines attached to the office premises of WBNVF Training Centre, Kalyani.

(ii) Construction of Sweepers' quarters at WBNVF Training Centre, Halisahar.

(iii) Construction of Sweepers' quarters at WBNVF Training Centre, Kalyani.

(iv) Construction of barracks, officers' quarters, guest house, office premises for the WBNVF at Salt Lake.

Of the above schemes, the one at Sl. No. (i) relating to new construction of Office Buildings, for WBNVF Organisation falls under "Public Works" head and necessary fund has been proposed under this head as shown in the Annexures of Vol. II.

## 12.4 : OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

#### Programme of Home (Personnel & Administrative Reforms) Deptt.

The ATI at Bidhannagar (Salt Lake City) was established in 1981 to serve as a Central Training Institute for the Govt. employees of this State. Apart from importing training to new entrants, the Institute

conducts various in-service and refresher courses for various categories of Govt. functionaries of different Secretariat Deptts. & Directorates. For the purpose of strengthening the Institute providing necessary infrastructural facilities, fund has been sought for as shown in the Annexures of Vol. II.

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