

# STATE PLAN PROPOSALS

1989-90

Volume I



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

*Development and Planning Department*

December, 1988

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ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS

1989 - 90

VOLUME - I

Government of West Bengal  
Development & Planning Department  
Raj Bhavan, Calcutta

December, 1988

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## SECTION - I

### Introduction

1989-90 is the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan. The preparation of Plan for this year calls for a stock-taking of performance of the preceding years besides dealing with an overview of the economy in the context of prevailing socio-economic situation of the state and the compulsion of the economy leading to the proposed size in the fifth year.

#### 1. Overview of the economy.

1.1 It was mentioned in Vol.- I of 1988-89 plan proposals that in 1987-88 12 out of 16 Districts were affected with near deluge damaging crops and other assets worth several hundred crores of rupees. The state Government had estimated a requirement of about Rs.250 crores for restoration repair and relief work. During the year, the Government spent around Rs.75 crores on account of relief and restoration and the balance restoration work spilled over to 1988-89. Thus, while the State Govt. was yet to recover from the ravages of flood of 1987-88, it had to experience further wraths of nature in 1988-89.

1.2 This year, though monsoon came a bit early, there was not much of rainfall till the third week of June when heavy rainfall was reported from almost all the districts of the State. Hardly had the State recovered itself from the impact of the heavy rainfall in June, the State was rocked by tremors on the 21st August which caused considerable damage to public and private property in the Hill areas of Darjeeling district. Preliminary estimates indicated that an amount of Rs.147.50 lakhs would be required for restoration of damaged buildings and roads. Worse still was in store for West Bengal in the second half of August when there was heavy precipitation in North Bengal districts. All the rivers of North Bengal were flooded due to the excessive rain causing overflowing of banks and inundation of large areas. But the severity and duration of this year's floods cannot be explained only in terms of local rainfall or some breaches in the embankments. Even when rains ceased, flood waters seemed to have rushed through the rivers from outside the State. A few days later some areas of Nadia and Birbhum districts were also flooded as a result of spate in river water. As a consequence, during and from second half of August, 1988 the districts of Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, West Dinajpur, Malda and Murshidabad had to bear the brunt of heavy floods. It is worth mentioning here that the flow of water by 2 meters above danger level through the Ganges since August, 18 added to the severity of flood in Malda and West Dinajpur. The West Bengal being a State in the tail end of the river system will always have to carry a burden of floods even when there is normal rainfall in this State. The catastrophe occurred when portion of left embankment on Ganges in Malda district gave away.

1.3 Owing to non-execution of the protective measures at Simultala as per recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Farakka barrage Project, the marginal left embankment of the river Ganga at Simultala was breached by erosion for a length of 1500 mtrs. This caused devastating flood in large areas measuring about 35 sq.miles in the Kaliachak Police Station in Malda district. It is proposed that the Planning Commission should take steps for implementing protective measures necessitated due to Farakka barrage construction, as otherwise large areas of Malda and Murshidabad will remain increasingly vulnerable to recurring floods and galloping erosion.

1.4 The flood affected almost all sectors of the economy in the flood ravaged districts and the requirement of fund for restoration of damages was estimated at Rs.125 lakhs and placed before the Central Government for consideration.

1.5 It may be further mentioned that during the plan year 1987-88 the State Government had to spend little more than Rs.75 crores of which Rs.25 crores were met by effecting non-plan cut and balance Rs.50 crores from the normal budgetary provision. Had there been no flood, the State could easily invest a large part of this big amount in Plan sector. In the current year also, the restoration work is likely to take toll of plan investment as the Government of India has so far reimbursed only the margin money to the tune of Rs.23 crores leaving the entire burden of restoration work to the State Government.

1.6 Following the memorandum submitted by the Government of West Bengal a Central study Team visited the State between October 4 and 8, 1988. They made an on-the-spot assessment of the damages, in order to make available, as per the existing modality, further central assistance to the State Govt. They held discussion in detail with State Officials and met the Minister-in-Charge, Finance, Development & Planning-. They appeared to be fully satisfied with the documentation and sector-wise allocation made by the State Government. Out of the margin money. But till date no upward revision of the Ceiling of Expenditure has been made by the Central Government to do justice to the flood affected people of the State.

1.7 The review of performances of the past years reveals that despite natural calamities in successive years and lack of adequate support from the Central Government on restoration account, the State has continued to make significant progress in most of the sectors of the economy. The SDP series presented in the table below show the growth rate achieved in the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

1.8 Estimates of State Domestic Product of West Bengal by Industry of Origin at constant (1970-71) prices (in Rs.crores) for the years from 1984-85 to 1987-88.

Contd.....

	(Annual compound)			
	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (P)	1986-87 (Pr.)	1987-88 (T)
A. Agriculture (including forestry and fishery)	2113.41	2154.55	2148.33	2343.68
B. Industry (Manufacturing & Mining)	711.51	738.11	776.51	871.29
C. Construction	200.45	217.71	238.19	264.22
D. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	44.63	50.74	56.31	61.36
E. Transport	252.69	258.19	269.71	278.86
F. Others	1512.85	1607.39	1686.79	1807.84
	<u>4835.54</u>	<u>5026.69</u>	<u>5237.35</u>	<u>5627.25</u>
Annual Growth rate		3.95%	4.19%	7.44%

Source - Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics,  
West Bengal.

P = Provisional,

Pr. = Preliminary,

T = Tentative.

1.9 The SDP has been increasing steadily from 3.95% in 1985-86 to 7.4% in 1987-88. It is encouraging to note that all the components of the SDP are on the steady rise excepting Agriculture which suffers little fluctuation due to oscillating price movement in Jute and mesta though in foodgrain production, the State, thanks to its Land Reform measures and decentralised planning has developed remarkable resilience. However, if the present situation continues, there is no reason why SDP will not rise at more than 5 percentage rate in the last two years particularly when size of plan outlay has gone up by 10.03% and 17.25% in 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. Based on this very reasonable projection, it may be concluded that the 7th Five Year Plan will end up with an average annual growth rate of 5 per cent and it is this realistic projection, largely based on actual achievement, which will be the starting point for decisions on the vital Eighth Five Year Plan issues like rate of growth, marginal rate of savings, incremental capital output ratio and investment requirement.

1.10 It has been mentioned in the earlier plan proposals that basic plan approach as has been adopted in the State of West Bengal during the 7th Five Year Plan consists of "agriculture with redistributive land reforms and industry with due emphasis on small scale units with the necessary support of certain crucial "Mother" industrial complex". Increase in the purchasing power of the common people, according to the State Govt. is essential for the growth of industries. The fundamental basis for that is provided by Land Reforms. The strategy of channelling the resources  
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of the state to small and marginal farmers and beneficiaries of land reforms measures continues, not only because this segments of the rural population are socially and economically weak but more so because of the hard evidence of superior productive evidence on their part. With the implementation of land reforms in West Bengal, the State has now reached a position where, according to National Sample Survey, nearly 60% of the total land is owned by the small and marginal farmers as against the national figure of about 29 percent as owned by the small and marginal farmers. As strategy for development of agriculture, special emphasis has been placed on smaller irrigation projects using labour and local resources adequately. It is primarily on the basis of land reforms and this extension of irrigation facilities, together with other non-land inputs that it has been possible to increase the state's agricultural production significantly in recent years. The total foodgrains production of the State increased from 74.53 lakhs tonnes in 1976 to 96.26 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 which became a record production for the State. In 1987-88 despite severe floods, it has been possible to cross the previous year's record production and reach an all time record production level of 103 lakh tonnes.

1.11 It is mentioned that due to considerable fulfilment of two fundamental preconditions like land reforms and regular election to Panchayats, decentralised planning has been introduced in the State right from the first year of the seventh five year plan after its successful experiment in one district in 1984-85. The introduction of decentralised planning has brought radical change in the methodology of plan formulation and implementation of plan in the State. Within overall priorities, the plan budget of each concerned department is broken down into the state level items and the district level items. Budgetary provisions of the different departments for district level items are disaggregated and communicated to the District Planning Committees and significant parts of these provisions are then taken down to the level of 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 into the district plan at the district-level after discussions at the District Planning Committee. Such plans are completed for each of the districts and they form an integral part of the State Plan. Through this process of decentralised planning, it has now been possible to devolve nearly 40 per cent of the entire plan budget of the state to the command of the District and Block Committees. This percentage of decentralised allocation will further increase in future.

1.12 The Plans prepared at the block and district level following the methodology as explained above necessarily reflect the choice and perception of the local populace. Moreover, the involvement of the local people  
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through the Panchayats/Planning Committees in the project/programme implementation ensures efficient utilisation of the funds, generation of maximum employment, flow of goods and services to the most deserving section of the people, monitoring at the grass root and better co-ordination among the different departments lessening thereby in the duplication of efforts.

1.13 For more effective co-ordination and timely execution of the projects, the Chief Minister and the Development & Planning Minister frequently visit the Districts and attend the meetings of the District Planning and Co-ordination Councils. Monitoring at the district level by the highest authorities of the Government indicates the tremendous emphasis given by the state on district planning.

1.14 Close monitoring at the state and district level for efficient utilisation of scarce financial resources has become increasingly necessary because of the large claim of plan resources by Power and large and medium industries sectors. The large and medium industry, which is the prime concern of the Central Government, had a growth rate of nearly 10 percent during the period from mid-fifties to mid-sixties. Index of industrial production in the State (Base : 1970 = 100) indicating overall industrial activity relating to the large and medium industries stood at a level roughly around 120 in early sixties, then fell all the way to 105 in early 70's and finally of late has started picking up and has reached the level of 134 in 1987. The policy of selective freight equalisation destroying the natural locational advantage of certain industries in this region and progressive decline in central investment in medium and large industries in the state are the two most important factors behind the fall since mid-sixties. In power sector hardly any investment was made in seventies resulting in mere 95 MW addition to total installed capacity. In its sincere attempt to come out of such difficult situation, the state Government has not only got to allocate higher resources for industries sector alone, but it is making large investment in power sector to ensure adequate power for revitalisation of the industry sector. Owing to higher plan allocation to power sector and co-operation from socially responsible workers, there had been an addition of 922 MW to the installed capacity during the period between 1977-78 and 1983-84 and later between 1985-86 and 1986-87 there has been further addition of 320 MW. The progress of work of the power projects in the State has however recently suffered a setback because of the closure of M/s. A.B.L.. Now that the M/s. A.B.L. have resumed functioning, expectedly, there will be an expected addition of about 420 MW within the seventh Five Year Plan. The state is already saddled with big problem of unemployment and for a significant solution of this problem, it will have to go in for industries in a big way in the Eighth Plan. Higher rate of growth in agriculture may also be envisaged in the ensuing plan for increased effective demand for industry and also for a significant  
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impact on the standards of living of rural masses. All these will naturally generate higher demand for power and to meet the situation, the state Govt. has been compelled to start off Bakreswar Thermal Power Project even though, for reasons best known to them, the Central Government have been delaying in the decision regarding the project. In 1989-90, the State Government has earmarked an outlay of Rs.90 crores and if in the meantime the necessary Central assistance does not forthcoming, the project will put severe strain on state's plan resources.

The review of the main sectors of the economy is made below.

## 1.2 Agriculture

1.2.1 It has been possible to significantly increase State's agricultural production during the 7th Five Year Plan. The total foodgrains production had reached a new height of 92.26 lakh tonnes in 1983-84, the terminal year of 6th Five Year Plan. From this, it rose to 96.26 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 which became a record production for the state. In 1987-88 despite severe floods, it has been possible to cross the previous production level of 103.05 lakh tonnes. This is a demonstration of the resilience attained by the State as in none of these years' weather condition was favourable to agriculture in the state. It is primarily on the basis of land reforms and extension of irrigation facilities together with other inputs that it has been possible to achieve such record in agriculture production.

Year by year account of the progress of agriculture, during the 7th Plan is tabulated below :

Table - 1

(In lakh Hec./tonnes)

Crops	Achievement in Major agricultural crops during 7th Plan								
	1985-86 Production	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89 Anticipated		1989-90*	
		Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
1. Rice	79.90	53.76	84.63	54.75	92.71	54.00	89.00	54.50	90.00
2. Wheat	7.39	3.98	6.83	3.74	6.74	4.00	8.00	4.00	8.00
3. Pulses	2.64	3.54	2.00	3.63	2.27	4.00	2.50	4.50	2.70
4. Other cereals	1.34	1.19	2.66	.94	1.33	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50
5. Total Food- grains	91.27	62.45	96.12	63.06	103.05	63.30	101.00	64.50	102.20
6. Oil Seed	2.34	4.23	2.64	5.90	5.06	4.00	3.10	5.00	4.30
7. Jute & Mesta	76.25	5.32	50.24	4.39	36.81	4.00	40.00	4.50	50.00
8. Potato	27.53	1.73	35.43	1.80	37.87	1.50	33.00	1.60	35.20

\* Proposed target.

1.2.2 It was mentioned in the Mid-term Appraisal that unless there had taken place a break-through in Aman Production, it might not be possible to reach the 7th Plan foodgrains production target of 105 lakh tonnes. Though the foodgrains production has reached the level of 103.05 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 and the realisation of 7th Plan target looks a bright possibility but in view of recurring weather aberrations and lack of adequate quality seeds, the state has set a target of 102 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the terminal year. The state will however spare no effort to reach the 7th Plan target through its continued effort in land reforms and extension of irrigation facilities together with supply of other non-land inputs.

1.2.3 The achievement of the state in Oil seed production has been excellent. It will perhaps not be out of place to say that a near break-through has been achieved in this regard. In 1970-71 oil seed production was .59 lakh tonnes from which it rose to 2.35 lakh tonnes in 1985-86. In the year 1986-87, a target was set at 2.60 lakh tonnes and the achievement was 2.70 lakh tonnes. In 1987-88 against a target of 3.05 lakh tonnes, there has been a spectacular achievement of 5.06 lakh tonnes. This enormous production has been possible due to record production of 'Til'. In 1988-89 a target of 3.10 lakh tonnes was set which if everything goes right, may be more than realised.

1.2.4 Production of potato reached a record level of 35.43 lakh tonnes against the target of 33 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. In 1987-88 however, the production has surpassed the level of 1986-87 and attained the all-time record of 37.87 lakh tonnes against the target of 35.00 lakh tonnes. In 1988-89 and in 1989-90 the target has been set at 35.00 lakh tonnes and 35.20 lakh tonnes respectively.

1.2.5 In Jute and Mesta both the acreage and the production have been steadily falling since 1986-87 due to disastrous fall in price of Jute and Mesta. The acreage and production level of 7.31 lakh Hectares and 73.90 lakh bales, respectively of 1985-86 have fallen to 4.39 lakh hectares and 36.81 lakh bales respectively in 1987-88.

### 1.3 Agriculture Inputs

1.3.1 Supply of quality seed in right quantity and in right time is considered very crucial for higher growth in agricultural production. For stepping up supply of quality seeds to the farmers the State Government had set up State Seed Corporation in 1980 and has recently entrusted the West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation with the task of increasing seed production in the project areas. The production of quality seeds has been significant in the first three years of the 7th Plan. ....

Plan. Apart from production, the Government also distributes seeds to farmers often in form of mini-kits. The production and distribution of seeds are shown in table - 2 below.

Table - 2

('000 tonnes)				
Production & Distribution of Seeds				
	1985 - 86	1986 - 87	1987 - 88	1988 - 89 (Anticipated)
<b>1. Production of Seed</b>				
A. Cereal	6.06	5.27	7.47	11.550
B. Pulses	0.44	0.07	0.096	0.150
C. Oil Seed	0.31	0.35	0.588	0.890
D. Jute	0.06	0.10	0.035	0.800
E. Total	6.48	5.85	8.186	13.390
<b>2. Distribution of Seed</b>				
A. Cereal	15.02	20.09	19.036	22.526
B. Pulses	0.98	0.72	0.955	1.053
C. Oil Seed	0.84	1.11	1.308	1.458
D. Jute	1.07	1.59	1.816	1.650
E. Total	19.71	23.51	23.115	26.687

1.3.2 Even though there has been significant increase in seed supply, but production of Seed in the State lags behind the supply and supply itself lags for behind the requirement. In the 8th Five Year Plan much emphasis will be given on seed production so as to reduce the gap between requirement and supply to a reasonable level.

1.3.3 Special rice production programme, a thrust programme in eastern region in the 7th Plan has been continuing in full swing in the State. The basic objective of this programme is to increase rice production by (1) accelerating the pace of creating irrigation potential and (2) by increasing fertiliser consumption per hectare. The gap between the potential and actual yield in aman variety is very big in whole of eastern region and more so in West Bengal. The S.R.P.P. has been launched for exploiting this potential. As the beneficiaries of land reforms and small and marginal farmers are superior in production performance, they are supplied with input bag i.e., minikits in large number in S.R.P.P. area in particular and in other areas in general. The figures relating to minikits are given in the following table.

Table - 3

	<u>Year/Number of minikits</u> (in lakh)		
	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>
1. General Programme	11.55	14.02	14.99
2. Special Programme	2.72	3.00	3.67

As a result of this programme of distribution of minikits, the coverage in high yielding varieties has been 100 percent in summer rice and wheat, 43 percent in Aus paddy and 40 percent in Aman paddy. Coverage with improved varieties has also been excellent in potato, oil seed, sugarcane and vegetables.

1.3.4 The increase in irrigation facilities and distribution of improved seeds have been supplemented by increased fertiliser consumption in the state. In 1985-86 total fertiliser consumption (NPK) was 4.08 lakh tonnes which rose to 4.99 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 and 5.61 lakh tonnes in 1987-88. In 1988-89, the fertiliser consumption is likely to reach 5.80 lakh tonnes. The ever increasing level of foodgrains production is partly explained by the increasing trend of fertiliser consumption in the state.

#### 1.4 Irrigation

1.4.1 In the state of West Bengal particular stress has been laid on minor irrigation which has the advantage of being holding specific, cost effective and efficient in terms of utilisation of the potential created. In the first two years of the 7th Plan 105.05 thousand hectares of additional minor irrigation potential was created. In 1987-88 against a target of 84.44 thousand hectares 57.86 thousand hectares of potential was created. Owing to the World Bank stipulation for procurement of materials, the minor irrigation programme could not make much headway. The problem has since been solved and expectedly in 1988-89, the state will achieve considerable success in creating irrigation potential under minor irrigation sector.

1.4.2 In 1988-89, large number of Shallow-tube-wells and dug-wells are being constructed under Special Food Production Programme and the State Government have decided to sink/construct such sources on the land of marginal farmers and beneficiaries of land Reforms. Around 60,000 Shallow tube-wells and Dug-wells will be constructed under this programme during 1988-89 for which commensurate augmentation has already been made in minor irrigation budget.

1.4.3 The major and medium irrigation schemes also play a crucial role in enhancing the irrigation potential in the State. During the 7th Plan period, the emphasis has been on increasing the utilisation of the  
tp/- potential.....

potential created by the major irrigation projects through modernisation and renovation and in completing most of the 24 Medium Irrigation schemes in the districts of Bankura, Purulia and Birbhum. The State Government have been making very sincere effort even by straining the exchequer beyond limit for early completion of Teesta Project. Flow of central assistance for this project has so far been unsatisfactory and not in time. In spite of fund and other constraints, the project has been steadily progressing and trial irrigation has started. By 1989-90, the terminal year of the current five year plan, 79 thousand hectares may get irrigation from the Project. The preliminaries for starting construction of Subarnarekha barrage project have been completed and actual construction will start off from the year 1989-90. In major and medium irrigation sectors a potential of 33.25 thousand hectares were created in 1985-87. A further potential of 12.94 thousand hectares was created in 1987-88 against the target of 22.50 thousand hectares which works out to roughly 59% of the target.

1.4.4 It has been mentioned in the opening part of this chapter that the flood affects a large part of the state every year. There are some areas which are flood prone. It has become an imperative on the part of the State Government to provide flood protection to larger tracts of land. In 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, 60,000 hectares, 70,000 hectares and 65,000 thousand hectares were respectively provided with flood protection coverage. In 1988-89, the target is to protect 80,000 thousand hectares from the flood ravages. It is mentioned in this connection that since 1987-88 a considerable part of district plan scheme fund is being utilised for implementing flood protective schemes in various districts.

1.4.5 It is reiterated that vast areas of Malda and Murshidabad get flooded every year. Erosion on Murshidabad side also continues to remain a menacing problem. Separate cases are being made out for submission to the Planning Commission for immediate remedial measures.

## 1.5 Land Reforms

1.5.1 Land Reforms form the centre piece in agriculture and rural development policy in the State of West Bengal. A thorough-going land reforms is being carried out in the state with the active involvement of Panchayats and the success in large measure that has been achieved in the state is essentially for participation of rural poor through the Panchayats in the implementation of land reforms measures.

1.5.2 Uptil now 12.56 lakh acres of ceiling surplus agricultural land have vested in the state of which possession has been taken for 11.40 lakh acres of land. Till the period of 30.6.87, 8.36 lakh acres of agricultural land have been distributed among 17.26 lakh beneficiaries of which 6.42 lakh belong to the Scheduled Caste and 3.20 lakh belong to Sch. tribe. 1.5.3.....<sup>15</sup>

1.5.3. In a recent past decision of the Government of West Bengal, all undistributed lands possession of which is lying with the Government have been transferred to Panchayats for development, maintenance and community use.

1.5.4 Supplementing the above measure, a major thrust has been in recording the names of the share croppers in the village record of right thus providing the tennurial security to the share croppers. Till date around 14 lakh sharecroppers have recorded their names.

1.5.5 The Government intend to net in more land in the interest of achieving higher level of production and to transform this intention into practical action. The West Bengal Land Reforms Act has been amended changing therein the definition of land. In the amended Act, Land means and includes land of all description. Necessary Rules for implementing the amended Act have been framed and other preliminaries are under process of completion. Expectedly this will bring a sizeable quantum of land to the state coffer and large number of landless peasants will be its beneficiaries.

#### 1.6 Rural Development.

1.6.1 The Plan sector of the Rural Development comprises Integrated Rural Development programme and National Rural Employment Programme. As these are poverty alleviation programmes, beneficiaries of land reforms, rural artisans and landless agricultural labourers are largely benefitted from them. Panchayats are in full charge of implementing these programmes and through them the involvement of beneficiaries is fully ensured. In all the preceding three years of the 7th Five Year Plan, the achievement in both the programmes have exceeded the target and in the current year also it is expected that the targets will be more than realised.

Table - 4 (i).

Name of the Programme	1987-88 Actual Expenditure.	(Rs. in lakhs) 1988 - 89	
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1. I.R.D.P.	2345.63	2600.78	2600.18
2. N.R.E.F.	1911.32	3261.00	3261.00

Table - 4 (ii)

Name of the Programme	1987 - 88 Actual Achievement	1988-89	
		Target	Anti. Achievement
1. I.R.D.P. No. of families.	2,50,403	2,51,354	2,51,354
2. N.R.E.F. Lakh Mandays	161.60	215.70	215.70



## 1.7. Animal Resources Development

1.7.1 In Animal Resource Sector, the main emphasis has been on increased production of milk, meat, egg etc. not only to narrow down the gap between demand and supply but also to generate more employment in rural areas. The programmes of this sector are oriented more towards socially and economically disadvantaged group of the masses and play a significant role in poverty alleviation. From physical achievement point of view this sector is found to have registered a rising trend in the production of Milk and eggs. Milk production increased from 24 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 to 25.97 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 to 26.64 lakh tonnes in 1987-88. In 1988-89 a target has been fixed at 28.40 lakh tonnes. In the annual plan of 1989-90, a target of reaching 29.00 lakh tonnes has been proposed. Increase in number of cross bred animals and both extensive and intensive fodder production are considered as essential factors for maintaining the rising trend in milk production. The Government of West Bengal have evolved a development strategy in latte-rite zone of the state with special emphasis on fodder production. The market linkage of fodder to be produced in the zone has also been considered. In the programme for improving cattle stock through artificial insemination, the performance of the state has been commendable. The number of insemination performed with exotic bull semen increased from 5.65 lakhs in 1985-86 to 5.95 lakhs in 1986-87 and to 6.06 lakhs in 1987-88. It is targetted to further increase to 6.88 lakhs in 1988-89.

1.7.2 Production of eggs in the state has also increased significantly. It has increased from 1656 million in 1985-86 to 1923 million in 1986-87 and then to 2155 million in 1987-88. The target of 1988-89 is to produce 2175 million. The state is likely to reach the 7th Plan target of 2208 million without any difficulty.

1.7.3 The State Government is making sustained effort for ensuring better health coverage for animals. During 1988-89, 9 more Veterinary Hospitals and 35 Additional Veterinary dispensaries will be completed. Local youths are being trained by batches and after the training is completed, they are encouraged to take to customs services. Each of them is supplied with a kit containing first aid materials. They meaningfully supplement to the Government services at the primary treatment level.

## 1.8 Fisheries

1.8.1 The performance of the State Government in Fisheries sector has been excellent in all the years of the 7th Five Year Plan. Fish production in the State against the item inland Fishery has increased from 4.20 lakhs M.T. in 1986-87 to 4.43 lakh M.T. in 1987-88. The production is likely to  
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rise to 4.30 lakh M.T. in 1988-89. The target for 1989-90 has been fixed at 5.12 lakh M.T. which compares very favourably with the total 7th Plan target of 5.20 lakh M.T. In marine fishery the achievement in 1987-88 was .62 lakh M.T. In view of increase in supply of trawlers, the production in marine fishery is estimated at .75 lakh M.T. The target for 1989-90 is .88 lakh M.T. against the 7th Plan target of .80 lakh M.T. The steady rise in production in Fishery sector has been possible due to (a) increasing productivity of the water bodies already under pisciculture by successful application of modern technology (b) bringing semiderelict, and hitherto un-utilised water areas under pisciculture and (c) by stepping up the flow of assistance to fish farmers through fish Farmers Development Agency and through Fishermen Cooperative Societies.

1.8.2. In fish seed production the State has actually achieved a breakthrough. The fish seed production has risen from 5000 million in 1985-86 to 6100 million in 1986-87 to 7000 million in 1987-88. The anticipated achievement in 1988-89 is 7100 million. The target for 1988-89 has been fixed at 7250 million which comfortably exceeds the 7th Plan target of 7000 million. It will not be out of place to mention that West Bengal Supplies 75% of India's fish seed requirement in the inland sub-sector. For few successive years the State has received the highest productivity award in the fish seed production.

1.8.3. The other important activities are (a) social fishery, (b) integrated duck-cum-fish farming (c) intensification of sewage - fed fisheries with financial assistance from the Govt. of India and (d) development of reservoir fisheries.

1.8.4. Recently the State has taken steps for increasing the area of brackish water fishery which has a great potential in the coastal region of Midnapore, North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas. Within the plan year 1988-89 a brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agency may be set up in each of the above districts. The UNDP has come forward with a proposal of assisting the establishment of two model brackish water fish farms at Digha and Alampur. The State Planning Board, West Bengal, has given clearance for setting up a brackish water fish farm at Nayachak, Island at Midnapore District with objective of rehabilitating poor Fishermen in the Island.

## 1.9 Forest

1.9.1. The coverage of Forest in the State of West Bengal is still below the norms. Owing to competing demand for land by various development sectors the scope for expansion of forest area and traditional forestry system is rather limited. Consequently the State has taken the social forestry as also the Farm Forestry as priority area. At the same time there has been an optimum emphasis on economic and commercial plantation and fuel-wood plantation. Achievement of the forest sector in 1986-87,

1987-88 and 1988-89 is tabulated below :-

Table No. 5.

I t e m	(in thousand hectares)			
	Y e a r	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Soil conservation areas covered under Forest		3.146	3.226	6.052
2. Plantation & quick growing species		0.040	1.277	1.517
3. Economic & Commercial Plantation		1.231	1.201	1.026
4. Social Forestry		10.104	17.675	25.525
5. Rural fuel wood plantation		0.780	2.250	1.690

1.9.2 In tree plantation, which is point no.16 of TPP-1986, the performance of the State upto 1987-88 has been excellent. In 1987-88 against the target of 1400 lakh tree plantation the State's achievement was 1391 lakhs. Apart from the area covered by the State's Forest Deptt large area is also covered under social forestry under such programmes as NREP, RLEGP, etc. The panchayats at West Bengal also have social forestry programme of their own. The most important achievement of the Govt. in this sphere of activities has been the creation of awareness among the people about the utility of trees.

1.9.3 It is strongly felt that for better survival of forest area the poor forest fringe-dwellers should be economically rehabilitated. With this end in view four pilot projects in four eco-climate zones of the State viz. the hill areas, terai area, lateritic area and deltaic Sunderban Area are being contemplated. The Government of India have been approached to sponsor the projects with 50% grants.

#### 1.10. Power

1.10.1. In power sector the installed capacity increased by 320 M.W. in 1985-86. In 1986-87 and in 1987-88 no additional capacity could be added due to the closure of M/s. ABL. Now that M/s. ABL has started functioning it is expected that in the last two years of the 7th Five Year Plan, considerable addition will be made to the total installed capacity. The generation of electricity in West Bengal has increased remarkably during the first two years of the 7th Plan from 6750 MU in 1984-85 to 8640 MU in 1986-87. It has further risen to 8891 MU in 1987-88. The plant load factor has also increased from 38% in 1986-87 to almost 42% in 1987-88. Greater attention is now being paid to minimise the transmission losses and to improve the quality of the distribution system. The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation has also substantially progressed for creation of Southern Generating Units at Calcutta. To meet the increased power demand in foreseeable future, the Govt. of West Bengal has decided to start implementation of Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project right from the current year.

1.10.2 In the Rural sector 1350 villages and 1604 villages were electrified in 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. In 1988-89 the state expects to electrify 1850 villages. Number of tubewells energised were 4842 in 1986-87 and 8003 in 1987-88. For introduction of Special Food Production Programme much larger number of tubewells may be energised in 1988-89. However target for 1988-89 has been fixed at 15160.

### 1.11. Industry.

#### A. Large & Medium Industry

1.11.1 The growth rate in large industry has been rather low. During the period 1981-82 to 1987-88 the industry (registered) has recorded a growth rate of 2.92%. For accelerating the rate of growth the State Govt. is making special efforts to set up new growth oriented industries. As a mother industrial complex a Petro-chemical Complex has been planned at Haldia. The State Govt. has already made considerable expenditure for creation of necessary infrastructure for the complex. The down stream product list was prepared long back and submitted to the appropriate authorities in the Govt. of India, but the Govt. of India has not yet issued necessary clearance for the project. The State Government has also adopted a policy of promoting industries in the joint sector. In the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan 22 such projects were promoted. Apart from promoting joint sector projects the Government has made considerable progress in creating industrial infrastructure in the State. Two growth centres one at Dabgram near Siliguri and another at Uluberia in District of Howrah, are nearing completion. In the five "no industry districts" of the State, i.e. Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Malda, Cooch-Bihar and Darjeeling the work in Raninagar growth centre in Jalpaiguri is in full wing. In other four districts the growth centres are at varying stages of construction. Besides, growth centres at Budge-Budge, Khannyan, Kalyani (Phase-II) and Falta are also coming up. The existing facilities at Haldia are being extended by expansion of the estate area by 200 acres.

1.11.2. The State continues its scheme to provide incentive in medium and large industry sectors with a view to encouraging private investment. In 1986-87 and 1987-88 Rs.7 crores and Rs.7.70 crores were respectively disbursed incentive. It is expected that in 1988-89 a fund of Rs.8 crores will be disbursed on this account.

1.11.3. A new corporation styled Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd., has been set up for ensuring steady supply of gas in Calcutta Metropolitan Area.

#### B. Cottage & Small Scale Industries

1.11.4. The basic policy of the Govt. of West Bengal is to set up as many small industries-as possible for optimum utilisation of the growth achieved in primary sector as well as the development of rural infrastructure. This also...

This also provides substantial employment to the unemployed youths. The success in this endeavour may be gauged from the fact that in 1985-86 and 1986-87 13471 and 13794 units were respectively set up. In 1987-88 19,550 units were set up. In the State of West Bengal the total number of such units has now reached 2,60,000. The picking up of industrial production index as has been mentioned earlier, is essentially due to higher rate of growth in small industry units. The State Govt. provides assistance to them which consists of arranging institutional finance, ensuring the supply of in-puts and providing marketing facilities for the finished products.

1.11.5. The sustainability of the new industrial units largely depends upon the quality of entrepreneur. For development of entrepreneurship quality the Govt. provides necessary training facilities. In the first three years of the 7th Five Year Plan 2900 persons were trained by the Cottage & Small Scale Industry Department of the Govt. such training is also imparted by the Youth Services and Rural Development Departments also.

1.11.6 Besides, under the States' Scheme of Self-employment for Registered Unemployed 9490 units were set up in 1986-87. In 1987-88 a little over 30 thousand cases were processed and submitted to Banks which are being sanctioned by Banks in gradual process.

1.11.7 To supplement the efforts of District Industries Centre, a State Government Agency. Small Industry Development Agency has been set up providing one widow facilities and covering six districts of the State. Since the middle of 1983 upto 30.9.88 603 cases have been sponsored with project cost of Rs.110.28 crores. In 1987-88 alone 48 cases were sponsored with project cost of Rs.12.00 crores. The West Bengal Small Scale Industrial Corporation (WBSIC) supplies essential raw materials to 559 units and helps in marketing the products of SSI units. It also sets up industrial estates for SSI units. Upto 31.3.88, 21 Industrial Estates have been set up.

1.11.8 Units sponsored by industrial corporation and others are also assisted by the West Bengal Financial Corporation. In 1986-87 and 1987-88 4882 units were assisted with loan amounting to Rs.9097.20 lakhs. The units assisted by the Corporation have generated employment for 32,463 persons during the said years. It is worth mentioning that the corporation has till date assisted 11,279 units. The cumulative amount of assistance stands at Rs.22,589.08 lakhs.

1.11.9 Increase in foodgrains production and other agricultural activities due to land reforms and consequent choice of labour using technology has resulted in upward rise in the average wage rate of the agricultural workers from Rs.5.60 in 1976-77 to more than Rs.15.00 in recent years. Consequent increase in the purchasing power of the common people in rural areas has immediately shown itself in terms of an increase in the demand  
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for mass consumption goods such as handloom products. The production in handloom industry in the State mixed with Cotton and other fabrics increased from 372.4 million meters in 1985-86 to 383 million meters in 1986-87. It has further increased to 390 million meters in 1987-88. On production side the Govt. pursues the policy of encouraging the growth of viable co-operative societies and wiping out non-viable cooperative societies dominated by vested interest. The number of effective cooperatives has increased from 1296 in 1984-85 to 1356 in 1985-86 to 1416 in 1986-87. This has further increased to 1510 in 1987-88. Insufficiency of raw material supply in handloom sector is a chronic problem, which the State has to encounter. With a view to tackling this problem, the Government has taken steps to supply yarn through Central marketing organisation. In 1987-88, 18920 bales of cotton yarn and 67,300 kgs. of polystar were supplied against 21,805 bales of cotton yarn and 67,500 kgs. of polystar yarn supplied in 1986-87. The basic policies of the government in boosting up production in handloom sector for meeting the growing mass demand are (i) share-capital loan to handloom weavers; (ii) State participation in the Share-capital of Primary handloom cooperatives; (iii) Managerial assistance to primary weavers cooperatives; (iv) supply of loom to the member-weavers of the cooperatives formed exclusively with the loomless weavers and (v) construction of common work-shed for the weaver-members of the cooperatives formed with the loomless weavers.

1.11.10 Sericulture is a very old and important agrobased economic activity of West Bengal. For whatever reason it did not receive necessary attention in the first decade since independence. But right from the 6th Five Year Plan, the Government of West Bengal has laid stress on this sector for the reason that this is an activity where a farmer can get the highest return from his land and a large number of rural people can find employment in it. Required assistance is now provided by the Government to marginal farmers and also vested land assignees. The assistance provided has included from supply of cuttings, provision of land and access to improved rearing facilities at the Collective rearing centres. As a result of this measure the production of raw silk increased from about 7 lakh Kgs in 1984-85 to 7.40 lakh Kgs. in 1986-87. The production has further increased to 7.60 lakh Kgs. in 1987-88. Besides, a multi-state sericulture Project with the financial assistance from the World Bank is under consideration. If implemented this will substantially add to the outlay of sericulture and boost up production correspondingly.

## 1.12. Health

1.12.1 In formulating Annual Plan for 1989-90, care has been taken to raise the activities to a required level so as to reach the goal of "Health For All by 2000 A.D." The idea is to concentrate on provision of health care facilities for rural areas keeping in view the population projection.

1.12.2 Health care in the state thus begins with effective control of population and family welfare programme, and also with the programme of immunisation of children. Over the last few years a large number of persons have come forward to accept different types of population control measures. In 1986-87, 556,885 number of persons accepted the birth control measures. In 1987-88 another 481372 persons have come under the birth control measure. Even though the State fails to achieve 100% target in this respect but the quality in implementation of the programme has always been commendable. The reasonable explanation for higher quality could possibly be spread of education specially among women, social awareness of the people and leadership of Panchayats. In the immunisation children, which is point no.8(d) of 20-Point Programme, the success of the State is considerable. In 1987-88, 3.77 lakh children were brought under immunisation. In this programme a child is declared immunised when all the three vaccines (DPD, Polio and BCG) are administered.

1.12.3 The effect of the above two programmes on demography has all along been excellent. The end-results of this national programme are : i) reduction of birth rate and ii) reduction in infant mortality rate. The table below will reveal that the State is ahead of national performance in both the results.

Table - 6.

	<u>Current level</u>		Target (National)
	<u>INDIA</u>	<u>WEST BENGAL</u>	
1. Annual Growth Rate (%)	2.07	1.92	1.66
2. Birth rate (per thousand)	32.5	28.47	27.00
3. Infant mortality rate (per thousand)	94.6	76.69	87.00

Thus, in both the programmes the State is rapidly marching towards national targets.

1.12.4 Special effort has been made in the State to take institutional health care services even to the gram-panchayats level. The number of primary Health Sub-centres has reached the cumulative figures of 8310 till the end of 1987-88 plan year. The target of 1988-89 has been fixed at 1000 such Sub-centres. Similarly, the number of Primary Health Centres increased from 1155 in 1985-86 to 1162 in 1986-87 and then to 1264 in 1987-88. Each of the health sub-centres is provided with services of one health worker whose basic function is to provide information, regarding preventive health care and carrying on these activities with the curative health system. The objective of the State Government is to bring the entire rural population under modern medical care within a reasonable period of time.

1.12.5 In the traditional curative health care sector there has been significant increase in number of hospitals and also in the number of beds. In 1985-86 and also in 1986-87 altogether 9 hospitals were added

One more hospital has been added in 1987-88 raising the total number of hospitals to 161. Besides few sub-divisional hospitals has also been upgraded. As a matter of fact, since 1987-88 the improvement of sub-divisional, district and general hospitals has been taken as a priority programme. In 1988-89 emphasis has been given on fighting against Kala-azar and encephalities.

1.12.6 Water Supply: Provision for supply of clean drinking water constitute a fundamental health care measure. The policy of the State has been to ensure supply of clean drinking water in every village. The 1987-88 plan year began with 1807 number of villages uncovered with any spot source for drinking water. But the achievement during the year 1987-88 was the creation of 4118 number of spot sources. Thus there is actually no problem village as such in the State of West Bengal. The present policy is to augment the drinking water availability by creation of additional spot sources in big villages. During 1988-89, 1873 number of spot sources would be created for augmentation of drinking water facilities.

1.12.7 Nutrition : In order to supply nutritious food to children of the poor rural households, two Nutrition Programmes are being carried out in the State. The Relief and Social Welfare (Welfare) Department and Education Department of the Govt. of West Bengal are implementing these programmes. The Relief and Welfare Deptt. served 12.14 lakhs children of the age group 0 - 6 years in 1987-88. 3.03 lakhs women were also benefitted in 1987-88, from the programme being implemented by the Relief and Social Welfare Department. With a view to checking the drop-out in the primary school the Education Department (School Education) runs mid-day meal programme for which the outlay is being enhanced every year.

### 1.13 Education.

1.13.1 The removal of illiteracy has been the core of the Government policy in education sector. In the battle for removal of illiteracy, main emphasis has been on universalisation of elementary education and providing facilities for non-formal and Adult Education. In elementary education, the state has nearly attained the objective with 96.02 per cent of children in the age group 6-10 years having enrolled in primary schools in 1985-86. In 1987-88 the enrolment has reached 99% covering 86.38 lakh children of the above age group. The target is to reach 100% coverage by the end of the current ~~yx~~ plan year.

1.13.2 This remarkable achievement in universal primary education programme has been possible because of the extensive programme of the Govt. for setting up elementary schools so that at present 97 percent of the villages in the State have an elementary schools within a radius of 2 K.M. The Government have also given due consideration to the task of consolidating primary education system by extension / renovation of



primary school building and by increasing the no. of teachers so as to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio. In 1985-86 and 1986-87, around 2000 primary school buildings have been extended/renovated. The panchayats have also come forward to accomplish the task of renovation and improvement by utilising NREP, RLEGP and District Plan Schemes fund. In 1987-88, altogether 1160 school buildings were renovated/extended under "Operation Black Board" programme. It is expected that in 1988-89 also another 1100 primary school buildings will be extended/renovated.

1.13.3 A scheme for providing mid-day meal to school going children so as to improve their health and also to prevent drop out is also being implemented by the government. Under the mid-day meal programme 26.5 lakh children were covered in 1986-87. In 1987-88 also coverage has been of the same order. Compared to the number of children enrolled, this coverage is still not very satisfactory. Financial constraint stands in the way of satisfactory level of coverage under this programme.

1.13.4 The rising figure of enrolment is also indicative of the enormous demand for education in the rural areas in the state, a phenomenon which owes much to the state governments' decision to make school education free and also to supply text books free of cost to the students.

1.13.5 With the near universalisation of elementary education in the State, Junior High Schools and Secondary school education has also increased phenomenally in the state. The total enrolment in classes VI to VIII was 28.37 lakh in 1985-86. This increased to 30.62 lakh in 1986-87 and then to 32.97 lakhs in 1987-88. In Classes IX and X, total enrolment in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 9.77 lakhs and 10.62 lakhs respectively. It has further risen to 11.55 lakhs in 1987-88. In 1988-89, the state has already reached the target of enrolling 11.83 lakhs in above two classes.

1.13.6 The formal education system in the state has been supplemented by Non-formal and Adult education. For such education a new Department styled Mass Education has been created. In 1985-86 total enrolment in Non-formal classes was 5.31 lakhs which had risen to 6.26 lakhs in 1986-87 and then to 7.15 lakhs in 1987-88. It is expected that in 1988-89 8.15 lakhs persons will be enrolled.

1.13.7 Further, for those adults who did not have the opportunity for education, adult education centres are being opened under various programmes. In 1987-88, 18,576 centres were opened and in 1988-89, the target is to open further 19,300 centres. Total participants in the centres in 1987-88 were 5.19 lakhs which may rise to 6.72 lakhs in 1988-89.

1.13.8 The state considers these two programmes (1) Non-formal and (2) Adult Education as priority area and the outlay against the programmes has increased from around Rs.150.00 lakhs of 1988-89 to Rs.700.00 lakhs in 1989-90.

## 1.14 Externally Aided Projects

1.14.1 Externally aided projects are now regularly monitored by the State Govt. as they form an integral part of the State Plan. The State has been implementing the following externally aided projects :

1. Calcutta Urban Development Project-III being implemented by the Metropolitan Development Deptt. (IDA-assisted) ;
2. i) Social Forestry Project (1987-IN)  
ii) EEC-assisted Forest Project (Soil Conservation in river catchments) ;  
iii) Agro-Silvi Culture and Silvi-Pisciculture Project.  
All the above three projects are operated by the Forest Department.
3. IPP-IV operated by the Health and Family Welfare Deptt.;
4. World Bank Tube-well operated by the Minor Irrigation Deptt.;
5. North Bengal Terai (Dutch) operated by the Department of Agriculture ;
6. IFAD-assisted Sundarbans Development Project operated by the Development and Planning Department ;
7. IBA-assisted Fisheries Projects operated by Fisheries Deptt.;
8. Urban Basic Service (UNICEF) - operated by the L.G. & U.D. Department ;
9. Teesta Canal Fall (Japan assisted) being implemented by the Power Department;

External aid is also likely to flow to certain other projects like Subarnarekha Project, Sericulture Development Project and Purulia Pumping Store.

1.14.2 CUDP-III is a spilled over project of the 6th Plan and will continue for the entire period of the 7th Five Year Plan. The total 7th Plan outlay for the project has been fixed at Rs.151.28 crores against which expenditure has already been incurred to the tune of Rs.102.10 crores upto 1987-88.

1.14.3 In the Forestry sector the projects are progressing very successfully. The total expenditure of the three projects was Rs.593.83 lakhs in 1987-88.

1.14.4 The main thrust of the World Bank Tubewell Project being implemented by the Minor Irrigation Deptt. is sinking of tube-wells and construction of field channels in CAD area. Owing to the World Bank procurement guideline being at variance with the State Government procurement rules, the project did not progress satisfactorily. From 1985-86 to 1987-88 against the targetted outlay of Rs.42.50 crores, only a sum of Rs.15.78 crores have been spent. The complication regarding procurement has recently been solved and it is expected that the programme will be largely completed within the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan.

1.14.5 The IFAD-assisted Sundarban Development Project is successful both in physical and financial terms. Expenditure in this project was Rs.13.63 crores in the first two years of the 7th Plan. The expenditure

in 1987-88 was Rs.6.02 crores. The project is of high social utility as it largely serves the members of the Scheduled Caste population in the area. The extension of the Project into a new phase is under active consideration of the Government.

1.15. Proposals of the State Government during 1989-90.

1.15.1 It is against this background that the state is entering into the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan. The physical targets for the year 1989-90 for different sectors have been set taking into consideration the performance in the different sectors in the first three years and a half of the 7th Plan vis-a-vis the targets set for each sector of the 7th Plan as a whole. It is worth mentioning that the targets for the 7th Plan have been significantly influenced by the availability of financial resources. Thus while the state would have opted for higher physical targets in different sectors in the 7th Plan due to rising demand of the society, the resource crunch has forced it to scale down the physical targets. The State Government will be under particular strain for financial allocation under the annual plan for 1989-90 for power, industries, transport, irrigation and flood control, education, rural water supply scheduled caste and scheduled tribe welfare, metropolitan development and nutrition sectors. Large allocation will have to be made for Bakreswar Thermal Power Project, Kolaghat Thermal Project and Teesta Canal Fall Project. In case, the Haldia Petro-chemical Complex obtains clearance from the Central Government, the share of equity participation of the state government will assume a large proportion. For matching provision against Special Food Production Programme and also for quick completion of World Bank Tube-well Programme, allocation of minor irrigation sector has to be considerably stepped up. It has been the policy of the state to complete as many on-going irrigation and flood control projects as possible within the 7th Five Year Plan. Besides, Subarnarekha Project will effectively start from 1989-90. As a consequence, Irrigation & Waterways sector will claim a big step up in outlay for 1989-90. To encourage self employment of the educated youths, the state government have floated self-employment scheme for registered unemployed youths (SESRU) which will require margin money of around Rs.12 crores. Committed expenditure for CUDP-III for metropolitan development and matching of assistance from the centre for the construction of the second Hooghly bridge have to be made during this year also. Removal of illiteracy and upgradation of scope and standard of secondary and higher education also require heavy investment during 1989-90 plan period. The State Government have taken a programme of creating additional drinking water sources in each of the partially covered villages. All these are to be added to the requirement of minimal growth of plan expenditure in other sectors.

SECTION II : SECTORAL PROGRAMMESI. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES  
CROP HUSBANDRYI. PREFATORIAL :

The State of West Bengal originating from the Himalayan hills in the north and extending up to the Bay of Bengal in South has a total geographical area of 87.80 thousand sq. K.M. By virtue of location the state has a diverse physiography, hydrography, soil terrain and climate. This diversity as well as specificity of agro-climatic situation has on the one hand enriched the state to grow a wide variety of field crops while on the other hand exposed it to various pedo-climatic problems. The food production of the State is continuously increasing, but it could not out-pace the food deficiency due to increase in population. The state has to support about 8% of the Country's population on 2.8% of its cultivable land.

Moreover, it is found that 63% of the total geographical area has already been brought under cultivation. This is considered much in excess from the point of view of human pressure on natural ecosystems. Hence any further claim on land for increasing crop production will be a suicidal proposition. The land hunger has been further accentuated by continuous use of arable land to satisfy other developmental needs.

Despite such constraints, the state is earnestly striving towards self sufficiency in food by raising the cropping intensity through multiple cropping. The progress from plan to plan and from year to year is also commendable. Achievements in regard to production of food-grains, oil seeds and potatoes are quite noteworthy. Attempts are also being made to boost up both productivity and production of pulses about which the state is much deficient.

The net area sown in the state is about 55 lakh hectare which on per capita net area sown comes to nearly 0.10 hectare. To encounter this enormous pressure on land, the extension machinery is geared up to advocate multiple cropping in larger areas through better land management, development of irrigation resources and adoption of recommended package of practices to boost up production. It has so far been possible to raise the overall cropping intensity of the state to about 145% and there is further possibility to improve upon it.

The projected population of the State is estimated to reach 68.06 millions in 1989-90 (calculated at 2.5% compound increase each year over 1981 Census) and the estimated requirement of food, including pulses plus 10% for seeds and normal wastage, has been estimated at 131.17 lakh M.T. The food production in 1985-86 was 91.27 lakh M.T. and in 1986-87 was 96.10 M.T. The final foodgrain production figure for 1987-88 is 103.05M.T. So the gap between the production and the requirement is getting narrower.  
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The small and marginal farmers play a key role in the agricultural production process of the state. The farming operation over 60% of land is directly controlled by the small and marginal farmers many of whom, by virtue of the land reform measures, are now owners of such lands. This sense of possession has generated high incentive and enthusiasm among them for investment towards better production. Moreover, measures like safeguarding of interest of share-croppers, implementation of minimum wage Act and provision of old-age pension to farmers have generated a sense of social security among this most deprived class of the society.

## II. THE PAST ACHIEVEMENTS :

2. The information furnished in the table below shows the performance in foodgrains production from 1950 onwards and also the figures of foodgrains production in the State during the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

5-Year Plan Period.	Annual average area under food crops. (in lakh Hec.)	Annual average food production (in lakh M.T.)	Percentage increase at every 5-Year leap.	Remarks
1950-55	48.18	46.44	Base year.	
1955-60	50.99	47.03	1.27	*Production
1960-65	54.63	56.29	19.68	of 1982-83
1965-70	57.45	60.35	7.20	extreme drought
1970-75	62.75	73.74	22.18	year was excluded.
1975-80	63.43	80.24	8.80	
1980-85	60.75	83.17*	3.65	

Annual foodgrains production in

1985-86	-	91.27	Lakh M.T.
1986-87	-	96.10	" "
1987-88	-	103.05	" "

During 1987-88 the foodgrains production of the state has exceeded the 100 lakh tonne figure. Moreover, the average food production of the first three years of the 7th plan has attained a new height of 96.8 lakh tonnes. This is a very significant and commendable achievement indeed if we keep in mind the weather aberrations during the first three years of Seventh Plan.

2.2. Since there is no further scope of area extension, the only strategy open to the State is to increase productivity and production by application of latest available technology in crop production and to raise cropping intensity by adoption of multiple cropping in larger areas. The details in this regard are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

## III. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION :

3. Agricultural extension is a knowledge intensive and economically sustainable technology based on active participation of farmers for maximum economic...

economic gains. In fact, extension is an open-air work education program to enhance the knowledge of the men behind the plough about judicious and effective use of inputs for maximum benefit. It also creates a sort of awareness among the farmers to sense the pre-disposing factors for timely prevention and treatment of pests and diseases. Thus an expert handling of various agro-chemicals of pesticidal and nutritive value not only cut down the production cost but also avert environmental pollution which, of late, is causing serious concern all over the world. Success of extension service is therefore, not only dependent on profitable crop technology but also on input supply and price support to farmers.

3.2 Through the feed-back process of extension the location specific field problems are regularly reported. This widens the scope of need-based research. A very effective channel of communication from laboratory to land and again from land to laboratory is thereby established for real benefit to the farmers.

Extension, therefore, is a continuous process as envisaged in the T & V system adopted by the State Govt. The technical knowhow is helping the farmers to get better returns. But the maximum production and profit can only be obtained when ideal conditions are either available or created for application of modern technology in the farmers' field. Infrastructural development as aid to extension services are also getting improved and extended every year. But much remained to be done yet.

#### IV. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH :

4. A green revolution in agriculture can not be expected without a research back up. Every achievement in the quality and productivity of a crop is essentially the contribution of prolonged research work at the base. Moreover, agricultural research has a different dimension. Any particular result of agricultural research may not be equally adaptable everywhere and hence the concept of Adaptive Research developed. The truth that is established by a Fundamental Research Work is passed on to Adaptive Research for conducting zonal trials. The zonal recommendations are then passed on to the extension agency for ultimate adoption by the farmers in a particular zone or location. Thus, the base research findings through its path of extension may be further enriched or developed similar to a river on its path of travel from the point of origin through diverse lands, season and time.

4.2. The Adaptive Research which concerns the State Department of Agriculture has a dependable net work through out the state. There are 6 zonal Research Stations and 6 Commodity Research Stations in the six identified agro-climatic regions. Besides, there are 45 Adaptive Research Farms i.e. in each Sub-division of the state, devoted for the same purpose. Scientists in both zonal and commodity research stations are  
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working to identify location specific crop varieties in different seasons, develop suitable and economically viable cropping systems and also to formulate package of practices for different crops.

4.3. Soil testing and quality control of various agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides are also taken care of by the State Dept of Agriculture. For that purpose there are 10 Soil Testing, 2 Fertiliser Testing and a Composite Quality Control Laboratory to aid and support the farming community and extension agencies of the state.

#### V. DEVELOPMENT OF RAINFED AGRICULTURE :

5. In view of the fact that 79% of the cultivable area is prone to moisture stress, dry land/rainfed farming technique have better and wider applicability to boost up total crop production of the State. The problem is acute in the drought prone western districts of undulated topography of lighter soils.

Because of erratic rainfall like late arrival or early cessation, variation in quantum and distribution, the crop return is uncertain in the areas. To overcome the hurdles some watershed management projects to minimise soil and water loss, encourage percolation/infiltration of rain water for under ground recharge and also to ensure maximum water harvest have been taken up. The dry land/rainfed farming also envisage proper and effective land utilization as per land capability classes under forestry, grasses and legumes, orchards and situation specific adapted varieties of crops for maximum production.

There is also provision for subsidised sale/distribution of various agricultural inputs for early adoption and benefit to the farmers of the problem areas.

#### VI. PRODUCTION AND MOBILIZATION OF INPUTS :

##### a) Irrigation and drainage :

6. Among all human endeavour for development, agriculture is helplessly dependent on weather. More so where irrigation and drainage system is not scientifically developed. While the life of a plant is critically dependent on water, any excess of the same is also detrimental to plant growth. In fact, the main cultivation season of this state is 'Kharif' which is basically dependant on the behavior of South West monsoon. The South West monsoon often offers bountiful water for different stages of cultivation of 'Kharif' crops all over the state.

However, erratic nature of the monsoon and its partial distribution often interferes with the proper growth of the crops in areas not covered by canal irrigation/minor irrigation facilities. Any significant breakthrough in Agriculture in the state can only be brought about through

the irrigation and drainage systems on scientific basis. At present about 36% of the gross cropped area is under irrigation and efforts are being made to improve the same by progressive tapping of the available ground water potential/execution of new projects in the major/medium/and minor irrigation sector.

b) Seed :

i) Seed is a low cost but a potential input. Improved variety of seed is an essential prerequisite to higher production which makes subsequent cultivation expenditures effective and economic. This concept has generated high demand for improved seeds. To serve the public demand, the State Department of Agriculture have established 223 State/District/Block Seed Farms where improved seeds of different crops are produced for distribution among the farmers.

ii) The State Seed Corporation is another State agency entrusted to produce and supply improved seeds and help in the implementation of various development programme of the State Government. Production of certified seeds through registered growers is another important programme initiated and monitored by the State Seed Corporation which is gradually expanding to meet the growing need of the farmers.

iii) The State Seed Certification Agency is taking care of quality control during production of certified seeds. At present there are four stations in Tollygunge, Burdwan, Bankura and Malda where the seed certification work is being done.

c) Manure and Fertiliser :

i) Organic manure is the basis source of complete plant food which maintain the soil health as well. Keeping this in view, stress is being given for production and distribution of organic manure, blue green algae, azolla etc. The municipalities are also given assistance to produce and distribute town compost and help crop production. In addition, there is a scheme for subsidised distribution of Soil conditioner for amelioration of soils.

ii) In the present day farming the contribution of fertilizer to boost up productivity is vital. With a view to increasing the efficiency, the farmers are educated to use the three major plant nutrients i.e. Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash in balanced dose. In 1987-88 approximately 5.60 lakh tonne fertiliser, in terms of plant nutrients was used in the state in a ratio of about 5:2:1. West Bengal is ahead of other states as regards balanced application of fertiliser. The fertiliser use is increasing every year. Necessary steps are also being taken to make the fertilisers timely available in remote villages.

d) Plant protection :

i) A healthy plant is less susceptible to pest and diseases. Special importance is given on clean cultivation, seed treatment and



increasing awareness among the farmers about the menace of pest and diseases. Regular survey, surveillance, training and also timely warning to the farmers effectively serve the cause of plant protection which is otherwise known as integrated pest management.

ii) In the event of any sudden, out break, need based chemical control measures are recommended to put effective check on damage and also on further spread of pest and diseases. In 1987-88 about 4900 tonnes of pesticides (technical grade materials) were used and crops on about 36 lakhs 68 thousand hectares were treated.

e) Agricultural implements :

Modern and efficient agricultural implements are not very widely used in the State. The age old country plough need replacement. Use of improved implements ensure effective and timely operation at lesser cost.. Therefore, implements suitable for sowing, interculture, plant protection irrigation etc. operable in the mini holdings of small and marginal farmers are distributed at 50% subsidy.

f) Credit :

Credit is an important input. The Govt. Cooperatives and Commercial and Regional Rural Blocks distribute crop loans among the weaker section of farmers for investment in agricultural works and purchase of inputs. This aspect is looked into carefully and co-ordinated.

VII. WEATHER CONDITION :

7. Winter (Dec., 1987 to Feb., 1988)

The weather condition of the winter season was more or less favourable for the cultivation of Rabi crops in the State. Except Malda in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Nadia and Midnapore (West) in the Gangetic West Bengal all other districts of the State recorded normal to slightly excess rainfall during the period.

7.2 Summer (March, 1988 to May, 1988)

Except Coochbehar in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Howrah in the Gangetic West Bengal all other districts of the State recorded normal rainfall during the season. In Coochbehar the deficit in rainfall during April and May hampered the cultivation of pre-kharif crops in the district. Besides the temperature and humidity conditions were more or less favourable for the crops.

7.3 Monsoon

The districts of the Gangetic West Bengal experienced a vigorous start of monsoon in due time (8th June). Except Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar and West Dinajpur all other districts of the State recorded excess rainfall during the month. High wind and heavy rain in association with the passage of deep depression during the second week of June caused  
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considerable.....

considerable damage specially over the Coastal region of the State.

During July except slight deficit in Purulia, Midnapore (East) and Howrah, all other districts of the State recorded normal to lightly excess rainfall. As a result of good and well distributed rainfall from the beginning of the season transplantation of Aman started earlier than the usual time in many districts.

In the last week of August large areas of Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri and Malda in the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Murshidabad in the Gangetic West Bengal came under the grip of flood due to very heavy rainfall in the Himalayan foot hills and adjacent Tarai region and consequent rise of the river level and impeded drainage condition. But at the same time 6 out of 12 districts of the Gangetic West Bengal recorded deficit rainfall.

#### VIII. PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 1989-90 AND ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENT FOR 1988-89

Name of the crop	<u>Area in '000 hectares under principal crops</u>				
	Achievements 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Achievements 1988-89	Anticipated 1989-90
(i) Rice					
(a) Aus	483.123	637.350	616.173	650.00	700.00
(b) Aman	4083.287	4059.209	4067.212	4050.00	4100.00
(c) Boro	512.333	679.355	792.164	700.00	650.00
Total Rice :	5078.743	5375.914	5474.549	5400.00	5450.00
(ii) Other Cereals	97.430	118.547	94.250	130.00	150.00
(iii) Wheat	305.131	397.664	374.186	400.00	400.00
(iv) Pulses	420.979	353.582	362.794	400.00	450.00
Total Foodgrains :	5902.283	6245.707	6306.779	6330.00	6450.00
(v) Oilseeds	371.017	423.285	590.073	400.00	500.00
(vi) Jute & Mesta	771.203	532.128	438.542	400.00	450.00
(vii) Potato	138.369	173.071	179.925	150.00	160.00
(viii) Sugarcane	12.866	12.479	11.010	11.500	12.000

#### Production in '000 tonnes of Principal Crops

(i) Rice					
(a) Aus	540.620	710.100	655.300	700.00	750.00
(b) Aman	6023.150	5694.150	6127.160	6100.00	6250.00
(c) Boro	<u>1427.180</u>	<u>2058.770</u>	<u>2489.290</u>	<u>2100.00</u>	<u>2000.00</u>
Total Rice :	7990.950	8463.020	9271.750	8900.00	9000.00
(ii) Other Cereals	134.021	265.735	132.724	150.00	150.00
(iii) Wheat	738.705	682.630	673.910	800.00	800.00
(iv) Pulses	264.266	199.562	227.009	250.00	270.00
Total foodgrains :	9127.942	9610.947	10305.393	10100.00	10220.00

Production in '000 tonnes of Principal Crops

Name of the crop	Achievements 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Anticipated Achievements 1988-89	Target 1989-90
(v) Oilseeds	233.629	263.600	505.841	310.00	430.00
(vi) Jute & Mesta ( '000 bales)	7624.750	5023.850	3680.750	4000.00	5000.00
(vii) Potato	2757.648	3542.566	3787.016	3300.00	3520.00
(viii) Sugarcane	812.100	757.390	691.490	747.50	780.00

Cropped Area ('000 hectares)

Item	Achievement 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Anticipated Achievements 1988-89	Target 1989-90
(a) Net	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500
(b) Gross	7800	7800	8000	8000	8100

Area under High Yielding Variety ('000 hectares)

Name of Crop	Achievement 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Anticipated Achievements 1988-89	Target 1989-90
1) Rice					
(a) Aus	183.00	254.00	288.470	300.00	300.00
(b) Aman	1306.00	1311.00	1604.401	1600.00	1650.00
(c) Boro	512.333	679.355	792.164	700.00	650.00
Total Rice	2001.333	2244.355	2685.035	2600.00	2600.00
2) Wheat	305.131	397.664	374.186	400.00	400.00
3) Maize	36.00	40.00	45.00	48.00	50.00

The Target of Crop production in '000 tonnes for the year 1989-90

i) Rice	...	9000.00
ii) Wheat	...	800.00
iii) Other Cereals		150.00
iv) Pulses	...	270.00
Total Foodgrains :		10220.00
v) Oilseeds	...	430.00
vi) Jute & Mesta ( '000 Bales).		5000.00
vii) Sugarcane	...	780.00
viii) Potato	...	3520.00

Consumption of Fertilisers in '000 tonnes

Name	Achievements 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Anticipated Achievements 1988-89	Target 1989-90
i) Nitrogen(N)	256.82	304.02	347.653	350.00	380.00
ii) Phosphate(P)	92.52	113.83	128.916	145.00	150.00
iii) Potassic(K)	59.61	81.37	84.661	105.00	120.00
Total :	408.75	499.22	561.230	600.00	650.00

Consumption of Pesticides in '000 tons technical grades materials

Achievements 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Anticipated Achievements 1988-89	Target 1989-90
4.5	5.10	4.9	5.6	5.8

Area under distribution of Fertilisers and Pesticides in '000 ha.

Achievements 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Anticipated Achievements 1988-89	Target 1989-90
(a) Fertilisers 4100	4100	4500	5000	5500
(b) Pesticides 2576	2952	3668	4190	4342

Target of Fertiliser and Pesticides consumption and area under distribution during 1989-90 :

(i) Total Fertiliser consumption ('000 tons)	...	650.00
(ii) Pesticides (Technical grade materials in '000 tons)	...	5.8
(iii) Area to be covered under ('000 ha.)	...	...
(a) Fertilisers	...	5500.00
(b) Pesticides	...	4342.00

Area covered under Soil Conservation method (Cumulative '000 ha.)

Achievements 1985-86	Achievements 1986-87	Achievements 1987-88	Anticipated Achievements 1988-89	Target 1989-90
179.30	186.50	194.36	205.36	216.36

State : West Bengal

## IX. Outlays and Expenditure

Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Yr. Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay.	1987-88 Actual Expendi- ture (Net Grant)	(Rs. in lakhs)			
			1988-89		1989-90	
1	2	3	Approved outlay.	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	Proposed outlay	Of which Capital content
			4	5	6	7
<b>A. Economic Services</b>						
<b>I. Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>						
1. Crop Husbandry	7030.69	1325.20	1502.85	1376.75	1598.10	96.00
2. Soil and Water Conservation.	610.00	114.00	129.00	123.50	136.50	3.50
3. Food, Storage & Warehousing	200.00	37.15	52.00	44.90	55.40	-
4. Agricultural Research & Education.	1610.00	318.71	344.50	517.80	404.00	5.00
Other Agricultural Programmes :-						
5. Marketing and Quality control	739.10	116.27	190.00	179.00	200.00	55.00
<b>Sub-Total:-I:</b>	<b>10189.69</b>	<b>1911.33</b>	<b>2218.35</b>	<b>2241.95</b>	<b>2394.00</b>	<b>159.50</b>
<b>II. Rural Development</b>						
Spl. Programme for Rural Dev.						
1. Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)	1224.00	207.65	255.00	230.00	255.00	2.00
<b>Rural Development - Other Programme</b>						
2. Land Reforms	80.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	-
<b>Sub-Total:-II:</b>	<b>1304.00</b>	<b>227.65</b>	<b>280.00</b>	<b>255.00</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>III. Special Area Programme</b>						
	1849.00	400.11	209.65	209.25	209.00	1.00
<b>IV. Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>						
	153.00	34.84	32.00	32.00	37.00	-
<b>B. Social Services</b>						
<b>XI. Social Welfare &amp; Nutrition :</b>						
Nutrition	4.31	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>13500.00</b>	<b>2573.93</b>	<b>2740.00</b>	<b>2738.20</b>	<b>2900.00</b>	<b>162.50</b>
<b>(I+II+III+IV+XI)</b>						

Programme of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Deptt.LAC

The annual plan schemes for broodlac farms, training in lac-processing and assistance to Lac-Processing Coops are being continued. The primary thrust is on the production of broodlac in departmental farms and distribution of brood, free of cost, to the lac-growers, as selected by the Panchayat Sanities. Two new farms are being set up in Chhatna (Bankura) and Silda area (Midnapore), which may take some shape by 1989-90. Annually, on an average, the coverage of beneficiaries is around 3500. During 1988-89, the Purulia Zone Farm productions alone have ensured 3237 beneficiaries. Training is being continued in Khatra (Bankura) and Dhuliyon (Murshidabad) Centres. Financial support will be given to the 3 coops. During 1989-90, a new scheme for modernisation of Lac-processing units has been incorporated. The provision is Rs.1 lakh only. Most of the processing units, located in Purulia district, need improvements in process of cottage units to ensure minimisation of health hazards and anti-pollution. In that view, it is proposed that grants will be provided to such units in the backward area for introduction of infrastructural and process modifications under technical supervision.

Programme of the Deptt. of Public Undertakings

The Plan/Programmes of this Department under Agriculture and All Activities Sector implemented through the West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation and the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., are included under 'District Sector Programmes' and constitute the District Plan Component of the Annual Plan of this Department for 1989-90.

2. West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited.

The Company has undertaken a programme for setting up of a number of agro-based industries including, inter-alia, a factory for assembling pump-sets and other agricultural implements, rural repair workshops in phases, during the 7th Plan period.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been allocated for the programme of the Company for the entire 7th Plan period i.e. 1985-90. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs was spent from State Plan Budget for the programme of the Company in each of the first two years of the 7th Plan. A token amount of Rs.1.00 lakh only was spent for the programme in 1987-88. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is made for the programme in the State Budget for 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for investment in the share Capital of the Company for its programme.

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION :  
THE STATE LAND USE BOARD

The State Government has set up the State Land Use Board to study different factors relating to land use, soil and water conservation and flood control and to advise the Govt. in the matter of land use planning 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 coordinating agency between various relevant Departments.

In addition to two studies viz. (i) Study on up-tinisation of land use entrusted to the Centre for Studies on Manpower and Environment and (ii) study on Wet Land Management by the Directorate of Wetland Management, Govt. of W.B. undertaken during 1987-88, another study relating to Raniganj Coal Field area is expected to be taken up during 1988-89. Central assistance to the extent of Rs.3.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by Govt. of India during the current financial year in connection with strengthening State Land Use Board.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Department of Animal Resources Development, Government of West Bengal are concerned with implementation of different schemes under Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes in West Bengal. Execution of various projects to ensure proper Vety. health care of livestock population of the State, is included in the responsibilities of this Department. There are three Directorates viz. (i) the Directorate of Animal Resources, (ii) the Directorate of Animal Health and (iii) the Directorate of Dairy Development under this Department which are concerned with execution of various schemes under the respective programmes. Operation Flood Programmes are also being implemented in the State through the Project Cell under the administrative control of this Department. In addition to the above, there are two corporations viz. (i) West Bengal Livestock Processing Development Corporation and (ii) West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation under the administrative control of this Department. These corporations are also engaged in developmental works under Animal Husbandry Sector with assistance from Central/State Governments as well from abroad and also from World Bank. The State Government are to invest the purchase of share capital of these corporations. In addition to the share capital, funds are also provided to the Corporations as loans/grants-in-aid for implementation of some developmental projects.

On the basis of the objectives, the schemes of this Department under different sectors may be broadly divided as follows :-

I. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR :

- (a) Schemes for development of necessary infrastructure which includes establishment of A.I. Centres, State Poultry Farms, Fodder Farms, Dairy Demonstration Farms, Cattle and Poultry Feed Plants, Training Institutes for imparting training in Animal Husbandry Practice etc. and the schemes for providing necessary marketing and distribution facilities of Livestock products. Under veterinary health coverage programme, for proper health cover of the livestock population, different types of Veterinary Units like Ambulatory Clinic Vans, Veterinary Aid Centres, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Disease Investigation Laboratories, Research Laboratories, Units to prevent outbreak of infectious diseases among the Livestock etc. are set up under the Veterinary Services Programme of this Department.
- (b) Financial Assistance to the farmers belonging to S.C., S.T. and other backward classes living below the poverty line. Under Animal Husbandry Programmes, there are schemes to provide financial assistance to the poor farmers coming under the purview of different beneficiary oriented programme like IRDP, DFAP, SCP, TSP, SLGP etc. for creating additional sources of income for the farmers interested in Animal Husbandry practice.

Under A.H. Sector, there is a scheme for resettlement of city kept animals for removal of 10,000 milch cattles and 4,000 followers from the Metropolitan area of Calcutta and Howrah and their resettlement in four satellite Milk Colonies.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN :

Under Animal Husbandry Sector, both infrastructure developmental and beneficiary oriented Animal Husbandry Schemes will be taken up for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

II. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR :

There are schemes to provide Hygienic Milk to the people living in the city and suburb of the state through establishment of liquid milk plants and creation of necessary net work for distribution of the processed milk. At present there are six Dairy Plants (including two set up under Operation Flood) in operation in the State. One Dairy at Krishnagar has started functioning and the other at Berhampur (under Operation Flood) are almost ready for operation. Total capacity of the existing Dairy Plants including the two yet to be operated is inadequate to meet the demand of the State.

To fill up the gap between the demand and supplying capacity of the Dairy Plants taken together, it is necessary to augment capacities of the existing Dairy and to set up new Dairies. A new Dairy Plant, near Calcutta will be set up during the Seventh Plan period.

III. OPERATION FLOOD PROGRAMME :

There are schemes for giving financial assistance to Dairy Co-operatives as well as organisation of Co-operative Milk Unions in the State to encourage the milk producer farmers of the State. Six such co-operative milk unions have already been formed in the State. There are proposals for setting up more milk unions in the State during the Seventh Plan period.

IV. PROJECTS UNDER CORPORATIONS :

Funds have been allocated in the proposal for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for providing the two Corporations - viz. (1) West Bengal Livestock Processing Development Corporation and (2) West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation with the loans/grants-in-aid/Share Capital towards implementation of different projects under Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sectors.

In Animal husbandry sector the main emphasis has been given on increased production of milk, meat, egg etc. not only to fill up the present gap but also for increased production further. While doing so, it has also been kept in mind that the benefits of such development come to the target group of people of West Bengal i.e. mainly Small, Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Because of high rate of urbanisation in the State and pressure on land animal husbandry may provide maximum opportunity



for self-employment directly or indirectly through livestock farming and secondary and tertiary trade activities along with animal husbandry based industry.

Keeping this in view the plan size for 1989-90 has been proposed to the tune of Rs.297.20 lakh i.e. approximately 5% over and above the approved outlay for 1988-89.

The Plan Programmes have been so designed that the livestock products may increase over and above to the anticipated achievement of 1988-89 which is indicated below :-

	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>
Milk (000 tonnes)	2840	2900
E g g (Million)	2175	2208
Wool (Lakh Kg.)	5.50	5.96
Broiler(Lakh No.)	72	81

It is also envisaged that about 2.33 lakh persons including Small/Marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes may have an opportunity of self employment directly or indirectly through the livestock farming and secondary or tertiary trade activities along with animal husbandry based industries.

#### I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

Establishment of Monitoring and Planning Cell, Strengthening of different subject matter branches of Directorate Headquarters and Regional offices, Publicity wing.

1. The work load of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry has increased to many fold by the end of 6th plan but proportionate increase in staff both at Headquarters as well as at Regional level have not been increased to cope up with this increased work load. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Headquarter and Regional offices, suitably to ensure smooth and efficient work of the Directorate.

Due to creation of a new district i.e. 24-Parganas(North) a new set up of staff is to be created in the district for clerical, accounting monitoring and technical guidance in respect of different animal husbandry programmes. Similar staff strength is to be set up in 24-Parganas(South) under this head of development.

#### II. VETERINARY RESEARCH

1. Scheme for improvement of Milk production by cross-breeding Dairy cattle at Harinohata (ICAR) project with 50:50 ICAR & state govt. share.

The scheme was originally sponsored by the ICAR with 50:50 state & ICAR share. But now it has been taken up as State scheme. It aims at maintaining the animals of the project and also for effective research on cross breeding programme. During the plan period the work of the project is to be expanded and consolidated with a view to achieve research objective.

### III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING :

#### 1. Strengthening and Re-organisation of Farmers Training centre-Infra-structure in the district of Darjeeling.

With the increasing activity of animal husbandry in the hill areas of Darjeeling, it was needed to set up another Training centre at Dungra Farm, Kalimpong with a capacity to have 10 students/batch. The training period proposed to be for one month duration followed by exposure training for 15 days. For this purpose one class room with hostel accommodation have already been constructed. But the needed staff under the scheme could not be created during 6th Plan period resulting which it is continued during 7th plan period too. The provision has been kept to meet the recurring expenditure for operation of this Training centre.

#### 2. Training of the Departmental officers & Field level staff in modern scientific Farming.

With the speedy development in animal husbandry programme in the rural areas there is an increased demand for efficient services of technical officers who should be kept abreast with latest development in various disciplines relating Animal Husbandry. Further, the base level workers should similarly be re-oriented in the present day development programme.

### IV. INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS :

#### 1. Scheme for sample survey on estimation production of milk/meat/egg/wool etc. - (Centrally sponsored scheme with 50:50 state and central share)- State share.

The scheme aims at strengthening and expansion of the existing Statistical Unit of the Directorate as per the recommendation and provision of 50% share by the Govt. of India for establishing sample survey team for estimation of production of milk/meat/egg and wool in the state. The scheme was taken up at the fag end of the 6th plan period. Since the full assets of the scheme could not be completed it was necessary to continue during 7th plan period.

### V. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

#### 1. The Intensive cattle Development project :

The scheme aims at continuation of I.C.D.P. Burdwan-Birbhum, Midnapore sanctioned during the fag end of 5th plan period and ICDF, Howrah sanctioned during 6th plan period. It also aims for setting up of a new ICDF, covering the Kandi area of Murshidabad. There is also a proposal for setting up a K.V. Block in Ghatal area of Midnapore district.

During the 5th & 6th plan period all the office buildings, staff quarters, Bull sheds etc. of all the C.S.C.S. proposed for ICDF, Burdwan-Birbhum, Midnapore and Howrah could not be completed due to want of vested land and sufficient fund under the budget. All the staff sanctioned under the schemes could not be recruited after observing all the formalities required for final appointment. So it was necessary to continue the ICDF, Burdwan-Birbhum, Howrah and Midnapore during the 7th plan period as plan schemes.

The fund provided during the year is to meet the recurring and construction cost of continued ICDFs and also fund for the K.V. Block at Kandi and Ghatal area of Murshidabad and Midnapore district.

2. Special livestock breeding programme :

Cross bred animals are comparatively more delicate than the indigenone's one. Because of their higher rate of growth, production and early maturity, they require relatively higher inputs. With the present financial resources it may be difficult for the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers to successfully rear the cross bred heifers up to the age of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  years i.e. upto the time when they are due to calve. So the scheme aims at providing subsidy on the cost of rearing from the age of 4 months to 32 months to each of such category of farmer and the balance being arranged as loan from the Nationalised Bank. The scheme also aims for establishment of poultry & Pig units for subsidiary occupation. The scheme also aims for maintaining the 8(eight) Regional cells along with the establishment of Headquarters cell.

3. Strengthening of Haringhata-Kalyani complex.

Haringhata-Kalyani complex is a big organisation in this State. Construction, repairing, renovation for Food Godown, paddocks, piggery poultry sheds, roads, drains etc. are needed more or less in every year. For undertaking these constructions and renovation work, practically there is not enough fund under the non-plan budget to meet up all the expenditures required to take up such essential work. As such it has been proposed to take up such construction and renovation work out of the plan budget.

4. Distribution of cross bred and buffalo bulls with maintenance allowance for natural service in the rural areas not covered by A.I. for improvement of local stock-Procurement and rearing up to breeding age.

The scheme envisages to extend improve breeding facilities to the cattle and buffaloes where A.I. could not be extended to improve the local stock by distribution of cross bred and buffalo bulls for natural service thereby to augment production of milk with resultant escalation of existing income.

It also envisages for rearing of cross-bred and buffalo bulls up to breeding age at Haringhata Farm before final distribution in case breedable bulls are not available at a reasonable price.

5. Cattle/Livestock show including cross-bred bullocks.

Cattle show/Livestock show with cross-bred cows, improved poultry, piggery etc. are required to be organised regularly in various places to create the interest of the farmers of the State to rear cross-bred cows, poultry, piggery etc. for higher production. Such shows will act as a meeting ground for exchanging views, adoption of better husbandry practices for improvement of stock, marketing of the celled stock etc. Inclusion of cross-bred bull in such shows may help popularising the use of such bullock.

6. Cattle Development programme with natural service with maintenance allowance in Sunderban Region(24-Parganas-South).

Due to inadequate road and transport facilities resulting difficult communication system in Sunderban areas, it is extremely difficult to maintain A.I. service with regular supply of extended semen.

To improve the local cattle of this region, distribution of bull for natural service is an alternative proposition. So the provision has been kept for improvement of local cattle through natural service by distribution of cross-bred bulls with maintenance allowance.

7. Replacement and procurement of bulls for C.S.C.S. and purchase of genetic materials.

In West Bengal at present there are 40 sanctioned centralised Semen collection Station under the Animal Husbandry Directorate, where exotic and exotic cross-bred bulls are maintained for collection of semen and its utilization with a net work of 131 A.I. centres, 1212 A.I. sub-centres, 273 custom service units. In each C.S.C.S 8 to 10 exotic bulls are maintained. Under the normal condition, the life of an exotic bull is about 5 to 6 years. It is, therefore, required to replace 20% of the total bull of each C.S.C.S at least in every year to keep steady production of good semen. The programme also aims at procurement of other breeding materials for the different farms time to time for replacement.

8. Artificial Insemination Based programme for rural employment through custom service.

Artificial Insemination is gaining more popularity in rural areas. As a result demand for opening A.I. centres and sub-centres from time to time comes from new areas. But it is not always possible on our part to consider such demand as number of A.I. centres and sub-centres are fixed for a scheme. To extend the facilities of A.I. on a very wide scale, it has been proposed to introduce custom service at a large scale to do A.I. unemployed young men with some educational back ground may be selected from the proposed areas with the help of Gram Panchayat and may be trained up in the technique of A.I. service. They may be provided with some basic equipment free of cost and extended semen from the nearest A.I. centre/ C.S.C.S to do A.I. with a nominal charge.

9. Establishment of a Dairy Demonstration Farm at Rasulpur(Burdwan)

The aim and object of the scheme is to demonstrate ideal management of Dairy cattle and training of the farmers to be involved in setting up household units for subsidiary occupation under the scheme I.R.T.F scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste programme. The scheme also aims at proper utilisation of fodder being produced in the Fodder Demonstration-cum-Seed Producing farm at Rasulpur so that the farmers may have knowledge how best the green fodder can be utilised for their cattle to lower down the cost of production of milk.

10. Construction/Renovation/Fencing etc. of the existing C.S.C.S/A.I. centres/cattle Farms etc.

Almost all the A.I. Centres and sub-centres in this state are operating in rented building. Sometimes it so happens that the rented buildings are not available in desired rent. So it is proposed to have our own A.I. centre building to run the A.I. operation. Similarly all the C.S.C.S are not fenced properly and sometimes some new construction/renovation like bullshed, office buildings etc. are required for smooth working and maintenance of office.

11. Poultry Development in the district-Infrastructure Development including construction/renovation/repair and establishment cost.

Most of the Poultry farms in the district have been set up from 1st plan to 4th plan period, where we have our own building. Most of the poultry sheds, brooder houses of these farms required to be renovated. During the current financial year it is proposed to take up such renovation and construction work at the State Poultry Farms in the district of 24-Parganas (North & South, Burdwan, Coochbehar, Nadia & West Dinajpur).

12. Establishment of a Duck Breeding Farm in the district of West Dinajpur

The scheme envisages establishment of a Duck Breeding Farm at Rainanji (West Dinajpur) for production and distribution of ducklings and hatching eggs to the farmers. For the purpose already one land has been selected taken possession in the district of West Dinajpur.

13. Establishment/Strengthening of Layer and Broiler Farm.

It is proposed to establish one Broiler Farm at the existing State Poultry Farm, Midnapore for which construction of Poultry shed, hatcheries etc will be taken up during this year. Besides this construction of hatchery, poultry sheds will be taken up at the State Poultry Farm, Haringhata where already some construction works were taken up during 6th plan period for establishment of a Broiler Unit. The total provision for the purpose is Rs.5.00 lakh as State share.

14. Additional Facilities for taking up Duck Breeding programme in the existing State Poultry Farms.

Duck rearing is gaining much popularity in the rural areas due to introduction of a new technology of rearing ducks in land area (without letting them out in tank). It has assured better profitability, easy operation and removal of hazards. Keeping few ducks at the village house hold is an old age practice in this State. In such cases, the system of letting the ducks loose in the adjacent ponds/tanks is still practised. Keeping of 5 to 10 ducks in such system gives supplementary income to the family. Therefore the object of the scheme is to rear Khaki cambel duck in the existing State Poultry Farm.

VI. . SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT :

1. Procurement and distribution of mutton type ram for upgrading local stock for increased mutton production.

The climate condition of West Bengal is not favourable for sheep rearing especially for wool production, because there is no rain shadow area and

rainfall is more than 40". The quality of wool produced by the indigenous stock is rough and coarse. So emphasis is required to be given over mutton production by crossing with mutton type ram in order to meet up the demand of mutton/meat in the State. During this year, it is proposed to distribute improved mutton type ram by procuring from the outside State in the areas where shod rearing is one of an old age practice.

2. Procurement and distribution of beatal bucks for upgrading local goat through Gram Panchayat with maintenance allowance.

In West Bengal price of goat meat is increasing very rapidly for the last decade. The local variety of goat known as Black and Brown Bengal are small in size with lower growth rate and feed conversion efficiency. They are highly prolific. To increase the size and growth rate, it is proposed to cross them with Beatal or any improved meat type goat from Northern Indian on a massive scale. During the financial year too it is proposed to distribute such bucks through Gram Panchayat.

.. Rs. 1.12 lakhs.

3. Construction/renovation/repair of the existing sheep breeding farm and sheep extension centres.

The sheep breeding farm and sheep extension centre constructed during 3rd and 4th plan period requires renovation and construction. For this purpose the fund has been kept to take up such renovation and construction work during the current financial year in the district of Burdwan, Bankura and Purulia for proper sheltering of the animals.

.. Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

VII. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT :

1. Strengthening and expansion of bacon factory.

The existing bacon factory at Haringhata was established during the early 1960 with a capacity to handle eight to ten pigs/day. Most of the machineries and equipments which were installed have spent their useful life and required immediate replacement. As such to strengthen this Bacon Factory to handle more animals with equipments and machineries necessary fund has been kept.

2. Establishment and continuation of pig breeding farm Bijanberi, Darrjeeling.

The necessary construction work for establishment of a pig breeding farm has already been completed. In order to make operational of the said farm, the necessary staff under the scheme is required to be created. Therefore, the fund has been kept for maintenance of pig farm during the current financial year.

VIII. OTHER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT :

1. Animal Husbandry development programme in C.A.D.C. area

The comprehensive area development corporation, West Bengal is conducting all round development in selected areas in this State Animal Husbandry Development work is one of their activities for which financial support is

2. Special Component Plan for scheduled caste:

Like scheduled tribes, the scheduled caste families in this state are poor and specially backward too. To improve their economic condition, a source of income in the form of Livestock keeping is advocated as they are too like scheduled tribes conversant in livestock keeping.

The following schemes are being advocated during the financial year so that they can have subsidiary income over and above to their present one.

i) Establishment and continuation of State Poultry Farm (Malda)

The object of the scheme is for establishment and continuation of the district of Malda with a capacity of 1500 layers with followers for production of improved chicks and hatching eggs in the district for rearing purpose. The building etc. of the farm has already been completed. To run the farm, the fund has been provided under the scheme.

ii) Family based programme for the subsidiary occupation on sheep, house dairy/duck/poultry in deep litter etc.

To improve the economy of the scheduled caste people in the State a source of subsidiary income through the livestock keeping (family based programme) has been advocated under the scheme each of the families will be provided with small unit of goat/house dairy/pig/sheep/poultry/duck etc. for rearing purpose so that they can have subsidiary income through such unit to support their families. The selection of such families should be done with the assistance of Panchayat Samities.

iii) Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds, free distribution of fodder cuttings, root slips including free transport and incidental charges and procurement of seed materials.

The aim and object of the scheme has already been explained in scheme No. 5 under feeds and fodder development.

iv) Free distribution of fodder minikits inclusive transportation and other incidental charges.

The scheme will be taken up in the scheduled caste areas for the welfare of the scheduled caste families.

The aim and object of the scheme is the same as explained in the scheme no. 6 under feed and fodder development head.

v) Establishment of fodder extension centres in 10 cotchahs of land in Panchayat level inclusive purchase of seed materials.

The aim and object of the scheme has been explained under scheme no. 7 under feed and fodder development head.

vi) Establishment and continuation of key village block with A.I. Centres in Raing-Khandachose (Burdwan) and Krishnaganj Block of Nadia district.

To provide free cross breeding facilities of cattle in the scheduled caste areas having transport facilities good potential milk pocket and good breedable cattle population by setting up A.I. Centre and sub-centre.

vii) Strengthening of existing C.S.C.S. A.I. Centre, Sub-centres, K.V. Blocks etc. set up from 1st plan to 5th plan period.

In many of the I.C.D.P.S., C.S.C.S. A.I. centres and established from 1st plan to 5th plan period, the equipments like sterilizer microscope refrigerators etc. which were purchased long back have become old and spent their full lives. Therefore the scheme calls for replacement of such equipments and appliances for an efficient functioning of the units.

viii) Distribution of stud bulls with maintenance allowance in the areas not covered by A.I. and continuation of maintenance allowance.

The aim and object of the scheme is to distribute cross bred and buffalo bulls for natural service to the cows and buffaloes in the areas where A.I. facilities could not be extended due to logistical gap. Such bull will also get maintenance allowance for proper maintenance and will be insured.

ix) Infrastructural development for poultry including construction.

The fund has been kept to complete the construction of poultry shed and brooder house at State Poultry Farm, Kakdwip.

x) Support to Backward Poultry and distribution of boars, drakes, bucks etc.

Almost every scheduled caste families rear either goat/sheep/poultry/duck etc. To improve their such indigenous stock it has been proposed to distribute improved buck/boar/cock/drake/ram etc. so that they can get remunerative price for their economical upliftment.

**IX. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT :**

1. Infrastructural development in respect of irrigation.

Haringhata-Kalyani complex has three fodder farms where 100% irrigation facilities could not yet been provided. There are still some areas where, for fodder production we are to depend upon rain water. In order to strengthen the irrigation facilities in the non-irrigated areas, infrastructural development for irrigation is immediately needed to bring more areas under fodder cultivation.

2. Construction of essential building/fencing/walling etc. of fodder farm.

There are 10 fodder and seed production farms under operation in this State. Most of farms are required to be fenced to protect valuable fodder from grazing by outside cattle. In some cases it requires either to build threshing floor or implement shed or in some cases store house etc. To take up such work the fund has been kept.

3. Scheme for development of fodder resources in the State including establishment of Fodder farms.

For setting up one fodder farm in the district of West Dinajpur for which a piece of land has already been available. This farm not only act as demonstration of fodder production but also produce fodder seeds and cuttings to meet the demand of the local farmers of the district. But the land is at present under litigation. As soon as the case is over the land will be utilised



4. Scheme for development of grass land in the district of Parjaling

The object of the scheme is to undertake research works on the development of local varieties of grass of hilly tract for the use as green fodder for the cattle and other livestock. The necessary construction under the scheme has already been completed. But the staff under the scheme is yet to be created. As soon as the staff is created, the farm will be started.

5. Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds/free distribution of fodder cuttings/root slip including transport and other incidental charges and procurement of seed materials.

The scheme calls for distribution of subsidised and free distribution of fodder seeds, root slip, cuttings, etc. to the rural farmers especially to the category of small/marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers for promotion of cultivation of green fodder, resulting which such class of people could be able to reduce the cost of production of milk, during the year it is proposed to distribute Hybrid Napier and para cuttings. The provision has also been kept for distribution of Kharif and rabi fodder seeds along with the incidental charge for procurement and distribution upto the door step of the cultivators.

6. Free distribution of fodder minikits inclusive of Transport and incidental charges.

The success of cross breeding programme is inseparably dependent on the success of fodder development programme. Otherwise the cost of production of milk cannot be kept at a reasonable level, due to high cost of concentrate. Moreover the green fodder has direct effect in genetical make up and production of milk, keeping this in view it is proposed that the farmers involved in rearing of cross bred cattle may be encouraged for cultivation of fodder for their cattle in 2 cottahs of land by free distribution of fodder minikits. Each kit will contain fodder seeds, fertilizer etc. including incidental charges for preparation of kit and transport cost. During the year it is proposed to distribute approximately 10,000 kits in different district.

7. Establishment of fodder extension centres in Panchayat level inclusive of purchase of seed materials.

To popularise fodder programme among rural farmers, it is essential that the Panchayat Samities should be involved in such fodder development activities, keeping this in view it is proposed to establish fodder Extension Centres in each Gram Panchayat to develop necessary infrastructure for making availability of fodder seeds, root slip, fodder cuttings to the farmers within the ambit of the said Panchayat.

The priority of this scheme will be given to those, who at least have one milking cow and at least 10 cottahs of land to spare for cultivation of fodder. The scheme may also be extended to the farmers who are willing to spare 10 cottahs of land for cultivation for making available of fodder seeds and cuttings for further propagation in the block areas on commercial basis. During the year it is proposed to establish about 1,000 nos. of fodder Extension Centres. Provision has also been kept for procurement of seed materials from the farmers who will establish such extension centres on commercial basis.

X . TRIBAL SUB PLAN :

The tribal community in general in the State is very poor and socially backward too. To ameliorate their economy, a source of income in the form of livestock keeping may be advocated since they are already conversant in such farming. As such the schemes have been so formulated so that this can add to their present income substantially and also generate national wealth in the form of milk, meat and egg. The scheme proposed during the year in question is as follows :

1. Establishment and continuance of Artificial Insemination and Sub-centres

In the Tribal sub-plan area of 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Burdwan and Midnapore, there are some good milk pockets with good breedable cattle population to take up cross-breeding programme for enhanced production of milk. It is, therefore, proposed to set up A.I. programme in these areas to upgrade the local cattle so that the farmers involved may have substantial income through marketing of milk and sale of cross bred cattle.

In view of the above it is proposed to set up and continue A.I. Centres and sub-centres in those areas to render free breeding facilities to the cows of such poor and socially backward community of the State.

2. Free Distribution of fodder-minikits.

To ameliorate the economy of the Tribal families in the State, families oriented programme like establishment of House Dairy has been taken up in Tribal Sub-plan areas, so that the farmers may have substantial benefit by selling of milk and cross-bred cattle. Due to high cost of concentrate, the cost of production of milk cannot be kept at a reasonable level. But this can be reduced by providing green fodder to such cattle. As such it is proposed that the farmers involved in rearing of house dairy be encourage for cultivation of fodder in their own land by free distribution of fodder Minikits.

3. Support of Backyard Poultry and distribution of breeding materials for upgrading local stock of animals for higher production

With the small holding it is difficult on the part of the farmers to have a fair income from the land and their meagre income needs substantial from allied source. The nature of the land where tribal family reside provide some sort of feed in the form of waste, insects, worms and vegetation, which may be suitably utilised by taking proper scheme like rearing of poultry birds under backyard system, hence the scheme. It has also been proposed to distribute breeding materials to upgrade the local stock maintained by such families.

(I) Family based programme for establishment of Goat/Sheep/Duck/Poultry in Deep litter Units etc.

The Tribal families in this State generally belongs to either marginal & farmer or Agricultural Labourer category. With the small holding it is difficult on the part of the farmers to have a fair income from the land and their meagre income needs substantial from allied source. Since the tribal families are well conversant in livestock keeping it is proposed that family based livestock family may be advocated to them so that they can have subsidiary income by rearing such programme.

Veterinary Schemes included in the proposed bi. Annual Plan 1989-90 of the Directorate of Animal Health formerly Directorate of Veterinary Services.

#### Strengthening of Administrative Machinery :

It is proposed that the present purchase cell of the Dto. should be strengthened if not sanctioned during 1989-90 to suit the requirement of ever increasing demands of the Dto. to procure more and more medicine and surgical requisites for enhanced number of field units.

As the present publicity wing of the Dto. headed by one Officer in WBOVS found to be quite inadequate to serve the dual role of public relation and education, it is considered essential that a separate cell be set up exclusively for the development and public relation services and a sub-wing for Education to educate the people in Vety. Health Programme.

#### Expansion and Improvement of the In-service Training facilities.

Under the existing system there are 2 training Institute for providing training to the field staff of these are in-service training Institute for the Vety. field Assistants, and In-service Training of Veterinarians and which will continue.

#### Hospitals and Poly-Clinics :

It is an accepted policy of the Govt. to increase the number of Vety. Hospitals in different districts and to improve the physical facilities of the existing hospital with the idea to intensify Animal Health Coverage Programme. Some new State Animal Health Centre formerly State Vety. Hospitals will be created and constructed in the year 1989-90.

#### Veterinary Dispensaries :

Rural Veterinary Aid and Services are being extended through Block Animal Health Centre formerly Block Vety. Dispensaries, Adml. Block Animal Health Centre formerly Adml. Vety. Dispensaries, Mobile Animal Health Centre formerly Ambulatory Clinic Vans etc. would be continued. Attempts would be made to provide atleast 2 Veterinary Dispensaries in each Panchayat Samities, Provision for construction of Dispensary buildings and staff quarters for the Block Level Dispensaries would be considered in phases to improve the working facilities for these units.

#### Veterinary Aid Centres :

The object of providing one Veterinary Aid Unit in each of Gram Panchayat, attempts will be made to establish more Animal Development Aid Centres formerly Vety. Aid Centres in the rural areas.

#### Mobile Clinics :

Through Mobile Animal Health Centre formerly Ambulatory Clinic Van, prompt Veterinary Services are extended to the door step of the farmers. The common people specially the people of backward communities get more benefits out of these vans and would be more entruster to the A.R.S.A. works of the State.

Clinical Laboratories :

4 Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratories formerly clinical and Investigational Laboratories established during the year 1986-87 and will be maintained.

Strengthening of the Medical Stores :

At present M.S.Rs are being purchased centrally and stored at the Central Medical Stores, Calcutta and from there these are distributed to field units through the district Sub-depots. Arrangements would be to streamline both the district system and administration of the Central Medical Stores.

Provision would also be made to procure some new Refrigerators and Microscopes, furniture etc. to supply the field units where such equipments could not be provided and where the equipment has become quite unserviceable. The existing C.M.S. building would be renovated and repair for better accommodation of the Stores.

Re-organisation of the Disease Investigation Laboratories :

3 Parasitic Disease Investigational Laboratories have been established during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 and will be maintained.

Rinderpest Eradication :

One model R.P Diagnostic Laboratory has been constructed at Barasat. Arrangement will be made to put the same to operate with adequate technical programme for prompt diagnosis of R.P. with modern techniques.

The control programme of Rinderpest through mass vaccination and surveillance containment vaccination as in operation would be continued to put down the infection rate to "Zero level" to achieve the object of stamping out the disease.

Strengthening and Expansion of Biological Produce Division :

The Institute of Animal Health & Vety. Biologicals has grown up to meet up the need of the Vety. Services of the State. It has 3 district wings : Biological Production, Disease Investigation and Research.

The Biological Produce Division has been re-oriented with construction of new buildings and for further development of the Division would be considered during the 7th plan to meet up its requirements of fund and set up to make this self sufficient in production vaccines and antigen to cater the need of the State.

F.M.D. Control :

In addition to the vaccination and co-ordinated Research Projects activities, Divisional Laboratories would be set up for collecting and processing more materials from FMD. Outbreaks are screened at the Central Laboratory.

Systematic Control of livestock Diseases of national importance.

Besides control of Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, R.P., FMD under specific control and other special projects with or without central assistance provision would be made during the 7th plan for effective control of the following diseases :

1) Canine Rabies Control :

Under this scheme compulsory vaccination programme as in operation in greater Calcutta areas and destruction of street dogs in Calcutta areas, would be continued and arrangements would be made to extend the areas of operation of the Scheme.

2) Establishment of Disease Free-Zone :

Programme would be made during the 7th Plan to develop disease free-zone around Calcutta Port with mass vaccination, effective surveillance and containment vaccination and other associate programmes. This is to avert the risk of exposure to the incoming and outgoing animals.

3) Swine Fever Control :

The present system of control of the Swine Fever in pig population would be further strengthened with the object of stamping out the Diseases from the State. As the pig rearing is mainly practiced by the backward classes of people, the present system of paying compensation and educating them for the purpose would be continued and strengthened.

4) Poultry Diseases :

The Poultry Disease Investigation Laboratory established at Garbota arrangement would be made to develop a poultry disease investigation net work for important poultry diseases with assistance from the Central Govt. as Centrally Sponsored Scheme along with Pullorum & Marek's Disease Control.

Veterinary Research :

The Vety. R. search work of the State would be reprinted and strengthened during the 7th Plan and would organise under the following broad headings :

1) A.I.C.R.P. on Epidemiological Studies on FMD Virus Typing Centre.

This scheme sponsored by ICAR would be continued during the year 1988-89 for epidemiological investigation of FMD and typing of different isolates, collected from different outbreaks to assess the requirements of different types and sub-types of the virus to be available for vaccine production.

Cattle Development :

The system of using of diluted semen is being changed in phases with the utilisation of frozen semen for which adequate arrangements would be made for establishment of more frozen semen units.

Other expenditure :

1) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Casts :

Under the programme additional infrastructure would be considered in the areas having concentration of scheduled caste population and 18.14% of State Plan would be allotted for this scheme.

i) State Animal Health Centre formerly State Vety. Hospitals are considered to be one of the specialised important programme for extending quality Vety. services. One unit will be established during 1989-90 and will be maintained throughout the plan period and some new State Vety. Hospitals will be constructed.

ii) Veterinary Dispensaries :

The approved programme of the Dto. is to provide at least two Vety. Dispensaries in each Development Block. New Vety. Dispensaries would be established in the area having considerable animal population and inhabited by Scheduled Caste population.

iii) Aid Centres:

Veterinary Aid Centres are the rural Vety Aid Units, which provided aids in primary ailments of the animals and develop the desired link between the people and Vety. Health Coverage Programme through education of the rural mass about the primary animal health programmes. Arrangements will be made to provide Vety. Aid Centres having considerable scheduled caste population and having no other Vety. Units therein.

Tribal Areas Sub-Plan :

Under this programme additional infrastructure would be considered in the area having concentration of Tribal people and 7.47% of State Plan would be allotted for the scheme.

i) Establishment of Vety. Hospitals :

This scheme would be implemented through establishment of new Vety. Hospitals in selected places with facilities for indoor and outdoor facilities.

ii) Vety. Dispensaries:

Vety. Dispensaries would be established in tribal areas in phases to provide more facilities for curative and preventive services.

iii) Vety. Aid Centres :

More Vety. Aid Centres would be established in the Tribal Areas under this Sub-Plan to provide Vety. Aid Units within the reach of tribal people and to educate them in Vety. Health Programme for averting the risks for their livestock and poultry schemes, accepted under different programmes and to involve more people in modern Vety. Health Coverage Programme.

Hill Areas Sub-Plan :

Under the 7th Plan arrangements would be made for establishment some Vety. Units and the following programmes would be considered for the purpose.

i) Establishment of Vety. Disp. and Participative Service Centre :

The geographic condition of the hill areas does not permit the travel of the sick animals to distant places. Arrangements would be made to establish some Vety. Dispensaries to facilitate the people to get the quality Vety. Services closer. Under this programme more than two dispensaries would be made available in each block areas in phases.

ii) Strengthening of Disease Investigation System :

Arrangements would be made during the year 1986-87 by providing more fund for manpower for the existing units through establishment of sub-units and education of the people and training of the personnel would be considered under this scheme for augmenting the potentialities of the diseases investigation system to avert the risk of loss of animal productivity through prompt diagnosis and effective control programmes.

Modernisation of Slaughter Houses :

Under this project priority is being given to modernise the cattle slaughter houses. The two main cattle slaughter houses of Calcutta, the Tangra Slaughter House and Metiabruz Slaughter House would be replaced by the Calcutta Slaughter House at Mourigram. This project will involve a cost of Rs.16.14 crores, 33.1% of which would be shared by State and Central Govt. on 50:50 basis.

Besides the Calcutta Slaughter House Scheme, Schemes would be taken up for modernisation of some of the existing slaughter houses to suit the need for maintaining hygienic standards, to provide clean and wholesome meats from these units.

Prani Bikash Bhavan will be established in the campus of erstwhile Bengal Veterinary College Campus.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

i) Dairy Development Staff :

The scheme is meant for maintaining a set-up of Staff and officers for implementation of Dairy Projects included in Dairy Development Programme under five year plan.

For salaries and other expenditure a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been kept in this year (1988-89) and for such expenditure a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has also been estimated for the next year (1989-90).

ii) Scheme for utilisation of Surplus/Sub-Standard Milk at Haringhata.

The Scheme is meant for comprehensive research works for evolving economic method for utilisation of Surplus/<sup>S</sup>ub-Standard Milk at the Dairy Factory at Haringhata for production of Toffee, Biscuits etc. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.60 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1988-89), and also a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been estimated as the likely expenditure for the next year (1989-90) for the same purpose as some machines will have to be procured.

iii) Survey & Statistics :

The purpose of the scheme is to undertake survey work for Rural Dairy Extension and collect of Data's pertaining to the Dairy Development activities of the State. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1988-89) and a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs

has also been estimated for expenditure for the next financial year (1989-90).

## 2) EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

### Manpower development and inservice training :

The scheme aims at providing training facilities to the Technical personnel of this Directorate with a view to equip them with the modern methods of production and management. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1988-89) and a similar amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs has also been estimated for expenditure for the year (1989-90).

## 3) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS :

### i) Rural Dairy Extension :

The scheme is meant for opening of Milk Collection-cum-Chilling stations in the different districts in the rural milk shed areas to create marketing facilities in the Rural areas. This year (1988-89) a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept for shifting of defunct chilling plant, renovation of the Plant & Machinery, and commissioning of the same plant where potentiality is there.

Programme for the next year (1989-90) is to establish three new chilling stations, renovation of the existing plants, shifting of old and idle chilling plants and also ancilliary civil construction work. A sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been kept for these purpose for the year (1989-90).

### ii) Strengthening & Modernisation of Transport System :

#### Long Distance Transport :

The scheme is meant for procurement of chassis against condemned vehicles and body building thereon. This year 1988-89 a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

Programme for the next year (1989-90) is to procure new vehicles in replacement of condemned vehicles for procurement and distribution of milk under Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme for which a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been kept for the year (1989-90).

### iii) Product Factory at Salt Lake, Calcutta :

Government order according administrative approval and financial sanction has not yet been received. Hence a token sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept for expenditure for the next financial year (1989-90).

## 4) ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVES AND OTHER BODIES:

### i) Loans under Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme :

The scheme is meant for providing loan to the owners of the Cattle who keep their animals in the Milk Colonies at Haringhata and supply the entire quantity of milk produce to the Haringhata Dairy Factory. The main purpose of providing loan is to help the owners to increase their herd so that there may be a steady flow of milk to the Dairy Factory. For this purpose a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1988-89). This year with introduction of scheme for resettlement of cattle



seized from un-authorized khatal in the city. We expect unauthorized khatal owners to keep their cattle in the Milk Colony. To cope up with the situation we have estimated a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs as the likely expenditure for the year 1989-90.

5) MILK SUPPLY SCHEMES :

i) Modernisation of existing dairies under Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme :

The scheme envisages procurement of Dairy Machinery for both the dairies at Belgachia and Haringhata. The main item of works included procurement of Dairy Machinery like (i) Purchase of two satchet filling machines for Central Dairy, (ii) 10 nos. Electronic Milk Testers for Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme (iii) Importation of one Rannie Homogeniser for Central Dairy, (iv) Purchase of Kirloskar Ammonia Compressor, (v) Purchase of 2 nos. Air Compressor, (vi) Purchase of Pouch Filling Machine and (vii) Purchase of 12 nos. Diesel Generating sets. For all these works a sum of Rs.43.90 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1988-89) and for the next financial year (1989-90) a sum of Rs.51.60 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure for purchase of new equipments for two chilling plants, purchase of 2 nos. Satchet Filling Machines for Haringhata, Construction of Dry store godown and other residual payments.

ii) Durgapur Milk Supply Scheme :

The amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been kept for procurement of a Homogeniser for State Dairy, Durgapur during the current financial year (1988-89). For the next financial year (1989-90) an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been kept for the construction of Effluent Treatment Plant and renovation of bottle storage godown at Durgapur Dairy.

iii) Burdwan Milk Supply Scheme :

A sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been kept for expenditure towards construction of unfinished work of the Effluent Treatment Plant in the current financial year (1988-89). For the next year (1989-90) a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been kept for major works (civil construction work).

iv) Krishnagar Milk Supply Scheme :

Since the Dairy has been commissioned recently no new machinery will be purchased in the current financial year (1988-89). Construction of Staff Quarters by Public Works Deptt. is in the progress at Krishnagar. Proposal for establishment of Effluent Treatment Plant at Krishnagar Dairy has been received from P.H. Engineering (Krishnagar). For the above job a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been allotted this year (1988-89).

For the next year (1989-90) a sum of Rs.17.00 lakhs has been calculated for the expenditure towards the construction of Effluent Treatment Plant, Purchase of a Milk Separator-cum-Clarifier and Staff quarters.

The proposal of Annual Plan for 1989-90 consists of two major activities namely (i) Resettlement of city kept Animals and (ii) Initiation of work for Operation Flood. A separate provision has also been kept under the head Development of Milk Cooperatives.

Resettlement of city kept Animals, this scheme envisages removal of 10,000 city kept milch animals and 4000 followers and their resettlement in four satellite milk colonies in (a) Ganganagar, (b) East Calcutta (c) Garden Reach and (d) Howrah.

The Construction of the milk colonies has been undertaken by the CMDA Ganganagar Project was completed in 1983 when the same was taken over by the A.R.D. Department and cattle resettlement work is continuing there. Howrah C.R.S Project has also been made operational. The East Calcutta Project has been dropped. A provision of Rs.63.00 lakhs has been proposed for the work of construction and Rs.11.00 lakh has been proposed for maintenance and operation of the milk colonies during the year 1989-90.

a) Operation Flood in West Bengal envisages setting up of primary dairy Cooperative Societies which are to function under Cooperative Milk Unions affiliated to the West Bengal Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited. For implementation of the programme number of dairy plants, cattle feed plants, stud farm and semen freezing stations, liquid nitrogen plants and some other facilities are being created. The Government has to provide certain infrastructural facilities as also to provide land for the built up facilities. Implementation of Operation Flood is also required to be supervised and monitored. For all these activities and purposes a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1989-90. The Operation Flood II is now being concluded and operation flood III shall be implemented in place which is continuation of the programme of Operation Flood II, in similar implementation pattern.

b) A three tier Cooperative system is in operation for implementation of Operation Flood in West Bengal. For supporting the activities a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed under the head Development of Milk Cooperatives.

FISHERIES

In the development of the rural economy of the State, Fisheries Sector has been playing a vital role since a decade by gradual stepping up in fish/seed production both in Inland and Marine and also generating substantial employment income and savings for reinvestment particularly in the rural areas.

This has been possible by adopting and successfully implementing various needbased schemes with increased annual plan allocations year to year along with active involvement and cooperation of Panchayats and other Departments.

2. The ceiling of the plan expenditure as approved by the State Govt. for this Department during the 7th Plan is Rs.38 crores. During 1985-86 actual expenditure was Rs.244.83 lakhs out of approved outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs i.e. an achievement of 99.31%. During 1986-87 actual expenditure was Rs.780.14 lakhs out of approved outlay of Rs.810.00 lakhs i.e. an achievement of 96.31% and during 1987-88 actual expenditure was Rs.811.02 lakhs out of approved outlay of Rs.850.50 lakhs i.e. an achievement of 95.36%. The approved outlay of 1988-89 is Rs.900.00 lakhs. Out of which Rs.282.50 lakhs (31.38%) is for the schemes under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Rs.50.00 lakhs (5.56%) is for the Schemes under Tribal Areas Sub Plan.

3. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.945.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs.261.00 lakhs is for the schemes under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Rs.50.00 lakhs is for the schemes under Tribal Areas Sub Plan.

4. The schemes to be implemented during 1989-90 and the respective allocations made thereunder have been enumerated in GN-2 Statement. Some of the important programmes are discussed below in brief :-

5.1. As regards fish production a total production of 6.0 lakh M.T. is expected to be achieved at the end of 1989-90, out of which production from Inland Sector is estimated at 5.12 lakhs M.T. and that from Marine Fisheries at 0.88 Lakh M.T. For achieving the target the activities will be focussed on (a) increasing productivity of the waterbodies already under pisciculture by successful application of modern technology, (b) bringing semi-derelict, derelict and hitherto unutilised waterbodies under pisciculture, (c) promoting pisciculture on scientific lines by providing assistance to fish farmers through F.F.D.A. set up in each district and also through Co-operatives.

5.2. Apart from continuing the programme for the production of fish seeds in the State owned Seed farms, encouragement will be continued to be given to fish farmers by providing bank loans and subsidy for nursery and rearing centres, setting up of different type of hatcheries and transferring this technologies upto remote corner of the State. 7005 millions of fish seed was produced in 1987-88. In 1988-89 the target is 7100 millions. In 1989-90 the expected target is 7250 millions. At present West Bengal supplies 75% of India's fish seed requirement in the Inland Sector. West Bengal continues to receive the highest productivity Award in the Inland Fishery Sector.

5.3. Other activities aiming at improvement of fish production in inland sector include introduction of (a) Social Fishery estimated to be covered 1920 ha. during 1988-89 at a cost of Rs.48.00 lakhs, (b) Promotion of integrated duck-cum-fish farming; (c) Introduction of sewage fed fisheries with financial assistance from Central Govt.; (d) Development of reservoir fisheries projects and its exploitation through large number of groups and co-operatives. For Kangsabati Reservoir a pilot project at a cost of Rs.39 lakhs is in progress through Kangsabati Central Fishermen's Coop. Society with 6(six) primary fishermen's societies under it; (e) Development of Jhora fishery in hill areas and (f) Riverine fisheries by providing various subsidies and bank loans etc.

5.4. For tapping Brackish water fishery potential the programme taken up during 1988-89 as need below, will be followed up in the Districts of Midnapore, North 24-Parganas & South 24-Parganas to be headed by the Sabhadhipaties of the respective districts.

- (a) Creation of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Dev. Agency.
- (b) Establishment of 2 model Brackishwater Fish Farm at an estimated cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs with assistance from UNDP (one at Digha and one at Alampur).
- (c) Development of Brackishwater Fish Farm at Nayachar Island Midnapore district and rehabilitation of poor fishermen after creation of necessary infra-structural facilities.
- (d) Setting up of low cost prawn hatchery on experimental basis and prawn seed banks.
- (e) Setting up of fresh water prawn seed hatchery in collaboration with MPEDA.

5.5. In Marine fishery sector stress will be continued to pursue on mechanising bigger aimed country crafts for off shore fishing under NCDC assistance project in addition to small sized crafts so long been done since 1982-83 with financial assistance from Banks and subsidies from Fisheries Department and other Departments. The programme for minor fishing harbour at Sankarpur near Digha has been completed. It is proposed now to take up construction of minor fishing harbour at Fresergung and several landing centre in Midnapore & South 24-Parganas.

5.6. Extension work for disseminating the improved method of fish production and training of fish farmers at Block, District and State Levels will continue to be conducted. Training at marine-fishermen will also continue to be imported from the existing centres at Namkhana in South 24-Parganas and at Ramnagar in Midnapur district. Training of fishermen in net making and ancillary development will also be continued to operate. Besides, training under different categories will also be continued.

5.7. Research Activities: At Kulea Research Station, Nadia, research projects on breeding and culture of shell fish and cat fish will be continued. Mono/Poly culture of scampi-giant fresh water prawn-galda (Macrobrachium rosenborgii) and Magur (Clarus batrocleus) along with carps are being standardised at this Research Station. Considerable success has also been achieved in breeding of Giant fresh water prawn and its culture with carps.

Another important project will also be continued at Kulia Research Station and at Fish Technological Station, Junput on the efficacy of different types of Aerators in augmenting fish production. The result obtained at Kulea Research Station has been found tremendously encouraging. Monoculture of brackish water tiger prawn-Bagda with/without aerators will also be continued at Junput for standardisation and subsequent transfer of the technology to the grass root level with a view to utilisation of the largest brackish water resources available in the State.

5.8 Welfare activities : For the benefit of the poor fishermen, infrastructural facilities like link roads, tube-wells, community halls, housing will be continued to provide both in inland and marine fishing villages under RLEGP and National Welfare Fund on larger scale. Group Personnel Accident Insurance Scheme for the fishermen will also be continued. A new scheme on old-age pension for the fishermen living below the poverty line will be introduced also during

5.9. Centrally Sponsored & Central Sector Scheme :

Expected schemes to be operational during 1989-90 are shown in GN-6 Statement.

Development of Sewage-fed fisheries : Construction of Minor Fishing Harbour at Frasergunj; Group Insurance Scheme for active fishermen etc. will be the main activities under these schemes.

5.10. Monitoring : Monitoring of the progress of work will be conducted with due importance by holding regular meetings at block level and through collection of data from base level under supervision of Zonal Dy. Directors and monitoring at the level of the Directorate and Secretariat.

6. Along with increase in production and productivity which has already been achieved, a major thrust area in need of attention is marketing arrangements. To improve the marketing arrangements particularly, in the Calcutta Metropolitan District and its environs, a scheme has been drawn up with financial assistance from the European Economic Commission (EEC) which envisages the investment of inputs for proper marketing arrangements. The financial assistance from EEC will be available through NCDC. The marketing net work proposed is through Cooperatives. In order to supplement and augment the assistance proposed to be received from EEC through NCDC, it is necessary that we make some budgetary allocation to implement the scheme. Our current budget includes a series of on-going schemes from which no cuts can be made to accommodate this additional requirement. We have formulated the budget for 1989-90 by just taking the incremental addition of 5 per cent. Therefore, if results are to be shown in the marketing front, the allocation of the annual budget of this Department will have to be increased by at least Rs.45 lakhs for 1989-90.

In 1988-89 a sum of Rs.900.00 lakh has been provided in the budget in Fisheries Sector. The target for the production of table fish and fish seed are 4.92 lakhs tonnes and 7100 millions respectively, To achieve the said target of production of fish, Fisheries Deptt. is focussing on the existing scheme alongwith covering 8320 ha. water area in addition to 59587.07 ha. already covered under Inland Fisheries Project.

Upto the end of 2nd Quarter of the current financial year 2.38 lakh M.T. of fish have been produced. The short-fall of fish production is due to the natural calamities arising out of the flood in some of the districts of the state this year. But in all probabilities the target of fish and Fish Seed production shall be achieved with proper execution of schemes now in progress. Though World Bank aided inland Fishery Project has come to an end w.e.f. 1st October, 1988 but the same Inland Fishery Project will continue in 1988-89 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The main thrust during 1989-90 has been given to brackish water aqua-farming in view of its high potential in the State. At present 3300 ha. of brackish water area is under traditional culture. The existing technology is extensive. The programmes 1989-90 include gradual conversion of these water areas into semi-intensive types of mono culture of paniced prawn and scampi by suitable scientific modification as well as to bring new areas under culture. This development of brackish water aquaculture in a co-ordinated manner will boost up exports and the same time it will serve the interest of the producers particularly the small and marginal farmers with low holding. This will generate employment for the landless people of the coastal-saline areas of State.

Besides this, necessary thrust will also be given under integrated fish farming with sympotic species viz. Duckery-cum-Fishery, Piggery-cum-Fishery, Sugarbeet-cum-Fishery, on the Chinese model. This will have a total effect in curtailment of cost of fertilizer as well as ensuring enhanced returns to the farmers .

The scheme of the Deptt. "Social Fishery" will also be strengthened to utilise the water bodies belonging to State/Institutions towards production of Table Fish.

In marine Sector stress will be give to the introduction of bigger size mechanised boats under N.C.D.C. assistance. With the introduction of more boats it has also been proposed to take up construction of one minor Fishing Harbour at Fresergunge in the district of South 24-Parganas and construction of several landing centres u under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. As a welfare measure, it is proposed to introduce old age pension for the poor active fishermen living below the poverty line.

FORESTRY & WILDLIFE1.0 INTRODUCTION :

Compared to the optimum percentage of the forest area of 33% as prescribed by the National Forest Policy, the low percentage of 13.5% for the State of West Bengal gives an idea of the situation obtaining in this State. Per capita forest area is also as low as 0.02 ha. against the All-India average of 0.12 ha.

1.1 The very high density of population and continuously rising land hunger result in an ever-increasing pressure on the forests for meeting the requirements of fuelwood, small timber and fodder for the rural population and the requirements of wood-based industries located in the State. In addition to these, the progressive hike in the price level of common fuels like coal and kerosene and the inflationary trend of economy has aggravated the situation. Moreover, forests have to play its role in maintenance of environmental stability and ecological balance. Consequently, the task of the Forest Deptt. is not only difficult but also highly complex in nature. The fact is, financial resources are too limited whereas the problems are not a handful but many and diverse. Keeping in view all such constraints, the development strategy in the Forestry Sector naturally has to be one of maximising productivity consistent with the requirements of maintaining ecological balance by using latest relevant scientific methods. It is also necessary to attempt at a harmonious blending of production forestry and protection forestry while formulating any strategy for the development of forests with the ultimate aim of the maximum benefit of the largest number of people in view. The demand-supply position of firewood and consumption figures of timber and fuelwood have been given in Annexure-'B'.

1.2 Agreed Seventh Five-Year Plan outlay for the Forestry Sector in West Bengal is Rs. 60.00 crores. It is, however, pointed out that there is some amount of confusion regarding the agreed outlay. The Planning Commission has indicated that the agreed outlay for Forests and Wildlife (presently covering the Heads of Service 2406, 2415 and 4406) amounts to Rs. 5040.00 lakhs. The outlay approved for Soil and Water Conservation (Head of Service "2402") in the Forestry Sector has not yet been made known to this Directorate. The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for Soil & Water Conservation appears to be Rs. 1165.00 lakhs but this includes the outlay of the Agriculture Department. However, since the Seventh Plan outlay for Forestry sector in West Bengal was approved by the State Planning Board in consultation with the Planning Commission as Rs. 60.00 crores, this figure has been adopted for our exercise. During the first three years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, i.e., during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, the amounts of Rs. 1040.18 lakhs, Rs. 1021.35 lakhs and 1067.10 lakhs respectively, were expended. An amount of Rs. 1415.00 lakhs has been proposed and agreed as the Annual Plan outlay for 1988-89. This leaves a balance of Rs. 1456.37 lakhs to be expended in the last of the Seventh Plan i.e., 1989-90.



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1.3 An important development has recently taken place which imparts a new dimension to the budget formulation exercise. The Labour Department has fixed the minimum wage for Forestry and allied work at Rs.16.23 per day plus D.A. which works out to Rs.21.70 per day from 1.10.86. The new rate has already been effective. There has, therefore, been a straight rise in the wage rate from Rs.16.24 to Rs.21.70 per man per day. Since it is obligatory to pay minimum wages and since, from ecological, environmental and employment considerations, it would be undesirable to reduce the physical targets from the present level in the Forestry sector, the Annual Plan for 1989-90 has to be drawn up after consideration and on the basis of the new wage rate.

Furthermore, an amount of Rs.930.00 lakhs was to be provided against the Scheme "Social Forestry Project" because the second one-year extension of the first phase of the project has already been approved by the State Government on the basis of a budget provision of Rs.930.00 lakhs for the year and sent to the I.C.A. for their acceptance.

Accordingly, the Annual Plan for 1989-90 was drawn up for a total amount of Rs.1800.00 lakhs. Subsequently, however, as the State Planning Board could not accommodate this amount, the Annual Plan size has been curtailed to Rs.1550.00 lakhs. The variation between approved outlay for 1988-89 and the proposed outlay during 1989-90 may be seen in Annexure - 'A'.

1.4 Considering the importance of some of the forestry schemes, it has been agreed that higher priorities be attached to these schemes viz., Social Forestry Project, Departmentalisation of Timber Operation, Soil Conservation, Projects of Ecological, Environmental importance, Wildlife schemes, Creation and Improvement of Parks and Gardens and other Afforestation schemes.

## 2. DISCUSSION :

A brief discussion on the various schemes ensues -

2.1 Two schemes were under implementation in the seventh plan period viz., "Protective Afforestation" and "EEC assisted Pilot Project for Soil & Water Conservation in river catchments". The first-named scheme has been continued from the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. The main activities under the scheme are aimed at protective afforestation and erosion control on landslides, slips, streambanks, etc. in forest areas. Gully stabilisation through engineering structures like diversion channels, check dams, guides and spurs are taken up in addition to vegetative protection. An amount of Rs.145.00 lakhs would be spent under the scheme from the beginning of the Seventh Plan upto 1988-89 (i.e., from 1985-86 to 1988-89) and an area of 1479 ha. covered during the same period. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs has been adopted against a total physical target of 600 ha.

The financial achievement from 1985-86 to 1988-89 under the EEC assisted Pilot Project would be Rs.161.47 lakhs corresponding to a physical achievement of 3157 ha. This project was assisted by EEC and initially the project period was 5 years from 1981-82 to 1986-87. The project was later extended upto 1987-88

which is the terminal year of the project. This Pilot Project was taken up for afforestation and soil conservation in the river catchments of Kalaghai and Mayurakshi. The financial and physical targets against the project during 1988-89 stood at Rs.25.00 lakhs and 750.00 ha. respectively. Since the project has terminated in 1988-89, no E&C assistance would be forthcoming against the project during 1989-90. However, the staff and assets created under the project will be maintained for which an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed as an outlay during 1989-90. From the subsequent financial year viz., 1990-91 i.e., from the beginning of the Eighth Plan such expenditure for maintenance would be adopted under State Plan, Annual Plan and Committed (7th Plan).

## 2.2 FORESTRY AND ALLIED SCHEMES

### (i) West Bengal Social Forestry Project.

This is presently the most important project operative on the production front in the Forestry sector. This is an IDA assisted Project which was launched during the Sixth Five-Year Plan continuing through the first three years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The second phase of the project was due to be launched during 1988-89. However, it was subsequently decided to extend the first phase for two years to render this project coterminous with the seventh Plan. The performance under this project has been lauded by one and all and it has been recognised that the activities under the project have generated immense response from all fronts and a corresponding impact in various Government Departments, Panchayats at various levels, non-Governmental organisations, industrialists, people of all strata and walks of life including small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. During the first three years of the seventh five-year plan (i.e., from 1986-86 to 1987-88) an amount of Rs.1730.14 lakhs was spent under the project corresponding to a physical achievement of 55,873 ha. During 1988-89, Rs.690.00 lakhs will be spent against a physical target of 25,525 ha. The amount adopted in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 is Rs.730.00 lakhs against a physical target of 21,925 ha. including a plantation target of 2,025 ha., a notional area of 12,400 ha. equivalent to 24.80 million seedlings to be distributed amongst people and an area of 7,500 ha. to be covered by Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests by coppicing in addition to enrichment plantation in Farm Forestry over 5,950 ha. In view of the phenomenal success of the project, not only as a forestry programme but also as an effective income generating rural development project of considerable socio-economic importance, budgetary support for successful continuance and completion of "Phase-I" of the project is clearly essential as has also been touched upon in para 1.4 under 'Introduction'.

### (ii) Linkage with Animal Husbandry.

Along with fuelwood and small timber, fodder is an important domestic requirement of the rural people. Social forestry plantation can contribute towards this demand. At present multiple use trees are planted. To effectively augment the fodder supply in the rural areas, a special scheme viz., 'Silvi-Pastoral Farms' with assistance from the Government of India with National Wasteland

Development Board has been launched. The scheme envisages raising of fodder legumes, grasses, etc. with a matrix of fuelwood and small timber species. Regarding utilisation of the output, necessary collaboration has been sought with the Animal Husbandry Department. This linkage, it is believed, would contribute towards success of this scheme. It is proposed to raise 1,560 ha. of fodder plantations under this programme during 1988-89 involving an expenditure of Rs.40.00 lakhs, 50% of which would flow in as Central grant, the State share being Rs.20.00 lakhs. During 1989-90, for 3,000 ha. of such plantations, total outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been proposed of which 50% State share of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(iii) Decentralisation of seedlings production and supply.

Seedlings are the most important physical input for any plantation programme. With a view to increasing nursery out-reach a new scheme, fully funded by the National Wasteland Development Board, was launched during the financial year 1986-87. The physical target during 1988-89 is 15.47 million seedlings equivalent to a notional area of 7735 ha. and the financial target during the same year is Rs.120.00 lakhs. The corresponding physical and financial targets during 1989-90 have been kept at 80 million seedlings (notional area 40,000 ha.) and Rs.240.00 lakhs.

(iv) Departmental Timber Operation Scheme.

This scheme has also met with considerable success during the Sixth Five-Year Plan as well as during the first three years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. Apart from the fact that total departmentalisation in the operation of forest produce by eliminating middle man is a policy decision of both the Government of India and Government of West Bengal, such departmentalisation has been observed to check illicit felling, extend a beneficial effect on the local markets, on small wood-based industries and on the forest fringe population by assuring of their fuel and small wood supply. Government exchequer gains considerably through elimination of the middle-men's profit and through increase in productivity and a high quantum of the employment is generated in the rural areas in the process. The financial results are quite encouraging too. During the first three years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (i.e., from 1985-86 to 1987-88) an amount of Rs.311.44 lakhs was expended against a physical achievement of 2,41,457 m<sup>3</sup> (including 32,795 m<sup>3</sup> stacked firewood) and the amount adopted in 1988-89 is Rs.135.00 lakhs against a physical target of 65,000 m<sup>3</sup> of timber and firewood. An amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs has been adopted in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 against a physical target of 62,000 m<sup>3</sup> of timber and firewood. It has been estimated that a net benefit of Rs.415.00 lakhs has already accrued to the exchequer through departmentalisation of timber operation during the first three years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The net boost in the revenue potential on account of this departmentalisation is of the order of Rs.200/- per m<sup>3</sup>.

(v) Creation and Improvement of Parks & Gardens.

'Creation and Improvement of Parks and Gardens' is considered as one of the most useful services rendered by the Forests Department to the people's cause especially from the point of view of amelioration of environment and creating and encouraging aesthetic pursuits in the rural folk. An amount of Rs.85.94 lakhs would be spent against this scheme during the first four years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (from 1985-86 to 1988-89) and an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan of 1989-90. At present there are more than 70 nos. Parks & Gardens in this State being maintained and improved under the scheme.

(vi) Plantation and Afforestation Scheme.(vii) Economic Plantation.

This is an on-going project which has continued through the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the first four years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. A total area of 4614 ha. would be planted up during the first four years with economically valuable species, the corresponding financial performance being Rs.182.67 lakhs. The financial and physical targets under the scheme of Annual Plan of 1989-90 stands at Rs.75.00 lakhs and 1200 ha. respectively.

(viii) Plantation of Quick-Growing Species.

This is also an on-going scheme aimed at raising industrially important Quick-Growing Species in the degraded forest areas and barren lands, particularly in the laterite tracts of South West Bengal. The physical and financial performance during the first four years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan would be 4545 ha. and Rs.159.40 lakhs respectively. The amount adopted in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 is Rs.70.00 lakhs against a physical target of 1000 ha.

(ix) Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been continued from the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Previously this was known as "Rural Fuelwood Plantation". The scheme is operating in five identified districts of Southern West Bengal viz., Bankura, Midnapore, Burdwan, Birbhum and 24-Parganas(South). The Central share of 50% is given as grant to the State Government while the balance 50% State share is borne under the State Seventh Five-Year Plan. Expenditure during the first four years would stand at Rs.125.87 lakhs (State share) against a physical achievement of 3035 ha. The proposed financial and physical targets during 1989-90 are Rs.43.00 lakhs and 700 ha. respectively against State Plan.

(x) SIDA assisted Agro-Silviculture and Silvo-Pisciculture Project.

Activities under this externally aided Project continued from the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This project is comprised in two components viz., Agro-Silviculture and Silvo-Pisciculture. The first component of the scheme was aimed at inter-cultivation of cash crops like cotton, soil seeds, citronella grass along with plantation crops of trees to be raised in the clear-felled areas of North Bengal forests. The scheme has been taken up as a Pilot Project to find



out the performance of the agricultural crops in combination of tree species and also to determine the economic and employment generating potential of such schemes. The second component is also a Pilot Project for studying the performance of pisciculture in combination with tree culture in the Sunderbans. Both the projects served the purpose of Projects although financial achievements were low with respect to targets which were somewhat overestimated at the appraisal stage. An amount of Rs.121.80 lakhs would be spent during the first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1988-89) and during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been estimated for both the projects. The SIDA caused two social feasibility studies in order to bring out the social relevance of the projects last year. The Project terminated in 1987-88. A training scheme for training in brackish water pond management has been planned by SIDA for implementation from the savings of the Project by the Donor Agency.

(xi) ENVIRONMENT-CUM-CONSERVATION FORESTRY.

(xii) Economic Rehabilitation of the fringe population.

With the realisation that in the socio-economic situation prevailing, there is hardly any possibility of the forest to prosper or even survive unless the poor forest fringe dwellers are economically rehabilitated, this new scheme was conceived. This is to be in the form of four pilot projects in four eco-climatic zones of the State viz., the Hill areas, Terai area, Lateritic area and the Deltaic area of the Sunderbans.

We have gained some experience on schemes of this type which were launched in Ramshai and other villages under Lataguri of Jalpaiguri Forest Division. Integrated Land Management Programmes to improve the economic condition of the poor villagers, is in turn, expected to act as a deterrent to illicit felling by outsiders, as the fringe dwellers are in the long run expected to come up in an organised manner to cooperate with the Forest Department in protecting the Government forests along with their own newly built resources.

Another experiment was undertaken in a group of Forest Blocks in Arabari Range of East Midnapore Forest Division. The villagers living in the fringe of this forest were asked to take full responsibility for protection and improvement of these forests in return of which they were allowed to use these forests and blank forest lands for raising of agricultural crops and other economic activities. Excellent result has been obtained and this forest, after 15 years of the inception of the experiment, has now flourished into a rich crop, worth at Rs.9.00 crores. Government has recently decided to award 25% of the usufructs from this forest to the fringe dwellers for their role in protecting and improving the stock. This will further encourage them in protecting as well as managing the forest in a rational manner with a view to their own benefit and to the benefit of the people in general. This scheme was originally intended to be a Centrally Sponsored one but later revised as a wholly State Plan Scheme and an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been adopted in the Draft Annual Plan outlay of 1989-90 against this scheme.

(xiii) Forest Protection Force.

In order to combat the organised gangsterism in the valuable forests regularly and force, it was envisaged that a strong Protection Force was a necessity side by side with the enlisting of people's support and participation in forest protection through extension and through the operation of suitable employment schemes for the fringe population. The Special Protection Force is expected to have 10 units of armed force, each unit being 50-men strong and supported by vehicles, R.T. system, arms and ammunitions as well as camping facilities. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 50% of the expenditure is to be borne by the Government of India and this will flow as grant. The scheme is being implemented in collaboration with Home(Police) Department. 4 vehicles were purchased during 1985-86 which remained with Police Department. Necessary action has been taken for recruitment of staff and for purchase of further vehicles, R.T. system, arms and ammunitions. The expenditure so far incurred under the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-86 to 1987-88) is Rs.10.13 lakhs (State share). An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1988-89. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been adopted in the 1989-90 (State share) and corresponding Central share of Rs.30.00 lakhs would flow from the Central Government has been shown in Statement 'GN-6'.

(xiv) Wildlife Conservation Schemes.Improvement of Wildlife.

This is a State Plan Scheme continuing from the Sixth Plan period. This Nature Conservation scheme aims at development of wildlife in some sanctuaries and other forest areas suitable for this purpose. The management of Deer parks including infrastructure and staff are included in the activities of this scheme. An amount of Rs.43.66 lakhs would be spent during the first four years of Seventh Plan against the scheme. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.27.00 lakhs has been adopted in the Annual Plan.

In addition to the above-mentioned State Plan scheme, there are 7 schemes included in the Seventh Plan as Central Sector Wildlife schemes. The schemes are :-

- 1) Tiger Reserve in Sunderbans,
- 2) Tiger Reserve in Buxa,
- 3) Jaldapara Sanctuary,
- 4) Captive breeding of endangered species,
- 5) Control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife,
- 6) Creation and improvement of Singalila and Neora Valley Parks in the Darjeeling Hills, and
- 7) Nature Education and Interpretation.

A total amount of Rs.118.12 lakhs would be spent as State share of the above-mentioned schemes from 1985-86 to 1988-89. A corresponding amount of Rs.135.92 lakhs would be spent as Central share. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs.51.00 lakhs has been adopted in the Annual Plan towards State share against these schemes. The scheme entitled "Creation of Singalila and Neora Valley Parks" is yet to receive Central Government's approval.

(xv) Survey and Working Plan Schemes.

There are three schemes in operation viz., "Forest Resources Survey", "Forest Consolidation" and "Working Plan". A total amount of Rs.45.46 lakhs would be spent against these schemes during the first four years of the Seventh Plan. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been adopted for expenditure in the Annual Plan.

(xvi) Communication and Buildings.

There are two schemes viz., 'Forest Communication' and 'Buildings'. These two schemes have considerable importance as through these, the necessary development of communication within forest areas and construction of buildings including staff quarters, are achieved. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.25.95 lakhs and Rs.137.36 lakhs would be spent against the schemes "Forest Communication" and "Buildings" respectively. During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been kept for the scheme "Forest Communication" and Rs.60.00 lakhs has been kept for the scheme "Buildings".

NEW SCHEMES

Two new schemes have been proposed under the Major Head of Service "2406-Forestry and Wildlife". The first is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz., "Area oriented Fuelwood Fodder Project" which is being introduced at the instance of Government of India. 50% of the fund will flow in as Central grant. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been adopted in the Annual Plan of 1989-90, 50% of which i.e., Rs.15.00 lakhs appears as State share.

The second new scheme was sought to be introduced as one of the Nature Conservation schemes during 1988-89. The scheme entitled 'Lion Safari Park' is expected to be introduced in the foothills of Ajodhya in Purulia district. This appears as a sub-scheme under "Improvement of Wildlife". The scheme is waiting to be launched during 1988-89. The site has been selected. The Indian Lion would be introduced here as a new species in this State and this scheme will also add to the tourist attraction by drawing nature and animal lovers to this park. A total amount of Rs.27.00 lakhs has been adopted in the continuing scheme titled "Improvement of Wildlife" in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 for initiating the Project.

2.3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Three schemes are included under this head namely 'Forestry Research', 'World Bank assisted Research and Training Project' and 'Training of staff'. The first is a continuing project for which a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1989-90. The third, namely, 'Training of Staff' is also a continuing scheme for which a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent in 1989-90.

The Project Report for the other scheme that is "World Bank assisted Research and Training Project" is pending finalisation. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 for beginning the project. A total amount of Rs.24.70 lakhs would be spent for the three schemes together during the first four years of Seventh Plan.

#### 2.4 CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST AND WILDLIFE.

Under this Head, provision for equity share towards the capital expenditure of West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited and West Bengal Pulpwood Development Corporation Limited is made. A total expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 against a total amount of Rs.110.00 lakhs that would be spent during the first four years of the Seventh Plan.

A new State Undertaking, namely "West Bengal Wasteland Development Corporation" has been proposed to be constituted. Once the formation of this Corporation is finalised, equity share will have to be arranged in the Forestry budget under "Capital Outlay". This has not been included in the Annual Plan, as the Corporation has not yet been established. If necessary, equity share in the first instance may be arranged through re-appropriation from other schemes once the Corporation comes into being. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs may be required for the purpose in the first instance.

#### PLANTATIONS

##### A. Tea

##### 1. West Bengal Tea Development Corporation (WBTDC) :

1.1 The West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd. presently owns four gardens (three in Darjeeling Dist. and one in Jalpaiguri Dist.) and manages three gardens (two in Darjeeling and one in Jalpaiguri). The actual production of the tea in the five tea Estates situated in the hill areas of Darjeeling was 333.65 M.T. in 1987 as compared to 291.68 M.T. in 1986. The production of green leaf for the two Estates in Jalpaiguri Dist. during 1987 stands at 1202.41 M.T. against 1076.54 M.T. in 1986.

1.2. The production of tea in the first six months of 1988 was adversely affected due to prolonged Bunch and unsettled situation in Darjeeling. The garden-wise target and actual production during the first six months of 1988 are given below :-

		<u>District</u>	<u>Target (Kgs.)</u>	<u>Production (Kgs.)</u>
a)	Rangaroom (owned)	Darjeeling	8,900	5,891
b)	Pandan (owned)	Darjeeling	15,500	11,080
c)	Rungnook/ Cadars (owned)	Darjeeling	1,09,000	82,603
d)	Mohua (owned)	Jalpaiguri	40,700	51,492
e)	Hilla (Managed)	Jalpaiguri	4,08,000	3,42,664
f)	Singell (Managed)	Darjeeling	32,500	34,463
g)	Rangneet (Managed)	Darjeeling	7,450	7,500

Contd....

1.3 The programme of West Bengal Tea Development Corporation during 1989-90 includes maintenance and protection of tea plants, effecting improvement in yield through application of better fertiliser, manure etc., development of land and planting of new plantation, renovation of plant and machinery, building etc. and intensification of labour welfare activities.

1.4 A total outlay of Rs.115.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 for the development schemes of the W.B.T.D.C.

B. Others.

2. Schemes of the Directorate of Cinchona and other Medicinal Plants(DCOM)

2.1 Commercial cultivation of Cinchona, Ipecac and Dioscorea and production of Quinine, Emetine and Diosgenin have been intensified, pilot scale plantation of some other medicinal and aromatic plants also have been undertaken and full-fledged Research Section with Agronomical, Horticultural, Microbiological, Genetic and Tissue Culture and Analytical sections have been strengthened. Manufacture of basic intermediate drugs like Emetine and Diosgenin have also been commercially started.

2.1.1 Scheme-wise performance during 1988-89 and programme for 1989-90 are given in subsequent paragraphs.

2.2 Continuing Schemes (a) Expansion of Cinchona Cultivation : Phase I & II.

During the 7th Plan, maintenance and rejuvenation of Cinchona plants on 542 acres under Phase I and on 1064 acres under Phase II with manuring and cultural operations was envisaged. During 1988-89 maintenance and rejuvenation work was done as per programme with harvesting of matured blocks. During 1989-90 maintenance, cultivation, rejuvenation with cultural operation of 542 acres (Ph.I) and 1064 acres (Ph.II), harvesting of matured blocks by coppicing and from dead and dying as per cycle will be continued.

2.2.1 An outlay of Rs.34.00 lakhs is proposed for these schemes during 1989-90.

2.3 (b) Expansion of Ipecac Cultivation

The 7th Plan target under the scheme envisages maintenance and rejuvenation including replanting with manuring and cultural operations of 2500 seed units, raising of 7500 new units and maintenance of 11500 units and harvesting of 15,000 units.

2.3.1 The programme for 1989-90 includes creation of 500 units of seed beds and a total of 1500 nos. of final beds, maintenance of old units and harvesting of 2500 kgs. of dry Ipecac roots.

2.3.2 An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

2.4 (c) Renovation and modernisation of Govt. Quinine Factory, Mungpoo.

The scheme for renovation and modernisation of the century-old Quinine factory at Mungpoo has been taken up for increasing its efficiency and the target is to complete the work during the Seventh Plan. The new extraction unit with new Boiler house, water storages, electrical power, fire-fighting system etc. has been commissioned. During 1988-89, installation of workshop and packing section and work on power line from the high tension line are expected to be completed.

2.4.1 The programme for 1989-90 is to complete improvement of the drying section as well as the work relating to the electrical installations and water purification system. Neutralisation and Purification Section also is expected to be completed in 1989-90.

2.4.2 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

2.5 (d) Construction of labour houses for plantation labourers :

As a part of the labour welfare programmes, this scheme was taken up to provide pucca houses to the labourers of the plantation. Upto the Sixth Plan period, a total no. of 95 houses were completed. The target for the Seventh Plan is to construct 200 labour houses in 14 divisions of four plantations. In 1987-88, 22 labour quarters were constructed and 35-40 houses are expected to be completed in 1988-89. The programme for 1989-90 is to construct about 75-80 labour houses.

2.5.1 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

2.6 (e) Supply of piped drinking water and providing sanitary conditions to labourers of Cinchona Plantations :

During the Sixth Plan period, about 45,000 mtrs. of G.I. pipes were laid alongwith 20 G.I. tanks and other accessories. For administrative convenience the scheme has since been handed over to the P.H. Engineering Deptt. for implementation.

2.6.1 An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

2.7 (f) Production of Emetine Hydrochloride :

With the assistance received from the Government of India under the Hill Areas Development Programme, an Emetine factory with an installed capacity of 240 Kgs. of Emetine per year was set up during the Sixth Plan. The raw material viz., dry Ipecac roots is available from the Ipecac cultivation scheme of this Directorate.

2.7.1 During 1988-89, 9 M.T. of dry Ipecac roots were processed and 175 Kgs. of Emetine Hydrochloride was produced. The programme for 1989-90 is to produce 175 kgs. of Emetine Hydrochloride Salt and 150 Kgs. of Crude Cephaeline.

2.7.2 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

2.8. (g) Cultivation of Dioscorea and (h) Production of Diosgenin :

These are also the schemes financed upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan from the assistance under the HADP. Till that period about 120 acres of land was brought under Dioscorea plantation. From the beginning of the Seventh Plan the scheme is being financed from State Government funds. By 1988-89, about 44 acres of new plantation of Dioscorea is expected to be established. During 1989-90 another 10-15 acres of land will be brought under Dioscorea cultivation.

2.8.1 The Diosgenin factory was commissioned within the Sixth plan period with a production capacity of 5000 kgs. of Diosgenin per year. Upto 1987-88, about 1900 kgs. of Diosgenin was produced and in 1988-89, about 25 M.T. of hydrolysed mass will be produced. The target 1989-90 is to produce about 1200-1500 kgs. of Diosgenin and to improve the R.& D. work.

2.8.2 The proposed outlays from 1989-90 for Dioscorea plantation and Diosgenin factory are Rs.10.00 lakhs each.

2.9 (i) Project for downstream steroid :

This is a new project taken in hand during the Seventh plan which envisages at the same time, to ensure economic viability to the Diosgenin factory and also to produce therefrom downstream steroids like 16 DPA, DHA, DHA Acetate, Testosteron and Progesteron etc. having high demand. The project is being funded by both the Central and State Governments. The 16 DPA plant is expected to be installed in 1988-89. The target for the year 1989-90 is to start production of about 500 kgs. of 16 DPA.

2.9.1 The proposed outlay for 1989-90 for the project is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

2.10 (j) Reorganisation of the Directorate of Cinchona and other Medicinal Plants :

A committee was set up by the Commerce and Industries Deptt. in 1982 to suggest reorganisation of the Directorate for coping with the increased activities thereof. Based on the recommendation of the committee, a reorganisation of the Directorate is being taken up in stages.

2.10.1 An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

2.11 (k) Quinine-Quinidine Project :

This is a scheme for conversion of Quinine into Quinidine which is very useful in heart diseases and has a very good market. Conversion of Quinine into Quinidine has been successfully done on a pilot scale. The present scheme which has since received the approval of the State Planning Board is for full scale manufacture.

2.11.1 The programme for 1989-90 is procuring, installation and commissioning of machineries and equipments. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

FOOD STORAGE & WAREHOUSING.

Department of Public Undertakings.

Programme of the Department of  
Public Undertakings:

The Plan/Programmes of this Department under Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector implemented through the West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation and the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., are included under 'District Sector Programmes' and constitute the District Plan Component of the Annual Plan of this Department for 1989-90.

1. West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation :

The Corporation has undertaken a programme for construction of 38200 M.T. storage capacity in different districts of West Bengal during the 7th Plan period 1985-90. It completed construction of 9450 M.T. in 1985-86. In 1986-87 the Corporation completed construction of 5800 M.T. storage capacity. Besides, construction of further 1250 M.T. storage capacity undertaken in the said year, is nearing completion. The Corporation took in hand a revised programme for construction of 12150 M.T. storage capacity in 1987-88, out of which 3500 M.T. was completed and the remaining construction work is progressing. In 1988-89 the Corporation has undertaken a revised programme for 8300 M.T. It has proposed to take up a programme for construction of 3300 M.T. storage capacity and other ancillary and electrification works for 1989-90. It deserves mention that on completion of the programmes already undertaken by the Corporation and that proposed for 1989-90, its achievement during the 7th Plan period would exceed the target by 2050 M.T.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been allocated for the programmes of the Corporation for the entire 7th Plan period. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget in 1985-86 and an equivalent amount was spent in 1986-87 for the construction programme of the Corporation. In 1987-88 a sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget for the programmes of the Corporation. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan Budget for 1988-89 for the Corporation for its programmes. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for investment in the Share Capital of the Corporation during 1989-90 for implementation of its programme for the year. Thus, the



programmes of the Corporation for the 7th Plan period being extended, adequate increase in the allocation for the programmes of the Corporation for the entire 7th Plan period has become imperative.

### AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

#### 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 has been envisaged for the purpose for the entire 7th Five Year Plan period (1985-90). During the year 1986-87 five RRBs and in the current financial year one RRB 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%. In expectation of increasing share capital of three RRB and setting up of a new RRB-an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

Till date 9(nine) Regional Rural Banks have been established in West Bengal. These are (i) Gour Gramin Bank (Covering Malda and West Dinajpur 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 district), (vi) Nadia Gramin Bank (covering Nadia district), (vii) Bardhaman Gramin Bank (covering Burdwan district), (viii) Howrah Gramin Bank (covering Howrah and Hooghly districts) and (ix) Murshidabad Gramin Bank (covering Murshidabad district).

With a view to augmenting the flow of institutional credit to the poorer section of the rural population, the State Government is in favour of setting up one Regional Rural Bank for each district in West Bengal.

C O - O P E R A T I O N

For the last few years planning process has been decentralised and accordingly annual plan is being prepared on the basis of micro-level planning initiated by the block level machinery. The Annual State Plan for 1989-90 has been prepared after receiving the district plans from the Range Officers who prepared their respective plans on the basis of block plans prepared by the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies posted at the block level. 1989-90 being the last year of the 7th Five Year Plan before focussing attention on projections of the Annual Plan under various heads, it may be perhaps worthwhile to make a brief stock-taking of the major performances and failures during the last 3 financial years.

The Agricultural Credit forms the core sector of the multifarious activities undertaken and executed by the Cooperative Institutions under the supervision of the Co-operation Directorate. The short-term credit which was stagnated around Rs. 40 crores at the commencement of the 7th Plan has made impressive progress particularly during the last 2 years. The amounts advanced as short-term loan were Rs. 52 crores and Rs. 50 crores respectively during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88. The collection of short-term loan also increased from 40% to 45% during the said period. In the long-term sector also the investment increased from about Rs.8.00 crores to Rs. 10.52 crores and Rs.11.73 crores respectively during the above noted period. Collection of Long-term loan recorded a visible upward trend in the last year in particular when collection increased to Rs.47.80% from previous year's level of 44.65%.

During 1987-88 co-operatives distributed fertilisers to the farmers worth Rs. 78 crores approximately, purchased 6800 M.T. paddy for processing in the Co-operative Rice Mills and Co-operative Cold Storages stored 1.15 lakhs M.Tons of potato of the members and also made some commercial purchases to lend support price to the producers who were going for distress sale in the harvesting season. 36 Co-operative Cold Storages each having an installed capacity of 4,000 M.T. are working (total storage capacity 1.38 lakhs M.T.) The cold storages are faced with the problem of attaining viability as the earning through rental has not been fixed rationally and hence, it is inadequate to meet the establishment cost and pay for the interest amount on account of loan received from NCDC. Another significant achievement relates to bringing within the co-operative fold about 8.32 lakhs (cumulative figure) under-privileged section of the rural people under the universal membership programme, a big section of whom could not afford to buy shares in the Cooperatives from their own resource and thus they would be left out and denied the services offered by the Cooperative Institutions in the rural areas in particular. The programme for 1989-90 is to enrol another 70000 members belonging to this group. Since 1981, the PACs have financed more than 6 lakhs share cropper and Patta holders cooperatives to reform of the

State Government.

Due to recurrent natural calamities taking place in the State for the last few years the repaying capacity of the farmer members has been completely shattered which has resulted in higher overdue position. The Central Co-operative Banks and the Land Development Banks in North Bengal were particularly affected by these natural onslaughts. NABARD has come forward to revamp the deteriorating agricultural credit movement and for this purpose rehabilitation programme has been taken up in respect of 8 Central Cooperative Banks and 6 Land Development Banks. However, the farmer-members of the Co-operative Societies who have been subjected to repeated clobbering due to natural calamities against which they had almost no relief, are now covered under a comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme with a view to providing some succour to the affected members. During 1986-87 the affected farmers received indemnity to the extent of Rs.166 lakhs and Rs.153 lakhs in 1987-88 under the above scheme.

The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies have been assigned to play the role of multi-purpose cooperative societies by way of offering diverse types of services viz. supply of agricultural finance, fertilisers, seeds, arrangement for irrigation water for agricultural production, mobilisation of rural deposits as also storage and marketing of agricultural produce by way of linking marketing with credit and arranging supply of essential consumers' articles, so that the farmer is not required to approach different agencies for his agricultural and other immediate needs including long term finance which is provided by the Land Development Banks. For this purpose target was taken for strengthening 2000 PACS through additional financial assistance from the Government. The progress was sluggish as the Central Government did not participated in the scheme ultimately. Due to resource constraint, only 49 PACS was assisted during 1987-88. The target for the current year is 100 PACS and that for 1989-90 is 150. The Land Development Banks which did not have a good image of effectively serving the farmers by sanctioning long term finance for production oriented agricultural activities, have now come in a big way to cater to the diverse needs of the farmers, particularly those belonging to weaker sections of the society. There has been considerable diversification of purpose-wise loans as a result of which more than 60% of the loan is going for minor irrigation and about 75% of the beneficiaries now belong to the weaker section. The various schemes for which the long-term finance is now available, are Minor Irrigation, Farm Mechanisation, Inland Fishery, Betel Vine, Poultry, Dairy, Sericulture, Floriculture, Farm Forestry, Conservation of Soil and Tiny Industries.

Under the NCDC III Project 1.75 M.T. of storage capacity was to be created. There were initial hurdles for which the scheme did not make much progress during the initial years. However, the snags have been removed largely and now the project has been progressing speedily.

Despite severe constraints some tangible achievement has been possible in regard to rural consumers programme and till date about 3000 villages have been brought within the fold of the NCDC's Rural Consumers' Scheme. The total sales by the Rural Consumers' Cooperatives amount to Rs. 80 crores annually 700 more such villages will get the benefit of the scheme in 1989-1990. The two self-service departmental stores at Behala and Salt Lake have created tremendous impact in the local area and the response from the consumers is quite satisfactory. The ten mobile vans sanctioned last year for supplying consumers' articles to the slum dwellers and industrial workers are now giving satisfactory service after some initial teething problems. One Marketing Cooperative Society has the distinction of being the exclusive supplier in respect of dietary articles in 4 leading hospitals at Calcutta.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 a scheme has been sponsored by N.C.D.C. for establishment of farmers' service centres with a view to making the services available to the farmers in interior areas through 100 PACS. Another scheme under the Central sector is in operation in the current year which aims at opening 100 retail outlets for sale of fertilisers in backward rural areas.

In the Co-operative Marketing Sector the proposed outlay for 1989-90 is substantially lower than that of the current financial year i.e. 1988-1989. This is due to the reason that 2 major projects viz. NCDC-III regarding construction of storage godown for 1.75 lakhs M.T, will be over by the end of the present calendar year. The cold storage programme under NCDC II is also nearing completion. The above 2 projects accounted for a sizeable portion of the total plan expenditure in the Co-operative Marketing sector. Since the said 2 Projects will almost have no financial bearing in the Annual Plan for 1989-90, the size of the plan for Co-operative Marketing has come down considerably. In other sectors the Annual Plan Projections for 1989-90 is nearer to the provisions made for the current financial year i.e. 1988-89.

As 1989-90 is the last year of the 7th Five Year Plan, it may be relevant to give some tentative projections regarding the approach to the 8th Five Year Plan in the Co-operative Sector. It is proposed that in the next plan attention would be focused on the following with a view to strengthening and consolidation of the Cooperative Movement for deriving better results from the Cooperative Institutions which are accompaniments of any viable institution. These are -

- i) Consolidation of the existing Co-operative Institutions Instead of horizontal expansion.
- ii) Taking up Special Rehabilitation Schemes wherever possible to revamp the weak and moribund Cooperative Societies which can act effectively to alleviate the problems of the rural masses, particularly those belonging to weaker section and help them in their economic betterment.
- iii) Subsidising interest on loan and taking up various other revival measures with a view to opening up fresh channel of credit in the agricultural sector to reach the target group.
- iv) Giving increased importance to projects specially meant for the benefit of the under-privileged.
- v) Giving priority to schemes meant for the benefit of the schedule caste and schedule tribes communities.
- vi) Special emphasis on execution of schemes and programmes pertaining to 20-Point Programme.
- vii) Providing all possible Government Support to make Cooperative Institutions viable and self reliant to work effectively to deliver the goods and services to the rural people.
- viii) Special emphasis on training of the personnel working in the Cooperative Institutions and members of the Board of Directors.

Short-Term and Medium-Term Agricultural Credit.

Development of Agriculture and allied activities in the rural sector plays a crucial role in the uplift of the overall economic development of the State. Credit whether S.T.M.T. or L.T. is essentially a vital input in bringing about such improvement and economic regeneration of the State. Nearly 80% of the farmers of the State are either small or marginal who are in dire need of credit for their productive activities. Arrangement of Institutional Finance to such large section of borrowers becomes a stupendous task and obviously assume a very significant role in building up the agrarian economy.

For the last few years the dispensation of short-term credit for productive purposes remained stagnated around Rs. 40 crores annually. But during the last two years, investment of short-term production credit increased to Rs. 51.91 crores in 1986-87 and to Rs. 59.55 crores in 1987-88 respectively. It may be noted here that 17 Central Cooperative Banks together with the 3 Units of the State Cooperative Bank act as the Central Financing Agencies for 6600 PACS., 45 F.S.S. and 160 LAMPS in the State under the Cooperative Sector. The Central Cooperative Banks and the Primary Agricultural Societies are striving hard to tap local deposits for making higher investment in the rural areas. These Central Cooperative Banks have opened

196 Branches throughout the State. In addition, the State Cooperative Bank has 33 Branches in the rural and semi-urban and urban areas. The State Cooperative Bank alongwith the Central Cooperative Banks have mopped up deposit over Rs. 300 crores till 1987-88.

These Cooperatives are also implementing different schemes of State Government and Central Government. Since 1981, according to the scheme of the State Government the P.A.C.S. have financed more than 6 lakhs share croppers and patta holders for agricultural and other productive purposes. Membership of these Cooperatives now exceed 28 lakhs of which more than 8 lakhs have been enrolled under Universal Membership Scheme.

The P.A.C.S. and the nodal Central Cooperative Banks are also playing a very important part in the execution of the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme. The Agriculturists of the State suffered huge loss of Khariff Crop due to flood occured in 1986 and in 1987. As a result of the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, the affected farmers received indemnity to the extent of Rs.186 lakh in 1986-87 and Rs.153 lakh in 1987-88.

The Central Cooperative Banks are also implementing the scheme of Special Rice Production Programme, Special Food Production Programme and National Oil seeds Development Programme. In 68 out of 70 identified blocks of the State the Cooperatives have advanced Rs.1633.59 lakhs under Special Rice Production Programme during 1987-88. A target of Rs. 60 crores in 1988-89 has been fixed for Seven Districts under Special Food Production Programme. Eleven Central Cooperative Banks/Units of the West Bengal State Cooperative Bank are operating in these areas and they have already invested about Rs. 28 crores during Kharif 1988.

A table showing the achievement of Coops. in the S.T. and M.T. Credit Sector is given below.

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
No. of Branches of State Cooperative Bank.	33	33	33
No. of Branches of Central Cooperative Banks.	194	194	194
Amount of S.T. Loan advanced. (Rs.in lakhs)	4278.74	5191.15	5954.62
Amount of M.T. loan advanced. (Rs. in lakhs)	14.58	-	30.53
No. of bargadars and Patta holders financed.	60,476	64,000	59,001
Membership generated under Universal membership (Cumulative)	7,18,000	7,68,000	8,32,000
Indemnity under Crop Insurance provided (Rs.)		1,86,00,000	1,53,00,000
Financing under S.F.P.P. (Kharif'88) (Rs.in lakhs)	-	-	2800.00
Financing under S.R.P.P. in			



natural calamities crippling the repaying capacity of the borrowers. No provision for this fund was made during the last 4 years of the 7th Plan because creation of a separate fund for the identical purpose with the assistance of the Government of India was proposed for the 7th Plan. As the said fund could not be created it is now proposed that the old State Fund should be revived and hence, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for the year 1989-90 may be made. This fund is maintained by the Accountant General, West Bengal and the balance at present is Rs.49,19,942/-.

Scheme No. 2 - Expansion of Rural Credit.

2(i) - Strengthening of Central Coop. Banks - Rs. 1.00 lakh

(a) - Assistance for Branch Personnel - Rs. 0.50 lakh

The Assistance is required for granting subsidy at the tapering scale of 100%, 66% and 33% of the total salary cost for the first 3 years of the Branch personnel of Central Cooperative Banks. It is estimated that 10 such branches will be opened by the Banks during 1989-90.

(b) - Assistance for technical personnel - Rs. 0.50 lakh

The Central Cooperative Banks and the State Cooperative Bank are to set up a technical cell to follow up and monitor several schemes of technical nature in the sphere of handloom weaving, dairy and Poultry and Tiny Sector Industry. Subsidy for maintenance of Technical Staff may be provided to such Cooperative Banks at a tapering scale of 100%, 80%, 60%, 40% and 20% for 5 years. Provision of Rs.0.50 lakh on ad-hoc basis may be made in this respect.

2(ii) - Assistance to Apex Cooperative Bank - Rs. 0.50 lakh

Under the Branch expansion programme of the West Bengal State Cooperative Bank, two branches may be set up during 5th Year of the 7th Plan. Subsidy at a tapering scale for 3 years under the existing pattern will be provided to the Bank for a few personnel.

Due to paucity of fund the Scheme may not be implemented fully in 1989-90. As such, a token amount of Rs.0.50 lakh may be provided for 1989-1990.

2(iii) - Risk Fund to Central Cooperative Banks - Rs. 7.00 lakhs

- Risk Fund to P.C.S. - Rs.14.00 lakhs

Total - Rs.21.00 lakhs

To encourage the flow of credit to weaker section of the farming community, subsidy @ 2% and 4% for the S.T. and M.T. loan advanced by the Central Cooperative Banks and PACS to the weaker section in a year in excess of the amount advanced in previous year, in order to cover the risk



involved in such financing is provided to the Banks and PACS. At present more than 75% of the S.T. advanced goes to the weaker section. A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs may be allocated under the scheme during the year 1989-90.

2(iv) - Assistance to Central Cooperative Banks for  
writing off Bad Debts. - Rs. 2.50 lakhs

The Central Cooperative Banks whose total amount of bad and doubtful debts exceed 50% of their owned fund and which have owned funds of more than Rs. 25 lakhs but less than Rs. 50 lakhs and have the potentiality for having a lending programme of Rs. 1.5 crores will be eligible for the assistance. These Banks are termed as weak by NABARD and are to be rehabilitated according to the proposals to be drawn up in consultation with the NABARD. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs may be allocated under the scheme for 1989-90 on ad-hoc basis.

2(v) - Loans to the State Cooperative Bank for re-lending  
to Central Cooperative Banks for providing non-overdue  
cover - Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

The Central Cooperative Banks are entitled to draw up on the credit limit sanctioned by NABARD for seasonal agricultural operation only to the extent of its current outstanding with their PACS. The Central Cooperative Banks having high overdues and poor resources cannot draw upon the credit limit because of high rate of overdues and resultant inadequate maintenance of non-overdue cover. Under the scheme, Government of India provides long term loan with the matching assistance from the State Government for re-lending the same to the Central Cooperative Banks to enable them to maintain non-overdue cover. Estimated requirement for fund during 1989-90 is Rs. 70 lakhs. Equal amount is provided for in the Central sector scheme also.

Scheme No- 3 - Organisation of Service Cooperatives.  
.....

3(i) - Common cadre Fund for PACS - Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

(A) This fund is created with the contribution from PACS and District Central Cooperative Bank @ 1% and 1/2% respectively of short-term investment during the year and the deficit is contributed by the State Government. Under the scheme a manager of PACS is paid salary of Rs. 250/- p.m. out of this fund. But the pay of Manager is considered too inadequate and hence a provision for higher salary may be made in the context of the recommendation of the pay committee constituted by the Government. There are about 6500 caderised Managers whose total salary cost at the present rate will be Rs. 195.00 lakhs. Besides a provision of Rs. 54.72 lakhs may be made for implementing the recommendations of the pay committee. It is estimated that total investment of S.T. loan will be about Rs. 90.00 crores during 1989-90 and the contribution of PACS and District Central Cooperative Banks will be Rs. 135.00 lakhs. Deficit of Rs. 114.72 lakhs is to be borne by the State Government for which a provision may be made.

(B) For running the Administration of Cadre, 20 Cadre authorities are to maintain an establishment. The establishment cost will be around Rs.5.25 lakhs.

3(ii) - Strengthening of PACS Rs. 56.84 lakhs.

It was initially proposed in the draft 7th Plan that 2000 PACS would be strengthened financially and organisationally to take up multifarious activities like marketing of agricultural produce, supply of inputs, mopping up rural deposits including dispensation of production credit and would act as "One Window" for investment of L.T. Credit, with the assistance of Government of India. As the Government of India did not involve itself finally the State Government decide to execute the scheme out of its own resources. The target, however, was reduced drastically. In 1987-88 only 49 PACS and in 1988-89, 100 PACS were undertaken for the scheme. It is now proposed that 150 PACS for 1989-90 may be brought under the scheme. Financial outlay according to the approved pattern of the scheme works out to Rs. 56.84 lakhs.

Accordingly, a provision for Rs. 56.84 lakhs may be made in the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

3(iii) - Assistance for Farmers Service Cooperative Societies - Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

Subsidy for technical officers of Farmers Service Cooperative Societies is provided by the State Government on a tapering scale of 100% for 1st 3 years, 66-2/3% for the 4th year and 33-1/3rd for the 5th year. The salary cost of one Agricultural extension officer @ Rs. 1500/- p.m. and two V.L.W's @ Rs. 750/- p.m. is borne by the Government as per above ratio. An ad-hoc provision for F.S. C.S. for rupees one lakh (Rs. 1.00 lakh) is made in this plan. The expenditure on this account will be met out of the Budget of the Agriculture Department.

For the non-technical personnel like Cashier-cum-Accountant, Salesman and Group 'D' Staff, subsidy @ Rs. 38400 per year is paid to the society at a tapering scale of 100%, 66.66%, 33.33% during 1st, 2nd and 3rd years respectively. It is proposed that the societies which have not yet been assisted will be provided with such subsidy and Rs.50,000 is earmarked for such purpose in this Annual Plan.

3(iv) - Assistance for Universal Membership - Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(a) for S.T. credit - Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

This scheme is in force since 1977. It was meant for purchase of shares of PACS to enable the bargadars, patta holders and small and marginal farmers and members of the S.C. as well as S.T. communities belonging to weaker section to get institutional finance. Initially Rs. 10/- as subsidy used to be paid per individual member which was raised subsequently to Rs. 50 from 1983-84. So far 8.32 lakhs farmers have been brought under

the ambit of this scheme. It is now proposed that another 60 thousand farmers should be provided with such assistance in 1989-90 for which a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed.

(b) Long Term Credit. - Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

In the Long Term Credit Sector as per the prescribed norms a borrower is to contribute to the Share capital of the lending bank to the extent of 5% of the amount of finance to be availed of. Due to the said requirement it has been found that a good number of farmers belonging to the section of the weak financial stability do not come forward to take advantage of various development projects implemented by Land Development Banks for financing. Moreover, to meet the said requirement of the share money some farmers of the said section also seek/resort to diversion and/or misutilisation of loan disbursed to them by the Land Development Banks. In the perspective that very soon the Land Development Banks will soon start financing of the schemes in the non-farms sector a new line of credit will be opened to rural artisans, craftsman and small entrepreneurs including un-employed youths for the schematic development which covers various types of their trade and avocations. In order that poor artisans, craftsman and others, belonging to financially weaker section can also take part in the said developmental projects the required share money for them may be subsidised in full by way of Government grant-in-aid under the captioned scheme. The assistance will be enjoyed by the specified weaker section of the people for the projects taken up for implementation in the non-farm sector only with the ceiling of amount of the share money subsidy at Rs. 50.00 for a project. The share money of Rs. 50/- will entitle to a loan of Rs. 1000/- in the Long-Term Credit Sector. Under the scheme the beneficiary borrower is relieved from making payment of the requisite share money export thereof to the financing Land Development Bank for the required loan. The financing bank in terms of the eligibility norms and in the specified manner will avail the Government Grant-in-aid relating to the aforesaid loans sanctioned by the Bank.

It is expected that in the year 1989-90 the Land Development Banks will finance the non-farm projects of the above-said section of the people for a total loan amount of Rs. 1.00 crore involving nearly 10,000 beneficiaries. For subsidising the requisite share money relating to the said investment credit the State Government's financial involvement for 1989-90 will be Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Rupees five lakhs) only:

3(v) - Subsidy to LAMPS - Rs. 7.20 lakhs

The Programme for organisation of new LAMPS during 1989-90 has been fixed at 30. Under the approved pattern of assistance full pay of the following staff is to be subsidised for 1st 3 years.

1. Executive Officer - 1 @ Rs. 1800/- p.m.
2. Field Officer-cum-Manager - 1 @ Rs. 1800/-
3. Night Guard-cum-weighman - 1 @ Rs. 400/-

It is proposed that 15 Societies would be fully assisted as per above scheme for 1989-90 for which a provision of Rs. 7.20 lakhs is made.

4. Investment in shares of Cooperative Organisation- Rs.80.00 lakhs.  
(a) For S.T. Credit - Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

The State Cooperative Bank, Central Cooperative Banks and the PACS are assisted by the State Government by way of State contribution to share capital of the institutions. The fund for such contribution is made available from the NABARD out of N.R.C.(L.T.O) Fund to enable the State Government to contribute to the share capital of respective Societies. PACS are now entitled to share participation by the State Government to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh as per prescribed norm. It is expected that 350 PACS will be eligible for state participation at the rate varying between Rs.10000/- and Rs.30000/- per society for which provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan.

- (b) For L.T. Credit - Rs. 30.00 lakhs

For augmentation of the working capital of Land Development Banks the assistance is made available to them under the scheme in the form of Government's participation in the share capital of the banks out of the afore-quoted Fund administered by the NABARD. In this regard the assistance is available to those banks only who satisfy the norms set forth by the NABARD. The assistance will be extended also to the Banks placed under rehabilitation programme in terms of the NABARD's relevant 10-Point Programme. The fund requirement under the scheme for 1989-90 is shown below :-

For 10 Land Development Banks fulfilling normal terms and conditions of eligibility.	...	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
Assistance for the second year for the 6 Land Development Banks placed under the Rehabilitation Programme of @ Rs. 3.00 lakhs for each.	...	Rs. 18.00 lakhs
		Rs. 30.00 lakhs

### L O N G T E R M C R E D I T

In the Long Term Credit Sector in West Bengal investment credit for the purpose of development of land and for raising infrastructure for development of agriculture, pisciculture, Horticulture, Dairy, Poultry etc. is provided to individual loanee members by the West Bengal Central Cooperative Land Development Bank through a network of 24 Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks and their 52 Branches. In the first 3 years of the

7th plan though the total disbursement of investment credit by these Land Development Banks and their branches of Co-operative Land Development Bank fell short of the target due to incidence of high level overdues in the Land Development Banks of North Bengal districts perceptible improvement in the flow of long term credit has been witnessed since the last two years viz. 1986-87 and 1987-88. This has generated expectation that during the remaining period of the 7th Plan the Land Development Banks will be able to maintain the flow of long term credit uninterrupted and will be able to make substantial dent in its own sphere thereby giving a forward thrust to the Long Term Agricultural Finance both quantitatively as well as qualitatively. Of the total target of investment of Rs. 22.80 crores in the long term sector an estimated amount of Rs. 5 crores is earmarked for the underprivileged group belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities.

Particulars regarding collection and investment in the Long Term Sector during the 6th Plan period and for the first 3 years of the 7th Plan period are noted below :-

Year	(Rs. in lakh)				
	Target	Loans issued Achievement.	Percentage of achievement (-ment.	Recovery of the Demand Amount collected (including interest)	Percentage of the collection
<u>6th Plan Period</u>					
1980-81 to 1984-85	5600.00	3299.70	59%	3987.12	41.80%
<u>7th Plan Period</u>					
1985-86	1200.00	846.30	70.50%	1131.49	46.38%
1986-87	1500.00	1052.66	70.20%	1194.59	44.55%
1987-88	1600.00	1173.00	73.35%	1458.44	47.80%

Another remarkable achievement of long-term investment credit is that nearly 75% of the total disbursement went to the share of weaker sections, viz. Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The unsatisfactory performance in recovery of the loans has been identified to be the root cause for slow growth rate of the Long Term Credit Investment. The eligibility of the Land Development Banks to borrow funds from NaBARD for loaning operation is decided on the basis of their performance in collection in terms of the existing norms. During the past few years due to the unsatisfactory and sombre collection position resulting in accumulation of the overdues, only a few banks have become eligible for unrestricted lending. The mounting overdues in most of the cases have their origin in crop failures due to successive natural calamities like Flood and

Drought in particular which had crippling after-effects on the rural economy. Apart from the above reasons certain diverse other factors viz. generation of inadequate surplus farm income due to price fluctuations, unremunerative prices of agricultural produce, frequent price hike of agricultural inputs and implements, acquiring of defective and unproductive assets like wells, tubewells, pumps, tractors, power-tillers etc., delay in energization of electrically operated equipments, lack of knowledge in scientific farming in remote and backward areas, movement by various opportunistic forces and anti-propaganda against recovery of loans, bad investments in certain projects etc. have also contributed to the existing level of high overdues.

In order to increase the flow of credit and to step up recovery, 4 Primary Land Development Banks and 2 branches of Cooperative Land Development Bank have been taken up for rehabilitation during the 7th Plan period for which Government assistance of Rs. 40 lakhs in the form of subsidy for writing off Bad Debts has already been released. In accordance with the guidelines of the NABARD for Rehabilitation and Revitalisation of the identified weak Banks, the implementation of the Action Plan has already been started in the State. The steps to vacate legal bar in reorganisation of the Board of Management, in the Banks in certain cases have also been taken up to tone up and revamp the Long Term Credit Sector.

Regarding the State's programme for the floatation of Debentures in the Sector as fixed by the NABARD for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 amounting to Rs. 8.50 crores, Rs. 10.50 crores and Rs. 11.00 crores respectively, the required loan investments were duly achieved during the said years amounting to Rs. 8.46 crores, Rs. 10.53 crores and Rs. 11.74 crores. In the year 1987-88 2 more banks achieved collection above 75% which qualified them for unrestricted loaning eligibility during 1988-89.

#### Target and Programme for Lending :

In the 7th Plan profile the programme of lending during 1988-89 was envisaged at Rs. 19.00 crores. In the light of the past experience and recent performances of the Land Development Banks the State's programme for the floatation of Debentures during 1988-89 has been fixed by the NABARD at Rs. 11 crores consisting of Special Programme of Rs. 10 crores and Normal Programme of Rs. 1.00 crores. It is expected that Land Development Banks will achieve the said target. Till now nearly 60% of the total disbursement of loan by the Land Development Banks constitute investment in Minor Irrigation Schemes. But diversification of the lending business so as to bring under the fold a cross section of the people is considered to be a felt need. Accordingly, in addition to the conventional schemes like Minor Irrigation, Farm Mechanisation, Land Development etc. various schemes have been taken up in less-known areas such as Pisciculture, Forestry, Horticulture and processing of agricultural produce. It is also expected that with the promulgation

of new Cooperative Acts and Rules and amendment thereto new avenues of providing finance to the artisans, craft-men and small entrepreneurs etc. will be explored gradually. Required formalities like amendment of the bye-laws of the banks etc. are already in progress. The following information in respect of the Long Term Loan with purpose-wise break-up advanced during 1986-87 and the lending programme taken up for the year 1987-88 will give a clear picture regarding the pattern of financing followed by the Land Development Banks during the last few years:

Area of Lending	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Achievement during 86-87	Target for 1987-88
Minor Irrigation	591.44	673.00
Farm Mechanisation	85.17	109.00
Inland Fishery	87.24	108.00
Betel Vine	87.00	83.00
Bullock and Bullock cart	46.98	54.00
Poultry	15.00	26.00
Dairy	9.67	32.00
Sericulture	2.51	15.00
Floriculture	6.92	14.00
Farm Forestry	0.82	53.00
Others	119.91	86.50
	<u>1052.66</u>	<u>1244.00</u>

The above target for the year 1987-88 was nearly achieved in full by the Land Development Banks. The lending programme set forth for the current year 1988-89 is in good progress and it is expected to be achieved in full. In the 7th Plan the lending target for 1989-90 was proposed to be Rs. 2280.00 lakhs with purposewise pattern as shown below :-

Minor Irrigation	...	1140.00
Farm Mechanisation	...	228.00
Pisciculture	...	456.00
Plantation	...	228.00
Bullock, Bullock-carts, Dairy, Poultry, Gobas-Gas etc.	...	114.00
Godown, Cattle sheds, farm-houses, levelling and conservation of soil etc.	...	<u>114.00</u>
		<u>2280.00</u>

Due to the impact of the steps taken for boosting up the collection as well as investment, it is expected that the desired improvement in the flow of the credit in this sector will be mostly achieved by the end of 1989-90 and advances will be around Rs. 20.00 crores.

SCHEMATIC REQUIREMENT OF FUND :

For ensuring the projected growth rate in the Long-Term Credit Sector the financial requirement in respect of different schemes included in this Plan prepared on the basis of the District Plans is shown below :-

Scheme No. 5 : Supply of Long Term Credit - Rs. 11.35 lakh.

The above broad head for provision in the Long-Term Credit Sector includes the following schemes :-

(a) Subsidy for appointment of Supervisors (Rs.1.00 lakh)  
.....

As per the District Plans concerning the PLDBs 10 posts of Supervisors in different Land Development banks will be filled up during the year. In terms of the schemes sanctioning posts of Supervisors relating to the LDBs subsidy is available to the concerned banks for the first year @ 100% of the costs at specified scale of Pay and Allowances. The State Government's financial involvement in this respect will be as follows :-

Subsidy for 10 Supervisors @ Rs.10,000/- per year  
per Supervisor i.e. Rs.10,000/- X 10 = Rs.1.00 lakh.

b) Subsidy for opening of Branches - (Rs.2.60 lakhs)

For the purpose of expansion of loaning operation in remote rural areas and ensuring prompt service to the people from the closer proximity as also for better supervision and ensuring schematic utilisation of the loans it has been proposed in the District Plans to set up 3 new branches in 3 Districts during the year. In the lines of the earlier scheme approved by the Government for setting up of new branches of the P.L.D.Bs the subsidy requirement for the establishment expenses including salaries in respect of the said 3 Branches for the first year and in respect of the 2 branches included originally in the Plan for 1988-89 is estimated at Rs.2.60 lakhs.

c) Grant-in-aid for Risk Fund - Rs. 7.75 lakh.

The prevalent scheme under which the assistance was provided upto the 6th Plan Period for contribution to the RISK FUND of the Banks yielded good results to encourage the banks to lend to the Weaker Sections in a liberal way. Under the said scheme to cover the risks of investment amongst the financially vulnerable sections viz., Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the L.D.Banks were provided Government subsidy @ 3% of the amounts advanced to them in the areas not covered by the Agencies like SFDA, DPAP etc. The agencies like S.F.D.A. contributed to the said Fund in respect of implementation of their projects by the Banks. Due to the impact of the said scheme which encouraged the banks to go for higher quantum of loans to the above categories of loanees the flow of the credit from the L.D.Banks to the Weaker Sections increased from 70% to 75% of the total advances made during 1987-88. Now that all



the areas have been brought under the D.R.D.A. after merger of the aforesaid agencies, the assistance for the Risk Fund has been made available to the banks by the D.R.D.As in respect of financing the I.R.D.P. schemes only. Besides the I.R.D.P. Schemes various other schemes are also financed by the Land Development Banks covering a wider section of the people including small and marginal farmers who are not included within the target group of the I.R.D. Programme. In order that the L.D.Bs are encouraged to lend required finance liberally for the schematic implementation of the projects of the said Small & Marginal Farmers not covered by I.R.D.P. Schemes, it has been proposed for administrative approval of the Government regarding re-introduction of the Government Contribution to the Risk Fund of the Land Development Banks as per the earlier scheme. It is hoped that the said proposal will receive the Government's approval soon. Government's financial involvement on this score at the prevalent rate of assistance will be as follows :--

Assuming that an amount of Rs. 15.00 crores will be advanced by the Land Development Banks during 1988-89, as per the existing trend, 75% of the said amount is expected to flow to the Weaker Sections and roughly half of the Weaker Sections may account for the schemes not covered by the I.R.D. Programme. The Government subsidy for Risk Fund during 1989-90 based on the investment made in the previous year, i.e. 1988-89 calculated @ 3% (35% of Rs. 15.00 crores) is estimated at Rs. 15.75 Lakhs. As the scheme is yet to receive the administrative approval a sum of Rs. 7.75 lakh may be provided on adhoc basis.

Scheme No. 6 : Contribution to the Debentures of the S.L.D.B.  
Rs. 52.50 lakhs.  
.....

In view of the existing trend and past performances of the Land Development Banks, it is contemplated that a programme of lending of Rs. 20.00 Crores consisting of Special Loan of Rs. 19.00 Crores and Normal Loan of Rs. 1.00 Crore will be achieved by the Land Development Banks during 1989-90. For the Debentures to be floated by the S.L.D.B. relating to the said loans the State Government's Contribution as per the existing rates will be as follows :-

On Account of Debentures on Special Loan of Rs. 19.00 Crores @ 2½%	Rs. 47.50 lakhs
On Account of Debentures on Normal Loan of Rs. 1.00 Crore @ 5%	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 52.50 lakhs

## Scheme No. 7 : Failed wells compensation Fund - Rs. 8.00 lakhs

There are cases where the desired quantity of water is not available from the dug wells/Shallow Wells/Tubewell set up out of Bank loans under the minor irrigation projects. In such cases on the one hand the farmer is burdened with the loan but without any prospect of additional income being generated by increased production for no fault of his own and on the other hand the bank's fund remains locked up due to non-repayment of the loan by the borrower making the loan bad in the long run. The captioned scheme recommended by the NABARD and approved by the Government of India has been introduced to give relief to the concerned farmers from the said burden of loan and also to make free the locked fund of the banks involved in such failed well schemes in the manner specified in the scheme. Under the scheme subsidy will be released from the fund to be created for writing off the loan in full on account of cost of sinking of the failed wells. The Fund will be created out of the assistance to be made available by the State Government and Government of India on 50 : 50 basis. The interest on the outstanding loan is to be borne by the participating bank and NABARD on 50 : 50 basis in cases of NABARD's Refinance Schemes and by the participating bank alone in cases of ordinary programme of lending of the L.D.Bs. The District Plans for 1989-90 indicate the assistance requirement for the compensation in the Co-operative Land Development Banking Sector for an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. It is contemplated that requirement of other Banks, Rural Banks and Nationalised Banks who jointly-participate in the scheme will also be to the tune of Rs. 8.00 lakh. Thus, the financial involvement of the State and Central Government on this scheme for 1989-90 will be as follows :-

Year	Estimated amount of investment of the financing institutions to be compensated on a/c of the failed wells.	Amount of share of the State Govt. for contributing to the fund to be raised.	Amount of share of the Govt. of India for contributing to the fund to be raised.
1989-90	16.00	8.00	8.00

Scheme No. 8.: Subsidy for Rehabilitation of Weak L.D.Bs and  
Branches of L.D.B. - Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

In terms of the NABARD's 10-Point Programme and also the norms for the selection set out for rehabilitation and revitalisation of the weak L.D.Bs - 4 Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks and 2 Branches of the West Bengal Central Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd. on basis of their overall position as on 30.6.85 have been selected for being rehabilitated. It is proposed in the Action Plan for their Rehabilitation for sanction of certain amounts as Government Subsidy and Grant by the West Bengal Central Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd. to write off the bad and irrecoverable debts of the said banks which were assessed as on 30.6.85 in terms of the procedure laid down by the NABARD. According to the said Action Plan the State Government already sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 46.00 lakhs to the said 6 Banks for the said purpose during 1987-88 by way of reappropriation of funds out of the savings in various schemes. On the concerned loans the said sanctioned subsidy relates to the Principal and interest calculated upto 30.6.85. The banks are to observe the specified norms to draw upon the amount of the said subsidy. Since the assistance from the State Government has been sanctioned during 1987-88 it is contemplated that further assistance to those Banks may have to be sanctioned for writing off interest on such sticky loans accrued after 30.6.85 till the date of sanction. It is proposed to include the aforesaid scheme in the Plan for 1989-90 on which aspect the fund requirement is assessed to be Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1989-90. The scheme should be continuing one so that a few more L.D.Bs may be brought under rehabilitation scheme on the recommendation of NABARD and S.L.R.R.C.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES

1989-90 is the last year of the 7th plan. The basic approach of the 7th Plan was for strengthening the distribution system under Consumers' Sector by linking the same with the production-cum-distribution scheme. But for various constraints the production-cum-distribution schemes could not record any remarkable progress. On the contrary, the distribution system alone consolidated a better position due to large scale handling of items covered under P.D.S., and controlled commodities by the Consumers' Cooperatives both in Urban and Rural areas.

In the proposed plan for 1989-90, stress has been laid to retain the progress so far achieved in the distribution system under the Cooperative Sector by providing major portion of the proposed investment to maintain the existing scheme. The schemes are State participation in the Capital of the Consumers' Cooperatives, sanction of loan and Grant for furniture and fixture, Managerial Subsidy and loan to construct godown and business premises. Besides the foregoing schemes under the State Plan, the Central sector schemes and the N.C.D.C. schemes for rehabilitation of weak wholesale Societies and distribution of Consumers articles in rural areas respectively are also expected to play a domineering role in sustaining the growth achieved in the field of distribution of essential commodities in urban areas and rural areas as well. The liberalised assistance under the Central Sector Schemes is expected to help further growth of distribution channel in Cooperative Sector in the uncovered rural areas.

In 1988-89 schemes assisted in the previous financial year under State Plan have been implemented. The Bidhanagar Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Society has started its operation with big departmental stores equipped with modern technique of self-service facilities in the fast growing city of Salt Lake. This society has been sanctioned an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs from the State Plan Budget provision and Rs. 8.50 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

10(ten) Mobile Van shops sanctioned to 9(nine) Wholesale Consumers' Cooperatives at a cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme have been commissioned in 1988-89. In spite of its initial operational problems for want of required expertise, the performances of these shops, however, have improved substantially.

The programme to bring 700 villages under the N.C.D.C. scheme of "distribution of Consumers' articles in rural areas" covering 15 new projects and 25 Old Projects in 1988-89 against the total investment of Rs. 137.15 lakhs is expected to be implemented in full. In 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 137.50 lakhs has been proposed for investment for implementation of N.C.D.C. Schemes for distribution of Consumers' articles in rural areas. Besides, under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for "Accelerated Development of Consumers' Cooperatives" an amount of Rs. 98.38 has been proposed for investment during 1989-90.

In 1988-89 in the State Plan total outlay has been provided to the extent of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for development of Consumers Coops. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 26.25 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan for the purpose. This means that an increase of 5% investment in 1989-90 over that of the last year has been provided. While allocating the provision 22% and 6% have been earmarked for S.C.P. & T.S.P. Schemes respectively.

Details for the State Plan as follows :-

Scheme No. 9 : Urban Consumers' Cooperatives - Rs. 17.00 lakhs.

A.	i) State Share	Rs. 13.30 lakhs
	ii) Loan	Rs. 1.80 "
	iii) Grant	<u>Rs. 1.90 "</u>

I) State - Share - Rs. 13.30 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 6.30 lakhs out of Rs. 13.30 lakhs has been set apart to contribute 25% State Govt's Share of Contribution towards the total rehabilitation cost of one weak wholesale society. The balance Rs. 7.00 lakhs will be made available as State Share contribution to 6(six) wholesale Societies @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per Society and 10 Primary Consumers Cooperatives @ Rs. 10,000/- each. Thus the total Rs. 13.30 lakhs have been set apart as follows :-

a)	25% rehabilitation cost of one wholesale Society	Rs. 6.30 lakhs
b)	State Share Contribution to 6 wholesale @ Rs. 1.00 lakhs each	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
c)	State Share Contribution to 10 Primary Consumers @ Rs. 10000/- each	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
	Total :	<u>Rs. 13.30 lakhs</u>

II) Loan - Rs. 1.80 lakhs

As per existing pattern, the societies will be entitled to get loan for construction of Business Premises and loan and grant for purchase of furniture and fixture-loan being 75% and Grant 25%. The amount of loan of Rs. 1.80 lakhs will be utilised as under

i)	Business premises loan to 4 Societies @ Rs. 25000/- each	Rs. 1.00 lakh
ii)	Storage Godown loan to 1(one) selected society being the 25% of the total cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and the balance being provided by the Government of India.	Rs. 0.50 lakh
iii)	75% loan component of loan cum-grant for furniture and fixture to be given to 4 Primary societies @ Rs. 10000/- each	Rs. 0.30 lakh
	Total :	<u>Rs. 1.80 lakhs</u>

III) Grant Rs. 1.90 lakhs

Grant portion of the loan-cum-grant for furniture and fixture to 4 societies and Managerial Subsidy for two (2) Canteen Cooperatives have been provided out of this allocation as follows :-

a) Grant for furniture and fixture to 4 Societies @ Rs. 2500/- each	Rs. 0.10 lakh
b) Managerial subsidy to 2 Canteen Cooperative @ Rs. 90,000/- each	Rs. 1.80 "
Total :	Rs. 1.90 lakhs

Scheme No. 10 : Distribution of Consumers Articles in Rural Areas - Rs. 9.25 lakhs

(Figures in lakhs)

	State share	Loan	Grant	Total
i) Normal	2.00	X	X	2.00
ii) S.C.P.	4.00	1.46	0.31	5.77
iii) T.S.P.	0.50	0.25	0.73	1.48
	6.50	1.71	1.04	9.25

1. Normal Schemes. (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Under the Schemes Primary Consumers Cooperatives and the Societies dealing in consumers goods in the rural areas will be given the financial assistance in the shape of State share to strengthen the capital base as per existing pattern. The details are spelt out below

i) State share capital to 40 Primary Societies @ Rs. 5000/- each Rs. 2.00 lakhs

2. Special Component Plan - Rs. 5.77 lakhs

i) State share Rs. 4.00 lakhs

ii) Loan Rs. 1.46 lakhs

iii) Grant Rs. 0.31 lakhs

i) State Share - Rs. 4.00 lakhs

80 Primary Cooperatives in the rural areas dealing in Consumers goods and whose composition of membership is more than 50% persons belonging to Scheduled Caste Community will be given state share contribution @ Rs. 5000/- each

i) 80 Societies to be assisted in the form of State Share @ Rs. 5000/- each (80 X 5000/-) Rs. 4.00 lakhs

ii) Loan Rs. 1.46 lakhs

Primary Societies are entitled to get loan for godown/Business Premises and loan and grant for furniture and fixture. Consisting of 75% loan and 25% grant. The number of beneficiaries are as follows :-

a) Godown/Business Premises to 6 Primary Societies @ Rs. 15000/- each (6 X Rs.15000) Rs. 0.90 lakhs

b) 15 Societies will be provided with loan cum-grant for furniture and fixture @ Rs. 5000/- each. Loan component being 75% i.e. Rs. 3750/- (Rs. 3750 X 15) = Rs. 56,250 Rs. 0.56 "  
Rs. 1.46 lakhs

iii) Grant - Rs. 0.31 lakh

Grant portion being 25% of the above 15 schemes for loan-cum-grant for furniture & fixture and Managerial Subsidy to Primary Societies are provided in the allocated fund as detailed below :-

a) Furniture & fixture grant to 15 societies @ Rs. 1250/- being 25% of the total amount of Rs. 5000/- ( 15 X Rs. 1250/-)	Rs. 0.19 lakhs
b) Managerial subsidy to 5 societies @ Rs. 2400/-	Rs. 0.12.lakhs
	<hr/> Rs. 0.31 lakhs

3. Tribal Sub-Plan - Rs. 1.48 lakhs

i) Share	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
ii) Loan	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
iii) Grant	Rs. 0.73 lakhs

i) Share - Rs. 0.50 lakh

10 Societies in the five districts of Birbhum, Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore-I and Darjeelin with tribal community as majority members will be assisted in the shape of State Share Contribution to the share capital of those society in order to strengthening their capital structures.

10 Societies @ Rs. 5000/-

each as State Share contribution Rs. 0.50 lakhs

ii) Loan	<u>Rs. 0.25 lakh</u>
iii) Grant	<u>Rs. 1.48 lakh</u>

50% loan and 50% grant for contribution of shop premises at a total cost of Rs. 10,000/- by Primary Cooperatives 100% Subsidy for construction of shop premises by the Students Cooperatives Comprising the tribal students at a cost of Rs. 15,000/- and 50% subsidy and 50% loan for furniture and fixture and managerial subsidy will be provided out of the fund allocated above.

Lo a n

i) Shop premises loan @ 50% to 3 Primary Consumers @ Rs. 5000/-	Rs. 0.15 lakh
ii) Furniture & fixture loan @ Rs. 2500/- to 4 Societies	Rs. 0.10 "
	<hr/> Rs. 0.25 lakhs

G r a n t

i) Shop Premises grant to 3 Primary consumers @ 5000/-	Rs. 0.15 lakhs
ii) Shop Premises grant to 5 School Cooperatives & Rs. 15000/-	Rs. 0.75 "
iii) Grant for furnitures and fixtures to 4 societies @ 2500/-	Rs. 0.10 "
iv) Managerial subsidy to 12 societies @ Rs. 4000/-	Rs. 0.48 "
	<hr/> Rs. 1.48 lakhs

MARKETING AND PROCESSING COOPERATIVES AND /COLD STORAGES/

In the field of agricultural production, storage and Marketing, the Marketing Co-operatives have been playing a crucial role in the form of supplying fertilisers and other inputs for agricultural production, undertaking marketing and processing activity of certain agricultural products.

benefit of the farmer - members and the ultimate consumers as well. There are 240 Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies, 42 cold Storages, 12 Rice Mills, 2 Food Processing Units and other processing units including edible oil functioning in this field.

In the recent past efforts have been made to establish and run more number of processing units, The financing arrangements for setting up these projects is done by the State Govt., N.C.D.C. and Co-operative Banks. Supply of fertilisers and other inputs are arranged by BENFED, IFFCO, KRISHCO and other National Level Organisations.

During the last Co-operative year i.e. 1987-88 fertilizers worth Rs. 78 crores were distributed through Primary Agricultural Societies (P.A.M.S.). Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) of this State, 6800 M.T. of paddy valued at Rs. 1.5 crores was handled by the Co-operative Rice Mills. The Co-operative Cold Storage stored 1.15 lakh M.T. of potato Valuing Rs. 11.50 crores. (rent collected by cold storages was around Rs. 2.84 crores).

Scheme No. 11 : DEVELOPMENT OF AGRIL. MARKETING SOCIETIES  
(PRIMARY)-Rs. 31.27 LAKHS.

(i) (a) Share Capital to Marketing Societies-Rs. 5.00 lakhs

PAMS undertake business of various descriptions relating to production of crop, its storing and marketing and also processing at times. NCDC provides financial assistance to selected societies which can fulfil their prescribed norms. In order to ensure that these PAMS function as viable units within a reasonable time liberal financial assistance from the State Government is needed in the shape of share capital assistance. So long such societies were assisted by way of State share participation in the ratio of 1:3 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. As these PAMS have already reached a saturation point in respect of raising share capital from its members which are in most cases PACS, potential scope of raising their further share capital is extremely bleak. Considering this situation it is proposed that the State Government may assist these PAMS by way of additional amount of share capital at the rate of 1:5 upto a maximum limit of Rs. 2 lakhs. As such it is proposed that an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs may be provided in the State Budget for the purpose.

(b) Subsidy to PAMS - Rs. 3 lakhs.

In order to compensate the loss sustained by Primary Marketing Societies including Vegetable Societies in the matter of purchase and sale of agricultural produce from members not ~~xxx~~ covered under price support scheme, the Marketing Societies may be provided with subsidy for creation of a special price fluctuation fund. It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs, may be provided in the State Plan for the year 1989-90.

c) Consturction of Main Godown - Rs. 20.27 lakhs.

i) NCDC's Normal Scheme - Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

The approved block cost in respect of Main Godowns which are



according to the year of sanction. For this purpose the State Government is to bear 25% of the block cost. There are four such godowns yet to be completed. Government has already met its portion of liability in respect of two such godowns, and in respect of other two godowns Government is to bear Rs. 37,500/- as subsidy. In addition, for completion of all those four godowns additional expenditure due to cost escalation, the State Government is to bear @ Rs. 5,625/- each and as such a sum of Rs. 22,500/- is required.

Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 60,000/- may be provided under the scheme.

ii) NCDC -III - I.D.A. Project - Rs. 19.67 lakhs.

This project started in the year 1984. The scheme provides to create storage capacity of 250 M.T./1000 M.T. through construction of godown for primary Marketing Cooperatives. The block cost for construction of 250 M.T. Capacity Godown is Rs. 2.67 lakhs, while such cost for 1000 M.T. capacity is Rs. 8.50 lakhs. Out of the above block cost 50% is provided by the NCDC through the West Bengal Central Cooperative Land Development Bank and 25% as share by NCDC through State Government, while 20% is borne by the State Government as share capital assistance and the rest 5% is to be raised by the Society itself. It is expected that during 1989-90 five units of 250 M.T. capacity and ten units of 1000 M.T. capacity godowns are likely to be sanctioned for which a total sum of Rs. 19,67,000/- calculated on the basis of 20% of the block cost as stated above is required.

As such, a total sum of Rs. 20.27 lakhs may be provided under this scheme.

d) Margin money loan to PAMS for undertaking fertiliser and other business - Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

There are at present 240 Agril. Coop. Marketing Societies (PAMS) in the State. These PAMS distribute fertiliser and other agricultural inputs to PACS AND To other farmer-members. BENFED receives supply from National level Coop. Institutions like IFFCO, KRIBHCO etc. and also from suppliers in private Sector and BENFED in its turn supplies the same to PAMS and to some selected PACS on cash and carry basis. PAMS therefore, require working capital for their business, PAMS also undertake business of Jute, Potato and marketing and storage of various local agricultural produce. So far no fund could be provided to PAMS in this regard. Though NCDC provides share capital to PAMS for strengthening their share capital base i.e. working capital for business their conditions for sanction are rigid in many cases and generally, only a limited number of marketing societies can avail of the NCDC Scheme. It is, therefore, proposed that some sort of liberal assistance may be extended to relatively weak marketing societies in the ratio 1:5 subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs. The aim is to cater to the needs of agriculturally backward areas where PAMS being weak, farmer members are vulnerable to malpractices by the private trade in the matter of procurement of their agricultural inputs. A Scheme for margin money assistance from the State Govt. is under consideration under which 10 PAMS have been selected. Each PAMS thus selected would be provided @ Rs.1.5 lakhs on an average as additional share capital. Such financial support

loan does not flow to these weak PAMS and Benfed supplies only on cash-and-carry basis. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs may be provided on adhoc basis.

(ii) Assistance to Apex Marketing Societies - Rs. 34.31 lakhs.

(iii) Organisation of Jute Grading Units and Balainq Plants - Rs. 6.60 lakhs.

iv) Construction of Rural Godwn Rs. 29.00 lakhs

a) NCDC's Normal Schemes Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

The original block cost was Rs. 25,000/- which went up to Rs. 66,000/- in course of years. Even then 44 such godowns could not be completed for various factors. The State Govt. discharged its liability towards its share in respect of 22 rural godowns. But NCDC is yet to sanction its share of assistance. The remaining 12 godowns with the block cost of Rs. 66,000/- and 10 godowns with the block cost of Rs. 25,000/- since revised by NCDC, the State Govt. is to provide its portion of block cost respectively @Rs. 8,250/- (12½% of block cost) and @ Rs. 3,125/- (12½% of the block cost).

It is, therefore, proposed that an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakh may be provided in the budget for 1989-90 for the aforesaid purpose.

b) Under N.C.D.C.-III I.D.A. Project - Rs. 27.70 under NCDC-III. I.D.A. Project 81 units of 100 M.T. capacity Rural Godowns for PACS are likely to be constructed at a block cost of Rs. 1.71 lakhs each, of which 20% of the cost will be borne by the State Govt. as share capital assistance and for this purpose a total sum of Rs. 27.70 lakhs is required.

It is therefore, proposed that a total sum of Rs. 29.00 lakhs may be provided under the Scheme.

V) Assistance to IFFCO by way of Share Capital participation through BENFED - Rs. 25 lakhs.

During the last 3 years of Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 119 lakhs was provided to Benfed for purchasing share of IFFCO. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed to be provided to BENFED for purchase of share from IFFCO for 1989-90.

VI) Assistance to KRIBHCO by way of Share Capital Pariticipation through BENFED - Rs. 5 lakhs.

During the last 3 years of 7th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was provided to BENFED for purchase of Share of KRIBHCO. It is proposed that and amount of Rs. 5 lakhs may be provided for purchase of share from KRIBHCO by BENFED during 1989-90.

Scheme No. 12. Development of Processing Co-operatives - Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(a) Loan for Margin Money to Rehabilitation Rice Mills - Rs.12 lakhs.

(b) (i) Share Capital Assistance to Rice Mills and Fruits Processing Societies - Rs. 10 lakhs.

C) Assistance to Oil Processing Societies - Rs. 12.00 lakhs

The acreage of oilseed production has been greatly increasing in West Bengal. It is proposed to organise and/or to install 5 additional oil mill units in major oil production districts. viz. West Dinajpur, Nadia, 24-Parganas (North) Hooghly and Burdwan. Purura Samabay Krishi Bipanan Samity is running one such oil mill, the block cost of which is calculated at Rs. 30 lakhs at present market price. In order to organise oil mill society or to install and oil mills unit in any existing marketing Cooperative Society, resource constraints would be insurmountable. A scheme under which the society will run the unit, will be asked to raise share of Rs. 1.5 lakhs being 5% of the block cost. NCDC's participation will be by way of loan and share at the rate of 50% and 25% respectively. The balance 20% i.e. Rs. 6 lakhs per unit will be borne by the State Government by way of share participation. It is expected that NCDC will assist in the matter of promoting oil Processing Societies.

Scheme No. 13

: Establishment of Cold Storage --  
Rs. 141.25 lakhs.

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a) Working Capital loan to Cold  
Storage - Rs. 73.40 lakhs.

Coop. Cold Storage societies are not present mainly storing members' potato and their constituents the main source of income of these cold storages. These societies also earn by some amount undertaking commercial purchase. So far as this working condition is concerned, Coop. Cold Storages can run as viable units if cost of construction is kept within reasonable limit. But it almost always happens that the cost of a Coop. Cold Storage goes up steeply due to delay in execution of the project and other allied factors thereby highly exceeding its estimated project cost. In order to meet up additional financial burden for which their sanctioned assistance is completely depleted, Coop. Cold Storages require further financial assistance for their working capital base. There are now 36 Coop. Cold Storages ~~of~~ of which 13 cold storages have received working capital loan. The rest of the Coop. Cold Storages require working capital loan for their business. It is proposed that Rs. 5 lakhs may be provided as loan to each unit and for this purpose Rs. 93.40 lakhs may be provided for the year 1989-90. This amount includes Rs. 8 lakhs already sanctioned to Burdwan Central Coop. Marketing Society but expired in 1987-88.

b) State Govt. share to Coop. Cold Storage to compensate towards cost escalation - Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

c) State Share to Cold Storages - Rs. 57.60 lakhs.

We have 36 units of Coop. cold storages and 5 units are under construction that are likely to be completed soon. Programmes for organisation of 3 new Coop. Cold Storages during the year 1989-90 are under process. At present level, the block cost of a Coop. Cold storage as approved by NCDC stands at Rs. 1.20 crores with an installed capacity of 600 M.T. DIC/DRDA provides subsidy to newly established cold storage at the rate of 20% of the block cost. And therefore, the effective block cost of a new Coop. cold storage stands at Rs. 96 lakhs. As per the existing pattern of assistance, the State Govt. provides assistance by way of share capital at the rate of 20% of the effective block cost. It is, therefore proposed to provide Rs. 57.60 lakhs for establishment of 3 new cold storages.

d) State share for installation of Second Diesel Generating set under Normal scheme for the establishment of Cold Storages - Rs. 6 lakhs.

In order to cope with frequent power failure, Coop. Cold Storages have been provided with a generating set under NCDC scheme. There are already 23 Coop. Cold storages where Second Diesel Generating set have already been sanctioned. It is proposed to provide 10 such second D.G. sets during the year 1989-90.

e) Managerial subsidy to Coop. Cold Storages - Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

Scheme No. 14.DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The strength of officers and other staff has almost remained stagnant at the level prevailing almost a decade ago. The outcome is disproportionate work-load handled by most of the officers and clerical staff. This results in doing work on ad-hoc basis according to importance and urgency of the work. During the last 7/8 years, the work-load has increased many times due to proliferation of different developmental schemes executed by Cooperation Directorate and administration of different projects, a large number of which are manned by departmental officers as the Chief Executives. Thus, deputation of Officers to new projects has been further straining the already depleted personnel position of the Directorate. This has obviously resulted in casual supervision and monitoring works. Each Development Block is manned by a Co-operative Inspector. Presently, about 80 Blocks are lying vacant in one way or the other. The Cooperative Development Officers who also play a very important role in ensuring effective supervision of the Cooperative Institutions, are being requisitioned more and more for deputation service to different Cooperative Institutions where Government have invested a sizeable amount of money by way of Government assistance. It has therefore, become imperative to review the staff position afresh and work out the actual requirement keeping in view the administrative requirement of the Cooperation Department as well as the requirement for the Cooperative Institutions which have to be manned by departmental Officers for some more time as their present managements are not experienced enough to handle the responsibility. nor they can afford to appoint professional persons for the respective jobs.

The Co-operative Inspectors being the Block Level Officers of the Cooperation Department are the most important Officers who play the pivotal role in the total development of Cooperative Movement at the Block Level, the number of societies have increased greatly during the last decade and the multiplicity of job has also increased tremendously. The Cooperative Inspector is in urgent need of a clerical hand.

Consequent on separation of audit from Administration Cell of Cooperation Directorate, 60 posts of auditors which were created for manning the marketing societies will now be released to the Directorate of Cooperative Audit and hence, the resultant vacancies will be required to be filled up. Besides, one Public Relation Officer of the rank of Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies should be created.

The statistics Cell of the Cooperation Directorate is already handling a stupendous task as the Cell is to prepare 100 odd annual statistical statements for submission to NABARD. In addition, various other statements and data relating to statistical works are collected and processed by the said Cell. It is desirable that one statistical Officer of the rank of Assistant Director (Statistics) may be taken on deputation who will provide necessary technical guidance to the officers and staff working in that cell.

Scheme No.15.

	<u>Cooperative Training and Education</u>	...	Rs.29.78 lakhs.
i)	<u>Cooperative Education</u>	...	Rs.16.94 "
ii)	<u>Cooperative Training Schemes</u>	...	Rs. 4.84 "

Under this Scheme the State Cooperative Union is running six Training Centres including two junior level Cooperative Training Centres viz.

(a) Illambazar at Birbhum District and the other at

(b) Jalpaiguri Cost for implementing training programme

through those two training centres including the costs of running those centres are borne by the State Government out of the Plan Budget.

- iii) Finance assistance for training complex at Bolpur. ... Rs. 3.00 lakhs.  
 Illambazar Cooperative Training Centre is now housed in a hired building on a monthly rent of Rs.3,000/-. West Bengal State Cooperative Union had initiated a proposal to shift the paid training centre at a more prominent place like Bolpur in Birbhum District. The District authority of Birbhum has allotted a plot of land measuring 0.50 acres at Bolpur in favour of West Bengal State Cooperative Union for construction of the Cooperative Training Complex on that plot of land so that the Illambazar Cooperative Training Centre may be shifted at Bolpur early.
- iv) Financial assistance for staff of District Cooperative Union. ... Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- v) Financial assistance to Netaji Subhas Cooperative Training College.
- vi) Cost of the Executive Officer of the West Bengal State Co-operative Union and Travelling Allowances of the Officers. ... Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Scheme No.16 : Information and Publicity ... Rs.1.65 lakhs.

The West Bengal State Cooperative Union carries on publicity and propoganda work on Cooperative Movement. For this purpose it organises and/or participates in Cooperative Congress, Exhibition and Fair, Seminars etc. It also observes All India Cooperative Week through different programmes throughout the State. There is a proposal to organise a Cooperative Exhibition and Fair at Calcutta Maidan in the month of February,1989. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs.1.00 lakh may be provided in the budget for this purpose. Besides this, provision of Rs.0.65 lakh is also require for the prupose of implementing publicity and propaganda work. Out of which Rs.20,000/- may be kept for "Bhandar" and the remaining sum of Rs.45,000/- be reserved for publicity and propaganda.

Scheme No.17 : Urban Credit Co-operative ... Rs.1.00 lakh.

Scheme No.18 : Development of Housing Co-operative. ... Rs.1.00 lakh.

Though the phenomenal growth of Housing Cooperatives throughout the State and in the CMDA area in particular is an indicator of the acute housing problem faced by the middle class and lower middle class people and increasing demand for cooperative Housing, it is high time that a realistic stock-taking is done at the highest level. The magnitude of the problem calls for a serious attention from all concerned to guard against growing malpractices indulged in by some unscrupulous promoters. Undeniably, the housing cooperatives have done some good job in meeting the housing needs of Urban people. But the project has tremendous potential of which we have touaced only the fringe areas. There are at present 1700 Housing Cooperative Societies in the State of which about 30% societies are in Calcutta Metropolitan Development Area. The West Bengal State Cooperative Housing Federation has so far sanctioned Rs.34.33 crores as loan for construction of 14,066 Units of houses/apartments. Of this, 11253 Units have been already completed. The amount of per capita loan for construction of house/apartment has since been enhanced to Rs.1.20 lakhs provided the annual income of a member does not exceed Rs.60,000/- State participation in the capital of the West Bengal State Cooperative Housing Federation was previously necessary to augment the Federation's funds with a view to enhancing the borrowing power. Subsequently with the development of different housing projects, the Federation has been able to make a notable progress and its own fund improved substantially.

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Scheme No.19 : Other Cooperatives ... Rs.11.00 lakhs.

In view of the Special stress laid on the formation of employment oriented schemes which aim at solving the growing unemployment problem among the technically qualified persons and also among the disorganised labour forces, an increased provision for these societies in the plan outlay for the year 1989-90 is needed. It is also found from the District Plans submitted by the different ranges that a greater amount of assistance as compared to that of previous years is required. In consideration of the above, allotment for the following type of societies is being asked for in the plan outlay for the year under refernce.

A. Unemployed Engineers' Cooperatives ... Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Engineers' Cooperative have been playing a very vital role in alleviating the problem of the unemployed engineers, particularly the Diploma holders in Engineering. There are about 562 unemployed Engineers' Cooperatives in the State most of which are working. During the year 1985-86, these societies executed work valued at Rs.1073.33 lakhs. Financial assistance in the shape of share capital has so far been provided to 76 societies only.

A sum of Rs.7.47 lakhs has been provided as Govt. assistance to Engineers' Cooperative in the form of State Share. It is proposed that for the present a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be provided as State share assistance including the requirement of West Bengal Engineering Federation Ltd., for the year 1989-90.

B. Labour Cooperatives ... Rs.4.00 lakhs.

Like the Engineers' Cooperatives, the labour Cooperatives also play an important role in solving the unemployment problem of the unorganised labour forces. Besides creating opportunities of employment for themselves, these societies are ensuring minimum wages which are generally denied to them by the private sector employers. Above all, the workers have found way to save themselves from the exploitation of the contractors and others. There are about 854 labour societies of which 147 have been formed by the people of the tribal communities. These societies are provided financial assistance in the shape of share, loans grants. Such assistances have so far been made to 50 societies.

Transport Cooperatives ... Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Scheme No. Audit of Cooperatives ... Rs.150.00 lakhs.

In the Annual Plan for 1988-89 a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs had been made to meet the additional expenditure expected to be incurred consequent on separation of audit and creation of separate Audit Directorate, the proposal for which was under consideration of the Government for some time. Subsequently, under Government



Notification No.976-Coop. dated 7.3.88 a new Directorate under the title 'Directorate of Cooperative Audit' has been created which started functioning with effect from 1.8.88 by conversion of existing audit wing of Cooperation Directorate. But some more personnel at different levels will be, necessary (at the minimum) for the newly created Directorate to start with additional posts. Large No. of posts will have to be created for manning the Directorate from Directorate Headquarter down the line. Proposals have been placed before Finance Department of the State Government for clearance in the matter of recruitment building up other necessary infrastructure.

Total requirement of fund in Annual Plan for 1989-90 will, be Rs.1,59,78,997/- (Recurring Rs.1,24,06,300/- (+) Non-recurring Rs.35,72,697/-) that is Rs.160.00 lakhs for implementation of the programme of the Directorate of Cooperative Audit. However, it is proposed that a sum of Rs.130.00 lakhs may be provided for 1989-90.

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II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
Special Programme for Rural Development

a) Integrated Rural Development Programme(I.R.D.P.)

1. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented through the Panchayat Samitis in all the 341 blocks of this State under the supervision and guidance of the District Rural Development Agency set up in each district. The objective of the programme is to raise the families which are below the poverty line above the same through income generating economic activities with Government subsidy and loan from financial institutions. Such families belong to the categories of small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans etc. The subsidy component of the programme is being shared by the centre and the state on 50:50 basis.

2. There were considerable difficulties in the earlier years in the implementation of IRDP. This programme got accelerated from the 4th year of the 6th Plan. The State has been exceeding the physical target since then. In 1987-88, the State exceeded the physical target fixed for the year by 20.28%. So far as financial target is concerned, the achievement was 95.31%, 91.99% and 105.62% respectively during the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

3. IRDP guidelines provide that at least 30% of the assisted families should be drawn from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan actual achievement in our State was 33.30%, 36.68% and 36.59% respectively. This indicates that required weightage is being consistently given to the families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The guidelines also provide that at least 30% of the total beneficiaries should be women. In West Bengal from 1985-86 to 1987-88 we could not achieve the targeted figure of 30%. In 1987-88, however, our achievement was 21.71% which was, although not satisfactory, above the national average. During the first six months of the current financial year our achievement in this field has been quite satisfactory as we have succeeded in achieving the figure of 30.19% which again is above the all-India average.

4. In the matter of per capita investment also, West Bengal has been showing steady progress as will be evident from the following figures. In 1985-86 the per capita investment was Rs.3206.73, in 1986-87 it was Rs.4210.11 and in 1987-88 it rose to Rs.1946.12. At the end of the first six

months of the current financial year the per capita investment has further increased to Rs.5266.43. We expect that by the end of the financial year the per capita investment will go up to near about Rs.6000/-.

5. TRYSEM necessary number of rural youths are being regularly trained. The salient features of TRYSEM training during 1987-88 are that 28.44% of the persons trained belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 20.38% were women. It may be worthwhile to mention here that 84.58% of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes youth trained during the year were actually employed subsequently. Similarly, 80.26% of the women trained were subsequently employed. The programme of DWCRA, which is a sub-scheme of IRDP, is being implemented in four districts of the State viz. Bankura, Purulia, Jalpaiguri and South 24-Parganas. Very recently another district viz. North 24-Parganas has also been brought under the programme and central share of resources has also been released by an order issued in late October. Necessary steps have already been taken for starting the work in the new district within the current financial year. The impact of implementation of DWCRA in the four districts mentioned above was very much evident in the percentage of women beneficiaries out of the total beneficiaries covered during 1987-88 in those districts. Against the State average of 21.71% already mentioned, performance in Jalpaiguri, North 24-Parganas, Bankura and Purulia were 40.85%, 31.14%, 37.92% and 26.21% respectively. Corresponding figures during the first six months of the current financial year are 39.82%, 34.81%, 34.32% and 35.69% respectively against the State average of 30.19%.

6. For successful implementation of IRDP, a few posts viz. one Assistant Secretary, two Subject matter Specialists, one Economist, two Investigators and two Computers have been created at State Headquarters. Creation of 341 posts of Extension Officer (Audit) and 341 posts of Accountant at the rate of one for each block are under active consideration of the State Government. Services of Joint Block Development Officers have also been fully utilised for successful implementation of the programme and their pay and allowances are also being borne out of the IRDP fund.

7. In order to achieve the total target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the target for 1989-90 is bound to be fixed at a higher level than that of the current financial year. The Government of India have also prescribed

that the average investment per beneficiaries family should be at least Rs.6000/- in order to enable the concerned family to cross the poverty line. The subsidy content, obviously will be around Rs.2000/- per family. About 10% of the subsidy amount to be disbursed is likely to be spent on infrastructural assistance. All these points have been taken into consideration while fixing the financial outlay and also the physical target in the current year's draft Annual Plan.

8. As per the quarterly budgeting prescribed by the Government of India, 35% of the annual physical and financial targets are to be achieved during the first six months of the financial year. In West Bengal we achieved 43.13% of the annual physical target and 36.26% of the annual financial target during the first six months. Incidentally our achievement in respect of physical target has been far above the all-India average. We expect to exceed the physical and financial targets of the current financial year by the end of the year.

9. A sum of Rs.2700.00 lakh has been proposed at the total outlay under GDP for the year 1989-90 and a physical target of 2,45,635 has been proposed. We are sure of achieving these targets during 1989-90.

b) Integrated Rural Energy Planning(I.R.E.P.)

i) Programme of the Development and Planning Deptt.

During the 6th Plan period Planning Commission initiated a new programme Integrated Rural Energy Programme with a view to ensure optimum utilisation of all possible sources of energy for meeting domestic and productive energy requirements of the rural areas. Blocks have been taken as units for execution of such programme. A number of states were covered during the 6th plan period.

2. The programme has been extended to West Bengal in the Seventh Plan. It has been decided at the first instance to launch the programme in five Blocks in the following five districts selected by the State Planning Board :-

- i) Sandeshkhali-I Block in North 24-Parganas.
- ii) Taldangra Block in Bankura,
- iii) Hariharpara Block in Murshidabad,
- iv) Rajgunj Block in Jalpaiguri and
- v) Kaliagunj Block in West Dinajpur District.

A sixth Block is likely to be selected during 1988-89 and another Block during 1989-90.

3. The BHEL project in Sandeshkhali-I Block of North 24-Parganas and Taldangra Block of Bankura District for community scheme in two clusters of villages in each Block sanctioned in letter No. 45/288/86-IES dated 06.06.86 and even No. dated 16.12.86 of Government of India in the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources during 1986-87 at a revised sanctioned outlay of Rs.20.821 lakhs with allotment of Rs.2.50 lakhs out of DNES share of Rs.10.355 lakh is still continuing 81 Nos. SPV street lights installed. BHEL have been requested to complete installation work in respect of the windmill pumps and SPV pumps. A project for 450 ha. of energy plantation in the existing five selected IREP Blocks at an approved estimated outlay of Rs.4.95 lakhs has been taken up for execution by the Forests Department of this Govt. during 1988-89. There is a proposal for installation of 91 Nos. SPV street lights in the existing 5 IREP Blocks through West Bengal State Electricity Board during 1988-89. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 13.85 lakhs (approx.) State share may be in the region of Rs.8.39 lakhs to be met by the Development & Planning Department. Planning Commission(RE Divn.) have since sanctioned Rs.6.23 lakhs for meeting expenditure on account of State and six Block Level set-up during the current financial year 1988-89. They have been requested to re-validate the unspent balance of Rs. Rs.1.43 lakhs of the previous year. State Level and two Block Level Cells partially manned. Creation of remaining three Block Level Cells is under way and selection of the sixth Block with the approval of the State Planning Board, West Bengal is under process.

4. Out of total allocation of Rs.30.90 lakhs for 1988-89 under this programme, the share of the Development & Planning Department is Rs.18.90 lakhs and that of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department is Rs.12.00 lakhs. Development & Planning Department proposes an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs as their share of State Plan during 1989-90. The share of Cottage & Small Scale Industries will be in addition to that. The outlay for the Centrally Sponsored scheme during 1989-90 has been proposed at Rs.7.06 lakhs.

ii) Programme of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department

Centrally-Sponsored Plan Schemes :

The schemes include District Industries Centres, assistance to coir/handicrafts sector, sample-survey of SSI units, National Project of Biogas Development and Transport Subsidy for C. & S.S.I. units(new scheme); (ii) Under the

NPBD, 20923 no. of plants have been set up since 1982-83 till 1987-88. The physical targets for 1988-89/1989-90 have been tentatively fixed at 10,000/12,000 respectively. Thrusts have been given on rapid training and orientation of field-level functionaries/motivators, involvement of the local bodies, provision of institutions finance, maintenance and introduction of latrine-linked plants as well.

### RURAL EMPLOYMENT

#### a) National Rural Employment Programme(N.R.E.P.)

The threefold objective of the programme is

- i) to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons both men and women in the rural areas,
- ii) creation of durable community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure leading to sustained growth of rural economy and rise in the income level of the rural poor,
- iii) to improve the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

Under this programme a specific amount is earmarked for Social Forestry, programme benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families and minor irrigation programme also benefiting S.C., S.T. families. Over and above earmarked sectors works like construction of roads, soil conservation, minor irrigation works including digging of field channels excavation and reexcavation of tanks, construction of primary school buildings, construction of small culverts etc. are taken up.

The non wage component for a particular district is not allowed to exceed 50% so as to ensure more wages to the rural workers. Budgetary outlay for the programme is inclusive of the provision of part payment of wages to the labourers in foodgrains as supplied by Govt. of India. During 1988-89 actual budgetary cash outlay is Rs.6522.00 lakh including matching central assistance. For the year 1989-90 provision for a sum of Rs.4300.00 lakh including matching central assistance is proposed. The proposed outlay is inclusive of organisational expenses and other overhead charges.

By utilising the proposed outlay with available foodgrain from Government of India the targetted employment generation would be around 150.60 lakh of mandays in 1989-90.

As in last year 10% of the total allocation has been earmarked for schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, over and above the normal schemes where in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people are also benefitted. An additional amount has also been included under the "million well scheme" especially meant for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population.

0 Officials and non-officials of the Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads regularly visit the villages for inspection of ongoing schemes and also the Gram Panchayat offices for inspecting the records. Monthly meeting at Block level and district-level are held for collection of utilisation reports and for sorting out functional problems if any. There is a monitoring cell in each district and also at the State Headquarters. An engineering cell also functions at the District level headed by an Executive Engineer. There is also an Engineering Cell at the State Headquarters. The State level Coordination Committee headed by M.I.C., Rural Development meets at least one in three months <sup>to</sup> review the programme.

LAND REFORMS.

Plan schemes of the Land and Land Reforms Department and for that matter Board of Revenue, West Bengal comprises of in two sectors viz., 1) Plan Schemes on Land Reforms and 2) Public Works Construction.

1.1 Under the sector Plan schemes on Land Reforms we have been undertaking the following schemes during the Seventh Plan Period.

- i) Scheme for revision of R.O.R. in nine districts of the state u/s. 51 of the W.B.L.R. Act, 1955.
- ii) Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms.
- iii) Upgradation of W.B. Survey Institute from 2 year's Certificate Course to 3 year's Diploma Course in Survey Engineering.

1.2 Scheme for revision of R.O.R. in nine districts are being carried out through the Survey and Settlement Operation under Plan sector and remaining districts under Non Plan Sector. Modus Operandi of the scheme are :-

- i) Extensive revision of R.O.R.
- ii) Detection and vesting of ceiling surplus land.
- iii) Identification and recording of sharecroppers.
- iv) Providing assistance to the share croppers and assigness of vested land.

a n d

- v) House sites for the landless agricultural labourers etc..

1.3 Performance in these sphere upto 30.6.88 is indicate below:-

A. Revision of R.O.R.

Stage of Work.	U n i t .	Total Programme (No. of Units)	Work done upto 30.6.88.
i) Khanapuri curi Bhujarath.	Mouza	41,758	38,192
ii) Attestation.	Khatian	4,56,30,628	2,26,23,018
iii) Draft Publication.	Mouza	41,758	28,885
iv) Final Publication.	Mouza	41,758	18,551

B. Detection and vesting of Ceiling Surplus land.

- a) Total land vested upto 30.6.88 ... 28,67,115 Acres  
 Out of this total land :-
  - i) Agricultural Land ... 12,56,664
  - ii) Non-Agricultural Land ... 5,78,175
  - iii) Forest ... 10,05,018
  - iv) Others ... 27,258
- b) Area of vested Agricultural Land taken possession of : upto 30.6.88 is 11,15,860 Acres.



C. Identification and Registration of share croppers.

Names of the sharecropper recorded in the R.O.R. upto 30.6.88.

i) Scheduled Caste	...	4,15,261
ii) Scheduled Tribe	...	1,66,556
iii) Others	...	8,06,455
Total	::	13,88,272

(Note : S.C. population .. 12000768 (21.91%)

S.T. population .. 30701632 ( 5.63%)

('81 Census)

1.4 House sites for Landless Agricultural labourers etc.

Under the West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead Land for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans and Fishermen Act, 1975, 2,38,169 families have been provided with Homestead land out of which 1,00,440 and 45,579 families belonged to S.C. & S.T. communities respectively.

2. The R.O.R. now under preparation under the scheme for revision of R.O.R. reflects the position as on 15.2.71 when the family ceiling law was enforced.

The R.O.R. reflects various information, on quality of land, mode of cultivation, ownership character etc. All these information are useful for various development projects. The method of survey and preparation of land records and preservation of maps for the above purpose are being carried out through the equipments which are century old. Modernisation of equipments are utmost necessary for completion of the revision of R.O.R.

For expeditions completion of the Survey Work Electronic Distance Measurement (EDM) machine are utmost necessary. The machine is available with the National Instruments Ltd. (A Govt. of India Undertaking). Each machine costs Rs.4.5 lakhs. 10 such machines are proposed to be purchased during the year 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs.45,00,000/-. Unit cost being Rs.4.5 lakhs.

2.1 Compilation and preservation of the huge data collected during the survey work are consuming a considerable time and manpower in the traditional process of compilation and preservation. Modernisation in this field is also felt utmost necessary. It is feasible to computerise the land record data of all the Mouzas of the State. Since the volume of information collected is huge it is felt that set up of at least one computer centre in each district with an extra unit at the Head Quarter is urgently necessary. National Information Centre, an organisation under the Ministry of Electronics, Govt. of India are manufacturing such type of computers which costs Rs.3.2 lakhs each. Thus 17 units for each district and Head Quarter costs only Rs.56.4 lakhs with installation charge for the Head Quarter unit being Rs.2 lakhs. These units will be set up during the year 1989-90.

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2.2 The data collected by Survey and Settlement Operation throughout the State requires procession and analysis for various land use purpose such as - i) mode of cultivation, ii) incidence of share cropping, iii) crop statistics, iv) waste land development v) Brackish Water development, iv) Soil conservation etc.

In order to ensure compilation and monitoring of land Data on scientific basis 17 Microprocessors, one at each district head-quarter including one for Tanluk in the district of Midnapore are proposed to be purchased with accessories during the year 1989-90. Total cost for this purpose will be of Rs.39,10,000 unit cost being Rs.2 lakhs and installation-charge being Rs.30,000/- per unit.

2.3 The Drawing and Map-Reproduction Wing of the Directorate of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal is responsible for reproduction of all types of survey maps on a massive scale for their availability according to requirements. The present normal capacity of the Reproduction Wing, is 15 maps per day in dry season and 10 maps per day in wet season under normal conditions. At this rate five to six years will be required to liquidate the outstanding demands not to speak of fresh ones. As an way out to augment the capacity of the Reproduction Wing, one off-set monocolour Map Printing machine (Imicta 36-R Model) have already been installed there.

To improve the quality of the production purchase of one Process Camera is felt utmost necessary.

So, it is proposed that a Process Camera will be purchased during the year 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs.2.5 lakhs. 2.5 lakhs more is required for meeting the capital and other expenditure of the Reproduction Wing.

For, modernisation of the Reproduction Wing of the Directorate of Land Records & Surveys Rs.5 lakhs is necessary during the year 1988-89.

### 3. Integrated Scheme for Land Reforms.

For Updating of Land Record and continuous maintenance of the same and to introduce Raiyat Wari system in this State Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms has been introduced . With the introduction of the Integrated System on Land Reforms the hands of the existing system may be stretched upto the Gram Panchayat Level instead of existing C.D.Block level. The scheme is more important in view of the West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1981.

On this score this Deptt. proposes an expenditure of Rs.500/- lakhs including the salary of the staff borne in the scheme at present during the financial year 1988-89.

4. Upgradation of W.B. Survey Institute from 2 years certificate course to 3 years Diploma course.

Upgradation of 2 years certificate course into 3 years Diploma course in Survey Engineering has been taken place. 1st year classes for the Diploma course has been started. Diploma course in Survey Engineering in the W.B. Survey institute at Bandel is the only one of its kind in the Eastern Region. For providing adequate infrastructure for the Diploma Course an assessment was made to the tune of Rs.85.80 lakhs. Out of this amount this Deptt. could provide Rs.2.20 lakhs in the year 1987-88 and Rs.28 lakhs during the year 1988-89. Now the remaining amount is being felt very much necessary for smooth running of the Diploma Course.

So, it is proposed that the remaining sum i.e. Rs.(85.80-30.20) = 55.60 lakhs may be earmarked during the year 1989-90.

OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS.

1) Community Development Programme.

This programme consists of the following component schemes and the schemewise proposals are given below :-

a) Strengthening of Block Organisation:

This component scheme is designed to meet the requirements of Block administration at grass-roots level in rural areas for execution of different rural development projects of all the Departments of the State Government in collaboration with Panchayats Bodies. This component scheme covers the establishment cost of 341 Accounts clerks and the entire establishment cost of the six bifurcated Blocks including staff of the Animal Husbandry Department under CD pattern.

A sum of Rs.53.41-lakhs has been proposed to be spent for the purpose during 1989-90 as against Rs.50.073 lakhs for 1988-89.

b) State Institute for Rural Development :

The Orientation and Study Centre at Kalyani has been upgraded as State Institute for Rural Development for imparting training in rural Development on sharing of expenditure of 50:50 basis between the Govt. of India and the State Government. The sharing of expenditure has since been discontinued. For strengthening of this training Centre a sum of Rs.1.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 as against Rs.1.05 lakhs for 1988-89.

c) Provision of vehicles for the Blocks :

For quick and efficient implementation of different development Schemes in rural areas each block is required to be provided with a vehicle. Out of 341 Blocks vehicles have so far been provided in only 232 Blocks, many of which have been meanwhile become liable for replacement due to running for a long period of time. So 109 Blocks are yet to be provided with new vehicles in phased manner. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 for purchase of about 10/12 vehicles.

d) State Sector Schemes :

These schemes include the following sub-components :-

1. Sammelans : The Sammelans are essential media for better co-ordination among Panchayat representatives, general public and the official functionaries for successful implementation of rural development programme.

In view of difficult ways and means position arrangement for one Sammelan either at block level or at district level will be made during 1989-90 and a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

2. Strengthening and Promotion of Mahila Mondals (Samities):

The scheme envisages establishment of Mahila Samities in each Gram Panchayat area @ Rs.1410.00 per samity and revitalisation of the existing Weak Mahila Samity. Although quite a good number of such Mahila Samities have been set up during earlier plan periods, many of them have become weak and a considerable number of Gram Panchayats are yet to be covered by Mahila Samity. This also includes improvement of organisational structure as also for supervision of the scheme.

A sum of Rs.1.65 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during 1989-90 as against Rs.1.575 lakhs for 1988-89.

ii) Housing under other Rural Development Programme :

This scheme envisages construction of Administrative Buildings for Block offices and construction of residential complex in Blocks for accommodation of employees. So far administrative buildings have been completed in 203 Blocks and funds have been allotted for construction of Administrative Buildings in another 32 Blocks. In the remaining 106 Blocks Administrative Buildings are yet to be constructed. The work is proposed to be done in a phased manner. Many of the already completed buildings are yet to be electrified and this work is also proposed to be done in a phased manner. Completion of construction of Administrative Buildings in all the Blocks will also enable the Govt. to avoid the recurring expenditure on hiring of accommodation for block offices. For this purpose adequate fund is required to be provided under the above scheme.

Accordingly a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during 1989-90 for construction of 5/6 Administrative Buildings and for electrification of buildings already constructed and for meeting additional expenditure for buildings under construction as against the provision of Rs.12.60 lakhs for 1988-89.

iii) Special and Community Services Housing :

The scheme provides fund for :-

a) Allotment of house-sites to landless labourers etc. of the rural areas on vested/acquired land.

b) Grant of financial assistance to the beneficiaries of the scheme, construction of huts on lands made available to them. It is proposed that house-sites will be allotted to 7000 families of landless labourers and construction assistance will be given to 3889 families during 1989-90. To fulfil the above targets a sum of Rs.78.79 lakhs has been proposed as the expenditure for 1989-90. Social Housing Scheme.

This plan Scheme is being administered by the Panchayat & CD (CD) Deptt. from 1983-84. It is financed with loan received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The Scheme is executed through the Zilla Parishads. The scheme envisages providing loan to the persons whose annual income ranges from Rs.4500/- to Rs.10,000/-. Maximum loan admissible under the scheme for constructions of house is Rs.8500/-. The loan is disbursed in two instalments. The loan which carries an interest @ 9% per annum is repayable in 15 equal annual instalments.

Outlay proposed for 1989-90 is Rs.20.00 lakhs and 235 houses are proposed to be constructed.

Social Housing Scheme is a-plan scheme and is being implemented as such from the year 1983-84. The scheme was not shown in the Annual Plan papers. Every year the approval of the Dev. & Planning Deptt. is, however, being taken subsequent to the preparation of Annual Plan for treating this scheme as plan scheme. Allocation for the scheme is also being made by the Dev. & Planning Deptt. every year for this Scheme. During the 7th plan period, following allocations were made by that Department for this scheme.

contd.....

Sl. No.	Year.	Approved plan allocation for the scheme.	Actual expenditure.
1.	1985-86	Rs.25.00 lakhs (additional allocations over and above the plan ceiling for the year).	Rs.21.00 lakhs.
2.	1986-87	Rs.15.00 lakhs (additional over and above the plan ceiling for the year).	Rs.15.00 lakhs.
3.	1987-88	Rs.19.00 lakhs (within the plan ceiling).	Nil (Sanction could not be accorded after observing formalities of re-appropriation).
4.	1988-89	Rs.35.00 lakhs (within the plan ceiling).	Sanction is yet to be accorded with concurrence of F.D.
5.	1989-90	Rs.20.00 lakhs (Proposed as addition allocation).	

2. Though the Finance Department had opened relevant Budget head of account under the 'State Plan' Group of accounts and has been showing the head of account in the Budget publication of every year, they are not making any provision under the head despite this Deptt's proposal in this regard presumably because the scheme in the first place did not appear in the annual plan papers. It is, therefore, necessary to show the scheme in the Annual Plan and thereafter to make Budget provisions.

3. Because of the magnitude of the loan received from the LIC of India and interest being paid thereon, it is necessary to see that release of fund is not hampered for any procedural reason e.g. not showing the scheme in the Annual Plan and/or not making Budget provision on the expenditure side. This plan scheme is, therefore, shown in the G.N.2 statement of the Annual Plan of this Department for 1989-90.

4. It is also proposed that the proposed allocation of Rs.20.00 lakhs for this plan scheme during 1989-90 should be an additional allocation over the plan ceiling of Rs.180.00 lakhs already communicated to this Department. There is no scope for adjusting this amount within the plan ceiling as there is no scope for reduction from provision from any other plan scheme. In fact, after continuous efforts for 2-3 years it has been possible to enhance plan provision for 1989-90 which is also not adequate.

Secondly, this scheme should not pose any difficulty from the point of view of resources mobilisation because Rs.319.20 lakhs of LIC loan stand credited to the accounts of the State LIC loan received in different years are shown below :-

Year	Amount of loan.	Rate of interest.
1980-81	Rs.132.20 lakhs.	8% p.a.
1981-82	Rs. 78.00 lakhs.	8½% p.a.
1982-83	Rs.109.00 lakhs.	8½% p.a.
	<u>Rs.319.20 lakhs.</u>	

Out of this total loan of Rs.319.20 lakhs, principal to the extent of Rs.64.768 lakhs has already been repaid to the LIC. A sum of Rs.58.00 lakhs only has been utilised for the Social Housing Scheme so far. The balance is in the hands of the State Government.

## 2. Panchayats :

A. Under 'State Plan' the following Schemes have been proposed :-

### i) Construction of buildings in 3 regions for Panchayati Raj Training Centres :

At present there are 3 Panchayati Raj Training Centres and 3 Regional Training Centres located in private buildings. It has been proposed to construct 3 permanent P.R.T.C's, one in each Revenue Division of the State during the Seventh Plan period. Construction of one P.R.T.C. has already been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.80 lakhs. During 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

### ii) Training of Panchayat Functionaries :

Under this scheme training is to be imparted to all the key functionaries of Panchayats as well as to the ordinary members of the three tiers of Panchayats in order to enable them to participate in rural development schemes in more effective and meaningful way. During 1989-90 a total sum of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

### iii) Programme of visit for study and visualisation :

Under the scheme it has been proposed to send some office bearers of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats as well as some Govt. functionaries to different parts of India to study the work and achievement of the Panchayat Institutions in other States to exchange views with their counterparts and to initiate action programmes. It is also proposed to take part in different exhibitions to highlight the activities of Panchayats. During 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.1 lakh is proposed.

iv) Incentive Grant to P.R. Bodies for resource mobilisation :

This scheme provides for incentive grants to the Gram Panchayats to encourage them to augment collection of taxes, so that they can perform their obligatory duties and execute some development schemes of their own. The amount of incentive grant proposed is equal to the amount of taxes collected in a year, subject to a maximum of Rs.5000/- in each case. A total outlay of Rs.47 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

B. District Plan :

Under 'District Plan' the following schemes have been proposed.

i) Strengthening of implementation machinery :

The Panchayat Bodies, viz. the Zilla Parishads, the Panchayat Samitis and the Gram Panchayats taken together now constitute an integrated and well-knit system for rural development in West Bengal. Under this scheme the Panchayat Bodies are assisted to strengthen their administrative machineries, so that they can effectively implement different rural development schemes assigned to them. It is proposed to supply them with Bengali/Nepali Typewriters, Cyclostyling Machines, Steel Almirahs, Vehicles etc. for that purpose. An outlay of Rs.14 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

ii) Grants for construction of Panchayat Ghars :

The scheme provides for assistance in the form of matching grant to Gram Panchayats at the rate of Rs.14,000/- per Panchayat Ghar for construction of their own office buildings. An outlay of Rs.10.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 to assist 75 Gram Panchayats.

iii) Assistance to Panchayat Bodies for setting up nurseries and maintenance thereof.

The scheme provides for setting up of nurseries in the Gram Panchayat areas for free supply of plants and seedlings to the villagers to encourage social forestry and releasing maintenance cost for the nurseries already set up Rs.1 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1989-90 for this purpose.

iv) Expansion of office buildings of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis :

This scheme provides for expansion of office buildings of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis to arrange additional accommodation for the elected functionaries and personnel deputed by the State Government. During 1989-90 a total outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.



v) Assistance to Panchayat Bodies for construction and maintenance of Homoeopathic dispensaries :

With the active collaboration of the Health and Family Welfare Deptt. more than 400 Homoeopathic dispensaries have already been established in equal number of Gram Panchayats and these Homoeopathic dispensaries have become immensely popular to the villagers. Under this scheme it has been proposed to sanction to the Gram Panchayats concerned a lump grant of Rs.3000/- to each for the purchase of essential furniture, equipments, apparatus and medicines. An outlay of Rs.450 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

vi) Assistance to Gram Panchayats for construction of storage facilities :

The Gram Panchayats regularly receive various kinds of commodities from different agencies of the Govt. and protected storage facilities are essentially needed. To meet this requirement it is proposed under this scheme to sanction a grant to those Gram Panchayats which have already completed their office buildings for expansion of their existing office buildings (Panchayat Ghars) at a cost not exceeding Rs.20,000/- in each case. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

C. Arrangement made for the strengthening of the monitoring mechanisms and reporting system :

Quarterly meetings with the District Panchayat Officers are held for the propose of fixing quarterly targets and reviewing the progress of expenditure and physical achievement. This arrangement which has been working well has no additional financial implication.



### III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

#### Other Special Area Programme .

#### 1. Programme of the Development & Planning Department

##### a) Backward Areas Development of North Bengal.

In addition to sectoral 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 the improvement of roads, bridges, drainage and other infrastructural facilities, especially in the rural areas of the five backward districts of North Bengal. In Darjeeling district, only Siliguri Sub-division is taken into consideration as the hill sub-divisions of this district are already covered by the integrated Hill Areas Development Programme. The outlay under this programme is generally distributed among the five districts of North Bengal on population basis.

2. It is proposed to continue this programme in the rural areas of those backward districts during the seventh five Year Plan period 1985-90. The agreed outlay for this programme during the seventh plan 1985-90 is Rs.100.00 lakhs out of which an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs was provided for the Annual Plan 1988-89. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1989-90 under this programme is Rs.31.50 lakhs.

##### b) Development of Jhargram

The Jhargram Subdivision is decidedly one of the most backward areas in West Bengal. This sub-division of Midnapore district comprises eight blocks covering an area of 1185.29 sq.miles with a population of 7,41,182 of which 29.4% are tribals and 12.6% are scheduled castes.

2. 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 of Jhargram Affairs. Its objective is the all round socio-economic development of this especially backward area.

3. In the year 1988-89 there is a plan outlay of Rs.109.00 lakhs for this programme and Jhargram Development Board so far approved the allocation of funds as indicated below :-

		(Rs. in lakh)
Irrigation	...	65.00
Roads	...	31.75
Education	...	8.10
Information & publicity	...	0.18
Sports & Youth Services	-	0.06
Public Works (buildings)	-	1.50
Urban Development		0.36
Industry	...	1.78
Art & Culture	...	0.27

4. The schemes that are being implemented with the funds provided by the Government include Minor Irrigation Schemes like River Lift Irrigation, Construction of Bundh, Jore Bundh Field Channel, Excavation of Canals, Improvement and construction of Roads, Bridges and Culverts, Repair, Reconstruction 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.

5. Jhargram has multifarious problems. All these problems cannot be comprehensively tackled with the limited resources placed at the disposal of the Jhargram Affairs Branch from year to year. However, in conformity with the objective and keeping the constraint of resources in view, a plan outlay of Rs.114.45 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 to continue the development programme in that year. This outlay is proposed to be utilised with the recommendation of Jhargram Development Board especially in the key sectors like Minor Irrigation, Village and Small Industries, Drinking Water Supply, Roads, Bridges and Culverts, Education, promotion of Socio-Economic and Cultural activities etc.

c) Development of Sundarban Areas

1. The total budgetary allocation for Sundarban Development Board during current financial year (1988-89) is to the tune of Rs.800.00 lakhs of which for IFAD-Assisted Sundarban Development Project has a provision of Rs.716 lakhs and budgetary provision under NON-IFAD Sector is Rs.84.00 lakh. It is expected that the entire fund will be spent within the financial year.

2. Progress during 7th plan and outlook for the Eighth Plan -

2.1 Regarding the IFAD Sector this is the last year of the project period. The Project has incurred total expenditure of Rs.3222.18 lakhs upto March 1988 as against the total size of the Project of Rs.3185.00 lakhs. The IFAD-Assisted Sundarban Development Project started during 6th Plan and had an expenditure of Rs.1256.60 lakhs in this plan period. Substantial part of the programme executed during the 7th Plan period and it is about Rs.1966.00 lakhs upto March, 1988.

2.2 As the substantial portion of the 1st Phase Project of IFAD-Assisted Programme remained unfinished till the scheduled loan closing date upto 30th June, 1986, the loan closing date has been recommended to be extended upto 30th June, 1989. Thus a considerable part of the project works has yet to be undertaken during 7th Plan Period.

2.3 The progressive expenditure of Sundarban Development Board during 7th Plan is as follows :-

Year	NON-IFAD	IFAD	Total
1985-86	52.70	773.25	825.95
1986-87	101.59	590.15	691.74
1987-88	103.76	602.18	705.94
	<u>258.05</u>	<u>1965.58</u>	<u>2223.63</u>

2.4 As regards, the physical achievements, the project has completed 4 Master Sluices & Closures, 146 Hume Pipe Sluices, 135 Km. main drains and about 300 Km. of excavation/re-excavation of derelict channels under drainage and irrigation programme. So far as infrastructure development, the project has completed 320 Km. of Brick Paved Road with Culverts for village communication and 22 nos. of R.C.C. Jetties for landing facilities to the remote terrains of Sundarban regions. Side by side the project has executed Fisheries and Social Forestry schemes for boosting the economy in rural Sundarban.

2.5 The impact of the 1st Phase of Sundarban Development Project which has been substantially implemented during the 7th Plan has been significant. Agriculture production in the command area of the irrigation potential created under the project has gone up by 16,080.0 M.Tonnes by way of an additional winter crop and 23760 hectares of additional area has been brought under second crop. Sizeable increase in communication facilities in the shape of Brick Paved Roads and Jetties have opened up inaccessible areas both for carrying agricultural inputs and for marketing agricultural produce besides augmenting commercial and passenger facilities. Implementation of Social Forestry has added to the forest wealth in the project area which has been severely depleted during the last 100 years due to increased pressure of burgeoning land hungry agrarian population. Presently the Sundarban Development Project Authorities with the assistance of I. I. M., Calcutta is engaged in preparing Project Evaluation Report of the 1st Phase which will be available after June 1989 when the 1st Phase comes to an end.

2.6 Heartened by the achievements of the 1st Phase of the Sundarban Development Project, the District Planning Authorities as well as the State Government have decided to have a 2nd Phase of the Project as suggested in the Project Appraisal Report of the 1st Phase. The 2nd Phase will take off from the point where the 1st Phase will end so that there is no hiatus or back sliding in the tempo of development in the backward areas of Sunderbans. Broadly, the 2nd Phase will consolidate and expand the achievements of the 1st Phase and will also traverse new areas which were left out in the 1st Phase e.g. Village Industries, Animal Husbandry, Tourism, Rural Water Supply and the like. The 2nd Phase of the Sundarban Development Project is to

from the year 1989-90. The State Government has already approved the project size of Rs.61.50 crores and the Government of India informed accordingly. A project outline has also been sent to them. Detailed project profiles are being worked out and will be sent shortly.

2.7 The different programme elements for the 2nd Phase of Sundarbân Development Project will spread over a period of 5/7 years and will form a part of the 8th Plan are indicated below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i) Agriculture & Extension - Support Services	1000.00
ii) Social Forestry	300.00
iii) Animal Husbandry	100.00
iv) Fisheries Development	300.00
v) Civil Works	3475.00
vi) Rural Water Supply	450.00
vii) Tourism	275.00
viii) Cottage & Small Scale Industries	100.00
ix) Non-Conventional Energy Sources	50.00
x) Programme for Women Folk	100.00
	<u>6150.00</u>

### 3. Annual Plan for 1989-90 -

3.1 The proposed budgetary allocation for the year 1989-90 is to the tune of Rs.840.00 lakhs compared to Rs.800.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

3.2 The estimates in the Agriculture & Allied Sector includes Agriculture and Special Social Forestry Programme. Irrigation and Flood Control Sector covers the execution of residual works of master sluices, on-going Hume Pipe Sluices and excavation of 40 Km. of derelict channel, 20 Km. drainage channels, 8 Km. navigation channels, 5 nos. of jheels and ponds.

3.3 In Transport and Communication Sector there are programmes of construction of 60 km. of Brick Paved Road, 25 nos. of culverts, 10 nos. bridges, 7 nos. of R.C.C. Jetties and 5 nos. of buildings for Training and Extension Programmes and staff quarters (Civil Works comprise, Irrigation, Flood Control, Transport and Communication etc.).

3.4 In addition during 1989-90 two new programme elements viz. Rural Water Supply and Development of Tourism will be initiated. Preliminary civil works including survey and investigation in respect of both the programmes will be taken up.

d) Accelerated Development of Hill Areas

With a view to accelerating the all-round development of the backward hill areas of Darjeeling district, comprising of Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong Sub-division, the programme for Accelerated Development of Hill Areas of this State has effectively been in operation from the beginning of Fifth Plan Period. This programme is funded both from the Special Central Assistance and the State Plan Budget. The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the State Plan outlay for different developmental schemes executed in the Hill Areas of Darjeeling District by different Departments of this Government from their own departmental State Plan Budget. Like other Departments this Department also has a State Plan Budget for Accelerated Development of Hill Areas. The State Plan outlay under this Budget head is specially meant for bridging the critical gaps and providing linkages between different hill development schemes taken up from the State Plan outlay of other Department and the Central Assistance additive. Some recurring and essential expenditures which cannot be met either from the Central Assistance additive or from the State Plan Budget of other Departments are also met from this Budget head.

2. The Planning Commission have approved and allocation of Rs.4455.00 lakhs as Central Assistance additive for the Accelerated Development of Hill Areas during the Seventh Plan period, 1985-90. The annual allocation for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Rs.921.95 lakhs and Rs.950.00 lakhs respectively and for the year 1987-88 was Rs.1044.00 lakhs and for the year 1988-89 is Rs.1129 lakhs. The proposed Central Assistance allocation for the next year, 1989-90 is Rs.1200.00 lakhs (approx.).

3. The programme is implemented on the basis of an integrated sub-plan prepared after interaction with the different State Government Departments. The flow of funds from the State Plan Budget in respect of each Department is indicated in that Sub-Plan.

4. With the increase in the Central Assistance additive allocation, the allocations in the State Plan outlay of all other Departments for this area have likewise increased. These increase have widened the critical gaps between these two allocations to be bridged from the State Plan Budget of this Department called Hill Affairs Budget. The allocation under this H.A. Budget is therefore to be increased. An expenditure of Rs.100.48 lakhs, Rs.96.21 lakhs and Rs.103.46 lakhs were incurred during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. The allocation for the year 1988-89 is Rs.109.20 lakhs under the Hill Affairs Budget. The allocation for the year 1989-90 is proposed to be Rs.120.00 lakhs.

e) West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation (W.B.C.A.D.C.)

1.1 The West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation came into existence under the W.B.C.A.D.C. Act 1974. This Act had the intention to provide development of the State of West Bengal through area based development programme with a view to increasing agricultural and allied production and ensuring maximum benefit of such production to the cultivators. Integration of economic development programmes with the programme for human resource development was introduced since 1977 to accelerate acceptance of various economic programmes. To ensure effective involvement of the people in the rural area in such integrated economic and social development, the local Panchayats at the Block level and the District level are consulted at the Project level and the District level with representatives of the Panchayat Samity and the MLAs and MPs at the District level. Besides, the representatives of various Departments at the Block and District level are also involve in the process of area development in CADC both for ushering appropriate infrastructural development and beneficiary oriented development of the dis-advantaged groups in the rural areas. More emphasis has now been laid on experimentation and research and training and evolving suitable Institutions in the CADC area, towards formulation of proposals which would serve the need of the area and people and ensuring machinery for the transfer of proven technology in agricultural and allied sectors in the Project areas. There are Project Advisory Board (PAB) at the Project level with Savapati of the Panchayat Samity and Pradhans of the Gram Panchayats and other officials and District Area Development Council (DADC) at the District level with Savadhipati of Zilla Parishad as Chairman and other District level officials and MLAs and MPs as members. The highest policy making body of the Corporation is at H.Qrs. with Chief Minister as Chairman and other Ministers and Departmental Secretaries and Experts as members.

1.2 At H.Qrs., there are a number of subject matter specialists to formulate schemes and for supervision, implementation at Project level and to provide guidance, to maintain contact with Departments, Universities, other Research Institutions etc. under the overall guidance of the Executive Vice Chairman of this Corporation.

Twenty one Projects in different Districts is headed by Project Director/Dy. Project Director who is assisted by 8 to 10 Technical Officers from relevant disciplines. There are also a number of village level workers at the Project level who maintain contact with the people, Panchayat members etc. and function as extension workers. Most of the staff at the Project level are engaged at the village level and few of them are posted at project Office for clerical assistance. There is a system of continuous upgradation of skill of staff at various levels by appropriate training inside the State and outside the State. The Bidhan Chandre Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya (BCKVV), CIFRI and other development Departments of the State

Government are imparting necessary training to the staff of the Corporation to acquaint with the latest development of technology in different fields and arrange dissemination of the same. The core staff of the CADC have been utilised in the seed multiplication programme, management of hatchery programme of fishery and Animal Husbandry, new and effective programmes like Coffee Plantation in the Terai region, Azolla cultivation in Midnapore district, True Potato Seed (TPS) cultivation in Hooghly and Burdwan Districts. Such staff, technically oriented are able to shoulder the responsibility of extended programme of Seed multiplication and other experimentation programmes besides training and extension.

2.1 The wide ranging activities of the W.B.C.A.D.C. include Minor Irrigation facilities, supply of agricultural input credit, storage and marketing facilities, Service Centre, Consumer Stores, Pisciculture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Industry, Adult and Non-formal education, Child and woman care, health and sanitation programme, specially economic programme for the poor women etc.

2.2 The areas of special contribution by CADC are experimentation with different High Yielding Varieties of crop production in different seasons as well as production of quality seeds in West Bengal. Special mention may be made of the foundation and certified seed production of Potato, Mustard, Paddy, Wheat, Jute, Vegetables etc. It may be stated that from an area of 520 acres under Seed multiplication programme, the CADC is able to take the programme to 2036 acres during 1988-89. Target for 1989-90 in this programme is 2100 acres. Procurement in M.T. under seed multiplication programme has registered an increase from 1030.16 M.T. to 1508.651 M.T. in 1987-88 and the target for 1988-89 is 2802.50 M.T. and for 1989-90 is 2902.00 M.T. Out of seed multiplication programme major area of operation is in the case of potato followed by paddy and wheat. Some emphasis is now being given to certified seed of pulses, oil seeds, and ground-nut. It may be mentioned that CADC has been able to make foundation seeds under jute and potato and is the first organisation in West Bengal to have certified seeds of Potato.

2.3 Special emphasis has also been given on production of seedlings for horticultural development in non-traditional areas. Raising seedlings of productive variety of Coconut is another field of specialisation of CADC. Horticultural development is encouraged for economic benefits and for commercial utilisation of marginal lands.

2.4 Special mention may be made of cultivation of Coffee in the terai region of West Bengal. A research programme for the cultivation of Coffee with Robusta variety has been proved to be a success in marginal lands. The results have been commended by the Indian Coffee Board and the



Board has promised to render all help for extension of the area. The target of such extension is 25 acres in 1988-89 and 50 acres during 1989-90 out of the identified area of 1080 acre in in Siliguri-Naxalbari project area. The Indian Coffee Board has arranged training for some of the officers and staff to assist Coffee cultivation. Coffee cultivation is being sponsored in an integrated way. A Project Report on Coffee Plantation has been prepared and sent to the Indian Coffee Board.

2.5 Experimentation of Azolla bio-fertiliser have been introduced in Debra and Tamluk-I Projects in Midnapore district and proved to be a success. This has opened up new source of low cost fertiliser technology to the farmers. Results of such Azolla cultivation at Debra in bore seasons during 1987-88 revealed that the average yield was 22.8 qtl. per acre as against 20.3 qtls. per acre.

2.6 The experiment on True Potato Seeds (TPS) at Kalna-II and Boinchi CADC Projects during 1987-88 revealed a vast potential. The yield potential out of TPS will be to the tune of 50 M.T. per hect. as against 30 M.T. per hect. by traditional methods. Attempts are being taken to develop infrastructure for production of TPS in 1 hect. land in collaboration with International Potato Research Centre. A Project Report in this regard has been prepared.

2.7 Another field of specialised new activity of CADC is the large-scale introduction of the use of Mini D.T.W. with Submersible pumpsets to avoid the problems of draw down of water table. Another important field of activity is the installation of infiltration gallery on the almost dry river bed at Scharjore District Purulia and Nalhati-I District Birbhum and providing irrigation facilities without use of electricity.

3.1 As a result of collaboration with UNICEF, CADC could instal 461 Drinking water TUs and these tubewells are functioning well and proved to be very helpful in dry season. 72 community centres have been constructed for the benefit of women and child care programme and 428 sanitary latrines have been commissioned for the benefit of the people. All these programmes have helped to make the people conscious about the health care and sanitation.

3.2 With the assistance of fund from NCDC, 8 godowns of Jute with bailing facilities have been constructed and this has opened a new opportunity to the farmers for selling jute at Government rate. 3 Cold storages are under construction and the CADC is constructing one 4000 MT Cold storage departmentally at Berhampore, District Murshidabad which is expected to be commissioned during 1989-90. The NCDC has also financed for the construction of godowns for storing agricultural produce in the project areas.

3.3 With the help of ICAR, a Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) has been set up at Sonamukhi, District Bankura to provide theoretical and practical training to the farmers. Steps are being taken to convert this KVK into a District Training Centre for the farmers to cater to the needs of training gap in the District. Similar proposal has been submitted to the District Planning Committee for a Training Institute within Gaighata Project in North 24-Parganas District.

4.1 During 1989-90, the annual plan proposal of WB CADC under Development & Planning Department will be Rs.560.16 lakhs out of which Rs.244.86 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of various development projects. Besides, an amount of Rs.49.48 lakhs would be available from different departments as specified grants against various development schemes.

4.2 A survey was conducted to ascertain the employment generation for the period from 1979-to 1983. Such survey revealed that in agriculture and allied sectors, total mandays created increased from 89.43 lakhs to 190.57 lakhs. The women and children development programme and education programmes generated about 3500 direct employment for women. Industry programme has also created part-time and full-time employment for 566 women. The pisciculture programme implemented directly in CADC created about 10,000 mandays in 1987-88.

It may be fairly concluded that C.A.D.C. is a laboratory for experimentation of various projects. The confirmed results of which are replicated outside C.A.D.C. area. The establishment of W.B.C.A.D.C. should not therefore be considered as a regular establishment for maintenance but an establishment of continuous researches in various fields with a view to using the results of such researches in realisation of targets in concerned sectors.

2. Programme of the Development & Planning (Town & Country Planning) Department.  
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The Department has set up Mirik Planning Authority in the district of Darjeeling and Jaigaon Planning Authority in the district of Jalpaiguri in North Bengal. Works of preparation of outline development plan for each of the two areas viz. Mirik and Jaigaon have been progressing satisfactorily. The proposed outlay for each of the development plans is Rs. 25 thousands for the year 1989-90.



IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROLMAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:Introduction

The geographical area of West Bengal is 87,853 Sq.Km. The population of West Bengal is 54.49 Millions (as per 1981 Census). The geographical area in the State is nearly 2.7% of the total land area of India while its population constitutes about 8% of the country's population. The population density of 614 per Sq.Km. stands as the second highest in the country against all India average of 221 per Sq. Km. Except for the Himalayan foot-hills 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 depressions or basins subjected to flood spills and water logging during the monsoon period. West Bengal produces various varieties of crops other than food grains e.g., tea, jute, fruits like mango, pine-apple etc. The pressure on land is an obvious outcome of this high population density, which has result in enormous problems in the field of Irrigation and Flood Control of the State. To solve these problems it is necessary to increase the agricultural production by intensive irrigation and protection of the agricultural land and crops from the ravages of recurrent flood damages. This again calls for the highest priority in investment for irrigation and flood control sectors and for substantial allocation in the Plan Budget under these sectors.

Irrigation SectorBack-ground

The State of West Bengal is covered by extensive net work of rivers, canals, innumerable tanks and water reservoirs. The arterial system of the net work is served by the rivers Mahanada, Teesta, Jaldhaka, Torsha, Raidak and Sankosh in the north. The Bhagirathi-Hooghly, a branch of the Ganga flows, from the centre to the south of the State, in the north-south direction. The Mayurakshi, the Ajoy, the Damodar and the Kangsabati rise in Chhotonagpur hills of Behar and flow through the western part of the State. The other important rivers are the Rupnarayan and the Haldi falling into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the Subarnarekha falling into the Bay of Bengal. The average rain fall varies from 1200 mm to 1800 mm in the Gangetic West Bengal and exceeds 3000 mm in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. But, due to extremely erratic distribution of precipitations, failure of crops is a recurrent feature even during Khariff season. Again, from the end of October to the beginning of July, the rain-fall is too scanty to meet the water requirement of Rabi and hot weather crops.

Ever since its creation, in August, 1947, the State of West Bengal has been encountering heavy pressure on land as the major parts of fertile land went to Bangladesh. The problems were further aggravated by the large scale migration of people that followed partition. More food was to be produced with more of lands, to extensive irrigation and intensive cropping.

It is estimated that an Irrigation potential of 6.11 million Ha. can ultimately be created through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes. Break-up under different categories is given below :

(a) Major and Medium Irrigation Project		2.31 Million Ha.
(b) Minor Irrigation Project		
i) Surface Water	1.3 Million Ha.	
ii) Ground Water	<u>2.5 Million Ha.</u>	<u>3.8 Million Ha.</u>
		<u>Total 6.11 Million Ha.</u>

The potential created through Major and Medium Projects (based on Surface Water) upto the end of Sixth Plan Period is to the tune of 1.186 Million Ha.

Strategy for the formulation of Seventh Plan.

"Irrigation" calls for an emphasis on investment in Seventh Plan to boost agricultural production.

Incomplete Major Irrigation Projects which are in advanced stage of completion and are capable of yielding full benefits in the Seventh Plan, would have to be completed during the plan period, and be adequately funded on priority basis. Accordingly, the remaining works of Kangsabati Reservoir Project would be completed in all respects by the Seventh Plan and it would be adequately financed on priority basis. Similarly emphasis has also been laid for adequately financing unfinished Medium Irrigation Projects of Seventh Plan, which are in advanced stage of completion. Irrigation Projects, where full potential has been developed by the Sixth Plan, would be treated as completed projects & would not be spilled over to Seventh Plan. The performance of the Mayurakshi Project has been techno-economically reviewed and evaluated in this respect. Since this Major Irrigation Project has developed full irrigation potential by the Sixth Plan it would not be continued to Seventh Plan and no provision for this project has been made in the Seventh Plan.

Inclusion of new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has to be restricted. In fact, the strategy for Seventh Plan Programme for Irrigation has been spelt out by imparting top-most priority for completion of all on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. But due to paucity of fund it may not be possible to complete all the on-going schemes within Seventh Plan Period.

There are, however a few new Major Irrigation Schemes which are proposed to be physically commenced in the Seventh Plan for which some provisions of outlays have been made in the Seventh Plan. As some token expenditure had already been incurred on these schemes during the Sixth Plan, these schemes have not been treated as entirely new ones; but categorised as new schemes of the Sixth Plan. The most important of these is Subarnarekha Barrage Project in the district of Midnapore.

Some other important new schemes are second Sub-stage of Phase-I of Teesta Barrage Project on the left bank of river Teesta in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar, Darakashwar-Gandheswari Project in the district of Bankura, Niv Reservoir Project in the districts of Birbhum and Burdwan, and

Upper Kangsabati Project in the district of Purulia and Bankura. It is very essential to start at least a few new schemes in the Eighth Plan in right earnest to avoid the development of any plan vacuum after the existing on-going Irrigation Projects are completed.

During operation of Major Irrigation Project e.g., Mayurakshi Reservoir Project, Kangsabati Reservoir Project and Barrage and Irrigation System of D.V.C. difficulties have been experienced in optimum utilisation of water resources. In many cases there have been substantial seepage losses in the canals. In some cases the outlets are too big, resulting in wastage of valuable irrigation water. There is acute shortage of water during Rabi season. In order to reap the full benefit from these Projects, modernisation is essential for which provisions of outlays have been made in the Seventh Plan.

Emphasis has been laid on the modernisation of Major Irrigation Projects for consideration of the Irrigation potential already created. The modernisation of the Projects would help extension of Rabi Irrigation. The modernisation works would prevent loss of irrigation water through seepage and facilitate efficient water management through construction of requisite number of outlets, field channels and water courses, introduction of Warabandi water scheduling and achievement of effective conjunctive use of surface and ground water. In order to stabilise the utilisation of potential created by different irrigation projects, high investment priority is to be given for modernisation works and introduction of Warabandi.

The Kangsabati Reservoir Project, the Mayurakshi Project and the Barrage and Irrigation System of D V C are to be modernised to a great extent in the Seventh Plan by necessary financing. The modernisation scheme of the Kangsabati Project is in an advanced stage of approval and construction of some additional Dams and a Barrage are to be urgently taken up to help Rabi Irrigation apart from other works of modernisation for which adequate financing are necessary.

To achieve greater efficiency in management of water resources-40 Ha. blocks will be converted to 5 - 8 Ha. blocks by constructing suitable infrastructures in the Major Irrigation Projects. This will ensure greater utilisation of potential created so far, thereby reducing the gap between the potential created and that utilised. Provision for this has also been made in the Seventh Plan.

The command areas of the on-going or completed Irrigation Projects have no problem of salinity and water-logging. Hence, no investment is needed on this account. Medium Irrigation Projects are being executed in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum and necessary funds would be provided for the physical completion of these schemes to draw full benefit during the Seventh Plan period.

No unapproved Irrigation Project has been taken up.

## TARGETS OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL IN SEVENTH PLAN

YEAR	Target for creation of Irrigation Potential		Target for utilisation of Irrigation Potential	
	During the Year ('000 Ha.)	Cumulative ('000 Ha.)	During the Year ('000 Ha.)	Cumulative ('000 Ha.)
1984-85	-	1185.77	-	1070.11
1985-86	14.60	1200.37	16.25	1086.36
1986-87	17.50	1217.87	16.26	1103.32
1987-88	12.94	1230.81	7.57	1110.89
1988-89	53.69	1284.	27.50	1138.39
1989-90	37.20	1321.70	32.50	1170.89
T O T A L:	135.93		100.78	
SEVENTH PLAN TARGET	220.39		204.98	

An Irrigation potential target of 0.22 million hectares had originally been proposed to be created during Seventh Plan period.

## SEVENTH PLAN APPRISAL

In the original Draft Seventh Plan document, the target for creation of irrigation potential had been placed at 220.39 thousand hectares. During the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan, it was re-estimated as 212.15 thousand hectares. At the time of formulation of this Draft Annual Plan 1989-90, the target for creation of irrigation potential has, after a review been assessed at 135.93 thousand hectares. Thus the amount of shortfall from the original figure of 220.39 thousand hectares works out to 38 percent. The principal reasons for this shortfall may be attributed to the problems of acquisition of forest and other lands which could not be fully resolved, paucity of funds, non-commencement of modernisation of existing irrigation-project has expected and-difficulties in the integration of the use of surface and ground water and other practical constraints.

Mid-term appraisal of Seventh Five Year Plan

A demand of additional grant of Rs.85.70 crores over the allotted amount of Rs.105.00 crores in the Seventh Plan period has already been placed before Planning Commission to meet the urgent expenses necessary for the Ganga Anti-erosion works and important drainage schemes.

Funds under NREP and RLEGP Schemes

Funds forthcoming under the NREP, RLEGP etc. would be utilised to meet expenditure of labour oriented schemes both in the flood control and irrigation sectors.

Sectoral outlays in Seventh Plan.

Year-wise provisions of outlays for the Seventh Plan are indicated belows-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Irrigation</u> (Rs. Crores)	<u>Food Control</u> (Rs. Crores)	<u>Total</u> (Rs. Crores)
1st Year (1985-86)	Actual expenditure (actual) 39.21	(actual) 17.11	56.32 (actual)
2nd Year (1986-87)	(actual) 51.82	18.64	70.46 (actual)
3rd Year (1987-88)	(actual) 54.85	20.91	75.76 (actual)
4th Year (1988-89)	(proposed) 47.55	25.45	73.00 (proposed)
5th Year (1989-90)	(proposed) 48.43	31.57	80.00 (proposed)
	<u>Total</u> 241.86	<u>113.68</u>	<u>355.54</u>
Seventh Plan approved outlay	195.00	105.00	300.00

Central Assistance Irrigation Sector

Bulk of the financial outlay in Irrigation Sector is consumed for meeting expenditure of Teesta Barrage Project. In order that the project can run on schedule and un-necessary cost over-run be avoided, an adequate year-to-year financing of the project should be guaranteed. It is not possible for the State Government alone to meet the financial burden of such a massive project. Hence, the Centre should come forward with adequate financial assistance to meet the year-to-year cost of the project.

Strategy for Annual Plan 1989-90

In the Irrigation sector the guide lines laid down by the Planning Commission is to complete the on-going projects without further time and cost over-run. The capacity utilisation in this sector is also of paramount importance for ensuring optimum return from our investment. The 20-Point Programme has to be implemented vigorously. The target for the various component of this programme has to be fixed realistically, after taking into account the resources and capability. It is very important that implementation is ensured within the targets with all determination. The Tribal Sub-Plan and the Component Plan for Scheduled Caste should also be implemented with determination. The amount of flow from State Plan to this Sub-Plan, once determined it should take place as such.

The Programme of development for the Annual Plan 1989-90

As per the guide-lines stated above, priority has been fixed for implementation of the works of on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Sixth Plan or earlier period. Although an outlay of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for the first Sub-stage of Stage-I of Phase-I of Teesta Barrage Project for 1989-90 it is desired that an additional allotment of fund for the Project will be made by the Centre in the shape of Central Assistance to expedite completion.

Among other major Schemes, the Subarnarekha Barrage Project has been proposed to be taken up in the right earnest during the current year (1988-89) for which substantial provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1989-90. Provisions have been made for modernisation of Kangsabati Project and also for conversion of 40 Ha. Block to 5 - 8 Ha. Block for Major Irrigation Projects.

Special priority on the above lines has been given to the following on-going Projects and Scheme during the Annual Plan 1988-89 :

- 1) Teesta Barrage Project.
- 2) Kangsabati Project.
- 3) Barrage & Irrigation System of D V C (Extension and Improvement).
- 4) Medium Irrigation Schemes in the district of Purulia.
- 5) Subarnarekha Barrage Project in the district of Midnapore.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE IMPORTANT IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

(I) Mayurakshi Reservoir Project :

Located on the western fringe of West Bengal in the district of Birbhum, Murshidabad and Burdwan. The Project consists of a masonry gravity Dam (Canada Dam) across the river Mayurakshi at Messanjore near Suri of length 661.42 metre and height 47.24 metre and 4 nos. Barrages namely:

Tilpara Barrage	..	across the river Mayurakshi near Suri in district Birbhum.
Kopai Barrage	..	across the river Kopai & Kultora in district Birbhum.
Dwarka Barrage	..	across the river Dwarka at Doocha in district Birbhum.
Brahmani Barrage	..	across the river Brahmani at Eidara in district Birbhum.

The ultimate irrigation potential is 250860 Ha. (Kharif 230618 Ha. and Rabi 20242 Ha.). This Project was commenced in 1948 and completed in 1955. The extension and improvement works of the Project were commenced in 1960 and completed in 1985. To extract further benefit from this completed Project, a scheme for modernisation has been proposed to be taken up and a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 and Rs.200.00 lakhs has been earmarked during the Seventh Plan period.

(II) Kangsabati Reservoir Project :

Project benefitted area covers the districts Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly. The Project consists of "Kangsabati - Kumari" Dam situated at Mukutmanipur, district of Bankura on rivers Kangsabati and Kumari about 3 K.M. up-stream of their confluence and three barrages viz: Silabati Barrage, Tarafani Barrage and Bhairab Ranki Barrage. The length of the Kangsabati Kumari Dam is 11.27 K.M. (including intermediate Dykes and



Hillocks) with height of Kangsabati Dam, Kumari Dam above bed river being 39.63 M and 41.15 M respectively.

The created irrigation potential by the end of 1987-88 is 395.00 Th. Ha. with ultimate figure of 401.66 Th. Ha. This project was commenced in 1957 and works are in final stage of completion. It is expected to be completed within Seventh Plan period.

A sum of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been provided during 1989-90 for completion of this Project.

### (III) Barrage & Irrigation System of D V C

The project is benefiting the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Howrah of West Bengal. D V C is a Multipurpose River Valley Project with three main purposes being (1) Flood Control, (2) Irrigation and (3) Power Generation. The Barrage & Irrigation System deals with Irrigation only through Durgapur Barrage connecting Pratappur in the district of Bankura and Durgapur in the District of Burdwan. Total length of barrage between abutments is 692.2 M with design discharge through left bank main canal and right bank main canal being 260 m<sup>3</sup>/sec. and 64.26 m<sup>3</sup>/sec. respectively.

Target irrigation potential of the project is 515.38 Th. Ha. (Kharif 393.93 Th. Ha. and Rabi 121.45 Th. Ha.). Out of which 467.00 Th. Ha. have been created by end of 1987-88.

A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided to create another 5000 hec. of potential during 1989-90.

### (IV) Teesta Barrage Project :

The benefitted area covers the districts of West Dinajpur, Malda, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar in the State of West Bengal. It is a Multipurpose River Valley Project. To cope up with vast project like this, the constructional programme has been sub-divided into three phases as :

Phase-I : Providing irrigation facilities to an area of about 922 Th. Ha. by diverting Teesta and Mahananda river waters on either side of them by constructing Barrages across these rivers.

Phase-II : Construction of a high storage Dam on the river Teesta near Sevak Bridge in Darjeeling district has been proposed. The dam would supplement irrigation during dry season. It would also moderate the flood to a great extent and generate a Hydel power to the tune of 600 M.W. (approximately).

Phase-III : Linking up the river Brahmaputra with the river Ganga by a canal to provide navigation facilities.

Phase-I of the Project has been divided into three stages with Stage-I being further divided into three sub-stage. The main components of the present scheme in 1st Sub-stage of Stage-I consists of :

(a) A barrage (length 901.5 M) across the river Teesta near Gazoldoba in the district of Darjeeling.

- (b) Tensta Mahananda Link Canal (length 25.75 K.M.)
- (c) A barrage (length 287.2 M) across the river Mahananda at Fulbari in the district of Jalpaiguri.
- (d) Mahananda Main Canal (32.85 K.M.) off-taking from right bank of the river Mahananda at its Barrage site and terminating to the river Dauk.
- (e) An Aqueduct across the river Mahananda 20 K.M. off the main canal.
- (f) A barrage across the river Dauk at the outfall of the Mahananda main canal.
- (g) An Aqueduct across the river Nagar.
- (h) Dauk Nagar Main Canal (81.87 K.M.) from the Dauk Barrage of Nagar, Aqueduct.
- (i) Nagar-Tangon Main Canal (50.00 K.M.) off-taking from river Nagar with tail end at river Tangon.

The Project, in its first Sub-stage of Stage-I under Phase-I targets to create an irrigation potential of 379.60 Th.Ha., and 79.00 Th.Ha. of potential by the end of 1989-90.

The cost of the Project for 1st Sub-stage is Rs.425.54 crores and for 2nd Sub-stage is Rs.111.60 crores. A sum of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for 1st Sub-stage or Stage-I of Phase-I for the Annual Plan 1989-90. A sum of Rs.120.64 crores and Rs.0.00 crores have been allocated respectively for the works of these two Sub-stages of the Project during the Seventh Plan period.

(V) Subarnarekha Barrage Project :

The benefitted area covers the district of Midnapore. The Project envisages harnessing the rivers Subarnarekha and Dalong by constructing a Barrage at Bhosrahat across the river Subarnarekha. Project assures increase of food production through irrigation water in the district of Midnapore.

The cost of the Project is Rs.226.82 crores, and the ultimate irrigation potential targets of 130.00 Th.Ha. A sum of Rs.800.00 lakhs and Rs.1400.00 lakhs have been provided for the Project in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 and Seventh Plan 1985-90 respectively.

(VI) Upper Kangsabati Project :

The benefitted area covers the districts of Purulia and Bankura. It is an irrigation Scheme by harnessing river Kangsabati by constructing a Dam and Canal System for augmenting agricultural productions through assured water supply in the drought-prone areas of Purulia and Bankura districts. The Dam shall be located near Bansa-Dalong, district Purulia, 32 K.M. up-stream of existing Kangsabati Dam. The Dam is of composite type having concrete spill-way and non-overflow section with tagging earthen dam and dyke.

Cost of the Project has been estimated to be Rs.43.80 crores. Target Irrigation potential is 59.00 Th.Ha. The work will commence during the Eighth Plan period.

## (VII) Medium Irrigation Schemes in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum.

There are 22 nos. of Medium Irrigation Schemes being executed in the drought prone areas of Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum districts. Out of these 22 Schemes, 5 nos. have almost been completed by the end of Sixth Plan. Sufficient funds have been provided in this Annual Plan for those on-going Schemes which are almost complete. Eight more of them are proposed to be completed by the Seventh Plan period.

A total sum of Rs. 449.00 lakhs has been provided for these Schemes to create a potential of 2200 hectares during 1989-90.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLANFor the benefit of the Scheduled Castes

Out of the Plan proposals for Irrigation & Flood Control Sectors, certain schemes benefit areas of Scheduled Caste population concentration within the State. The flow of fund to Component Plan for such areas is indicated below :

<u>Proposed allocation for Special Component Plan</u>			
Plan period	Irrigation (Rs. lakhs)	Flood Control (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Rs. lakhs)
VI Plan	1980-83	1439.69	1831.55
	1983-84	510.54	608.32
	1984-85	731.84	896.09
VI Plan Total (1980-85)	2682.07	653.89	3335.96
VII Plan	1985-86	935.36	1124.90
	1986-87	1287.82	1548.61
	1987-88	1177.60	1501.78
	1988-89	896.00	1228.65
	1989-90	1119.13	1910.06

The schemewise details have been furnished in the Special Component Plan Supplement.

Tribal Areas Sub-Plan

Many of the Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes included in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1989-90) benefit areas to tribal population concentration. The flow of fund from Plan allocation to the Tribal Sub-Plan, as proposed, is indicated below :-

<u>Flow of fund to Tribal Sub-Plan</u>			
Plan period	Irrigation (Rs. lakhs)	Flood Control (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Rs. lakhs)
VI Plan	1980-83	1239.60	1449.15
	1983-84	426.80	479.68
	1984-85	391.54	435.14
VI Plan Total (1980-85)	2057.94	306.03	2363.97
VII Plan	1985-86	481.70	546.11
	1986-87	647.36	730.53
	1987-88	635.56	718.86
	1988-89	542.75	632.22
	1989-90	499.44	647.53

The details have been furnished in the Special Component Plan

Minor Irrigation

The Seventh Plan outlay fixed for different programmes under Minor Irrigation Wing are shown below -

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(a)	Minor Irrigation Programme under Crop Husbandry Sector. ....	1500.00
(b)	Minor Irrigation Programme ....	12100.00
(c)	Command Area Development ....	900.00
TOTAL :		14500.00

The outlay of Rs.12100.00 lakhs earmarked for Minor Irrigation Programme is, however, exclusive of Rs.2800.00 lakhs proposed for cost of energisation of different Minor Irrigation installations under the West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project (assisted by the World Bank) during the Seventh Plan period.

Minor Irrigation potential of 425.00 thousand ha. has been proposed to be created during the Seventh Plan period, of which 350.00 thousand ha. would come from groundwater and 75.00 thousand ha. from surface water. Against the same the achievement in respect of the creation of minor irrigation potential upto 1987-88 was 167.66 thousand ha. of which 129.30 thousand ha. was from ground water and 38.36 thousand ha. from surface water. The anticipated achievement during the current financial year (1988-89) is 84.50 thousand ha. of which 49.50 thousand ha. would be from groundwater and 35.00 thousand ha. from surface water.

The minor irrigation potential proposed to be created during 1989-90 is 100.00 thousand ha. of which 75.00 thousand ha. would come from ground water and 25.00 thousand ha. from surface water.

The expenditure upto 1987-88 was Rs.4300.55 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the current financial year is Rs.3050 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.4060.00 lakhs.

#### 1. Crop Husbandry

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting Small and Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production, an outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent as State share.

As per Government of India norms of Rs.3.50 lakhs for 335 blocks and additional Rs.1.00 lakh for 188 SFPP blocks under 7 districts of the State, the State share of expenditure should have been Rs.680.25 lakhs. But taking into consideration of the performance of the financial institutions and other factors, a realistic view has been taken to fix the outlay of State share of expenditure at Rs.600.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

During the current financial year (1988-89) the anticipated Expenditure would be Rs.900.00 lakhs (State share) against the approved outlay of Rs.315.00 lakhs. The additional amount is for the implementation of the special Foodgrains Production Programme of Government of India in the 7 identified districts for installation of about 60,000 shallow tubewells/dugwells.

## 4. Minor Irrigation Programme

### A. Surface Water

A total outlay of Rs. 631.30 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for development of surface water. The provision has been made for (i) completion of the water transmission arrangement of incomplete R.L.I. Schemes and conversion of diesel operated R.L.I. Schemes into electrically operated ones and (ii) completion of the surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes, both on-going and new. The progress and programme in respect of R.L.I. and surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes are mentioned hereunder (v)

(i) R.L.I. : The total no. of R.L.I. schemes installed upto 1987-88 are 3208 out of which the work of 874 no. of schemes has been completed in all respects. The water transmission arrangement for 1130 no. of schemes is yet to be completed of which 200 no. of schemes would be taken up under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project with assistance from World Bank. The works of water transmission arrangement for the rest 930 no. of schemes are to be completed under this programme. During the current financial year (1988-89) the work of water transmission arrangements for 120 no. of schemes has been taken up. It has been proposed to take up the work of water transmission arrangements for another 200 schemes during the year 1989-90.

Upto 1987-88, 874 no. of R.L.I. Schemes have been energised. The balance 2334 no. of R.L.I.s are yet to be energised. Under the West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project with World Bank assistance the conversion programme of 200 no. of R.L.I.s would be taken up. Apart from World Bank Programme, conversion work for 352 no. of R.L.I.s has been taken up during the current financial year (1988-89). It has been proposed to take up the work of conversion of 350 no. of R.L.I.s during the year 1989-90.

(ii) Surface Flow Irrigation and Drainage Schemes : 157 no. of surface flow and drainage schemes have been completed in all respects upto 1987-88. It is expected to complete the work of 5 no. of on-going schemes and take up 8 no. of new schemes during the current financial year (1988-89). It has been proposed to complete the spill-over work of those new schemes taken up during 1988-89 and take up the work of 7 no. of new schemes during 1989-90.

### B. Ground Water

A total provision of Rs. 146.70 lakhs has been proposed for survey and investigation, machinery and equipment for State Water Investigation Directorate and also for development of ground water.

Ground water development includes (i) residual work of 200 Deep Tubewells (DTW's), (ii) Conversion of diesel-run deep tubewells into electrically operated ones, (iii) modernisation and development State-owned Shallow

levellers are beyond the reach of centrifugal pumps. The programme of the above mentioned works is detailed below :-

(i) 200-DTW Programme:

Under this programme the works of 104 no. of DTWs have been completed in all respects upto 1987-88 and the works of the rest 96 no. are in progress. It is expected to complete 87 no. of schemes in all respects during the year 1988-89 and the balance 9 no. of schemes during 1989-90.

(ii) Conversion of diesel-driven DTWs into electrically operated ones:

The programme for conversion of 77 no. of diesel-run D.T.Ws into electrically operated ones has been taken up of which the work of 7 no. of DTWs has been completed during 1987-88. During the year 1988-89 the work of conversion for 70 no. of DTWs has been taken up. Provision of Rs.6.00 lakh has been made during 1989-90 for spill-over works and outstanding payment.

(iii) Modernisation and Development of State-owned STWs:

The existing number of state-owned STW Schemes is 3342 out of which the programme of modernisation and development of 116 no. has been taken up and is expected to be completed during 1988-89. It has been proposed to take up the works of 76 No. of STWs during the year 1989-90.

(iv) Installation of STWs with submersible pumps:

The programme of installation of 100 no. of STWs with submersible pumps has been taken up for areas where the water table is beyond the suction limit of the centrifugal pump. The programme is expected to be completed during 1988-89. A token provision of Rs.0.50 lakh has been made for 1989-90 to meet outstanding liabilities, if any.

(v) Dugwells:

As a massive programme for dugwells has been taken up under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project with World Bank assistance, only a token provision of Rs.0.20 lakh has been made to meet outstanding liabilities, if any.

C. General

An amount of Rs.74.00 lakhs has been proposed for Direction and Administration, optimisation, construction of stairs, buildings and rest-houses and installation of hydrants, windmills and solar pumps, etc.

D. World Bank-Aided Minor Irrigation Project

West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project with IDA Assistance (Credit No. 1619-IN) envisages installation of 1200 High capacity DTWs (HDTW), 400 Medium Deep Tubewells (MDTW), 5400 STWs, 1800 Low capacity Deep Tubewells (LDTW), 10,000 Dugwells and Modernisation of 200 RLI Schemes during 1985-86 to 1990-91 at a total cost of Rs.156 crores (\$ 141.79 million). Credit under the project is \$ 99.0 million. The terminal date for the project is March, 1991 as per S.A.R.

Due to initial procedural bottleneck including difference of opinion with the World Bank authorities over the Bank guidelines on procurement activities resulted in delay in finalisation of tenders for the first two years of the project. However, the differences have been resolved and the work has since taken off. As it is not possible to complete the work under the project within 1991, a revised implementation schedule has been sent to the World Bank through the Department of Economic Affairs requesting the extension of terminal date upto March, 1993. As per revised implementation schedule it has been estimated that an amount of Rs.63.55 crores will be spent during the 7th Five Year Plan and the balance would be spent during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The estimated disbursement schedule during the 7th Five Year Plan would be Rs.29.44 crores and the balance would be claimed during the 8th Five Year Plan. Yearwise figures are given below :-

	<u>Upto 1987-88</u> (Rs. in lakh) (actual)	<u>1988-89</u> (Rs. in lakh) (anticipated)	<u>1989-90</u> (Rs. in lakh) (proposed)
i) Project Expdt.	1693.30	1035	2927
ii) Reimbursement claims preferred/to be preferred.	140	1000	1800

An amount of Rs.20.28 crores has been proposed for different M.I. Schemes under the project during the year 1989-90 excluding the requirement for cost of energisation, Engg. & Admn., etc. The details of financial outlay proposed under different items of work are shown below :-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item of work</u>	<u>Proposed provision for 1989-90 (Rs.in lakhs)</u>
i)	HDTW and MDTW	964
ii)	Shallow tubewells with submersible pumps (LDTW)	184
iii)	Shallow tubewells with Centrifugal pumps	324
iv)	Dugwells	210
v)	Modernisation of RLI Schemes	240
vi)	Cost of energisation	1
vii)	Direction & Administration	20
viii)	Other schemes	85
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>2028</b>

The following works are proposed to be completed under the project by the end of 1989-90 :

<u>HDTW and MDTW</u>	<u>During 1989-90</u> (in nos.)	<u>Upto 1989-90</u> (in nos.)
Drilling	350	690
Pump House	350	450
Pipe line	350	390
Energisation	350	400
<u>LDTW and STW</u>		
Drilling	2000	3750
Pump House	2000	3300
Energisation	2000	2750
Dugwells	2000	5400
<u>Modernisation of RLI Schemes</u>		
Pump House	75	125
Pipe line	75	100
Energisation	50	75

#### E. Assistance to Public Sector and Other undertakings.

##### (a) West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation Ltd.:-

The State of West Bengal has fixed a uniform water rate @ Rs.5.00 per acre-inch for supply of water from minor irrigation installations including those under Minor Irrigation Corporation. The Corporation thus cannot realise a higher rate as required under commercial compulsions. As such there is no alternative but to assist the Corporation towards repayment to financial institutions. An amount of Rs.425.00 lakhs has been provided for contribution to share capital and grants-in-aid.

### 3. Command Area Development

Command Area Development Programme will continue in three major irrigation commands of Kangsabati, Damodar Valley and Mayurakshi.

A programme of constructing field channels covering 22,000 ha. is proposed for 1989-90. The anticipated achievement during 1988-89 is 16,000 ha. There are certain regions in the command areas where irrigation water does not reach and cannot be covered by flow irrigation with the construction of canals and channels. In order to cover these areas deep tubewells, shallow tubewells and shallow tubewells with hand pumps are being installed with the subsidy available under the scheme. Such subsidy has been granted to individual small and marginal farmers and West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation. These activities will continue during 1989-90. Greater emphasis for construction of field channels is being given in the districts selected for Special Foodgrains Production Programme during 1988-89 and 1989-90.



The progress of the scheme in West Bengal has, however, been severally restricted because of various constraints. The holdings of farmers are small & fragmented which call for land consolidation. But not much progress could be made in this regard for various socio-political reasons. This has prevented efficient land management necessary for field channels. Secondly, the size of outlets in the three Commands, particularly Demodar Valley, has been very large, some being even upto 20 cusecs. It is, therefore, necessary, to have the water courses first. It is expected that under various modernisation programmes of the Irrigation and Waterways Department such water courses will be constructed which will facilitate construction of field channels from outlets of smaller size on the water courses. Lastly, there is no provision for land compensation under this programme. It is only through persuasion that farmers having lands close to the outlets are being made to agree to allow use of their land for construction of field channels for the benefit of tail-enders. For this reason the Department is also entrusting the works to the Panchayats in preference to the contractors as far as practicable. By and large, the Panchayats are showing encouraging signs in the matter of motivating the farmers and securing their co-operation.

An outlay of Rs.155.00 lakhs (State share) has been proposed during 1989-90.

#### SCP and TSP

Rs.1002.26 lakhs being 24.68% and Rs.244.41 lakhs being 6.02% of the total outlay proposed are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively.

#### 20-Point Programme

The progress and programme of minor irrigation under 20-Point Programme have been shown in statements TPP-1 & TPP-2.

#### Monitoring

Due importance has been given to it. The plan performance is reviewed quarterly, half-yearly and annually by Directorate and Secretariat. There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for creation of a monitoring cell at State Head Quarters of the Agricultural Engineering Directorate.

#### Flood Control

##### Back-Ground and Strategy for Development

The State of West Bengal, though small in size is a land of many rivers. Almost every year, the State is ravaged by destructive floods bringing wide-spread disaster to the people inhabiting its flood prone areas. Various problems like congestion of drainage, bank erosion complicate the flood situation. Flood problems in North Bengal, comprising the districts of Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling and are due to heavy precipitation leading to severe bank erosion, land-slides in the hills, bank spillings and change in river courses.

Flood problems of Central Bengal in the districts of Malda, West-Dinajpur and Murshidabad, are due to inadequacy of drainage facilities. Bank spilling occurs along the Mahananda, Ganga, Bhagirathi and also severe bank erosions take place there along.

Problems of South Bengal are from acute drainage congestion in the low lying areas due to heavy rainfall and the terrain being very flat, tidal ingress and drainage lockage are responsible for widespread inundation of agricultural lands. The problems are further intensified by cyclonic storms and coastal erosion.

Flood prone areas of West Bengal are estimated to be 3.766 million hectares. Out of this about 1.022 million hectares have been provided with reasonable protection from floods and drainage congestion (as achieved upto the end of Sixth Plan), Drainage channels and embankments constructed upto 1984-85 are 6665 KM and 15936 KM respectively.

Immediate problems to be tackled are severe bank erosion in the different reaches of the Ganga, Bhagirathi, Mahananda, Teesta, Torsha, Jaldhaka, Raidak, Kaljani etc. Large areas and many villages with important installations are laid waste by such bank erosions. Heavy and costly bank protective works are required to be undertaken to save vast areas from incidence of erosion.

Severe drainage problems are faced in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Howrah, 24-Parganas etc. owing to heavy rainfall. The accumulation of water in the low lying areas cannot be drained out due to high water levels prevailing in the outfall rivers like Ganga, Mahananda, Ajoy, Mayurakshi, Rupnarayan, Damodar etc. In the Sundarban areas there are additional complexities owing to tidal effects leading to the development of drainage congestion. Many drainage schemes are required to be implemented to relieve such drainage congestions and to remove water logging of agricultural lands for more food production.

It is proposed to bring about 2750 Sq. Km. under protection from flood and drainage congestion during the Seventh Plan period. The works involved are execution of drainage schemes, bank protective works, anti-sea erosion schemes etc.

A few comprehensive Master Plans to tackle location specific (flood control-cum-drainage problems have already been prepared by the Department some of the more important ones of which are :-

- i) Ghatal Master Plan ;
- ii) Tamruk Master Plan ;
- iii) Kandi Area Integrated Flood Control Cum Drainage Scheme ;
- iv) Sundarban Delta Project ;
- v) Improvement of Lower Damodar Area.

All these Master Plans involve implementation of drainage cum flood control works capable of rendering immediate benefits through augmentation of agricultural production. Therefore, these Master Plans deserve top-most priority; but these cannot be commenced in right earnest without the availability of adequate funds. The flood control schemes are to be given special funds as recommended by the S.R.Sen Committee in the interest of optimising agricultural production of the eastern regional States.

Apart from these Master Plans, there are a few other Major schemes each involving expenditure of Rs.5.00 crores or more as mentioned below :

**A. Drainage Schemes :**

- 1) Urgent Development of Sunderbans ;
  - 2) Ghaa-Kunti Basin Drainage Scheme ;
  - 3) Karatia-Nagartala Basin Drainage Scheme in 24-Parganas ;
  - 4) Improvement of Bagjola Drainage Khal ;
  - 5) Re-excavation of River Baramashia for improvement of drainage congestion for Harishchandrapur etc.
  - 6) Harongong-Kultiganj Basin Drainage Scheme
- and
- 7) Bhagawanpur Nandigram Drainage Scheme (Phase-I).

**B. Anti Erosion Schemes :**

- 1) Schemes for protection of right bank of river Ganga down-stream of Farakka from erosion ;
- 2) North Bengal Flood Control Schemes ;
- 3) Protection of right bank of Ganga in district Murshidabad AND
- 4) Protection of both banks of river Bhagirathi in district Murshidabad.

Central Assistance Flood Control Sector

Central assistance for flood control schemes is scarcely available.

It may be pointed out that a water-logged area if well drained would produce crops as much as can be produced in a well irrigated area. Therefore drainage schemes deserve practically equal importance as in the case of irrigation schemes. Central assistance is necessary for implementation of some Major Flood Control-Cum-Drainage Schemes for which the State alone is not in a position to provide requisite funds. It is desirable that Flood Control Schemes should be completed as early as possible.

Flood Control Programme

Eight regions namely (i) Midnapore, (ii) Hooghly and Howrah, (iii) Nadia and Murshidabad, (iv) Malda and West Dinajpur, (v) Dajjjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coonchbehar, (vi) 24-Parganas, (vii) Burdwan, (viii) Birbhum have been identified. Various schemes have been prepared and are under execution within the limited resources available to the Department. The anti-erosion works have been identified in 18 (eighteen) different rivers of West Bengal and the

coastal areas of Midnapore and 24-Parganas for which suitable schemes are under execution.

The important schemes under this sector during the Annual Plan 1988-89 are (i) Urgent Development works in Sunderbans, (ii) Ghee-Kunti Basin Drainage schemes in the district of Hooghly, (iii) Dubda Basin Drainage schemes in the district of Midnapore, (iv) Mahananda Embankment scheme in the district of Malda, (v) East Megrahat Basin Drainage scheme in the district of 24-Parganas, (vi) Improvement of Lower Damodar area in the district of Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah, (vii) Ghatal Master Plan in the district of Midnapore, (viii) Anti-erosion works on the eastern banks of river Hooghly in the district of 24-Parganas, (ix) Schemes for protection of right bank of river Ganga and Padma down-stream of Farakka Barrage upto Jalangi in the district of Murshidabad and (x) Flood Control Schemes under North Bengal Flood Control Commission in the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar, (xi) Bhagwanpur Nandigram Drainage Scheme and (xii) Haroagong-Kultigong Basin Drainage Scheme (Phase-I).

The erosion of the banks of the Ganga in the districts Murshidabad and Malda have attained such an enormous magnitude that a substantial outlay had to be proposed during the year 1989-90 dealing with the problem. The amount of fund provided on this account cannot, however, be considered to be anything more than mere palliative in consideration of the magnanimities of the problem. But it is not possible to make any bigger investment from the meagre State Plan funds unless the Centre comes forward with adequate Central Assistance on this account.

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V. ENERGYPOWERProgramme of the Power Department  
WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

We are now entering the last year of the 7th Five year Plan and the following important events have taken place during the last one year. Even after addition of so many 210 MW Thermal Units in the Eastern region still the region is facing short-fall in peak hours, while surplus during lean hours. The only plausible solution to get away from such situation, installation of a pumped Storage Project was conceived long back but it would not be seriously taken up till the period we were plagued with short-fall throughout the day. Situation changed only after installation of several 210MW Units in quick succession.

A sketchy pre-feasibility report was prepared after identifying suitable site in Kastobazar nallah on Ayodhya Hills in the district of Purulia. Much emphasis has now been given on completion of Detailed Project Report for Purulia Pumped Storage Project and accordingly WAPCOS in association with CEA and CWC have been appointed as local consultant and tenders have already been invited from five foreign companies under GECF eligible countries for preparation of DPR and Engineering services.

2. Considering that there would be a considerable gap between demand and generation by 1995, we have, in addition to identified site like Sagardighi, identified two more locations for installation of Thermal Power Stations which are viz :

(i) Balagarh 3 x 210 MW Units.

Its detailed project report is under preparation and it is expected that the same would be submitted to CEA in course of another 3/4 months' time. Meanwhile some statutory clearances are in the process of obtaining.

(ii) We are contemplating to install 2 x 60 MW Units at Gouripur.

For the said project we have already prepared a pre-feasibility report and we are exploring the possibility of installing combined cycle Gas turbine sets with pressurised fluidised bed boiler. This would be an ideal location in view of the reasons that we are having infra-structure facilities and the present power Station having been out-lived having no possibility of any revamping what-so-ever. The scheme being a very small one, there may not be any difficulty to include it in the 8th Plan.

3. Though some uncertainties prevailed about financing of Bakreswar Thermal Project, State Govt. has become very much keen to go ahead with the work of setting up of 3 x 210 MW at the first stage with intention to have 4th Unit almost simultaneously with the completion of three Units and accordingly infra-structural work for the said project has since been commenced and some considerable progress has been made on layout including marshalling yard.

4. In the field of transmission, the following work has been completed :

A) Oberat 400/220/132 KV. Sub-Station.

(i) With the energisation of the 2nd. 315 MVA 400/220 KV.

transformer 400 KV. portion of its work has been completed.

(ii) The uncertainties that prevailed about the termination of Kolaghat - Durgapur 400 KV. Single Circuit, line has been sorted out with NTPC in a meeting taken by Member (Planning Commission) with CEA, NTPC and WBSEB. Therein this has been decided that Kolaghat-Durgapur line will be terminated at NTPC's Purulia S/S consequent upon the decision of not having 400/220KV S/S. at Bidhanagar by WBSEB.

(iii) One 100 MVA 220/132 KV transformer has since been energised but because of unreadiness of the 132 KV Switch-yard, no power can be evacuated to the said transformer. However, this is being expected to be completed very soon.

B) The long awaited Santaldih-Chandil tie line has been completed and power flow through this Inter-State line has commenced since March, '88, and by this time 100/150 MVA of power could be transferred to Bihar/Orissa System.

C) In order to meet the increased demand, we have increased power transformer capacity by 447.5 MVA in the last one year and we expect to add further 311 MVA by end of this 7th Plan.

I. GENERATION.

a) Ongoing Hydel Projects.

i) Talchaka Stage-II

Both the units were commissioned in September, 83. Construction of additional desilting chamber at the intake has been completed in 1987-88. The project is being considered as completed in all respects.

ii) Rammam Stage-II

a) The boring of entire tunnel of 3.7 KM long has been completed. The concrete lining work including grouting is in progress and scheduled to be completed in March, 90. For other major civil works like diversion structure, desilting basin, forebay and penstock are in progress.

b) Order for construction of power station building has been placed with M/s. NPCC. M/s. NPCC have started work. The excavation work of power station building is in final stage. Due to widening of crack zone in penstock alignment as also due to slides occurred in monsoon '87, the design and drawing

house and penstock are under preparation and are being released.

- c) The progress of penstock fabrication is being delayed by M/s. HSDL.
- d) Regarding T.G. sets, most of the equipments of unit-I & II have been delivered by M/s. BHEL, Bhopal. Part delivery of Unit-III & IV have been made and the balance equipment is expected to be delivered by March, '89.
- e) LOI for EOT crane has been placed.
- f) The tenders for step-up Transformer, 11 KV. switchgear have been received and are in ordering stage. Most of 33 KV switchyard equipment 33 KV switchyard equipment have been ordered and procurement action of balance equipment are being taken.

Considering the slippage already occurred due to GNL movement, the schedule date of commissioning of units has been revised. It is expected that 1st two units may be commissioned in October, 1990 and other two units in February, 1991.

iii) Teesta Canal Fall H.E. Project. (3x3x7.5 Mw).

This project is tied up with OECF loan agreement amounting to 8025 million Yen.

- a) Orders for major civil work covering all the three power houses including by pass channels have already been placed and excavation work is in progress.
- b) Provisional LOI subject to approval of OECF for manufacture, supply etc. of major electro-mechanical equipments under one package covering T.G. sets, EOT Crane and switchgears have been placed in October '88.
- c) Specification for other electro-mechanical equipment under the 2nd package are mostly ready for inviting tender. There has been a slippage of about 5/6 months from the earlier schedule for obtaining additional clarification during evaluation of Technical offers of major electrical equipment including Generating sets. After opening of price bids in November, '87, it took about one year for obtaining approval from various Govt. departments which affected the schedule for another six months. The revised target of commissioning as envisaged now is December '90 for the first unit and March, '92 for 9th unit with a gap of 2 months between each unit.

iv) Fazi Augmentation Scheme (1x1.2 Mw)

The major civil works like Intake, flume, descaling basin Forebay and spillway have been more or less completed except Power House Building and penstock which has since been started. The fabrication of penstock is in progress.

T.G set has been delivered. Most of the major equipment for power house and switchyard equipment have been ordered and partly delivered. There was not much progress in the last one year due to disturbed situation in hills. The revised target of commissioning is December '89.

v) Rinchington Augmentation Scheme :

The original scheme envisaged installation of one generating unit of 1 MW with all associated civil works. Subsequently Board has decided to defer the installation of additional unit. But the augmentation of flume capacity from 22 cusec to 35 cusec and improvement of road communication facilities are to be continued. The target of completion of the augmentation of flume and road is anticipated in December '89.

T h e r m a l1. Kolachat Thermal Power Project Stage-I.

Out of the 3 x 210 MW Units of KTPP Stage-I, two units (unit no. 2 & 3) have been commissioned in July 1984 and December 1985 respectively. Both the units achieved full load and the overhauling of unit no. 2 has been completed early this year. Both the wagon tippers and one stacker cum reclaimer have been successfully commissioned by MAMC.

M/s. ABL re-opened the site with effect from 20.6.88. Balance work of Boiler No. 3 & 2 have been taken up by M/s. ABL. Attempt is being made to commission Unit No. 1 by March 1990 for which ABL is being pursued. TG Unit 1 is on barring gear since March, 1987. All arrangements have been made with BHEL for preservation of TG No. 1 till steam is available from ABL boiler unit 1.

2. Kolachat Thermal Power Project Stage-II

BHEL is executing the entire work of TG & SG units of 5 & 6 along with TG No. 6 where as ABL has to execute even SG No. 4 on a turnkey basis. Regular weekly review meeting is held with BHEL so that unit 5 & 6 can be commissioned as per agreed dates as decided by JCM with the participation of CEA. A broad programme of work has also been chalked out with M/s. ABL, so that steam availability from Unit 4 can be ensured by March 1992. All major package excepting C&I package have been ordered. Erection of Power House Structural and civil works for unit no. 5 have been given priority. TG erection of unit no. 5 has to start with effect from December 1988. TG erection of unit no. 6 will commence from March 1989. Boiler erection of both unit 5 and 6 is being strictly monitored to achieve lighting of programme of unit no. 5 in August, 1989 and that of unit no. 6 in March 1990. Boiler Erection of unit no. 4 is likely to commence from April 1989.

New Scheme :i) Bakreswar Thermal Power Project (3x210 MW) :

It may be recalled that Planning Commission accepted in principle the feasibility of installation of 3x210 MW Power Project at Bakreswar in the district of Birbhum in December '86 subject to adequate financial provision being made by the State Govt. in the State Plan during 7th Five Year Plan and also obtaining firm Coal linkage from SLC and clearance from State Forest Department.

Standing Linkage Committee in its meeting held on 31st December '87



Out of 600 acres of land for the project, little less than 400 acres of land have already been acquired. Release of 201 acres of forest land scattered over the proposed plant area, Colony area and Ash disposal area is yet to be obtained. The above clearance along with environmental clearance shall be given by the concerned Ministry, New Delhi. It is understood that Forest side is cleared but clearance on environmental aspect awaits for the report on ground water investigation which the Thermal Appraisal Committee, Ministry of Forest & Environment during their site visit in June '88, suggested to carry out above investigation as an alternative to construction of Bakreswar Dam to form a reservoir which as per project concept is needed to meet water requirement of the Power Station for 3 months in the year, when canal water shall not be available for maintenance work of Barrage and Canal.

Notwithstanding above and the decision on source of funding, State Government is very much keen to go ahead with the work of setting up of 3x210 MW Units at the first stage with actions to be immediately taken so that 4th Unit can also be brought within the reasonable time-frame.

Meanwhile besides above, initial infra-structural work like Topographical survey, finalisation of Plant lay out, survey work of exist and entry and in-plant Railway marshalling Yard have progressed considerably, while installation of small township, guest house, accommodation for construction agencies, work related to supply of construction water and Power supply, site levelling and grading etc. are being taken in hand.

2. Sagarbighi Thermal Power Project  
(5x210 MW in 1st stage and 2x500 MW in the 2nd stage)

A revised project report for installation of 5x210 MW in the first phase and 2x500 MW in second phase at Sagarbighi in the district of Murshidabad was submitted to CEA in December, 1985. Meanwhile we have since obtained the following clearance :

- (i) Civil Aviation Department, Govt. of India.
- (ii) State Water and Pollution Control Board.
- (iii) Ministry of Water Resources for consumptive water.
- (iv) No objection of drawal of 200 cusecs of consumptive water from the river Bhagirathi from the Ministry of Surface Transport, Govt. of India.
- (v) Similarly State Irrigation and Waterways department has also given their clearance for drawal of consumptive water.

II. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

A. Transmission :

1) Kolachet-Jajrat 400 KV S/C Line (134 KM) :

Though the erection of entire of the line length was completed on 4.6.1987 but in consideration to system need 70 KM line was commissioned at 220 KV on 12/ /87 for evacuation of power from KTPS to Howrah Sub-station. The line was finally commissioned at 220 KV for power flow between Kolachet and



5) Durgapur (Sidhannagar) 400/220 KV S/S :

The Scheme has been dropped. The equipment procured for above Sub-Station has been planned to be utilised for future extension of bays at 400 KV Jorhat Sub-station and future Arambagh Sub-station.

6) DPL-Durgapur (Sidhannagar) 220 KV D/C Line (10 KM) :

The construction of the line has been completed and the line has been energised at 132 KV on 13.2.88. One Bay for the said line at Durgapur S/S was completed but utilised for receiving power at 220 KV from Parulia (NTPC) S/S. The 2nd Bay is under construction and is expected to be commissioned by March 1989.

7) KTPS - Haldia 220 KV D/C Line :

Construction of this line was deferred for want of assured load growth. Majority of the line materials have been procured under IDA Loan. Specification for line is now under preparation and will be ready soon for floating tender. This has been decided to construct the line and if need be this would be initially run at 132 KV in order to enhance the security of supply to Haldia.

8) Durgapur-Rishra-Jorhat-Kasba (3rd circuit) 220KV S/C line :

It has now been decided to give priority to the construction of a S/C 220 KV Rishra-Jorhat portion of the line and installation of 220/132 KV Sub-station at Rishra because of additional load coming up in that area. The work of route alignment survey for this portion of the line is in progress.

9) Jorhat-Laksmikantapur 220 KV D/C line with provision of LILO of 3rd Circuit at Kasba S/S (70 Km) :

Due to non-availability of land at Baruipur for installation 220KV/132 KV Sub-station (sanctioned in 7th Plan), it has been decided to super-impose the 220 KV system at our existing Laksmikantapur 132 KV/33 KV Sub-station. The survey for the line is in progress and is expected to be completed soon and thereafter erection tender shall be floated.

10) Augmentation of Hourah 220/132 KV S/S by 3rd 150 MVA, 220/132 KV Transformer :

Work is in progress. Transformer delivered and placed on plinth. Work is targetted for completion by June 1989.

11) Santalidih-Chandil 220 KV Inter-State S/C Line (98 KM) :

The line has been commissioned on 13th March 1988.

132 KV SYSTEM :

Upto date erection progress of the following 132 KV Lines and Sub-stations are as follows :-

1) Bishnupur-Hizli 132 KV D/C Line (111 KM) :

Construction of the line was completed and energised on 28.1.88. At present Circuit One is operated at 132 KV and Circuit Two is operated at 33 KV for power supply to Chandrakona Rd 33 KV S/S.

2) Joka-Falta D/C Line (28 KM):

The line has been completed on 30.3.88. The line is programmed to be operated initially at 33 KV from Joka Sub-station for power supply to Falta Free Trade Zone.

3) Gokarna-Katwa S/C Line on D/C Tower (56.6 KM):

Katwa-Salar portion (23.4 KM) have been completed and commissioned at 33 KV on 19.3.88 for power supply to Katwa Sub-station. Balance portion of the line between Salar and Gokarna is targetted for completion by March 1989.

4) Durgapur-Ukhra 132 KV D/C Line (21 KM):

So far 56 stub settings have been completed out of 71-locations. Erection of 5 locations were held up due to forest clearance. Now the route has been re-aligned to avoid forest clearance. Revised target date for completion is June 1989.

5) Rammam Stage-II to N B U via Darjeeling S/S. 132 KV D/C Line (90 KM):

Route survey has been done. Tenders have been floated and offers have been received. The line is programmed to be completed in 36 months from the date of placement of order.

6) Birpara-Alipurduar 132 KV S/C Line via Falaketa (55 KM):

Construction work is in progress. Stub setting work at 72 locations out of 199 have been completed. Revised target date for completion is December 1989.

7) Dubacram-Katwa D/C Line (25 KM):

Survey completed. Order for the construction of the line has been placed on M/s. Hirakund Industrial Works in May'87. Stringing materials are available. Target date of completion is March 1990.

8) LILD of ONE Circuit of Durgapur-Bandel 132 KV D/C line at Satgachia (13 KM):

Order for the construction of the line has been placed on M/s. Hirakund Industrial Works in May 1987. Stub setting of 4 locations out of 49 locations have been done. Stringing materials for the work is at stock. Revised target date of completion is June 1989.

9) Stringing of 2nd Circuit of Durgapur-Bishnupur Line (52 KM):

The work is nearing completion.

10) Stringing of 2nd Circuit of Malda-Dalkholi Line (130 KM):

The work is yet to be taken up.

11) Gokarna-Berhampore 132 KV D/C Line (30 KM):

Topmost priority has been given to this line with a view to meeting additional demand and security of supply to Berhampore District Hd. Qtr. Order for construction of the line has been placed on M/s. Hirakund Industrial Works in November 1987. Amendment order for advancement of completion date placed in June 1988. So far 55 stub settings out of 64 have been completed. 26 towers have been erected. Work is targetted for completion by January 1989.

12) Jagrat-Barasat 132 KV D/C Line (20 KM) :

Survey work has been completed. Commencement has been deferred because of couple plot holder raised objection in our acquisition for the land already identified and already moved for acquisition. This we expect to be settled in no time.

13) LILO of ONE Circuit of Bishnupur-Hizli D/C Line at Chandrakona Road (3 KM) :

Survey of the line has been done. Construction of the line will be taken up matching with the construction of S/S work.

14) LILO of Delkhola- N B U 132 KV line at THREE Power Stations of Teesta Canal Fall H.E. Project (14 KM) :

Survey work have been completed. Construction of the line will be taken up matching with the construction of S/S work.

SUB-STATION

Construction work of the following 132/33 KV Sub-stations have been taken up and work are in progress :-

- |              |              |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| A) Moinaguri | B) Satgachia | C) Katwa     | D) Ukhra           |
| E) Falta     | F) Debagram  | G) Raingunge | H) Chandrakona Rd. |

15) Augmentation of the existing Sub-station :

In order to meet the load growth for different areas under West Bengal State Electricity Board within the current year augmentation of transformer capacity have been proposed to be completed in the following sub-stations :-

<u>Location of the Sub-station</u>	<u>Existing Capacity in MVA</u>	<u>Proposed to be augmented in MVA</u>	<u>Addl. Capacity in MVA</u>
<u>132/33 KV</u>			
Adisaptagram	2x31.5	3x31.5	31.5
Kulaghat	2x20	2x31.5	23
Dharmpur	2x2.5	2x31.5	38
N B U	1x2.5 + 1x31.5	2x31.5	19
M a l t a	2x2.5	2x31.5	38
Hizli	1x21 + 1x31.5	2x31.5	11.5
Purulia	1x21	1x31.5	11.5
Rishra	3x31.5	2x50	37
Salt Lake	2x20	3x20	20
Senarpur	1x12.5	2x20	27
Laksmikantapur	1x12.5	2x12.5	12.5
Egra	1x7.5	2x12.5	17.5
Gokarna	1x12.5	2x12.5	12.5
Titagarh	1x20	1x31.5	11.5

b) DISTRIBUTION:

In our works programme (Revised) for 1988-89 erection of 200 KM of 33 KV lines, 422 KM of 11 KV lines, 631 KM of M.V./L.V. lines, setting up of 31 nos. (including on-going work) of 33/11 KV Sub-station involving installation of 109 MVA (total) Transformer capacity and a large number of 11/.4 KV Sub-station under normal development work have been envisaged.

Besides the above, under system improvement work up-grading/strengthening of 444 KM of 33 KV lines, 413 KM of 11 KV lines, 224 KM of M.V./L.V. lines, augmentation of 51 nos. existing 33/11KV Sub-station involving addition of 126 MVA (total) Transformer capacity and a large number of existing 11/.4 KV sub-station have been envisaged.

Installation of 7.5 MVAR Capacitor in the 11 KV system (both at 33/11 KV Sub-station and also at 11 KV feeders) and erection of 65 Nos. of pole mounted Line Sectionalisers have also been envisaged.

It has also been envisaged to provide service connection to 140,000 new consumers comprising of domestic/commercial, agriculture, industrial (L.V. & M.V.) and high voltage consumers.

This revised work programme has been envisaged keeping in view the progress already made during the year 1988-89 (upto Sept., 1988).

It may be mentioned that the aforesaid work programme includes a good amount of work envisaged in the sanctioned CEN (S.I) schemes (sanctioned by R.E.C.) pertaining to five districts namely Nadia, Murshidabad, Hooghly, 24-Parganas(N) and Midnapur. The position of work covered under CEN(S.I) scheme and included in the work programme(revised) for 88-89 comprise of setting up of 6 nos. of new 33/11 KV sub-stations involving installation 21 MVA (total) Transformer capacity, augmentation of 15 nos. of 33/11 KV sub-stations involving addition of 35 MVA (total) Transformer capacity and erection of about 70 KM new 33 KV lines.

In the annual works programme for 1989-90 erection of 573 KM of 33-KV lines, 450 KM of 11 KV lines and 600 KM of M.V. & L.V. line setting up of 40 nos. (including 'On-going' work) of 33/11 KV sub-station involving installation of 150 MVA (total) Transformer Capacity and a large number of 11/.4 KV Sub-stations having installed Transformer capacity of 65 MVA under normal development work have been envisaged.

Besides these, under system improvement work, up-grading/strengthening of 330 KM 33 KV lines, 250 KM of 11 KV lines, 250 KM of M.V. & L.V. lines, augmentation of 52 nos. of existing 33/11 KV Sub-station involving addition of 138 MVA (total) Transformer capacity and a large number of existing 11/.4 KV Sub-station have been envisaged.

Installation of 7.5 MVAR Capacitor in the 11 KV system (both at 33/11 KV Sub-station and also at 11 KV feeders) (Switched Capacitor) and erection of 65 nos. of pole mounted Line Sectionalizer have also been envisaged. Attempt will be made to increase these quantities as far as possible if the fund position improves. This will enable reduction of substantial amount of system loss as well as ensure supply of quality power.

It has also been envisaged to provide connection to 160,000 new consumers comprising of domestic/commercial, agricultural, industrial (L.V.&M.V) and high voltage consumers.

The work programme in respect of 11-33 KV installations have been fixed after clear identification and based on basic requirement. The work programme in respect of 11 KV M.V./L.V. installation have been fixed matching with the 33 KV installation programme. However, some minor adjustment in respect of 11 KV M.V. & L.V. work programme may have to be made here and there after interaction with the concerned site officers keeping the plan outlay within stipulated limit.

It may further be mentioned that the aforementioned work programme for 1989-90 also includes a good amount of work envisaged sanction under CEN (S.I) scheme (sanctioned by R.E.C.) pertaining to five districts viz. Nadia, Murshidabad, Hooghly, 24-Parganas (North) and Midnapore. The portion of the work covered under CEN (S.I) scheme and included in the annual work programme for 1989-90 comprise of setting up of 17 nos. of new 33/11 KV Sub-station involving 57 MVA (total) Transformer capacity. Augmentation of 24 nos. of existing 33/11 KV sub-station involving addition of 66 MVA (total) Transformer capacity and erection of 171 KM new 33 KV lines.

From what has been stated above, it will be evident that every endeavour has been made to tone up our sub-transmission and distribution system as far as practicable with our limited resources.

### III. Rural Electrification:

Target for electrification of villages and pumpsets for 1988-89 were 1850 nos. and 15160 nos. respectively which expected to be achieved during the period. The target for electrification of villages and pumpsets during 89-'90 are 2200 & 17000 respectively.

### IV. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION (HYDEL)

#### i) RAMMAN STAGE - I (3x 12 MW)

Project Report submitted to CEA in Feb.'78 and the queries of CEA/CWC were replied. CEA in '85 suggested recasting of the Project features like Intake, Tunnel, Forebay, alignment of Penstock, Power house etc. and revision of estimates. CEA desired submission of fresh project reports incorporating revision as stated above, Water and Power Consultancy Service (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) Govt. of India undertaking has been engaged for preparation of a fresh project report as per guidelines of CEA/CWC. The revised Detailed Project Report (DRR) was scheduled to be completed by March '88. The preparation of the report was further delayed due to hazardous situation in the district. However, the report is now ready and is expected to be submitted by Nov.'88.

#### ii) RAMMAN STAGE- III & IV:

Field studies and investigations required for preparation of Project Report have been completed. WAPCOS has been engaged for preparation of Project Report as per guidelines of CEA/CWC. The DRR is now scheduled to be completed by March '89.

iii) BALASON STAGE-I

Project report submitted to CEA in 1974 and the queries of CEA/ CWC were replied. As per the recommendation of CWC/CEA, further investigation, data collection from site was involved. The Project has been totally reviewed report is under preparation by WAPCOS. 50% progress has been achieved. The report is expected to be completed by June, 1989.

iv) Certain investigation work for the following scheme are being continued and for which provisions are being kept.

a) NAME OF THE SCHEME (CONTINUING).

1. Rammam Stage-V & Great Rangit (150 MW).
2. Jaldhaka Stage-II Extn. (9 MW).
3. Lodhama-Dilpa (4 MW).
4. Mongpu (5 MW).

b) NEW SCHEMES:

1. Micro Hydel (38 sites)
2. Torsta Low Head Scheme (60 MW).

v) MICRO HYDEL INVESTIGATION:

a) The reports of following 2 schemes have been completed.

- i) Dudhia Micro Hydel Scheme (600 Kw).
- ii) Marma Micro Hydel Scheme (150 Kw).

b) Two reports on micro hydel Schemes on irrigation canals in South Bengal have been completed.

i) Lachampur low head Scheme (300 Kw).  
District. Midnapore.

ii) Viswabharati low Head Scheme (600 Kw).  
District Birbhum.

v.i) FEASIBILITY STUDY:

Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme (900 MW).

Pre-feasibility report was submitted to CEA in '80. Further investigation and field studies like collection of hydrological data, preparation of topographical survey maps, soil investigation and detailed geological investigations are being conducted by WBSEB as per guide line of CEA & CWC. In Feb'88 a loan agreement between Govt. of India & OECF, Govt. of Japan was made for preparation of detailed project report including supplemental field investigation and studies. Amount of loan is 628 M. Yen out of which 188 M. Yen is allotted for local cost. M/s. WAPCOS has been engaged as local consultant in association with CEA & CWC. The tendering process for engagement of foreign consultant is in process. The project report is due to be submitted in 90-91.



Non-Conventional Sources of Energy1. Programme of the Development & Planning Department

Development and Planning Department has been declared as nodal department for development and utilisation of all sorts of Non-Conventional Energy in the State. Programmes relating to this sphere are mainly implemented through different implementing departments of this Government. This Department generally allocates fund to the concerned implementing departments, who may have their own budget provision, to meet the critical gap, if any. The statements and reports annexed herewith represent only achievements in part which are financed by this Department in the form of subsidies and state share of expenditure for meeting installation costs of the devices. Achievements in this sphere are, however, of bigger dimension.

As per reports of the different implementing departments, total number of Bio-gas plants installed upto 30th June, 1988 are 21,845; solar cooker 651; solar de-salination system 50, solar water heater 50, solar timber seasoning kiln 3; improved chullah 1,34,136, solar PV Street Light 471, Solar PV Pump 8, Wind Pump 2 each. Besides, there has been energy plantation in 459 hectare of land. This department has also initiated Urjagam Project with financial support from Govt. of India. Detailed Survey for 29 Selected Villages is under process. In the current year, this department has a proposal to extend financial support in the form of subsidy to the people below the poverty line for solar cookers, Bio-gas plants etc. Substantial amount may also have to be utilised for installation of PV Lights, Energy Plantation, maintenance of improved chullahs. The target for the year 1989-90 may be further increased so that Non-Conventional energy devices may produce appreciable impact on the people.

2. Programme of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department.Integrated Rural Energy Programme :

This programme is an adjunct to the National Programme for Biogas Development and Solar Thermal Devices. Under the scheme, additional subsidies are being provided for Biogas plants/solar systems in the five identified blocks of Rajganj (Jalpaiguri), Kaliaganj (West Dinajpur), Sandshkhali (North 24-Parganas), Taldangra (Bankura) and Hariharpara (Murshidabad).



VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS.Village and Small Industries.Cottage & Small Scale Industries Directorate.

Since the Sixth Five Year Plan period and during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the primary objective of the Annual Plan schemes continues to be (i) the setting up of new units and generation of additional employment thereunder, (ii) support to the existing units, particularly in the informal sector and (iii) generation of non-conventional energy sources.

2. In that view, on an annual basis, excluding IRDP (ISB) Sector, on an average, new units are being set up at 15,000 per annum, varying in respective years. During 1988-89, and 1989-90, the physical targets are respectively 15,500 and 16,000. In this regard, it is mentioned that excluding both IRDP (ISB) and KVI Sectors, the physical targets will be 9,500 and 10,000 during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. Correspondingly, additional employment generated against new units in different categories excluding IRDP (ISB) sector comes on an annual approximate average of 40,000.

3. To achieve the above objective, schemes of Sixth Plan are being continued during the Seventh Plan period also. The salient features of sub-sector-wise plan schemes are stated below :

A) SSI Group.i) Entrepreneurship Development Programme :

In the districts, new entrepreneurs are selected in consultation with financing institutions and Small Industries Service Institute. A large number of them are given in-plant job orientation in the districts for acquiring skills. In addition, entrepreneurs, men and women, are given management courses also, which are conducted in the districts in collaboration with the financing institutions, Small Industries Service Institute, West Bengal Consultancy Organisation and other promotional agencies. The physical target for 1988-89 and 1989-90 will be around 2000 member of entrepreneurs against a physical achievement of 1629 entrepreneurs during 1987-88. There is an arrangement of follow up of the projects formulated by the trained entrepreneurs.

ii) Modernisation :

The package of assistance provides for 25% margin money on fixed capital and 3% incentives on term loan interest. Awareness Seminars are being conducted in different potential trades including Boundry, Bakery/Confectionery/Fruit Processing/Coir/Aluminium Products etc./Brass and Bell Metal in different districts including backward districts like Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpu

During 1989-90, the trades to be taken up include Foundry, Chemicals, Plastics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Rubber and Adhesives, Bakery etc.

iii) Incentives :

Since 1987-88 the provision of State Incentives by way of grants and reimbursement of sales tax loan have been around Rs.250 lakhs. The provision has been kept at 249 lakhs during 1989-90.

iv) Development of Electronic Industries :

Currently, there will be about 950 Electronics units having come up in the districts in manufacturing and servicing categories. The schemes under research and development cover electronics industries also. The thrusts are on manufacture of components, consumer electronics and soft ware development. Training of new entrepreneurs are provided in various agencies. Electronics Testing and Development Centre renders testing and development services for the industrial units.

v) Equity to Corporations :

State Govt. provides equity towards West Bengal Small Industries Corporation, West Bengal State Leather Industries Corporation West Bengal Ceramic Development Corporation and Silpa Batra Printing Press. The level of assistance has been retained at 145 lakhs for such Corporations together in order to enable them to extend raw materials/technical/marketing assistances (as the case may be) for promotion of small scale industries units.

vi) Common Service Facility Centres :

Under the scheme, assistances have been provided till 1988-89 for development and adoption of improved technology in the trades of Pottery, Fishing Hooks, Brass and Bell Metal and Artistic Toys. In this area, the district authority concerned and the National Laboratories in the relevant disciplines have been associated. During 1989-90, the residual work will be completed in the first instance.

vii) District Industries Centres/SIDA :

a) The main instruments for the implementation of the Annual Plan schemes are the 17 District Industries Centres, supplemented by Small Industries Development Agency (working for clearance of proposals of SSI Sector with plant and machinery involvement for more than Rs.2 lakhs in 5 districts). The District Industries Centres have been implementing 2 major Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, scheme for Self-Employment of Educated Unemployed Youth and National Project for Biogas Development. On an annual average, the PICs have been able to pursue the proposals effectively with the financing institutions to ensure the disbursements to the extent

of about 14000 SEEUY proposals per annum, which lag behind the actual sanctions. The Small Industries Development Agency have, so far, upto July'88 ensured setting up of 240 units having project cost of Rs.5283 lakhs which were sponsored by the agency to the respective financing institutions.

b) S.I.D.A.

The Small Industries Development Agency set up in the Middle of 1983-84 has been continuing to provide one Widow services to SSI Units involving investment of Rs.2 lakhs and above in Plant and machinery in the Districts of Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Parganas (North and South), Burdwan. Till 30.9.88, 603 proposals involving Project Cost of Rs.110.28 crores have been sponsored by the S.I.D.A. Out of them 247 units involving an investment of Rs.53.81 crores have already started production.

B) Coir Industries :

The schemes relating to training of artisans, financial assistance to tiny units and coir coops. The level of assistance for 1989-90 has been proposed to be Rs.7.75 lakhs, which is also the outlay for 1988-89. In this sub-sector, emphasis has been given on mechanisation of spinning of brown fibre by treadly ratts being developed with the assistance of Coir Board and Central Mechanical and Engineering Research Institute. Another area of development is setting up of new infrastructure in South 24-Parganas district in the line of Uluberia (Howrah) infrastructure, which is intended to provide both training and follow up services to the ex-trainees. During 1989-90, the training programme in South 24-Parganas and the advance action for the new infrastructure in that district will be taken up. The product lines will be coir yarn, mats etc.

C) Handicrafts Industries :

In this sub-sector, the schemes relate to (i) promotional activities by the District Industries Centres and the Barulpur Experimental Research Institute by way of training and design guidance; (ii) marketing assistance through exhibitions and sale rebate ; and (iii) assistance to West Bengal Handicrafts Development Corporation and West Bengal State Handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd. by way of equity and grants to enable them to provide assistances to the artisans sector. The West Bengal Handicrafts Development Corporation has been ensuring an annual turnover of about 220 lakhs. The turnover of the Apex Handicrafts Cooperative Society has crossed Rs.75 lakhs per annum. Primary Handicrafts Cooperative Societies and small units will also be given financial assistance towards management, tools and implements, worksheds, nucleus working capital etc. For rural artisans, the scheme for Rural Trade Sheds

has been undertaken. The districts covered so far are Midnapore and Jalpaiguri. The proposed districts are West Dinajpur and Burdwan.

D) Khadi and Village Industries :

The implementation of the Annual Plan schemes are shared by West Bengal State Khadi & Village Industries Board and C.& S.S.I. Directorate. The Khadi Board has set up their district offices, which have been arranging financial assistance to village industries units in the blocks. The average annual rate of coverage of such artisans stands at about 8500. Follow up of training programme is being maintained in Bee Keeping trade in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad. Annually, special rebate on sales on Khadi products is granted to the extent of 37 lakhs. The provision during 1989-90 is Rs.69.50 lakhs.

E) Centrally-Sponsored Plan Schemes :

The schemes include District Industries Centres, assistance to coir/handicrafts sector, sample-survey of SSI units, National Project of Biogas Development and Transport Subsidy for C. & S.S.I. units (new scheme); (ii) Under the NPBD, 20923 no. of plants have been set up since 1982-83 till 1987-88. The physical targets for 1988-89/1989-90 have been tentatively fixed at 10,000/12,000 respectively. Thrusts have been given on rapid training and orientation of field-level functionaries/motivators, involvement of the local bodies, provision of institutional finance, maintenance and introduction of latrine-linked plants as well.

F) Industrial Estates.

West Bengal Small Industries Corporation :

The West Bengal Small Industries Corporation have set up 15 Industrial Estates and 6 commercial Estates so far. All industrial infrastructural facilities are being provided in the estates which include sheds/built up space, power, water, roads, drainage and sewerage systems. The land/shed/built up space are allotted to the entrepreneurs in rental and long term lease basis. 15 Industrial Estates are located at Kharagpur, Howrah, Kidderpur, Haldia, Kalyani, Bolpur, Lebong, Durgapur, Behala, Tangra, Ultadanga, Siliguri, Bauria, Tangra Electrical and Silpa Bhawan, 6 Commercial Estates are located at Malda, Raigunj, Suri, Durgapur, Howrah Sub-Way and Siliguri.

The Corporation is also setting up Industrial Estates at Asekhnagar, Beldanga, Raibandh, Dubgram and Eastern Metropolitan By-Pass in Calcutta.

The Corporation also supply scarce raw materials to the eligible SSI units and render assistance towards marketing of the finished products of SSI Units.

G) Handloom Industries :I n t r o d u c t i o n :

The Directorate of Handloom & Textiles is engaged in the development of Handloom Powerloom, Hosiery and Readymade Garments Section of this State. Stress was, however, given mostly on Handloom Sector during the recent past while other sectors received lesser attention as it was felt that those sections may be competitive to Handloom Sector. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, at the instance of the Govt. in the C&SSI Deptt. has since made a survey on Hosiery Industry and the survey on Powerloom Industry has been undertaken. Survey on Readymade Garments is under consideration of the State Govt. It may be pointed out in this connection that once West Bengal was pioneer in all these sector though the position has deteriorated lately.

Our study reveals that Handloom and Powerloom Sectors can exist independently without interfering in each other's sphere. There are ample scopes for export of Powerloom products. We are also contemplating for producing polyester fabrics on powerlooms keeping with modern trends of textile marketing/market demands. Out of 90 powerloom cooperatives now in existence in West Bengal only 35 are functioning and those two are forced to accept jobs on pick rate system from the agents/mahajans.

We detail justifiability of enhancement in Handloom Sector in certain schemes as well as introduction of new schemes in Powerloom and Readymade Garments Sectors.

1. Handloom Sector :-Head of Accounts

V. Village & Small Industries  
4425-Capital Outlay or Co-operation ... 1(b)

and

2851-Village & Small Industries ... 7(b)

As per Handloom Census-1982-83 the total number of handlooms were 2.56 lakhs and it was contemplated that 50% of handloom should be brought under the Cooperative Fold at the end of 7th Five Year Plan. We have so far been able to co-operativise 43% of the looms and the rest shall have to be co-operativised at the end of the VII Five Year Plan. As additional co-operativisation means adequate marketing, the Apex and the Corporation shall have to open new marketing channels to accommodate the looms to be covered under the Cooperative Fold. Hence the proposal for State Participation in Share Capital of these organisations has been enhanced from Rs.25 lakhs to Rs.35 lakhs in case of Apex Handloom Society and from Rs.22 lakhs to Rs.30 lakhs in case of Corporation.

4425-Capital Outlay on Co-operation ... 1(d).

Erosion of working capital of West Bengal Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. will come to Rs.70 lakhs by the end of 1989-90. In addition to this, the mill will require a further amount of Rs.35 lakhs for implementation of the proposed modernisation scheme under textile modernisation scheme of IDBI. Steps are being taken to reduce the cash loss by modernisation. In order to save this spinning mills from sickness, it has been proposed to enhance the state participation in the share capital of the Mill by Rs.75 lakhs in the budget for 1988-89.

2425-Co-operation ... 2(d) and 2(g).

A reference is drawn to Memo No.8056-Cot(Est) dated 2.11.88 of the C&SSI Deptt. addressed to the Secretary, Development & Planning Board wherein justification for additional fund for Market Development Assistance Scheme has been noted. Govt. of India is contemplating replacement of 2(d) - Subsidy on sales of Handloom Cloth (rebate) by 2(g) although the scheme under 2(d) shall continue for the coming 3 years for meeting outstanding liabilities. It has been assessed that under the MDA scheme the total requirement will be Rs.210 lakhs. Our estimated budget has been kept at Rs.135 lakhs. As with the introduction of MDA, the marketing agencies viz. Apex and Corporation shall seize to get assistance under State participation in share capital. As the MDA may be announced at any time by the Central Govt. it is felt that the provision for Rs.145 lakhs should be kept. It may also be pointed out that the provision as made in para-2(g) - Subsidy on sales of Handloom Cloth - should also be kept in the budget.

2851-Village & Small Industries ... 7(n)

The Budget provision on the scheme for State Subsidy for Janata Cloth has been made for Rs.250 lakhs. In view of the State Govt's decision to allow State Subsidy on this item in order to make cloth available to the poorest of the poor section of the community. West Bengal is now producing 55 million sq.mtrs. of Janata Cloth and there is a scope of enhancement of the quota by the Central Govt. by 10 million sq.mtrs. In the said context the actual requirement on State Subsidy will be Rs.250 lakhs.

2. Powerloom Industries :

6425-Loans for Cooperation ... 3(d), 3(e)

6425-Loans for Cooperation ... 6(a)(i), (a)(ii)

and

4425-Capital Outlay on cooperation ... 10

As pointed out in the introduction and in accordance with the programme of co-operativising powerlooms specially with powerloom workers schemes as above have been formulated in order to



revitalise the Powerloom Sector in West Bengal in a humble way. The schemes are, as has been pointed out, the result of the last 2/3 years' study. It is felt that we should immediately proceed with the revitalisation of powerlooms specially with formation of new cooperatives through workmen. The proposed Annual Plan Proposal for 1989-90 in all the aforesaid schemes have been in a humble way keeping due regard to the fact that the proposed Annual Plan Proposals are for the last year of the VII Plan. The contemplation is to come out more vigorously in this sector during the 8th Plan Period.

### 3. Readymade Garments :

4425-Capital outlay on Co-operation ... 1(g).

A good number of tailors of Metia Bruz, Maheshtala, Howrah and other areas are engaged in making readymade garments. They do not get rawmaterial or proper marketing channel for optimum production and earning. The provision for Rs.2 lakhs towards State Participation in the Share Capital of Readymade Garments' Cooperative Societies is meant for raising the share capital base of such societies.

Handloom Sector is occupying a very important position in the rural economy of West Bengal. The enhancement proposed in the Plan Budget for 1988-89 is due to the introduction of State Subsidy on Janata Cloth, replacement of rebate scheme by MDA, modernisation etc. of West Bengal Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. and additional provision for the State Participation in the share capital of the Apex and the Corporation. The introduction of new schemes in powerlooms has been made keeping in view the overall development of the Powerloom Sector of this State which is lagging far behind compared to other States. The provision for readymade garments is minimum and as this section is labour oriented we feel that adequate support should be extended to this sector.

### H. Sericulture Industries.

#### Directorate of Sericulture, West Bengal:

Development of Sericulture, a very old and important agro-based economic activity of West Bengal did not occur in a desired pace after independence for various reasons. This Directorate, therefore, laid stress; while formulating the schemes for the Seventh five year Plans, on vertical growth alongwith large scale expansion of the industry as this is an activity where a farmer can get highest return from his land and a large number of rural people can find employment in it. Side by side non-mulberry sericulture i.e. Tassar, Muga and Eri - also received due attention.

With the above object in view, this Directorate proposes to implement 14 Projects for the next financial year i.e., -1989-90. A brief note about each of the Projects are given below :-

1. Project for development of Mulberry production :

The Project includes three Schemes mainly ; (a) Setting up of Mulberry Multiplication Farm for raising improved variety of Mulberry Plants ; (b) Free supply of Mulberry cuttings to the sericulturists and (c) Supply of Dolomite etc. for treatment of soil. The main objectives of the Project are (i) expansion of Mulberry plantation, (ii) replacement of indigenous variety of Mulberry by high yielding types, (iii) ensure better growth of Mulberry plants by treating soil in appropriate manner wherever necessary.

For this Project we propose to provide for Rs.30.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

2. Project for minor irrigation for development of Sericulture :

Since it has been seen that when irrigation is given to the Mulberry fields, production of leaf increases by about 25% which enables the farmer to rear more Silk-worm and thus increasing the production of Raw-silk to that extent. Under this Project this Directorate intends to help the farmers to have their own irrigation arrangements. The farmers are to get subsidy in the I.R.D.P. pattern in the respective districts, under this Scheme.

A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is intended to be provided for this Scheme.

3. Project for Institutional Finance for Development of Sericulture :

When a new sericulturist takes up sericulture, he has to invest some Capital for raising the mulberry plants, then for constructing a rearing house, procurement of rearing appliances etc., apart from the fact he loses the possible yields from the land on which he plants mulberry. This Project envisages to give subsidy to the new sericulturists, who are marginal farmers, or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes for procurement of rearing implements and construction of rearing houses etc. The rate of Subsidy varies from 25% to 50% of the Project Cost and the balance come in the form of Bank loan and beneficiaries own contribution (mainly in the form of labour).

This Directorate proposes to provide for Rs.60.00 lakhs under this Project for the year 1989-90.

4. Project for Development of Seed Organisation :

The quality of the silk-worm eggs, which the rearers take for rearing is the most important factor which is responsible for production of good quality cocoons and naturally Raw-silk. It is necessary in the interest of individual rearers and of the industry as a whole to ensure supply of disease free layings and also to ensure that no one rears any thing other than the disease free

layings. Under this project there are a few schemes i.g. (a) Setting up and maintenance of the Composite Units, (b) Setting up and maintenance of the Grainages - the main idea is to produce d.f.l.s. in these units as much as possible under ideal conditions and then distribute amongst the rearers. (c) Setting up and maintenance of the young Silk-worms rearing houses - with the idea of supply young Silk-worms reared upto 3rd stage under ideal conditions and then distribute to the rearers, (d) Setting up and maintenance of the Extension Centres for rendering technical assistance to the individual areas and (e) Organisation of seed legislation - with a view to checking unauthorised sell or purchase of d.f.l.s.

A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for in the next financial year i.e. 1989-90.

#### 5. Project for Development of Quality Raw-Silk and Fabric production :

Quality of Raw-Silk depends not entirely on the quality of cocoons but to a large extent on the proper reeling of the same. At the end of the 7th Five year plans, the production of Raw-silk is expected to go up to 11.65 lakh kgs. It can have a good market only if it is of required quality. With this end in view, this Directorate has the following Schemes under the Project; (a) Establishment and maintenance of Filatures, (b) Establishment of Reeling Units, (c) Setting up of Drying Chambers, (d) Replacement of indigenous charkas by improved ones, (e) Setting up of twisting plants and maintenance thereof.

Provision of Rs.23.00 lakhs for this Project is proposed during 1989-90.

#### 6. Project for Development of Marketing for Sericulture :

Lack of organised market is one of the major factors which hindered the growth of this industry in West Bengal. For obvious reasons poor rearers can not hold their produce for long and naturally they become easy prey of the middlemen. This apart, in the non-traditional areas where sericulturists have started only recently, it is necessary to ensure 100% marketing of the produce to encourage them to take up sericulture. This Project includes three Schemes i.g. (a) Opening of marketing centres in different districts, (b) Establishment of cocoon market - where only cocoons can be sold and at auctions only; (c) Establishment of Silk Marketing Corporation with warehousing facilities.

For implementation of this Project a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

contd.....

7. Project for Development of field training and experiment :

Expansion of this industry both horizontally as well as vertically will necessitate a large number of trained manpower at different levels. Also the rearing of silk-worms and reeling of silk being technical jobs, the new sericulturists if given some training in these aspects, are greatly benefitted. Under this Project this Directorate trains up people who work later at the grass-root level after obtaining the Junir Course Training in Sericulture and sends trainees for Post-graduate Diploma Course in Sericulture organised by the Central Sericulture Training & Research Institutes. About 1000 farmers/rearers/reelers are given three months training annually also under this Project.

A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for in the next year.

8. Project for Re-organisation and Modernisation of Sericulture :

In order to implement various developmental Programmes which have been undertaken during the Seventh Plan period, this Directorate needs to re-organise and decentralise its administrative set up and also modernise the sericulture units located in different parts of the State. Under this Project there are several schemes e.g. (i) Re-organisation and modernisation of Sericulture units, (ii) Setting up of Districts Organisation, (iii) Establishment of Demonstration Plots, (iv) Setting up of Block Level Demonstration Farms and (v) Introduction of Disinfection squads in Seed areas.

Rs.66.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for in the year 1989-90.

9. Project for Development of Sericulture Co-operatives :

Important role that the Co-operative Societies can play in ensuring people's participation in any activity and/or in developing a sense of self-reliance in that area can hardly be over-emphasized. Under this Project the Co-operatives formed by the rearers and reelers will be given assistance and Institutional finance in the initial stages.

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to be ear-marked for the purpose during 1989-90.

10. Project for Publicity and Publication of Sericulture Industry :

Like any other developing industry, Sericulture is also undergoing changes in its various aspects everyday. Thanks to the Research Organisation, new varieties of mulberry are being introduced regularly, new races of silk-worms being developed, rearing methods being improved and also more efficient reeling practices are being found out. With a view to keeping our farmers, rearers and reelers abreast of such developments, this Project has been taken up of bringing regular publication of booklets etc., holding

seminars, farmers' meetings and discussions etc. Besides, these prizes and awards for the best rearers/reelers etc. are to be given under this Project.

Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for in 1989-90.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste :

Apart from the appropriate fund being ear-marked for the development of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, from the normal plan programmes of this Directorate, there are two Projects under this S.C. Plan. These are discussed briefly below :-

11. Project for Development of Bivoltine Cocoon Production :

Production of quality raw-silk largely depends on the quality of cocoons and the silk-worms which are reared to produce these cocoons. Bivoltine silk-worms are considered best for the purpose and therefore rearing of such silk-worms are being encouraged and increased. Under this project a farm at Ambari Falakata in Jalpaiguri is maintained with a view to (i) producing mulberry cuttings of improved varieties and F-1 layings for distribution amongst the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste mainly, in the non-traditional areas of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar, (ii) taking up commercial rearing of Bivoltine silkworms and F-1 layings for the Govt. Sericulture Units. (iii) Introducing Sericulture amongst large number of Scheduled Caste people of the Districts.

For the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed.

12. Project for Block-adoption for Eco. Development of people belonging to the Scheduled Caste Community :

Under this project Demonstration Farms are set up in the selected Blocks where there is concentration of people belonging to the S.C. community with the idea that the local people will be attracted to take up sericulture of their own. Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for in 1989-90.

Tribal Sub Plan :

As in the F.C. Plan, appropriate amounts out of this Directorate's normal Plan schemes are set apart for the people belonging to the S.T. communities. There are two exclusive projects for the people of S.T. communities under this Sub-Plan, these are discussed below.

13. Project for Area development of Tribals self-employment in Sericulture :

This is a scheme under which Demonstration farms are set up in the areas where people of the S.T. communities pre-dominate. These people are encouraged and given all assistance from these farms when they take up sericulture.

A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the year 1989-90.

14. Project for Development of Non-Mulberry Sericulture :

Non-mulberry sericulture like Tassar, Eri and Muga etc. are practised by the S.T. People to a large extent in this State; under the project block plantation of various host plants for tassar Eri and Muga culture are to be raised and distributed to the people of S.T. communities for rearing thereon. Development of Tassar reeling, training revitalisation of Ericulture in Jalpaiguri are also taken up under this Project.

Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed for the Project during the year 1989-90.

I N D U S T R I E S  
(OTHER THAN VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES)

A. Programme of the Commerce and Industries Department.

1. State Industrial Development Corporation

West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (WBIDC)

(a) Investment (b) Market Borrowing

1.1 WBIDC has been the principal agent of the State Government for providing assistance to industries in the large and medium sector and also for promoting and establishing industrial units in the joint/assisted sector.

1.2 The main resources of the Corporation for carrying on its activities are :-

- a) Investment by the State Government in the share capital of the WBIDC ;
- b) Borrowing from the market under State Government guarantee ;
- c) Refinanced assistance from the IDBI; and
- d) Recovery of loans.

1.3 Funds received by the Corporation by way of State Government investment and through market borrowing are utilised in assisting the joint-sector and assisted projects by contributing in their equity and by providing the margin money required for term loan disbursements. The term loan disbursements are refinanced by the IDBI to the extent of 65% of the average and the balance 35% is provided by the WBIDC.

1.4 The estimated disbursement of equity by the WBIDC to its joint-sector projects during 1989-90 is about Rs. 1200.00 lakhs as detailed below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Eastern Organics and Chemicals Ltd. (item : Nitro-Chlorobenzene, location- Haldia)	110.00
2. Consolidated Fibres and Chemicals Ltd. (item- Acrylic Fibre, location- Haldia)	475.00
3. General Synthetic Corporation Ltd. (item- Polyester Filament Yarn, location- Borjora in Bankura and NID)	260.00
4. Bi-ax Packaging Ltd. (item- BOPP Film, location- Haldia)	210.00
5. Alpha Olefine Sulphonate Project	50.00
6. Electrical Grade Insulation Paper Project (location- Malda)	45.00
7. Soap and Detergent Project	50.00

In addition, the Corporation's assistance by way of share participation to the assisted projects during 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

1.5 Between April and September of the current year, the WBIDC has already disbursed Rs. 65.00 lakhs towards share participation in joint-sector and assisted sector units. So far, five of its joint-sector

projects have been implemented and another joint-sector project viz. Granulated Slag Cement is expected to be completed within 1988-89.

1.6 In view of the commitments in hand of the WBIDC, the following outlays are proposed for 1989-90 :-

Annual Plan 1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	
a) Investment	1,200.00
b) Market Borrowing	220.00

### 1.7 Incentive Scheme

The W.B.I.D.C. acts as an agent of the State Government for operation of the State Incentive Schemes for large and medium scale industries. For effecting accelerated growth of industries, the State Incentive Scheme was liberalised from time to time and consequently the liability of the State Government on account of the Incentive Schemes have been on the increase. Upto the end of March, '88 WBIDC disbursed a total amount of Rs.5803.93 lakhs to various units under different incentive schemes.

1.7.1 During 1988-89, the WBIDC has disbursed, upto 15.11.88, a total fund of Rs.392.00 lakhs as incentives to the entrepreneurs. The further fund involved for disbursement of incentives during 1988-89 to meet the ready cases amount to Rs.1040.00 lakhs. The current years approved outlay (Rs.800.00 lakhs) being inadequate to meet the requirement of the pending cases, a large number thereof will have to be carried over for disbursement in 1989-90.

1.8 In consideration of the aforesaid facts, it is proposed that an outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakhs be approved for 1989-90.

### 1.9 25% Development Loan Scheme.

The response from entrepreneurs under this scheme has not been quite encouraging and during the first half of the current year, no case has been finalised by any claimant unit.

1.9.1 In view of the position, no outlay is proposed for 1989-90 under this Scheme.

## 2. Other Corporations

### i) West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation (WBEIDC)

2.1 The WBEIDC has 13 existing projects which had been taken up prior to the Seventh Plan. Besides, the Corporation is presently implementing 17 additional new projects taken up during the Seventh Plan. In three of these new projects viz. Wabel Telematik Ltd. (Electronic Teleprinter Project), Wabel Communication Industries Ltd. (EPAPX and Telephone Instrument) and Wabel Electronic Communication System Ltd. (RAX and AMA System Project, Electronic Line Concentrator Project), the Corporation made an investment of Rs.72.08 lakhs during 1987-88. During current year, the Corporation's investment in 15 of these 17 new projects will amount to Rs.427.00 lakhs.



In consideration of the status and progress of work in the old and new projects of the Corporation, the estimated investments in these projects are likely to be Rs.653.00 lakhs and Rs. 973.00 lakhs respectively.

2.1.1 With a view to providing a fillip to the uniform growth of new industries as well as expansion of the existing industries, the WBEIDC has started setting up of modern Electronic Complexes at Bidhannagar (Salt Lake), Jalpaiguri and Bankura. In fact, infrastructural work at the Bidhannagar Complex has already been completed. While the first phase of the Complex on 40-acre plot of land had been completed earlier and a number of Companies have started operation there, the basic tasks of the Salt Lake Electronics Complex Phase II have been completed and inaugurated in the beginning of 1988. Allotment of land has already been made to about 45 entrepreneurs. Foundation work for a Standard Design factory building to accommodate about 160 flatted factories has been started. Work for providing transport, communication facilities have also been started. The complex has been designed to accommodate other commercial facilities like restaurant, bank, guest house, post office etc.

2.1.2 The work at the Jalpaiguri Electronics Complex is also progressing fast. A concept plan for the complex has been prepared by WBECON and the WBEIDC has been entrusted with the responsibility of completing the infrastructural work. Two sheds around 400 sq.m. each have been constructed. As for Bankura Complex steps have been initiated to acquire necessary land at Barjora.

2.1.3 In order to keep pace with the rapid advancement in the modern electronics science, the Corporation took steps to expand its research and development activities. A blue-print for the proposed project has been finalised and the Government of India in the Department of Electronics have been persuaded to come into the Project in a big way on 50 : 50 sharing basis.

2.1.4 For successful implementation of the programmes at hand of the WBEIDC, the following outlays are proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Investment	650.00
b) Loan	500.00
c) Research and Development	300.00
	<u>1450.00</u>

ii) West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phyto-Chemical Development Corporation (WBPPDC) :

2.2.1 The WBPPDC is currently involved in the implementation of about ten projects, the most important of which is the 8-Hydroxyquinoline project. The project has been implemented and trial run of the factory was held on the 1st March, 1987. The corporation is now in a position to produce 1 MT of 8-Hydroxyquinoline per year. However, the cost of production of the

product having turned quite high, comparing adversely with the import price, it has been decided to produce Halogenated 8-Hydroxyquinoline using 8-Hydroxyquinoline as the basic raw material. The demand and market for the new commodity as well as the cost of production would be favourable.

2.2.2 The Essential Oil fractionation unit which is in operation through a joint-sector company viz. Hindusthan Phyto-chemical Corporation Ltd. will be subject to some expansion and diversification in accordance with the recommendation made by the State Advisory Committee. The proposed diversification through addition of some value-added items like Hydroxycitronellal will be taken up in 1989-90.

2.2.3 The R & D-cum-Drug Testing Laboratory has been shifted to Behala, Calcutta and expansion thereof undertaken. The laboratory is currently capable of handling about 3000 samples per year. The income of the laboratory is on the increase and a separate R & D wing at the same premises is proposed to be started.

2.2.4 The WBPPDC is also engaged in the cultivation of Ipecac and also some medicinal and oil-bearing plants. As for Ipecac the maturity cycle for which is completed in four years - new plantation on 5-acres of land is added every year. The first harvest during the current year was done covering 1000 Ipecac Kamras and the roots were sold for Rs.2.5 lakhs. The estimated return due to the second harvest in 1989-90 is about Rs.3.00 lakhs.

2.2.4.1. Lemon Grass is being cultivated by the Corporation as a major oil-bearing plant alongwith other experimental crops like Palma-rosa, Jam-rosa etc. Cultivation of Citronella has also been taken up on a larger scale alongwith Dioscorea.

2.2.5 The WBPPDC's Aspirin Project is complete and the trial run of the unit is going on. The Corporation may be able to sell the product within the current calendar year. It is expected that the Corporation will be able to reach the installed capacity of production 120 M.T. of Aspirin per year in 1989-90.

2.2.6 The proposed outlay for the WBPPDC for 1989-90 is Rs. 81.00 lakhs.

iii) West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation.  
(WBSIDC):

2.3.1 The WBSIDC started production of Sugar at the Ahmedpur Sugar Mill in 1974. From the very inception, the mill has not been running satisfactorily mainly because of shortage of sugar cane. Besides, the old age of the plant and machinery also told upon the working efficiency. During 1987-88, the mill crushed only 29,249 MT of sugar cane to produce 1883 MT of Sugar. During 1988-89 the target is to crush only 40000 MT of sugarcane.

2.3.2 For effecting stabilisation in production, it is necessary to increase the availability of sugarcane and, at the same time, to replace and renovate the existing equipments and machineries to increase the working efficiency. The ultimate target should, however, be to increase the mill's present capacity of 600 TCD to 1500 TCD by installation of balancing

equipments. The Corporation has a plan to undertake the aforesaid programme in a phased manner.

2.3.3 During the current year, a programme for renovation and replacement of machineries and installation of balancing equipments will be taken up. The cost for the work has been estimated at Rs.90.00 lakhs. At the same time in order to be able to take up a programme for massive cane development in the command area of the mill the Corporation has made an application for a soft loan of Rs.224.07 lakhs from the Sugar Development Fund of the Government of India.

2.3.4 During 1989-90, the Corporation proposes to undertake installation of further balancing equipments necessary to increase the production capacity to 1500 TCD, in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Team of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.

2.3.5 For proper implementation of the programmes of the WBSIDC, the following outlays for 1989-90 may be approved :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Investment	100.00
b) Loan	150.00

iv) Setting up of a Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia :

2.4.1 The letter of intent for setting up of a naphtha based Petrochemicals Project at Haldia was issued by the Government of India in November, 1977 and the State Government entered into a Joint Sector agreement in May, 1985 for implementation of the project. A detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) prepared by the Engineers India Ltd. (EIL), a Government of India Organisation, was submitted to the IDBI in May, 1985. The size of the naphtha cracker and the product mix were changed in accordance with suggestions and advice from the IDBI in order to achieve the desired viability of the Project and thereafter IDBI referred the matter to the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, in August, 1987 for consideration.

2.4.2 The State Government has already spent a considerable amount towards preliminary expenses and infra-structure development for the project and have in addition undertaken and completed, in consultation with Engineers India Limited, works like survey, soil investigation, air quality study, oceanographic study etc.

2.4.3 The financial package for the project, however, is yet to be cleared by the All India Financial Institution. Pending final clearance of the project, a token outlay of Rs.4.00 crores is suggested for 1989-90.

v) Setting up of an Exhibition Complex :

2.5 With a view to informing the general public of the activities of and, at the same time, exhibiting and popularising the various products produced by the State Government Directorates/Undertakings/Corporations and their joint-sector or subsidiary units, it has been decided by the State Government to set up a complex here on the lines of the 'Pragati

Maidan' at New Delhi. This Exhibition Complex will also provide an opportunity to the Industrial entrepreneurs to exhibit and popularise their products and may act as a potential market therefor.

2.5.1 On the basis of the feasibility studies prepared by the CMDA, the Central Park at Bidhanagar had been tentatively identified as the appropriate place for the setting up of facilities for exhibition and entertainment etc. However, the overall facilities of this site as also of other alternative sites are being examined in details. No final decision in the matter of selection of site has yet been taken.

2.5.2 For meeting the cost of land and other initial expenditure a token outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

vi) Setting up of the Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd. (GGSC) :

2.6.1 Since taking up the Scheme for distribution of gas to be received from the Government of India's L.T.C. Plant at Dankuni, the State Government had been implementing the scheme as its own and was executing the same through the agency of the CMDA. However, with a view to seeing the project through at the final stages and also for efficient administration and maintenance of service after completion, a new 100% Government owned Company in the name and style of "Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd." was incorporated in December, 1987. The entire outlay required for this scheme has therefore, been proposed hereunder and no 'provision' has been asked for under "Sl.No.4 - Departmental Enterprises - Oriental Gas Company's Undertaking - Supply of Gas in Greater Calcutta Area".

2.6.2 This scheme which envisages renovation and replacement of the existing distribution pipelines of the O.G.C.U., laying of new pipelines, setting up of pressure-reducing stations, Gas holders etc. is still being implemented by the new Corporation through the agency of the C.M.D.A.

2.6.3 So far, the State Government has made an investment of about Rs.13.00 crores in the Project. The progress of work is satisfactory and the existing net work of pipelines will be capable of receiving and distributing the quantum of gas to be received from the Dankuni Coal Complex at the initial stages (about 4 million cft.). According to reports available with the State Government, the said initial Gas produce is expected to be received from the Dankuni Coal Complex in December, 1988.

2.6.4. Out of the project target of replacement of 185 Km. of O.G.C.U. mains and laying L.P. main, 112 Km. was completed as on 31.3.88; 58 Km. are to be covered in 1988-89 and the remaining 15 Km. in 1989-90. Similarly, out of the project targets of 40 Km. of Industrial Main and 40 Km. of ERW Medium Pressure Main, 17 Km. of Industrial Main and 3 Km. of ERW Medium Pressure Main respectively have been completed as on 31.3.88. Work order for 12 sets of PRS out of the project target of 14 sets, have been issued and preparatory work started. orders for the project target of 2 nos. of Gas Holding Stations are also been issued. During the current year and the

next year most of the remaining works relating to the above items are expected to be completed. The estimated expenditure for implementation of the programme for 1989-90 is Rs. 1357.00 lakhs.

2.5.5 The revised project cost for the scheme has been estimated at Rs. 51.00 crores and the Corporation has applied for a term loan of Rs.34.00 crores from the IDBI. The IDBI has since cleared the project and the expected amount of loan to be received during the current year is Rs.174.00 lakhs. The loan amount from the IDBI during 1989-90 will be about Rs.1157.00 lakhs.

2.6.6 It is proposed that the following outlays be approved for the Corporation for 1989-90 :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Investment	100.00
b) L o a n	100.00

### 3. Industrial Areas

#### i) West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBIIDC)

Acquisition and development of land for industrial centres.

3.1 Non-availability of basic infra-structure has been largely responsible for the hitherto sluggish industrial development in the State. According to the guidelines in the Seventh Plan, specific emphasis has been laid on infra-structural development and the WBIIDC has undertaken a broad programme therefor which covers almost all the districts of the State, including backward and No-Industry Districts.

3.1.2 Work on the development of 94 acres of land at the Dabgram Growth Centre (Dist. Jalpaiguri) has practically been completed and total expenditure upto 31.3.88 for the Centre is Rs.119.50 lakhs incurred for acquisition of land, development thereof and construction of road etc. About 32 acres of land was allotted to different industrial units upto the end of June, 1988.

3.1.3 About 160 acres of land have been acquired near Uluberia for establishment of Uluberia Growth Centre. Out of the total project cost of Rs.558.00 lakhs, Rs. 360.00 lakhs was to be provided by the IDBI as term loan and the balance Rs. 198.00 lakhs has to be provided by the State Government as interest-free loan. Of the sanctioned loan of Rs.360.00 lakhs from the IDBI, the WBIIDC has received Rs. 255.00 lakhs and the Government of West Bengal has already released the full quota of the interest-free loan of Rs.198.00 lakhs. Land development in this growth centre has been completed. Work relating to road construction is almost complete and work relating to construction of industrial sheds is expected to be completed this year. W.B.S.E.B has taken up the work for setting up of a Power Sub-Station.

3.1.4 No-Industry District : Out of five no industry districts - Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Malda, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling, the works in Raninagar Growth Centre. (Jalpaiguri District) is in full swing. Not much progress could be made at Bishnupur Growth Centre (Bankura District) due to

ad-interim order of the Hon'ble High Court. Possession of land for Malda Growth Centre has been received. The works at Cooch Behar Centre has already commenced. Regarding Bagdogra Growth Centre, possession of land is yet to be received, and, as such, hardly any progress is anticipated during the Seventh Plan. The means of financing for each of above Growth Centre will be as follows :-

1. Grant from State Government ...	Rs. 200.00 lakhs
2. Grant from Central Government..	Rs. 200.00 lakhs
3. Loan from I.D.B.I. ...	Rs. 200.00 lakhs
	<u>Rs. 600.00 lakhs</u>

The State Government's liability on this account during 1989-90 will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

3.1.5 Budge Budge : About 100 acres of land was identified near Budge Budge in the district of 24-Parganas. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs was received during 1986-87. The land was proposed to be allotted on "as is where is basis". However, the possession of land could not be taken over due to ad-interim order of the Hon'ble High Court.

3.1.6 Kalyani Growth Centre Phase-II : For the development of Kalyani Growth Centre, Phase-II, the total project cost stands at Rs. 279.00 lakhs which is to be financed from the Seventh Plan Outlay. About 88 acres of land has been taken over. A sum of Rs. 166 lakhs has so far been received upto 31.3.1988. The demand of fund for 1988-89 and that of 1989-90 will be Rs. nil and Rs. 113 lakhs respectively.

3.1.7 Khannyan : 238 acres of land has been identified. The total project cost is about 655 lakhs. Rs. 220 lakhs has been included in the revised 7th Five Year Plan by re-appropriation while the balance may be spilled over to 8th Plan. The Corporation requires Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1988-89 and Rs. 140 lakhs for 1989-90.

3.1.8 Kharagpur Water Supply Scheme : There is an acute shortage of water in Kharagpur Growth Centre and the yield from the deep tubewells is going down gradually. A scheme amounting to Rs. 8 crores has been prepared by the P.H.E. Department for augmentation of water supply in the area. It has been estimated that Rs. 103 lakhs will be required to be shared by WB IIDC for the purpose. The matter was also discussed in a meeting with the State Planning Board. The scheme may be taken up in the revised 7th Five Year Plan by re-appropriation. Demand of Fund for 1988-89 and 1989-90 is Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 53 lakhs respectively.

3.1.9 Drainage and Pollution Control Measure at Kalyani Growth Centre, Phase - I :

This scheme is urgently necessary for drainage and pollution control for which there has been public outcry and need to be implemented immediately. The scheme may be included with the revised 7th Plan Outlay by re-appropriation.

The total project cost will be Rs. 100 lakhs approximately and Rs. 44 lakhs has been included in the 7th Five Year Plan while Rs. 56 lakhs has been spilled over to 8th Plan. The demand of fund for 1988-89 and that of 1989-90 will be Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 24 lakhs respectively.

3.1.10. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs. 430.00 lakhs be approved for WBIIDC for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

3.2.1 ii) Industrial Housing Project at Haldia :

The main project for the setting of an Industrial Housing Complex at Haldia is already complete. There are, however, some residual work like sinking of deep tube-well, boundary wall etc.

3.2.2 The construction of a boundary wall is considered essential to avoid encroachment. A new power substation is also proposed to be set-up. The drainage system in the Industrial Housing Estate is proposed to be renovated to avert water-logging during the rainy season.

3.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been suggested for completion of the work specified above.

iii) Falta Export Processing Zone

3.3.1 The State Government is developing 180 acres of land around Falta Export Processing Zone for creation of Social infrastructure facilities outside the Zone. This area is being developed by West Bengal Industrial Infra-structure Development Corporation (WBIIDC). The total estimated cost of this venture has been approved at Rs. 1111.00 lakhs by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). Estimated cost for the industrial sector is Rs. 720.00 lakhs and for the housing sector Rs. 391.00 lakhs. IDBI agreed to finance the industrial sector to the extent of Rs. 480.00 lakhs and the State Government has released the balance amount of Rs. 240.00 lakhs as interest-free loan to WBIIDC. For the housing sector State Government has so far released Rs. 100 lakhs. WBIIDC has requested for the release of Rs. 200.00 lakhs during the current financial year. WBIIDC has proposed that the balance amount of Rs. 91.00 lakhs may be released during 1989-90.

3.3.2 The State Government is committed to develop a supporting Social Infra-structure for the success of the Export Processing Zone. With that end of view that State Government has taken steps to construct link roads and road net work around Falta and also to arrange for power etc.

3.3.3 Construction of 34.25 Kms. of road network around Falta is under way. Construction under Phase-I has been completed. Construction of the roads under Phase-II is going on and it is expected that the entire work will be completed by June, 1989. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 112.00 lakhs will be spent towards the above items of work during 1989-90.

3.3.4 It is proposed that an outlay of Rs. 203.00 lakhs be approved for FEPZ for 1989-90 as below :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
a)	Social Infra-structure on side the Zone area.	91.00
b)	Road network etc.	112.00

4. Departmental Enterprises - (Oriental Gas Co.'s Undertaking - Supply of Gas to Greater Calcutta Area :

No outlay is proposed under this Scheme.

5. O t h e r s

i) Schemes of the Directorate of Industries

a) Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries

5.1.1 The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Directorate of Industries by reorganising and strengthening, in phases, its different cells. Training of the officers of the Directorate for upgradation of technical knowledge is envisaged under the scheme. An internal communication system is proposed to be set up in the Directorate. The industrial library is proposed to be broad-based by purchase of books and journals etc. The requirement for 1989-90 is estimated at Rs.3.00 lakhs.

b) Setting up of a Monitoring Cell in the Directorate of Industries.

5.1.2 For ensuring implementation of the industrial projects approved by issue of industrial licenses, letters of intent and D.G.T.O. registration, it is proposed to set up a regular and compact monitoring cell within the Directorate. At present, updating of records, compilation of report and data are done manually. A personal computer is proposed to be purchased for such compilation and updating work. A vehicle is also proposed to be purchased for close liasoning with different agencies concerned with industrial development in the State, to assist entrepreneurs in setting up new projects. An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh is suggested for the scheme during 1989-90.

c) Reorganisation of the Industrial Research Laboratory (IRL) :

5.1.3 The State Directorate of Industries conducts a two years' course (inclusive of six-months' in-plant training) in Paint and Varnish Technology at the IRL, Canal South Road, Calcutta. The successful trainees are awarded certificates by the Director of Industries, West Bengal. The existing laboratory needs renovation and some expansion to cope with the present workload. For upgrading and improving the quality of the training it is considered necessary to purchase some machinery like Resin Plant, Salt Spray Chamber, Paint Testing Machinery etc. The requirement for 1989-90 has been estimated at Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

d) Setting up of a Regional Centre of CIMAP :

5.1.4 At the instance of Commerce and Industries Department, Government of West Bengal, a Regional Centre of the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, a Constituent Laboratory of the CSIR, has been functioning at Tung, Darjeeling since 1977. This was established with a view to giving a firm R & D base to the growing and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants in the region. The CIMAP opened the said centre subject to availability, free of cost of land measuring about 30-40 acres in the District of Darjeeling and subject to the sharing by the Government



of West Bengal 50% of the total expenditure. Identification of a suitable plot of land is yet to be finalised. A token outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90.

e) Setting up of a polytechnological clinic :

5.1.5 For smooth and efficient development of industry, the apparent gap between technology generation and technology utilisation should be bridged. With this end in view, Polytechnology Transfer Centre has been set up at Calcutta with the assistance of the CSIR, Government of India, in a rent-free accommodation of about 1500 Sq.ft. provided by the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Under the terms of agreement, the State Government are to bear, for the present, 50 percent of the total expenditure for running the Centre.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for the scheme.

f) State Subvention for preparation of a shelf of Project Reports.

5.1.6 In the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore has been agreed upon for taking up schemes strictly on the basis of viability. It is, therefore, necessary to get prepared project reports on some selected schemes. Besides, to step up investment in the backward areas, project profiles on selected industries are to be got prepared so that the entrepreneurs can be persuaded to take up such industries with the available infrastructure. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme.

g) State Government's grants to Research Centres for R&D efforts.

5.1.7 As a part of the programme for encouraging research and development activities in the State, the Government have been giving grants to such bodies and authorities every year. The Advanced Centre of Cryogenics Research, Calcutta which is engaged in a well co-ordinated and comprehensive planning for the utilisation of the knowledge of Cryogenics in the main trust areas including agricultural, biological, medical and environmental sciences, has been receiving State Government's grants for the last few years. The centre seeks adequate support from the State Govt. for carrying out its research programmes.

5.1.8 An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the schemes during 1989-90 to enable the A.C.C.R., Calcutta to carry out its research programmes on Cryogenics.

ii) Modernisation-cum-rehabilitation Scheme for Mayurakshi Cotton Mills -

5.2.1 The Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd. has remained closed for a long time for economic reasons. In the interest of industry in the State in General and the employees of the mill in particular, it is imperative that attempts are made for revival of the mill. For a satisfactory and permanent revival, it is also imperative that the operating efficiency of the mill is increased through renovation and modernisation of plants and machinery, as may be required.

5.2.2 According to a decision of the State Government the equity capital of the mill will be augmented by contributions from the State Government in order to broaden its capital base which, in turn, will increase its credibility. A scheme for modernisation-cum-rehabilitation of the mill has therefore, been drawn up for implementation.

5.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-1990 for implementation of the scheme.

iii) Modernisation-cum-rehabilitation scheme for New Central Jute Mill :

5.3.1 New Central Jute Mills Company Limited has been declared a sick unit within the provisions of sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The relief/rehabilitation package drawn up by Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI), who has been designated as the operating agency for this scheme, is currently receiving the attention of BIFR. The first hearing before BIFR took place on 18th November, 1988 at New Delhi.

5.3.2 The relief/rehabilitation package to revitalise this company calls for extra-ordinary reliefs and concessions. State Government has agreed for an equity participation to the tune of Rs. 4 crores to revive this mill. This is in addition to the normal reliefs and concessions with regard to sales tax and raw jute tax dues under the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme (JMFS). An amount of Rs. 61 lakhs has already been advanced to the company by WBIDC as loan on the advice of the Commerce and Industries Department. The workers of this mill have undertaken to contribute Rs. 5 crores to revive this mill. State Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, IRBI and IFCI are also working on various parameters in order to contribute for the revival of this mill.

5.3.3 Out of the equity contribution of Rs. 400.00 lakhs agreed to by the State Government, it has been decided to release fifty per cent during the ensuing year. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

B. Programme of the Public Undertaking Department.Industry and Minerals1. Durgapur Chemicals Limited

The following scheme is proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan of this Department for 1989-90 :-

Expansion/Modification/Rectification of the existing Plants of Durgapur Chemicals Limited.

The Project has been continuing from the 5th Plan period. The Project cost as assessed earlier, was around Rs.9.00 crores. Due to price-hike and the programme being extended, the total project cost will increase considerably. Upto 1987-88, a total sum of Rs.566.98 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget for the project. An expenditure of Rs.95.00 lakhs on the Project is anticipated during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for 1989-90.

2. West Dinajpur Spinning Mills Ltd.

The Project for construction of a Spinning Mill with 25088 spindles continuing from the 6th Plan period, has been completed, 24640 spindles having already been commissioned and the remaining spindles will be commissioned shortly. The Mill has been working on 3 shifts a day and 7 days a week.

The total project cost is Rs.1059.43 lakhs (revised). I.D.B.I. and I.F.C.I. have sanctioned a total term-loan of Rs.400.00 lakhs. Upto 1987-88 a sum of Rs.640.23 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget for the project. An expenditure of Rs.8.00 lakhs is anticipated during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the project for 1989-90.

3. Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Limited.

The Company's on-going programme for Expansion/Modification/Modernisation is proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan of this Deptt. for 1989-90. A sum of Rs.42.50 lakhs was released during the first three years of the 7th Plan for the programme. An expenditure of Rs.17.00 lakhs is anticipated during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for 1989-90.

4. Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.

Most of the plants and machinery of the Mill are very old, out-lived their normal lives and require renovation and modernisation for improving productivity and achieving viability. Accordingly a programme for Renovation/Modernisation/Rehabilitation of the Mill has been worked out and included in the Annual Plan of this Department. The total project cost is assessed by I.D.B.I. to be Rs.840.00 lakhs (excluding the amount of Rs.16.00 lakhs released from the State Plan Budget in the first three years of the 7th Plan), out of which Rs.170.00 lakhs is to be contributed by the State Govt. and the balance of Rs.670.00 lakhs will be provided by I.D.B.I. & I.R.B.I. as long-term loans.

As amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is likely to be released from the State Plan Budget during the current year i.e. 1988-89 for the programme. Hence, an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for 1989-90.

5. Electro-Medical & Allied Industries Ltd.

The following two schemes of the Company are proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan of this Department for 1989-90 :-

- (i) Modernisation of technology and R & D Laboratory ;
- (ii) Replacement of Obsolete plants and machinery ;

The Company started its operation in 1961 in collaboration with M/s. Picker's X-ray Corporation of U.S.A. Since then technology of such X-Ray equipment has considerably improved throughout the world and hence, the Company is required to upgrade its technology and to improve the quality of the X-Ray equipment manufactured by it so that it can compete in the market with other manufacturers. Besides, most of the plants and machinery of the Company installed about two decades back, have outlived their normal lives and require immediate replacement.

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget for the first scheme during the first three years of the 7th Plan and an expenditure of Rs.13.00 lakhs thereon is anticipated in 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for 1989-90. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs was released for the 2nd scheme from State Budget during 1985-88 and an expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakhs thereon is anticipated during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the 2nd scheme for 1989-90.

6. Sundarban Sugar-Beet Processing Company Ltd.

The Company has been set up for implementation of the Project for production of industrial alcohol and other chemical derivatives from Sugarbeet. The project stipulates cultivation of Sugarbeet in some selected areas of Sundarbans and processing them to industrial alcohol. The Company has been implementing the project on the basis of the Annual Schemes against yearly allotments.

The detailed Project Report is under examination of the Standing Advisory Committee. The total project cost is assessed to be Rs.270.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed to be met by the State Government and the balance by term-loans from banks. A sum of Rs.104.00 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget during the first three years of the 7th Plan for the project. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has since been released for the project in 1988-89. The Company has also set up a Distillery and proceeds to set up a plant for treatment of effluent based on the latest techniques available by installing a multiple effect evaporator followed by incineration and discharge of residue by dilution for land treatment. The said scheme is acceptable to the

West Bengal Pollution Control Board. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be to the tune of Rs.50.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs was released in 1987-88 for setting up of the Effluent Treatment Plant. As the treatment of effluent is mandatory consequent upon setting up of a Distillery, pending clearance of the project by the Standing Advisory Committee, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for meeting the balance requirement of the Company for setting up of the proposed Effluent Treatment Plant.

7. Teesta Fruit & Vegetable Processing Ltd.

The Company has been set up for implementation of the Project for processing and packaging of fruits and vegetables of North Bengal. The Detailed Project Report on the project is under examination of the Standing Advisory Committee. Pending Clearance of the project by the Committee a token outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the project for 1989-90 which may be required to be augmented on receipt of clearance of the Committee, if necessary.

8. West Bengal Agro-Textiles Corpn. Ltd.

The project for production of fibres and tetiles from agro-waste has been entrusted to the Company. The project is scheduled to be located in North Bengal. The project is still at an initial stage. A token outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the project for 1989-90.

C. Programme of the Industrial Reconstruction Department.

1. The expenditure under plan head for the Department has been steadily on rise for the last several years. Many of the industrial units which had brisk business at one time and played big role in the growth of manufacturing industry had for various reasons fallen sick. The Government of West Bengal has taken up on itself the huge burden of rejuvenating a large number of sick units mainly in the interest of the workers. Serious care is being consistently taken in the state so that employment target set for the 7th Five Year Plan is achieved and employed workers are not forced to become unemployed.

Expenditure for Industrial Reconstruction Department is normally incurred for the following categories :-

- A. Payment of compensation for nationalisation
- B. Expenditure for formation of new companies pursuant to nationalisation and contribution to the equity base of these new companies.
- C. Expenditure relating to replacement of old machineries and addition of balancing facilities.

8.



In view of large no. of units being included in Industrial Reconstruction Department, it has been necessary to strengthen the Department to cope with the volume of work of varying nature. Accordingly, under the head "Direction & Administration" an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

It is also mentioned that to meet the emergent need of the units the Department has proposed to revise its current year's outlay upward from Rs.552.00 lakhs to Rs.1136.00 lakhs. Such upward revision may be required in 1989-90 also.

D. Programme of the Power Department.

Durgapur Project Ltd.

Durgapur Projects Ltd. has got 5 Coke Oven Batteries of which the Fifth Unit is a new one. The Fifth Unit has been installed in the year 1987 and is utilizing the By-Product Plant and Coal Washery etc. which were built up along with the Coke Oven Batteries No. 1 - 4. The By-product plant and the Coal Washery being worn out the benefit of the new Fifth Coke Oven Battery cannot be taken unless some investment is made to make them in order.

2. The plan allocation in the 7th Plan period for Durgapur Projects Ltd. under the Industry Sector is Rs.3,210.00 lakhs. This amount was intended to complete the installation of Unit No. 5 of the Coke Oven Battery and also for replacement of Unit No. 1 - 2 of the Coke Oven Batteries. Unit No. 5 has already been completed. The residual works relating to Unit No. 1 and 2 and renovation/repair of By-product Plant and Coal Washery are under way, although some works have been completed. Now the commissioning of these units will require further investment. The Industrial Development Bank of India is also financing the part of the renovation programme. However, a sum of Rs.8 crores is essential for the year 1989-90 to finance for on going schemes.

Programme of the Finance (Institutional Finance)  
Department

i) West Bengal Financial Corporation

The West Bengal Financial Corporation is a premier lending institution in the State. The paid-up capital of the West Bengal Financial Corporation mainly consist of the contribution from the Government of West Bengal and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The authorised capital of West Bengal Financial Corporation has recently been enhanced from Rs.15.00 crores to Rs.25.00 crores.

2. The WBFC is the only term lending institution for the small and medium scale industrial units. During the first three years of 7th plan period the WBFC effected disbursements for Rs.2087 lakhs in 1985-86, Rs.2634 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs.3012 lakhs in 1987-88. The estimated disbursements in 1988-89 in Rs.3550 lakhs and in 1989-90 Rs.4000 lakhs. For meeting the stated level of disbursements and other commitments the requirement of funds were Rs.2829 lakhs in 1985-86, Rs.3536 lakhs in 1986-87, Rs.4086 lakhs in 1987-88 and the estimated requirement in 1988-89 in Rs.4870 lakhs and in 1989-90 Rs.5595 lakhs. The WBFC gets the resources from (1) Refinance by IDBI 2) Issue of Bonds 3) Recovery of Principal (Plough book) and 4) Revenue Surplus (Profit after Tax). Generally 55% of the disbursements in a year comes from I.D.B.I. as refinance and 30% from market borrowing by issue of bonds. The recovery rate being more or less static at 38% due to various factors the resource availability from own generation is too limited. The dependence on additional charge capital therefore gradually increases. The estimated gap between requirement and availability of resources is of the order of Rs.800 lakhs during 1989-90 and this amount has to be provided by IDBI and State Government in the form of share capital on 50:50 matching basis. But in 1989-90, Annual Plan on outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been provided.

3. During the 7th plan period an amount of Rs.80 lakhs was spent for share capital in WBFC in 1985-86, Rs.95 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs.155 lakhs in 1987-88. In the current year an amount of Rs.325 lakhs has been provided for. Thus till the end of the 4th year of the 7th plan period an amount of Rs.655 lakhs will be utilised leaving a balance of Rs.15 lakhs from the approved plan outlay of Rs.670 lakhs for the 7th plan period. In order to provide for an amount of Rs.400 lakhs in the next year plan budget the total plan



outlay for the 7th plan period has to be revised to Rs.1055 lakhs as against Rs.670 lakhs.

ii) Grants to West Bengal Financial Corporation for Running Entrepreneur's Assistance Cell

The West Bengal Financial Corporation constituted a Special Cell viz! "Entrepreneurs Assistance Cell(EAC)" for providing guidance to the new as well as the existing entrepreneurs and also for assisting them with all necessary information/assistance for establishment 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 Silituri has been opened in the financial year 1988-89. Hence a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made for 1989-90.

iii) Banking Company in West Bengal

In view of the disappointing performance of the Commercial Banks functioning in West Bengal, Government of West Bengal proposed to float a Company with an authorised capital of Rs.5 crores for the purpose of carrying on Banking business under the Banking Regulation Act,1949 and requested for the grant of licence by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 22 of the aforesaid Act.

Since the Reserve Bank of India has not yet granted the required licence for the proposed Banking Company and there is least probability for any expenditure in near future, no provision has been proposed for the year 1989-90 for the purpose in question.

MINING

Survey and Mapping

Mining - Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries -  
Regulation and Development of Mines -

Schemes of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals

1.0. The Directorate of Mines and Minerals, West Bengal which plays an important role in identification and development of the State's rich mineral resources, functions through the following wing :-

- i) Geological Prospecting Branch at Purulia,
- ii) Mining Estate Branch at Assansol,
- iii) Mining Education Branch at Raniganj.

Reorganisation of the Geological Prospecting Branch :

1.1 The target for the Seventh Plan is to continue prospecting work in the district of Purulia for Chinaclay in Kharidura and other areas, for Dolomite and other base metals in Kharidura, for gold in Kumari basin and investigation for base metal along Purulia Bankura shear Zone. Programmes for evaluation of clay resources to set up new ceramic and refractory industries in Birbhum district or evaluation of gravel and clay in Burdwan district also are included in the Seventh Plan.

1.2 During the current year, prospecting of clay and Dolomite in Kharidura and also prospecting of Gold in Purulia is being carried out. Detailed contouring, geological mapping, drilling, sampling and analysis work are being done as per programme.

1.3 During 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.5.60 lakhs may be approved for enabling the Director of Mines and Minerals to carry on its programme for prospecting as per programme.

Setting up of a new unit of the G.P. Branch in North Bengal :

1. The target for the Seventh Plan under its scheme is to undertake prospecting of coal and base metal in Darjeeling district and to evaluate Jayanti Dolomite deposit in Jalpaiguri district.

1.1 During the current year, field programme could not be taken up before due to disturbance in Darjeeling District.

1.2 Study of gravel deposits in the river beds of North Bengal is proposed to be undertaken during 1989-90.

1.3 An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs may be approved for 1989-90 for this scheme.

Decentralisation of Mining Estate Branch :

1.4 The target is to establish mining office in each of the districts to spread the network of mining activities.

1.5 During the current year the target is to process 260 mining lease applications and to assess a royalty of Rs.30.00 lakhs, besides carrying on with other statutory works. 135 mining lease applications have been processed and Rs.90.40 lakhs royalty amount assessed so far.

1.6 An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs may be approved for this scheme for 1989-90.

Expansion of the G.P. Branch at Purulia :

1.7 Under this scheme, evaluation is done of the resources of chinaclay in Bankura and Midnapore and of gold in Burdwan districts.

1.8 Prospecting of clay at Fungara and Manipur of Bankura district is being carried out during the current year. 31 Nos. sampling and filling of 606 C.M. have been done so far. The programme is to be continued during 1989-90.

1.9 An outlay of Rs.3.45 lakhs may be approved for 1989-90 for continuance of the programme as aforesaid.

Expansion of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals :

1.10 Having regard to the need to gear up the activities of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals relating to the prospecting and mining in the State, a scheme for expansion of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals is being drawn up. Construction of new buildings will also be necessary to accommodate the different wings of the Directorate.

1.11 An outlay of Rs.6.25 lakhs has been suggested for the above scheme during 1989-90.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd. (WBMDFC) :

1.0 WBMDFC has been engaged in development, exploration and trading of industrial Minerals in the State. The activities of the Corporation have as long been confined to the districts of Purulia and Birbhum. The Corporation has since extended its mining activities in North Bengal. The Mineral Development and Trading Corporation has adopted a strategy to substantially increase its business turnover. With that end in view the main thrust of the Corporation is to consolidate and expand substantially the existing project on Rock Phosphate and production of stone materials. The production of these saleable commodities is proposed to be enhanced as follows :-

- a) Rock Phosphate - 20,000 tonnes (nearly double of 1987 production).
- b) Stone Materials - 30,000 M<sup>3</sup>\* (three times of production of 1987).

(\* The target set for the year 1989-90 is 50,000 M<sup>3</sup>)

1.1 The proposed projectwise allocations of plan fund for 1989-90 is given below :-

<u>P r o j e c t .</u>	<u>Proposed outlay</u> <u>(Rs.in lakhs)</u>
a) i. Pachami Hatgacha Stone Mining Project.	24.00
ii. Stone Mining Project in Bankura Dist.	10.00
b) Rock Phosphate Mining and Grinding Project.	21.00
c) Granite Project.	13.00
d) Investment in North Bengal Dolomite Project.	7.00
e) Mineral Science Laboratory & Regional Office.	14.00
f) Coal Mining in North Bengal and other areas.	10.50
Total ::	<u>Rs.100.00</u>

1.2 An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has, therefore, been suggested for the projects of the WBMDFC during 1989-90.



VII. T R A N S P O R TCivil Aviation1. Development of F.T.I., Behala.

The F.T.I. at Behala is one of the oldest Flying Training Institutes in India. It has been decided to upgrade the facilities in the training Institute through development of land, construction of approach road, Administrative building, Staff Quarters, hostels purchase of equipments for the Institute and also purchase of aircraft engine and spare parts etc. For implementation of different plan programmes for the Institute an Outlay of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

Roads and BridgesProgramme of the Metropolitan Dev. Department.Second Hooghly River Bridge Project :

Provision for the project under state plan consists of agency charges establishment cost, rehabilitation and cost for land acquisition. For these items of works, no central assistance in the form of loan or grant is available although the Government of India is financing the project on loan basis. Due to price escalation and strengthening of organisational set up of the H. R.B.C. a sum of Rs.390.00 lakhs will be necessary for 1989-90. Since inception the State Government has been continuing to provide for Agency charges, Rehabilitation cost and Organisational expenses of H.R.B.C. Since 1987-88, the State Government will have to provide for matching liability on account of additional funding commitment to the extent of Rs.20.00 crores for construction of the Second Hooghly River Bridge Project. In the Prime Minister's meeting dt. 18.9.86 with the State Government it was decided that the Govt. of India will provide Rs.80.00 crores of additional loan assistance to meet the cost over-run of Rs.100.00 crores in consequent of time over-run provided the State Government provides the remaining Rs.20.00 crores. To ensure flow of the requisite amount from the Government of India during 1989-90 on this account, a proportionate provision of Rs.880.00 lakhs has been proposed in this plan proposal in addition to Rs.390.00 lakhs proposed for to meet the Agency charges, Rehabilitation cost and Organisation expenses of H.R.B.C.

2. Programme of the Public Works Department

The Public Works Department has a stretch of 6000 kms. of roads of which the State Highways are 2510 kms. Major District Roads 1950 kms. Ordinary District roads 966 kms. and village roads 573 kms. As these roads are very old and their conditions are dilapidated, they require not only strengthening and widening, but also complete renovation to cope with the onrush of the existing heavy vehicular traffic - and more traffic envisaged with the industrial growth to come. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the Department have a target of widening and strengthening of 220 kms. of existing roads and 26 kms. during the Annual Plan, 1988-89.

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During 1985-88, the Department has completed widening and strengthening of 50 kms. of existing road stretch. Few old bridges were also repaired during the period.

### 3. Programme of the Public Works (Roads) Department.

The annual Plan outlay of the P.W.(Roads) Deptt. for the year 1989-90 which is the last financial year of the 7th Five Year Plan has been fixed within a ceiling of the plan budget level for the Deptt. for 1988-89 plus five per cent increase over that level. The ceiling of expenditure for this Deptt. for 1988-89 was fixed at Rs.1512 lakhs and the annual budget of this Deptt. for 1989-90 will thus be within the ceiling of Rs.1588 lakhs. The total outlay for the State's Road Sector for the 7th Five Year Plan was fixed at Rs.5400 lakhs while the total provisions for the last four financial years (from 1985-86 to 1988-89) have already been made for Rs.5392 lakhs leaving thereby a balance of Rs.3 lakhs for the final year of 1989-90 in the 7th Plan period. As per guidelines of the Development & Planning Deptt., the ceiling of expenditure for the annual plan for 1989-90 of this Deptt. has been fixed at Rs.1588 lakhs. It is therefore implied that the total outlay for the State's Road Sector for the 7th Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs.6980 lakhs.

The P.W.(Roads) Deptt. started its journey for 7th Five Year Plan with a backlog of Rs.11000 lakhs for spill over works of the 6th Plan. Naturally, there is a big gap between the 7th Plan allocation for Road Sector and the actual requirement to complete the ongoing schemes of the previous plan, not to speak of the new proposals demanding more or, better roads for improved communication system in the State. Obviously, this depleted importance will seriously affect in achieving national target within this century.

While the Govt. has given special attention for economic rejuvenation of backwards areas by accelerating industrial growth in different districts necessary infrastructural facilities like road/bridge communication in those areas are surely required. But this Deptt. has hardly any scope to provide the additional infrastructural facilities if no additional funds are made available to this Department.

The master plan for 20 years road construction programme from 1989-2000 based on the minimum requirement for Road Sector has already been prepared by this Deptt. We are already late in translating this programme into execution. This can be initiated if certain portion of fund for RLEGP/NREP can suitably be diverted to this sector by synchronising the works under the said programme with the 20 years programmes.

Some important cost inducive time bound projects are now under execution of this Deptt. Fund for such projects are required to be provided separately as was done in the past. The road communication in Falta  
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Export Processing Zone is one of such important projects of this Department for which fund was provided separately.

The target for 1988-89 for construction of 102 kms. of new roads and for connection of 634 villages are likely to be achieved at the end of the current financial year. The target for 1989-90 for construction of 90 kms. new roads alongwith some important major bridges and for connection of 442 villages has been fixed. About 22% of the Annual Plan Outlay (Rs.349.02 lakhs) and 6% of the outlay (Rs.93.63 lakhs) have been earmarked for the SCP and the TSP Projects respectively in roads sector.

The P.W.(Roads) Department require more fund to provide more/better roads in the state and to complete the several ongoing projects. A considerable number of scheme is likely to be spilled over to the 8th Five Year Plan requiring immediate augmentation of plan fund for the road sector from appropriate level.

#### Road Transport

##### 1. Calcutta State Transport Corporation :

The schemes proposed to be implemented through C.S.T.C. will all be continuing ones with the objective of bringing down the age profile of the fleet either through acquisition of new buses or through renovation/rebuilding of old serviceable buses. During the year 1987-88 the Corporation acquired 202 new buses besides rebuilding 151 old ones. The Corporation is likely to achieve the target of acquiring 70 new buses and renovating 240 old buses during the current year.

With the proposed plan outlay of Rs.900 lakhs for the year 1989-90, it is proposed to acquire 100 new buses, rebuild 100 old buses, augment depot facilities, purchase float units, provide for civil construction and also to purchase plant and machinery for streamlining repairing facilities.

##### 2. North Bengal State Transport Corporation :

It may be recalled that in order to sustain the good works being done by the North Bengal State Transport Corporation, the original plan outlay of Rs.248 lakhs for 1988-89 was enhanced to Rs.596 lakhs. This has enabled the Corporation not only to maintain its existing good record but also to surge ahead for further all round development. As per the latest evaluation report the average age of the fleet of the North Bengal State Transport Corporation has come down to 4.4 years against the corresponding figures of years during 1987. Similarly the percentage of fleet utilisation has risen to 91.4% against the corresponding figure of 89.5% while the percentage of overaged vehicles has come down to 15 against 46 in 1987. The total monthly income of the Corporation during August, 1988 was Rs.100.18 lakhs against Rs.45.41 lakhs of August, 1987. Both from the point of view of operational efficiency and also from the encouraging public acceptance of the Corporation, and it is proposed to maintain during the year 1989-90 the

existing level of annual plan assistance amounting to Rs.600 lakhs. The schemes that are proposed to be implemented with this outlay are acquisition of new vehicles, development of existing depots, construction of new depots acquisition of fleet units and plants & machinery.

### 3. Calcutta Tramways Company (1978) Ltd.

Over the past a few years efforts have been underway to put the CTC on the rail again and plan assistance was being extended as far as practicable to the Company accordingly. In order to achieve its task the CTC laid emphasis mainly on the programme of replacement of old cars and renewal of tram tracks and over head system. Things are already looking up in the operational sphere. The trend so far indicates that traffic revenue in 1988-89 may exceed that of 1987-88 by about Rs.50 lakhs and with the inputs now being injected, traffic revenue may record a further increase of Rs.50 lakhs.

In order to enable it to proceed with its programme it is proposed to maintain the current years level of fund flow for the year 1989-90 too.

Accordingly the outlay for the CTC for the year 1989-90 will be Rs.1200.00 lakhs. With this outlay the company will be able to pay for new tram cars, to be obtained, to replace/renew at least 4 kms. of existing tram tracks, to renovate old tram cars and to procure plants and machinery and other accessories.

### 4. South Bengal State Transport Corporation :

It may be recalled that the original plan allocation of Rs.200 lakhs for South Bengal State Transport Corporation for 1988-89 was enhanced to Rs.300 lakhs to enable it to extend services to hitherto uncovered areas in the districts of Howrah, Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore. The total number of routes operated by the corporation stands in August, 1988 at 85 against corresponding figure of 66 in August, 1987. The average outshedding during August, 1988 was 57.6% of the total fleet against corresponding figure of 38.7 in 1987. To maintain this encouraging trend an identical outlay of Rs.300 lakhs has been proposed for the corporation to enable it to acquire new vehicles, to develop work shop facilities and to set up new depots and also to extend the existing depots. A small amount is also likely to be spent for staff accommodation. The central Government has already been written to for providing matching contribution against the State Govt's. capital assistance. With this fund when available, the Corporation will be in a position to extend its operation further.

#### Setting up of transfer and transit depots at district headquarters and Calcutta.

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme bus stand and passenger shelters are constructed in the districts and in Calcutta to cater to the needs of the public. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the financial year 1989-90 for the ongoing and new projects.



Reorganisation of P.V.D., Calcutta.

To strengthen the institutional framework of transport services in the City it is proposed to reorganise and rationalise the Public Vehicles Directorate (PVD). An outlay of Rs.40 lakhs has been proposed for development of P.V.D. in the year 1989-90.

Reorganisation and expansion of Transportation and Engineering Directorate.

Issues relating to traffic and transportation are getting increasingly complex and large in size requiring professional competence to deal with them. In recognition of this situation, a Traffic and Transportation Planning and Engineering Directorate has been established under the administrative control of this department which responds to all work relating to planning, monitoring and also analysis. The existing core unit is being expanded to attend to such needs. This wing has already delivered a large number of traffic engineering improvement projects including road widening schemes, terminal planning and road analysis etc.. An amount of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been proposed for this Directorate for the year 1989-90.

Transportation operation Improvement Programme.

The ongoing schemes under this head are -

(1) B.T.Road Project, (2) Improvement of Dum Dum Road-Jessore Road Intersection, (3) Baguihati Bus Terminus Project, (4) Band Stand Bus Terminus Project, (5) Improvement of Southend of Dhakuria Bridge, (6) Dunlop Bridge Bus Terminus and (7) Dakshineswar Truck holding place.

New schemes already under implementation or proposed to be started during the current year are (1) Construction of Circular Canal Road from Gaznabi Bridge to E.M.Bye Pass, (2) Construction of a pedestrian overbridge at Ultadanga, (3) Widening of C.I.T. Road (Moulali)-Both Northern and Southern carriageways between Moulali and Philips Bus Stand (4) Action plan to improve Gariahat Road, Hazra Road intersection, (5) Construction of a Truck holding place at Belgharia Express Highway, (6) Scheme for disposal of Storm Water from the tram tracks across B.B.D.Bag, (7) Improvement of Rash Behari Avenue from Bijan Setu to Gariahat Road, (8) Construction of a new road between Gobinda Khatik Road and D.C.Dey Road-extension of Canal West Road, (9) Improvement of intersection of E.M. Eye Pass & Salt Lake City Connector, (10) Setting up of a traffic signals in the Maidan Sector at three intersections viz. Red Road-Oitram Road, Kidderpore Road-Casurina Avenue and Kidderpore Road-Hospital Road for traffic safety.

Out of these projects the B.T.Road improvement project, Dum Dum Road - Jessore Road improvement project, scheme for disposal of storm water from the tram trucks across B.B.D.Bag, improvement of Southend of Dhakuria Bridge and Baguihati Bus Stand are due to be completed during the current financial year :

The Plan outlay proposal for the continuing schemes during 1989-90 are as follows :-

(1)	Band Stand Bus Terminus	-	7 lakhs
(2)	Dunlop Bridge Bus Terminus	-	20 "
(3)	Dakshineswar Bus Terminus	-	1 lakhs
(4)	Construction of Circular Canal Road from Gaznabi Bridge to E.M.Bye Pass	-	30 lakhs.
(5)	Widening of C.I.T.Road (Southern Carriageway)		10 lakhs.
(6)	Widening of C.I.T.Road (Northern Carriageway)		8 lakhs.
(7)	Construction of a Truck Holding place at Bongharia Express Highway	-	10 "
(8)	Widening and improvement of Rash Behari Avenue & Gariahat Road.	-	20 "
(9)	Extension of Canal West Road to Gobinda Khalik Road & D.C.De Road	-	20 "
(10)	Improvement of intersection & E.M.Bye Pass & Salt Lake City Connector	-	4 "
			<u>130 lakhs</u>

The details of new schemes proposed to be taken up during 1989-90 are as follows :

Name of Scheme	Rough Cost estimate.	Proposed allocation during 1989-90.
(1) Reconstruction and improvement of Lock gate Road including a ramp from Cossipur Bridge alongwith widening & improvement of Supporting roads.	117 lakhs	15 lakhs
(2) B.T.Road improvement (Phase-II) from Dunlop Bridge to Kamarhati.	60 "	15 "
(3) Construction of a connector Road between Circular Canal Road & Ultadanga Main Road West of Ultadanga Railway underpass. This is a notified alignment scheme of C.I.T.and the project is expected to reduce the existing traffic congestion below the railway level crossing by way of diversion of Salt Lake bound & other traffic from Ultadanga Main Road to Circular Canal Road.	10 "	10 "
(4) Transportation operation Improvement Project of A.P.C. Roy Road from Rajabazar to Maulali.	300 "	20 "
(5) Publicity campaign & purchase of traffic management aids	10 "	10 "
(6) Programme for improvement of intersection of V.I.P.Road & Ultadanga main road near Hudeco Housing.	17 "	10 "
(7) Implementation of various traffic improvement schemes viz. setting up of guardrails, installation of traffic signals, local widening road, improvement of geometrics etc.	20 "	20 "
(8) Programme for improvement of Traffic safety	10 "	10 "
Total Rs.130 lakhs+ 110 lakhs = 240 lakhs		<u>110 lakhs</u>

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## Inland Water Transport

### Development of Ferry Services in Calcutta Metropolitan Area.

Calcutta, it may be recalled, was established on the strength of river transportation system. It continued to be prime mode till the Railways appeared on the scene in the late 19th Century. Road transport system became increasingly important after the end of Second World War. While the above two transport modes improved both technologically and servicewise, the water transportation system declined on both the counts. The situation continued till sheer force of circumstances made it necessary to look for an alternative mode and a beginning was made in 1980 to utilise the river Hooghly to operate ferry services connecting Howrah Railway Station on the Western bank with the central Business District of Calcutta on the eastern bank.

Attempts have been made over the past few years to increase the level of availability of passenger transport services by increasing the number of buses and mini buses. The mobility of vehicles being directly proportional to the carriageway and inversely proportional to the number of vehicle operating on it, such an attempt has carriageway being constant, led to decrease in mobility so much so that average speed on any week day on the two main connectors across the river Hooghly, namely, Howrah Bridge and Vivekananda Bridge does not exceed 10 KMPH. The direct effect of decrease in mobility is the increase in journey time. A normal journey from Ballyghat to Central Business District in Calcutta (a distance of 9 km.) by bus takes on an average 1 hour 35 minutes.

Viewed in this background development of inland water transport utilising the river Hooghly as an alternative mode of transport appears to be an imperative necessity. It is accordingly proposed to enlarge and expand the existing facilities by pressing more number of ferry vessels in services and also by setting up of additional terminal facilities at selected sites. With this end in view a scheme was drawn up for development of passenger ferry services along and across the river Hooghly between Panihati/Konnagar on the north and Metiabruz / Botanical Garden in the South and was sent to the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Surface Transport for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan and for implementation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme has received technical approval from the Govt. of India. However, out of 10 jetties mentioned in the scheme only 4 jetties at Bally, Belur, <sup>Howrah & Bazarghat</sup> Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Construction work has started and is likely to be completed during the current financial year. Attempts are being made to include three of the remaining jetties Panihati, Konnagar and Tossipore in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation during the current financial year and the rest in the 8th Five Year Plan.

The Govt. of India while according sanction to the scheme has stipulated that the jetties constructed out of Central Assistance should be

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connected by passenger ferry services to be operated by the State Govt. steps have already been taken to meet this requirement. A proposal to set up West Bengal Inland Water Transport Corporation is under active consideration of the Govt. The Corporation will be given, in addition to other duties, the responsibility of operating ferry services.

#### SUNDERBANS

Sunderban is a backward area. According to the policy formulation of the Planning Commission, development of backward areas should be given topmost priority. Geographical terrain of Sunderbans does not permit construction of roads or bridges except at prohibitively high cost. The common mode of conveyance in this area is river transport. Studies are being made to identify suitable waterways keeping in view navigability and users preference for their development and for operation of ferry services through the Water Transport Corporation in future. It is felt that for economic growth and development of Sunderbans setting up of efficient, dependable and safe ferry services is extremely important. During the current financial year terminal facilities will be set up at selected sites based on the studies made.

#### RAICHAK - HALDIA VEHICLE FERRY SERVICE

There has been persistent demand from the public and the industries located at Haldia for setting up of a modernised vehicle ferry services connecting 24-Parganas with the industrial complex of Haldia. This type of ferry service would speed up the economic development of the areas related to the hinterland as well as remove some of the transportation bottlenecks that exist in the present system. To identify ideal locations based on data collected from field survey, cost estimate and economic of the operation, consultant firm has been engaged. Further action will be taken on receipt of the feasibility report of the consultant.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF DOCKYARD AND CREW TRAINING CENTRE.

The Govt. dockyard and the Crew Training Centre were located in No.3 Garden Reach Road owned by the Defence Ministry, Govt. of India. The above premises had to be vacated as the Defence Ministry needed it for their own purpose. It has not been possible to set up the Dockyard and Crew Training Centre elsewhere so long as alternative site was not available. It is proposed to set up these facilities on the site identified for the purpose.

#### SHALIMAR YARD TO POSTA VEHICLE FERRY SERVICES.

The railway goods terminal is located at Shalimar in Howrah on the west Bank of the river Hooghly. Among the goods terminal this year handles the largest volume of cargo traffic. Major volume of cargoes from this railway yard moves to Burrabazar and Posta area, the whole sale trade centre of Calcutta on east bank. More than 2000 trucks move

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I - 1  
IX : SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

Scientific Research  
(Including S & T)

1. Programme of the Science & Technology Department

1. Science & Technology Department has been constituted early this year. The main operational areas of the Department as indicated in the Rules of Business are -

- i) Research and Development in Science & Technology - measures needed for correcting imbalances.
- ii) Promotion of scientific research in areas appropriate for fulfilment of socio-economic objectives.
- iii) Policy and guidelines relating to use of Science & Technology in rural and urban areas through appropriate bodies and organisations.
- iv) Formulation of Science & Technology plan of the State of West Bengal and continuous updating of the plans.
- v) Arrangement for holding periodical discussions on Science & Technology plans and other measures.
- vi) Nodal responsibility in respect of matters relating to Science & Technology including Research and Development.
- vii) Popularisation of Science & Technology and introduction of approved appliances in technology.

2. State Council of Science & Technology was constituted with Chief Minister as Chairman. There are 30 members in the Council. The first meeting of the council was held on 18.11.88 with Chief Minister in the Chair. Minister-in-Charge of Finance and Development & Planning, Vice-Chairman of the Council (who is also Vice Chairman of State Planning Board) and other members of the Council including eminent scientists, Directors of some Central Research Institutes, Vice-Chancellors and Ex-Vice Chancellors of Universities Emeritus Professors and other eminent Professors of different Universities, representatives of Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, Secretaries of Development & Planning Deptt. and Finance Deptt. participated in the meeting. Broad policy outlines and possible activities of the Department were specified. The Department will now start functioning in right earnest.

3. It was also decided to constitute 13 Advisory Groups in following areas :-

- i) Agriculture and Agro based Technology
- ii) Centre-State Liaison
- iii) Electronics
- iv) Energy
- v) Entrepreneurship Development
- vi) Environment and Ecology
- vii) Industrial Technology
- viii) Mineral Resources

- ix) Public Health
- x) Rural Technology
- xi) Science Popularisation
- xii) Science Education and Research
- xiii) Water Resources Management

So far Advisory Group in (ii), (iv), (x) and (xii) have been constituted. These Groups have started meetings. The other groups will be constituted shortly.

4. Posts of some Scientific and Technical Officers have been created along with some posts of supporting staff. The technical posts so far created are -

Principal Scientific Officer	- One
Senior Scientific Officer	- Two
Junior Scientific Officer	- Three
Assistant Engineer	- One

Only one Junior Scientific Officer subsequently redesignated as Officer-on-Special Duty, is in position. Qualification Recruitment Rules for these posts have been finalised and the Department has written to the other Technical Departments of State Govt., Science & Technology Faculties of Universities, Central Research Organisations, Deptt. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, other Technical Department of Govt. of India, Door Darshan, All India Radio and similar other organisations requesting them to forward applications of persons of their organisations who can be placed on deputation. Few such applications have been received. Of the other supporting staff, Registrar and P.A. to Secretary have joined. Home (PAR) Deptt. is trying to fill up the vacant posts. It is expected that most of the vacancies will be filled up within a short time.

5. The newly created Deptt. has decided to enlarge its activities primarily for solving the felt needs of the poorer section of the community with Science & Technology inputs. Hence more number of schemes will be taken in hand for transfer of technology relevant in rural sector. The projects may ultimately have impact on Rural Development. Popularisation of Science will be another major thrust areas - the primary objective being to make the people aware of what Science & Technology may offer to solve their felt needs, induce them to participate in these efforts, to grow up a scientific mind of mind, to develop an analytical approach at the grass root level.

Entrepreneurship Development with Science & Technology personnel is another thrust area. Central fund from DST is available for this purpose. Some contributions from State Govt's fund will also be required. The programmes include organisation of Awareness Camps in all Engineering and Technological Institutes, setting up of Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Park (STEP) etc. Two STEPs are being set up in West Bengal - one at Jadavpur under sponsorship of Jadavpur University and one at IIT, Kharagpur. These are centrally sponsored projects- bulk of the fund would come from Central Govt. and Central Financial Agencies, State Govt. will have to bear the cost of acquiring land and some residual costs.

6. In order to get a regular flow of information about felt needs of the people it is required to set up small District Committee of Science & Technology in each Dist. attached to DPC so that this forms a part of decentralised planning process. For strengthening the process we intend to build up a few Rural Science Centre.

7. In the first meeting of the Council it was decided to set up Data Bank of essential information with the objective of developing the State with S&T inputs, the poorer sections of the community being in the focus.

8. A list of on-going schemes is being enclosed. The list will indicate the amounts required to be released in 1988-89 and 1989-90 for on-going schemes. Since the policy guidelines will be adopted in the Council meeting of 18.11.88 we will start releasing the fund thereafter. A list of Projects that are now being processed is also enclosed.

Statement showing the estimates of funds proposed to be released in respect of new R&D/S&T Projects/Schemes during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Figures in Rs.			
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Estimated outlay	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Studies on the nature and reclamation measure of the arid soils .... West Bengal.	3,73,000	
2.	Prevention of waterlogging in the basinal area of Kharakud.	2,04,200	
3.	Hydrological Study of Tamruk Sub-division with ref. to the needs of Haldia Complex.	2,21,800	
4.	Identification of Seeds of Jute, Tomato cultivars & Tomato hybrids.	5,00,000	
5.	Development of fuel efficient coal burning stove.	94,000	
6.	Fabrication of low cost C.D.S. (thin film) Solar Cell.	5,02,000	
7.	Studies on different aspects of plant virus by electron microscope	2,93,000	
8.	Prospecting and evaluation of Bankura clay deposits with a view to setting up clay washing & Ceramic industries.	30,00,000	
9.	Improved Biomass of Indigenous anticpileptic drugs.	9,26,000	
10.	Securing genetic lines in cell cultures of Aromatic Plants tolerant to diverse environments	8,49,600	
11.	Exploitation of Datura SPP with ref. to alkoid contents under different agroclimatic zones of West Bengal.	1,21,000	
12.	Study on the incidence of 'B' Thalassemia traits in Pregnant women	7,00,000	
13.	Research Project on "Forest Water Pearl Culture".	5,55,650	
14.	Bio-technology for improvement of some economic forest plants	4,06,900	



1	2	3	4
15.	Single cell fat from oil seed Carbohydrates and other Carbohydrate sources	86,000	
16.	Training on Solar energy for rural people for entrepreneurship Dev. with emphasis on solar utilities & smokeless chullah	31,200	
17.	Study on the prospect of cultivation of sugarcane as an alternative of Jute in Jalpaiguri.	1,17,000	
18.	Effect of humus on germination of cereals under saline condition.	76,600	
19.	Biological control of mustard plant infested aphids coccinellids (Coleoptera).	40,000	
20.	Preparation of Coal briquette from Bagrakata coal and char coal dust blend.	80,000	
21.	Geothermal resource evaluation of Bakreswar Thermal Spring Area.	3,08,280	
22.	Studies on factors determining aroma content in Scented Rice.	1,62,000	
23.	Study of Multipurpose Rural Development using Cryogenic and allied methods.	6,06,000	
24.	Survey of existing wind mills of West Bengal by FOSET.	16,940	
25.	Development of suitable management practices for club root of mustard.	1,25,600	
26.	Epidemiological Studies on intestinal practice infections in the DRAWWS of West Bengal with Spl. ref. to Trematodes.	1,97,500	
27.	Biotechnology for improvement of Shores Robusta.	3,79,900	
28.	Potash Salts from Muscovite : A Pilot Plan study.	3,23,000	
29.	Studies on vector mosquitoes of West Bengal.	14,42,400	
		<u>1,27,38,570</u>	

Thus, we have 29 project proposals with us worth Rs.127.30 lakhs. Five of them (Sl. 3,5,6,14 and 24) were already processed and cleared by erstwhile West Bengal Science & Technology Committee. These were referred to Development & Planning Deptt. for issuance of necessary Govt. Order. During last minute rush of clearance of such cases in March 1988, these five cases escaped notice. The total amount involved in these five cases is Rs.12,41,640. Out of remaining 24 projects of Rs.1,14,96,230 some were referred to experts. From our past experience we have seen that experts reject about 60% of the projects, 40% of Rs.1,14,96,230 works out to 45,98,492. Adding Rs.12,41,640 with this figure total R&D scheme will be around Rs.58,40 lakhs. In 1988-89 we have a plan allocation of Rs.27 lakhs of which Rs.15 lakhs will be required for on-going schemes. Hence Rs.12 lakhs will be available this year for these schemes. In 1989-90 the requirement for the present on-going schemes may be of the order of Rs.10.91 lakhs. We may keep a provision of Rs.29.09 lakhs for the new schemes -- the total R&D projects being Rs.40 lakhs. Since the estimated requirement for the new schemes already received is Rs.58.90 lakhs of which Rs.12.00 lakhs and Rs.29.09 lakhs may be released in 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively the balance will have to be released in 1990-91.

Rural Dev. Schemes is our main thrust area. We are getting requirements for setting up a few Mini Jute Mills, Pottery projects for improving the income level of rural artisans which may also have to be repeated elsewhere. Hence allocation of Rs.25 lakhs is quite small.

Popularisation and Science publication is another thrust area in which a major break through is expected in 1989-90.

In view of the fact that this is a newly created Department submitting its first annual plan, some amount of flexibility in different heads may be required.

### Programme of the Development & Planning Department

#### 1. National Informatic Centre

National Informatic Centre of the Department of Electronics, Government of India has extended computer facilities to the State for effective implementation of the programme of creating appropriate computer based informatic system in the State. Accordingly super mini computers will be installed in the State capital and micro-computer at the district headquarters. The net-work will use satellite communication for connecting the district centres and the State centre with the Regional Computer Centre in the country which for Eastern Region is located at Bhubaneswar.

Development & Planning Department has initiated a move for setting up a National Informatic Centre in the State and a Committee known as National Informatic Centre, State Co-ordination Committee (NSCC) has been constituted. A memo of understanding has also been signed between NIC & State Government of India will incur considerable expenditure in this respect. State Government will also bear proportionate expenditure for implementation of the Scheme.

The programme of setting up of the NIC - NET centre is already under way. Hence, it is proposed that a token provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is earmarked during 1989-90.

#### 2. Centre for management of Estuarine & Coastal Zones in West Bengal.

Development & Planning Department has set up a Committee for setting up a Centre for management of Estuarine & Coastal Zones in West Bengal at the instance of the Department of Ocean Development, Govt. of India. The Committee has since prepared a project profile for the proposed Centre and is now engaged in drawing up a detailed report. Central Assistance is likely to be available in respect of this Programme and the State will have to bear the cost on account of infrastructure facilities and other items. According to the project profile State liability will be of the order of Rs.7.60 lakhs in the first year. It is, therefore, proposed that an amount of Rs.7.60 lakhs may be earmarked in the plan during 1989-90. Besides, in order to meet some incidental costs for the members of the Committee in connection with the meetings a token provision of Rs.5,000/- during 1988-89 has been proposed.

### 3. Remote Sensing Unit

Demands on the natural resources of the State are growing rapidly due to population growth and technological evolution. Consequently, land use pattern is changing fast and becoming intricate with time. This in turn, is creating conflicts in use of natural resources and generating environmental problems as a backlash. It has, therefore, been increasingly realised that a general system of approach to natural resources management has to be initiated. In this context it has, been proposed that a centralised remote sensing unit in the state be set up to initiate the process of utilisation remotely sensed data available from the satellite emergency of aerial photograph for a quicker periodical survey of natural resources and system monitoring of changes of land cover, land use, cropping pattern, hydrological conditions and identification of environmental hazard zones.

The facilities of the centre will be open to other user departments, such as Irrigation & Waterways Department, Forest Department, Tourist Department, Agriculture Department, Public Works Department, T & C P, Fishery Department, Land & Land Reforms, Urban Development Department and Area Development, District Planning Authority, Department of Environment, etc.

Development & Planning Department being the coordinating department, will be the nodal department for remote sensing activities in the state. With this end in view, the department has already initiated a move to set up a Centre of Remote Sensing. So, an allocation of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed to be included in the Plan for 1989-90.

## ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

### Programme of the Environment Department.

The Department of Environment was set up in June, 1982 as a 'NODAL' Department for direction and co-ordination of measures for abating environmental pollution, for environmental protection and for promoting development consistent with environmental conservation.

#### I. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMME.

The long history of environmental degradation calls for all round efforts towards protection and improvement of environment. It is necessary, in the first instance, to arouse public interest about environmental awareness. Grants are paid to non-government institutions for organising seminars, exhibitions, other awareness programmes etc. The Department brings out posters, leaflets etc. on environmental issues for distribution amongst the public. Some publications, in this regard have already been issued and the following publications are proposed to be issued during 1988-89 :

- 1) Environmental Status Report for the State
- 2) Compendium on Environmental Guidelines.

#### II. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The programme of Environmental Research and Studies is another major activity of this Department. There are serious environmental problems in

different areas. Grants are paid to different institutions and University professors for undertaking research and studies in different areas. Wherever there is a technology paper data base is not up-to-date.

It has been proposed to sanction grants during 1988-89 under this programme for different research projects, some of which are indicated below :-

- 1) Studies on insecticides/pesticides and their impact on environment and health.
- 2) Environmental impact analysis of the environment around Darjeeling Town.
- 3) Monitoring of insecticides/pesticides residues in edible fishes in fresh water pond.
- 4) Studies on extent of water pollution and its effects in some major lakes in and around Calcutta.

### III. IMPROVEMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

At present, two Zoological Gardens—Alipore Zoological Garden and Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling are under the administrative control of the Department of Environment. Grants are paid to these Zoo Gardens by the State Government for their all round development.

In the Plan Budget for 1988-89, a provision of 13.00 lakhs has been suggested for financing different development schemes of the Zoo Gardens. An indication of some of the schemes is given below :-

- 1) Renovation of Rhino enclosure at Alipore Zoo.
- 2) Construction of Group 'D' staff quarters of Alipore Zoo.
- 3) Soil conservation work and extension of foot path of Darjeeling Zoo.
- 4) Development of Lake area in Alipore Zoo.
- 5) Reconstruction of collapsed boundary wall of Darjeeling Zoo.
- 6) Construction of catch water drain, wooden staff quarters, renovation of aviary of Darjeeling Zoo.

### IV. EXTENSION OF ZOO GARDEN

The Alipore Zoo is now located in an over-crowded area of the City of Calcutta. The Garden has no scope for its extension. The animals of the Zoo are much strained by the hustle and bustle of the town. It is, therefore, felt necessary to establish another Zoo in any place near Calcutta/Howrah. Suitable site for the purpose is being selected for acquisition. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been suggested for the year 1988-89 for meeting the preliminary expenses in this connection such as land requisition and development costs.

V. LLOYD BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden is the only high altitude facility of its kind in the whole country. The Garden, though a tourist attraction in Darjeeling, is primarily intended to provide research and conservation facilities to students of Botany and scholars. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been suggested in the Plan Budget for 1988-89 for renovation, repair and improvement of the Herbarium Glass House, Nursery and Orchidium of the Garden.

VI. WATER AND AIR POLLUTION.

The West Bengal Pollution Control Board administers the Central Acts for Control and abatement of Air and Water Pollution in the State. The Board also administers the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Case Act 1977. The provisions of the latest Environment(Protection) Act, 1986, will also be administered by the said Board.

In the Plan Budget for 1988-89, a provision of 33.50 lakhs has been suggested for implementation of the following schemes under the programme for Prevention of Water, industrial and Air Pollution.

1. Strengthening of Regional Offices and Laboratories at Barrackpur.
2. Setting up of a new Regional Office with Laboratory facilities at Siliguri.
3. Establishment of a Central Air Laboratory for the Board.
- 3A. Further modernisation of the Central Water Laboratory of the Board.
4. Survey of Air Pollution at Calcutta.
5. Ambient air quality monitoring at Calcutta.
6. Ambient air quality monitoring at different locations outside Calcutta.
- 6A. Monitoring of water quality of different water courses in the State.
7. Publicity and mass communications programmes.
8. Implementation of the provisions of the Environment(Protection) Act, 1986 in the State.
9. Ganga Action Plan.

## X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES.

### Secretariat Economic Services.

#### State Planning Organisation :

The State Planning Organisation was constituted in 1980-81 under the scheme "Strengthening of Planning Machinery". Necessary provision is being made every year to meet the organisational expenses of the State Planning Organisation. Under the organisation a number of Group 'A' posts and Technical Experts and one post of Joint Secretary and one post of Junior Accountant have been created and filled up. With the introduction of decentralised planning and establishment of Planning Committees at District and Block levels, the State Planning Board requires to be strengthened with technical and supporting non-technical staff.

Further, the State Planning Board has to undertake publication of documents and maintain a good reference library. The Board therefore, needs equipments in connection with its official work. Hence a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed to meet the capital expenditure on this account in 1989-90.

The State Planning Board has constituted a number of Study Groups relating to Calcutta Metropolitan Area Perspective Plan and projects on research studies would be taken up in this connection, for which expenditure during 1989-90 is likely to increase considerably.

With all these in view, the Plan outlay of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

### Survey and Statistics.

#### Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics.

##### 1. Micro Processor unit and data entry system:

Scheme regarding micro processor unit and data entry system is intended to meet fully the current and future requirement of data processing of the Bureau in replacement of the existing conventional data processing system which has become obsolete in these days. The scheme could not be implemented during the past years of the plan period owing to administrative difficulties. It has been proposed to implement the scheme during the current year and the anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is expected to be of the order of 2.00 lakhs. The scheme is also proposed to be continued during 1989-90 for which an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be necessary.

##### 2. Strengthening of the Analytical Capabilities :

The scheme has also been approved for implementation during the 7th Plan period for developing appropriate expertise for effective analysis and interpretation of the already available data for use of the Government. The scheme entails staff strengthen

of 15 (fifteen) employees. The Staff proposal is under consideration of the Government and an expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakhs is anticipated for implementation of the scheme during the current financial year (1988-89). As this will be a continuing schemes, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the coming year (1989-90).

### Civil Supplies.

#### Programme of the Food and Civil Supplies Department.

##### 1. Modernisation of Inspection and Quality Control Directorate Laboratory and Installation of two testing laboratories at Durgapur and Siliguri :

Food & Supplies Department has a Quality Central Laboratory under the Directorate of Inspection and Quality Control. This laboratory was set up in pre-partition days and the analysis was limited to rice and wheat only. But of late its use have been increased in manifold works covering analysis of various food articles such as wheat, edible oil, oil seeds, wheat products, bread, pulses etc. As such the laboratory requires up-to-date instruments as a step to its modernisation and efficient functioning. Besides, two zonal laboratories (one at Durgapur in Bardhaman district and other at Siliguri in North Bengal) have been decided to be set up for analysis of food articles duly equipped with modern instruments.

##### 2. Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 :

For protection of interest of consumers the Government of India enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986 and as per provision of the Act the State Government will have to constitute a State Commission at the State level and one District Forum in each district. Necessary rules have been framed by the State Government. There will be paid members in the Commission and Forums. Appointment of staff will also be required in the Commission and the Forums. It is hoped that the State Commission and some of the District Forums will start functioning shortly.

The estimated recurring cost for the bodies in the entire State along with non-recurring expenditure including that for purchase of vehicles and fuel would be considerably high.

### OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES.

##### 1. District Planning : Development & Planning Department.

The institutionalised decentralised Planning system introduced in West Bengal from the first year of the Seventh Plan has a three-tier machinery at the local level. In the district, there are two tiers - one a deliberative and approving body designated as the District Planning and Co-ordination Council (DPCC) and the other being the executive arm of the DPCC functions as the actual

Planning agency and is known as the District Planning Committee (DPC). At the block level, the Planning agency is the Block Planning Committee (DPC).

The essential idea is to decentralised the formulation and implementation of Plan programmes to the extent possible, to resolve pressing local problems as per the perceptions of the common people and more fundamentally to involve the populace in the Planning process.

The Planning Committees have been so constituted at the local level as to give due and adequate representation of the peoples' representatives and the rural bureaucracy-i.e. elected Panchayats, MLAs, MPs and district and block-level-officers of the functional department. The Minister of the district is the Chairman of the D.P.C.C., Sabhadhipati, Zilla Parishad, Chairman of the D.P.C. and Sabhapati, Panchayat Samity, Chairman of the D.P.C. The District Magistrate is the Member-Secretary of both the DPCC and the D.P.C. the B.D.O. acts as the Member-Secretary of the DPC.

The D.P.C. and the B.P.C. have been conceived as the umbrella organisation which will function as the catalysts of development at the district and block level. The programmes and activities of the line departments are being channalised through these organisations. The departments furnish the district and block-wise break-up of the schemes along with their financial projections to the D.P.C. and B.P.C. after completing the disaggregation - exercise of their plan budget. Thereafter, the district and block level officers are finalising the priority and location of the schemes in consultation and with the advice of these bodies. Our experience of the three and half years goes to suggest that there has been much head-way in achieving this horizontal co-ordination which is one of the important pre-requisites for the success of decentralised planning.

Flow of institutional credit has to be ensured in the priority sectors so that it supplements governmental effect in the local development. Devetailing district credit plan into the district plan assumes importance in this respect. While the constitution of the district Planning Committee envisages district level officers of the banks as the invitees as and when necessary, the devetailing exercise is completed after interaction between the D.P.C. and the lead bank of the district. The flow of the credit-deposit ratio in the districts is scrutinised and raised, where found necessary. The ticklish issues which defy solution at the local level are reported to the State Planning Department and the latter, in turn, take them to the State Level Bankers' Committee for settlement.



The methodology of planning that has been adopted is that block specific and municipality-specific schemes which have been included in the Block and municipality plans are integrated at the district level in the District Plan document. The prioritisation is made according to local needs and availability of funds. The draft document is discussed in the State Planning Board which is attended by the officials of the line departments. The S.P.B. examines it on the lines of State-priorities and unties the knots which stand in the way of horizontal co-ordination. Moreover, a view is taken at the State-level in respect of the schemes which have inter-district overtones. The District Planning Committee incorporates the advice, where necessary, in the document and places the same before the D.P.C.C. for approval.

The D.P.C., while formulating the district Plan, determines the critical gap of development which is the total requirement of fund to finance the schemes enlisted in the document as per the perception of the people minus the availability of resources from the possible sources including institutional finance. A separate budget head has been introduced in the state with effect from 1985-86, namely 'District Plan Schemes' (DPS) under the administrative control of the Development & Planning Department and funds are placed at the disposal of the district planning authorities to meet this gap. Allotment of fund on account of D.P.S. is contingent on the approval of District Plan document by the D.P.C.C. and incorporation of these critically important schemes in it. District Planning Committee is empowered to approve schemes with estimated costs not exceeding Rupees Five lakhs, while the Block Planning Committee has the power to approve block-specific-schemes with estimated costs not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand. The power to approve schemes upto a certain value by the local Planning bodies without reference to the State/other authorities is a step towards achieving financial decentralisation. In 1987-88, Rs.24 crores was allotted under District Plan Schemes (DPS) and there is a provision of Rs.20.40 crores in the current year. An outlay of Rs.21.57 crores is proposed under this head during 1989-90.

Apart from meeting the critical gap, special fund flows to the Districts as an additionality to the normal District Plan Schemes fund allocation for repair and maintenance of ex-zamindari embankments. Normally, Zilla Parishads under the guidance of concerned officials of Irrigation and Waterways Department function as Executive Agency of the District Planning Committee for such flood protection works and timely save life and property of huge areas. In 1987-88 Rs.10.00 lakhs were allotted for the purpose while in 1988-89 already an amount of Rs.150 lakhs have been allotted to various districts for the same purpose.

2. Programme of the Department of Commerce and Industries.  
Regulation of Weights and Measures.

Change over to the Metric System of Weights and Measures.

1.1 The agreed Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay for this scheme is Rs.100.00 lakhs. The following programme has been taken up for implementation during the Seventh Plan :-

a) Rationalisation of the Head Quarter Office of the State Weights and Measures Organisation.

b) Establishment of the Regional Secondary Standard Laboratory at Siliguri.

c) Strengthening of the existing District Offices and Inspectorial units of Weights and Measures Organisation ; and

d) Setting up of the Calibration Unit for Taxi metres, Storage tanks etc.

1.2 During the current financial year i.e. 1988-89, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been released out of which Rs.9.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purchase of working models, balances and other equipments. The departmental building at Kankurganchi, Calcutta is being extended. Enforcement Wing, Law Cell, Central Laboratory, inspectorial units and District Offices of the Weights and Measures Organisation are being strengthened to meet the increased work-load for ensuring consumer's interest in the State.

1.3 During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.16.00 lakhs will be required for carrying out the programmes for strengthening the different units of the Weights and Measures Organisation and purchase of working models, balances etc. A calibration unit for taxi meter, storage tank etc. is being set up at Salt Lake for which an expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakhs is estimated during 1989-90 towards procurement of land, office expenses and maintenance of staff. Further, for acquiring a suitable plot of land for construction of an administrative building for Weights and Measures Wing, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be made in the outlay for 1989-90.

1.4 It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs be approved for 1989-90.

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T O U R I S MTourist Infrastructure :

The allocation for Tourism in the State Annual Plan Budget for 1988-89 was Rs.126 lakhs. The Plan Outlay for 1989-90 is again Rs.126 lakhs.

A draft outline of the plan-proposals for 1989-90 is furnished under the following Heads/Sub-head :-

A. Tourist Centres :

i) Floodlighting of Terracota Temples at Vishnupur Rs.0.75 lakhs.

The provision is made for maintenance of assets and other expenses in connection with floodlighting arrangements at Terracota temples at Vishnupur.

ii) Tourist Resort at Gadiara Rs.0.50 lakh.

The provision is made for site development, water supply, electricity and other expenses under State component for the sanctioned Central Sector Scheme of Addl. accommodation at Gadiara.

iii) Construction of Conference and accommodation facilities at Salt Lake Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for meeting initial expenses in connection with preparation of plan etc. for the tourist complex at Salt Lake.

iv) Wayside facilities Rs.2.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for land acquisition, site development water supply etc. under State component for Central Sector Scheme at Durgapur already sanctioned and also for making provisions for the proposed schemes of wayside facilities at Mecheda, Krishnanagar and other places.

v) Trekkers' huts and Day Centre at Bijanbari Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for construction of trekkers' huts and Day Centre at Bijanbari.

vi) Development of Mirik as a Tourist Centre Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for State component for the schemes at Mirik to be executed with Special Central Assistance for Hill Development.

vii) Development of Teesta Barrage site as a Tourist Centre Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for setting up a tourist complex at the Teesta Barrage site in Doars.

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viii) Trekkers' huts on Sandakphu-Phalut trekking route  
Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for State component for the scheme of reconstruction of 8 Trekkers' huts in Sandakphu-Phalut trekking route proposed to be undertaken with Special Central Assistance for Hill Development.

B. Tourist Accommodation :

i) Development of tourist facilities in the Sunderbans  
Rs.8.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for State's participation in the proposed Central Scheme for acquisition of a tourist launch for cruises in the Sunderbans, setting up new tourist resorts at Jhar-khali, Kaikhali and other places in the Sunderbans, setting up Tiger Safari and creation of other tourist facilities and infrastructure in the Sunderbans.

ii) Construction of a Tourist Lodge at Digha Rs.22.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for State's participation in the scheme for construction of a second tourist lodge at Digha with Central assistance.

iii) Construction of a Tourist Lodge at Sagar Island Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for site development and other expenses for construction of the proposed tourist lodge under the Central Sector Scheme.

iv) Construction of Yatrika at Sagar Island Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for extending facilities like water supply, electricity etc. for the scheme of Construction of a Yatrika by Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.

v) Tourist accommodation at Cooch Behar Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for land acquisition, site development and other expenses for construction of the proposed tourist lodge under the Central Sector Scheme.

vi) Tourist Accommodation at Falta Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for land acquisition, site development and other expenses for construction of the proposed tourist lodge under the Central Sector Scheme.

vii) Tourist accommodation & trekkers' facilities in the Western tract of Midnapore and Bunkura districts Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for land acquisition, site development and other expenses in connection with the sanctioned Central Scheme.

viii) Tourist Cottages at Mukutmanipur Rs.0.50 lakh.

The provision is made for land acquisition, site development and other expenses for the proposed Central Sector Scheme of construction of tourist accommodation at Mukutmanipur and also for

meeting any additional expenditure in connection with construction of additional accommodation under the State Plan.

ix) Construction of additional tourist accommodation at Santiniketan Rs.6.50 lakhs.

The provision is made for land acquisition, site development, water supply, electricity and other expenses under the State component for the sanctioned Central Sector Scheme.

x) Construction of Tourist Accommodation at Rampurhat Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for construction of tourist accommodation at Rampurhat.

xi) Expansion and improvement of the tourist lodges Rs.22.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for expansion of some units and improvement of facilities in the existing tourist lodges.

xii) Construction of Tourist Cottages at Ajodhya Hills Rs.0.50 lakhs.

The provision is made for water supply, electricity, furniture, furnishing etc. under the State component for the sanctioned Central Sector Scheme.

xiii) House boat accommodation of Tourist Centres Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for acquisition of house boats for providing tourist accommodation at some existing tourist centres at Gadiara, Diamond Harbour etc. and also for some new tourist centres with water bodies proposed to be set up at Mathura Beel in North 24-Parganas, Piyali in the Sunderbans etc.

xiv) Tourist accommodation at Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling Rs.2.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for the State component of the new blocks at L.J. Sanitarium with Special Central assistance for Hill development.

xv) Tourist accommodation at Tiger Hill tourist Lodge, Darjeeling Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for the State component of reconstruction of Tiger Hill Tourist Lodge proposed to be undertaken with Special Central Assistance for Hill Development.

xvi) Tourist accommodation in Coochbehar Religious Trust properties at Benaras, Brindavan and at other places outside the State Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for providing accommodation facilities to tourists, especially pilgrims Benaras, Brindavan and other places outside the State where C.B. Religious trust now under administrative supervision of Tourism Department has properties.

C. Tourist Transport Service :

Tourist Transport including acquisition of water crafts Rs.8.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for acquisition and renovation of tourist coaches, maintenance of new assets, acquisition of water crafts for river cruises, construction of tourists garage and other related expenses in connection with tourist transport.

D. Other Expenditure :

i) Tourism activities of local authorities and voluntary organisation, grant-in-aid/contribution Rs.0.50 lakh.

The provision is made for providing tour subsidies to educational institutions.

ii) Creation of facilities for adventure tourism (including trekking introduction of rafting and other water sports) Rs.1.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for sanctioning grants for adventure tourism organisations, clubs, etc., training for various water sports like rafting, kyaking, canoeing, purchase of equipment for water sport and other adventure sports like wind surfing, para-sailing etc.

iii) 'Know Your District' Rs.0.25 lakh.

The provision is made for acquainting school students with history culture and tourist spots in the respective districts.

iv) Creation of infrastructure like approach road, jetties, ramps, barges etc. for tourist centres Rs.5.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for Tourism Deptt's contribution towards the schemes of construction of approach roads in the tourist complexes like Parmadan, Mukutmanipur, etc., construction of jetties and ramps and provision for barges in the Sunderban area to be executed jointly with other departments/agencies of the State Government.

E. Direction & Administration :

i) Tourist Organisation Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for recruitment of staff and providing tourist information and assistance service.

ii) Organisation of Planning and Plan Monitoring Cell Rs.1.00 lakh.

The provision is made for meeting salaries and other contingent expenses in connection with setting up of the Cell.

F. T r a i n i n g :

Training Rs.0.50 lakh.

The provision is made for providing training facilities to the officers and staff.

G. Promotion and Publicity :

Tourist information and Publicity Rs.20.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for publishing publicity materials,

the exhibitions, holding of tourism seminars, workshops etc.

H. Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings:

Contribution to the share capital of West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. Rs.10.00 lakhs.

The provision is made for broadening the equity structure of West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

XI. SOCIAL SERVICESEDUCATIONGeneral Education :

The financial year 1989-90 is the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan which started from 1985-86. The Education Department formulated the Seventh Five-Year Plan from a realistic point of view having due regard to the requirements under different sectors of education. The development schemes undertaken during the four years of the Seventh Plan period need to be completed in the year 1989-90 and after meeting expenditure on this account some more new schemes may be taken up. Having due regard to the objective of universalisation of Elementary Education and Technical Education and taking into consideration of the requirements in other sectors of education the Education Department have drawn up Annual Plan for 1989-90.

Greater emphasis has been laid down in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 in the following fields :-

1. Universalisation of Elementary Education.
2. Further broad-basing of Non-Formal Education.
3. Qualitative improvement and removal of obsolescence in related fields.

The State Planning Board, West Bengal has allocated a total provision of Rs.8100.00 lakhs for Education in West Bengal which has been subdivided areawise as detailed below :-

1. School Education Wing	...	Rs. 5500.00 lakhs
2. Higher Education Wing	...	Rs. 1900.00 "
3. Mass Education Extension Wing	...	Rs. 700.00 "
		<u>Rs. 8100.00 lakhs</u>

Outlay proposed for different sectors is given below :

Head of Development	Outlay proposed for 1989-90. (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>A. School Education Wing :</b>	
1. Primary Education	1134.06
2. Secondary Education	340.30
3. Special Education	70.41
4. Pre-University Education	313.28
5. General	23.00
6. Physical Education	48.86
7. Social Welfare	85.00
8. Nutrition	<u>415.00</u>
	<u>5500.00</u>
<b>B. Higher Education :</b>	
1. Special Education	56.00
2. University & other Higher Education	1010.00
3. General	63.00
4. Physical Education	60.00
5. Art & Culture	81.00
6. Technical Education	<u>630.00</u>
	<u>1900.00</u>



Head of Development	Outlay proposed for 1989-90. (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>C. <u>Mass Education Extension</u> :</b>	
1. Special Education :	
a) Development and Expansion of Library Services.	275.00
b) Adult Education	425.00
	<u>700.00</u>

**A. Programme of the School Education Department**  
Elementary Education/School Education  
 .....

In conformity with the objective of universalisation of Primary Education the State Government has been implementing various programmes during the last ten years. Every effort is being made to reach the target of providing school education to all the children up to the age of 14 years by 1990. Uptill now it has been possible to bring all the children up to the age of eleven to schools. Above 65% of children belonging to the age-group 11 to 14 have been covered under the Scheme of Free and Compulsory Primary Education.

During the last few years a number of new schools at Primary and lower Primary levels have been set up; school buildings constructed; various incentive programmes for motivating the people undertaken and a good number of additional teachers inducted.

The State Government have decided to control and manage the existing nine categories of Primary Schools in a uniform manner through a comprehensive legislation.

During 1989-90 priority will be given to the task of upgradation of Primary School buildings. The standard of Primary Schools will be improved through the programme of "Operation Blackboard" with the assistance from the Central Government. The programmes for construction of Primary School buildings have to be strengthened.

Due emphasis has been laid down to the development of Primary Education in the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people and necessary provisions have been kept apart in the Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

The number of student at the Secondary level has doubled during the last ten years to carry out the responsibility towards the increasing number of in-takes properly and to attract larger number of children to schools, it has been decided that the following steps need be pursued :-

1. Setting up additional number of schools,
2. Construction of school buildings,
3. Supply of furniture and equipment,
4. Improvement and expansion of library and laboratory services,
5. Creation of adequate number of posts of teaching and non-teaching staff.

A substantial portion of the provisions made in the Secondary Sector is to be utilised to meet the above necessities.

As a natural corollary to the rapid increase of the number of students at Secondary level the number of students at the Higher Secondary level has also been going up quickly.

The main emphasis for 1989-90 in School Education Sector is considered to be renovation/reconstruction of the Government School buildings which had not been effectively repaired during the last two decades.

By introducing Madrasah Education as a part of Special Education and changing the syllabus the State Government has brought about a radical improvement in the field without minimising the scope of religious instruction the curricula have been changed to cope with the present age and to extend the facilities according to the necessity of the people. There is, of course, a dearth of teachers in Madrasahs. Due to financial stringency smaller provision has to be made for development of Madrasah Education in the field of Special Education.

With the limited fund in the School Education Sector due emphasis has been given to Physical Education from the school level for building up physical fitness of the children and providing proper facilities to the talented children. Provisions have been made for extending facilities for games and sports through various set-up of the schools at Secondary level.

Provisions have been made for improvement in the functioning of the Social Welfare Homes managed by the State Government and Voluntary Organisations.

There is a national consensus of covering all Primary School children under Mid-day Meal Programme with a target of the feeding days in a year at a cost of 70 paise per day per head. On the basis of next year's projection of enrolment an additional provision of Rs.1.00 crore over the current financial year's provision of Rs.3.15 crores has been suggested under the head "Nutrition".

The year 1989-90 being the last year of the Seventh Plan as per the State Government's recommendation in the field of School Education efforts will be concentrated on maintenance and consolidation rather than incremental development.

## B. Programme of the Higher Education Department Higher Education .....

### 1. Special Education

In the sphere of Special Education provisions have been made for development of regional languages including grant of Rabindra Memorial, Bankim Memorial and Vidyasagar Memorial Prizes, promotion of Urdu, development & maintenance of West Bengal State Book Board, publication of Rabindra Rachanabali and financial assistance to the eminent Sanskrit Pandits etc.

A proposal for setting up a Hindi Academy in the State is also under consideration of the State Government. A small provision of Rs. 56.00 lakhs has been made for Special Education.

## 2. University Education

Allocations proposed for the University Education in the Plan Sector comprise the following :-

1. Development of Universities.
2. Setting up of a new University at Midnapore.
3. Establishment of Institute of correspondence courses. The Plan allocations for the current financial year (1988-89) for the above three heads are as follows :-

1. Rs. 200 lacs
2. Rs. 100 lacs.
3. Rs. 20 lacs.

out of the aforesaid allocations of Rs.200 lakhs the State Government has so far been able to incur an expenditure of Rs.1,02,04,482 till date. The said expenditure was incurred for purchase of Books & Journals, furniture and equipments & implementation of Constructional Programme under 6th and 7th Plans.

Apart from this, various proposals are pouring in from the different Universities for implementation of the constructional projects assisted by the State Government on cent.percent basis, such as construction of 2nd campus of the Calcutta University at Alipore, Construction of Administrative buildings of the Universities of North Bengal and Burdwan etc.

As far the setting up of Vidyasagar University at Midnapore we have since received a proposal from the University for construction of building during the third phase. The matter is under process and the amount of Rs. 1 crore as has been provided during the current financial year is too inadequate to embark upon, the implementation programme. It is expected that the said amount will be utilised in near future as soon as the proposal is cleared in consultation with other agencies.

Since the Vidyasagar University is a growing one and the University has not yet been able to attract the U.G.C. assistance the entire financial liability is likely to be borne by the State Government.

As for Establishment of the Institute of Correspondence Course the matter has already been taken up with the Calcutta University regarding the proposed affiliation of the Institute. The matter is still under consideration.

### 3. Collegiate Education

(a) Government Colleges - No large-scale planned building programme for Government colleges were under taken in the recent past leading to a state of stagnation and acute shortage of space.

To make a break through, a number of construction programmes were taken up in 1987-88 and 1988-89. Total budget provision for 1988-89 was Rs. 30 lakhs for the constituent colleges, Rs. 45 lakhs for other Government Colleges and Rs. 30 lakhs for new Government Colleges.

The same amount will be needed for constituent Colleges and new colleges in 1989-90. In the case of the former, the amount will be utilised for continuing the renovation of Eden Hindu Hostel, initiating the construction of a much needed Economics and Geology complex at Presidency College and of Staff-quarters at Darjeeling Government College.

For the new Government Colleges, the amount will be needed for completing construction work already initiated at Haldia Government College.

For the other Government Colleges, provision has been made for the following reasons :-

1. Construction of a three storeyed Geology building at Durgapur Government College, a new Science block at Lady Brabourne College and second floor of the Science block at Bethune College were initiated in 1987-88 or 1988-89 and a small part of the estimated expenditure was sanctioned namely Rs. 4 lakhs to Durgapur, Rs. 6 lakhs to Brabourne & Rs. 2 lakhs to Bethune. Work is now going at full pace and it will be necessary to sanction further grant to the first two colleges and to Bethune College in 1989-90 to ensure speedy completion of the work.

2. Construction of a new building at Maulana Azad College was started at the beginning of the seventh plan. No funds were sanctioned in 1988-89. It will be necessary to sanction further expenditure to maintain the progress of work.

3. Construction of a Science block at Barasat Government College has been a long-felt necessity, further grant to ensure speedy progress of the work is requested.

4. The Arts building at A.B.N. Seal College is over a century old and almost unusable. Construction of a new building for Humanities is an urgent necessity.

For new Government Colleges, the proposed expenditure is essential because :-

1. At Bidhannagar College the total expenditure on salaries is estimated to be Rs. 25 lakhs in 1988-89, the amount is expected to go up to Rs. 30 lakhs in 1989-90 as no vacant posts are filled up. At least Rs. 15 lakhs will be needed for purchase of books, equipment and furniture. The college is a new one and the library and laboratories are not yet well-equipped.

2. The Haldia Government College has been just opened. The expenditure on salaries in the current year will be nominal, but in 1989-90 is estimated to be Rs. 15 lakhs. The college does not have a library as yet. It is necessary to build up a minimum stock of books. Four science subjects are due to be introduced in the 1989-90 session. At least Rs. 10 lakhs will be needed to purchase equipment and furniture for the laboratories and class rooms.

(b) Non-Government Colleges

In the case of existing colleges, the total estimated expenditure is expected to go down from the revised estimate for 1988-89 to the budget estimate for 1989-90. While the expenditure on salaries will go up, due to payment of bonus, interim relief and increased D.A., that on non-salary items will go down somewhat because most of the matching grants have been released, and the bulk of the proposed estimate for 1989-90 will be to provide grants for up-gradation of the colleges by improving library and laboratory facilities.

For newly set-up colleges and diversification of streams there will be a substantial increase in the estimates for 1989-90. This is due to :-

1. Filling up of posts and submission of salary claims by the colleges. Many colleges were unable to submit any claims in the current year. As many of the colleges have started functioning normally, vacant posts are being filled up, salary claims will go up substantially in the coming year.
2. Affiliations for new subjects/streams have been granted to both old and new colleges. Additional posts created for these are expected to be filled up before the next session so that salary claims on this account will go up considerably in 1989-90.
3. The expenditure on non-salary items also will go up for reasons similar to those stated above.

Any shortfall in the above estimate will allow down the diversification of courses and introduction of new subjects and may even prevent payment of salaries to the staff of the 37 newly set up colleges. Thus this additional expenditure is essential and unavoidable.

It should be made clear that the proposed budget estimates for 1989-90 do not provide for 1986 U.G.C. pay scales, but are calculated on the basis of existing pay scales.

4. Physical Education

Steps have been taken by the State Government for quantitative expansion and qualitative development of the physical education programmes in the Higher institutions including B.Ed. Colleges in the State.

C. Programme of the Mass Education Department  
Adult Education : Mass Education Extension

a) The major thrust of adult education in West Bengal has so far been made through Rural Functional Literacy Projects 35 of which have been established and are being run throughout the State under the State Plan on the same pattern followed in the case of Central Sector Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

With the launching of National Literacy Mission from May, 1988 throughout the country to improve both coverage and quality of the adult literacy programmes the Government of India have revised the pattern of the ongoing schemes and introduced institutionalised arrangement for post-literacy programme through setting up of Jana Shiksan Nilayams. 300 J.S.Ns have been sanctioned under the State Plan in this State.

Government feels that greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions is essential to ensure proper coverage throughout the State. It has, therefore, been decided that 20 Development Blocks of the state will be taken up for intensive adult illiteracy eradication programme to be implemented by the Panchayat Samities at the block level. Of these 20 Development blocks, 10 new projects @ Rs. 14.45 lakhs per project to be implemented through Panchayats will be borne by the State Government and the remaining 10 new projects by the Central Government.

The existing Rural Functional Literacy Projects are meant for imparting functional literacy to adult learners (15-35 age group). Recurring cost is now incurred @ Rs. 7 lakhs per project of 300 A.E. Centres covering field cost and costs of project administration, training, etc. Some additional provision has been made for them in view of revision of per project recurring cost under newly revised Central pattern @ Rs.13.89 lakhs for a project of 300 A.E. Centres.

The total State Plan provision of Rs. 425 lakhs proposed 1989-90 is for programmes as follows :-

	General	S.C.Comp.Plan	T.A.S.P.
Literacy Programme (KNP)	Rs. 264 lakhs	Rs. 100 lakhs	Rs. 40 lakhs
			Total - Rs. 404 lakhs
Post-literacy Programme (J.S.Ns)	Rs. 14 lakhs	Rs. 4 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs
			Total - Rs. 21 lakhs
		Grand Total -	Rs. 425 lakhs

The provision for the Literacy Programme (KNP) includes provision for 10 new projects to be implemented by the Panchayats.

Under different schemes for adult education the total coverage at present is more than 5.52 lakhs. With the taking up of the new projects the additional coverage is likely to be about 2.40 lakhs, thus covering a total of about 8 lakhs.

Due emphasis has been laid down to the promotion of Adult Education in the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and necessary provision have been made apart in the Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

b) Library Services

The structure of Library Services obtaining currently in West Bengal may usefully be indicated here. At the apex there is a State Central Library and a Special Library in Calcutta known as "Calcutta Metropolitan Library". Thereafter, there are 23 District/Additional District Libraries. Next comes 234 Sub-Divisional/Town Libraries and Lastly about 2200 Rural/Primary Unit Libraries.

Plan budget provision is utilised for giving grants to different types of libraries and to sustain and improve the services of the libraries at all levels extending facilities for study and research to all types of people. Books and journals grants, furniture grants, grants for preservation and binding are the major components of expenditure. Besides, plan provision is also utilised for holding of State Level and District level Book Fairs as a part of literacy movement in the State. Contribution from the Plan fund is also given towards building up of a common fund with the Raja Ramohan Roy Library Foundation for making available books and equipments to the libraries located in West Bengal.

Besides the above, the proposed allocation includes provision for construction of a State Central Library building at V.I.P. Road for which 56 kottahs of land have already been acquired at a cost of Rs. 56 lakhs. The plan and estimate prepared by the P.W. Department of the State Government proposes expenditure of Rs. 3.75 crores for the building at current price in two phases. The State Government intends to further extend the existing facilities of training of librarians and to introduce refresher courses for in-service people. Paucity of fund is, however, severely restricting the intended development of library services as an active component of overall literacy movement.

6. Technical Education

The Draft Annual Plan on Technical Education for 1989-90 has been drawn up to meet essential expenditure for Development Schemes as follows :

1. Development of Regional Institute of Printing Technology - This institute caters to the need of Technical man power in the whole Eastern region. It offers course in Printing Technology and Commercial Photography of 3 years' duration.

2. Polytechnic - Diploma Course - It has been proposed to introduce new courses in areas of weakness and emerging technology such as -

a) Diploma Course in Instrumentation Technology at A.P.C. Roy Polytechnic, Calcutta.

b) Diploma Course in Computer Engineering at A.P.C.Roy Polytechnic Calcutta.

c) Diploma Course in Electronic in J.C.Ghosh Polytechnic, Calcutta.

d) Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering and Agricultural Engineering at Raiganj Polytechnic.

On account of increase in the admission of students in Polytechnics adequate provision of staff quarters is necessary particularly for the Darjeeling Polytechnic and Raiganj Polytechnic. The setting up of a Womens' Polytechnic at Chendernagore and at Shiliguri is under active consideration.

### 3. Development of Engineering College -

There are two Government Engineering Colleges - B.E.College at Shibpur and Jalpaiguri Engineering College. Provision has been made for the development of these two Engineering Colleges. The B.E.College needs expansion of laboratories and Workshops, modernisation of equipment increase in the number of staff quarters, replacement/renovation of old staff quarters and specially reinforcement in its water-supply system. For all these works a substantial amount has been provided. Jalpaiguri Engineering College needs immediate development in water supply system and modernisation of equipment in its laboratories and workshops.

### 4. Colleges of Textile Technology at Berhampore and Serampore -

The College of Textile Technology at Berhampore needs a new building to replace its existing Administrative building. Both the Colleges require additional equipments for their laboratories and workshops -

### 5. College of Leather Technology, Calcutta

For reorganisation and development of the college of Leather Technology, Calcutta, a Scheme has been undertaken with assistance and guidance from UNDP. The State Government is required to provide additional land and building for construction of a new building with a student hostel.

### 6. College of Ceramic Technology

The provision of Rs. 10 lakh is for the continuing project.

7. Development of non-Government Engineering Colleges, Scholarships and Strengthening of Technical Education Services -

Small provisions have been made for meeting commitments made in the previous years.

### 8. State Council for Engineering and Technical Education

Provision has been made for carrying out some Civil and Electrical Works at the building of the Council at Darga Road, Calcutta and for purchase of furniture and equipments.

### 9. Assistance to Messes and Hostels

A larger provision has been made for meeting extra cost on account of additional staff and extra cost for enhancement of D.A. and other benefits of the hostel employees.

Considering the immense importance of Technical Education a total outlay of Rs. 630.00 lakhs has been made for 1989-90.



D. Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department

Training in Mining :

1.0. The Institute of Mining, West Bengal is under the Mining Education Branch of the State Directorate of Mines and Minerals. In this Institute, vocational training is imparted. A Four-Year parttime Mining Diploma Course with intake of 40 students is run by this Institute.

1.1. There is a serious shortage of trained personnel in Mining Industry and as such, all the trainees have been assured supervisory jobs. In view of the pressing demand for trained personnel, it has been decided to double the intake of students with provision for admitting freshers.

1.2. For affective implementation of the expansion scheme of the Institute, it is necessary to increase the number of class rooms as well as the complement of teaching staff, besides expansion of the laboratory and workshop facilities.

2. Percentage of success during 1987-88 for Final Part I and Part-II Examination of State Council Technical Education were 97 and 94 respectively.

3. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs - Rs. 2 lakhs for extension of the Institute Building and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for Training facilities has been proposed for 1989-90.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

A. Programme of the Sports and Youth Services (Sports) Department.

1. Improvement of Sports & Games :

The provision is for granting financial assistance to the State Council of Sports and different Sports organisations in the State for organising various coaching camps, tournaments, State, inter-State and National Championships etc. The provision is also for meeting expenditure towards imparting intensive coaching to the boys selected for Sports Schools. These Sports Schools are being selected on the districts wise where intensive coaching will be given by experts/coaches for development of the Sport's talent.

2. Development and Maintenance of Khudiram Stadium and Ronji Stadium :

The provision has been for the development and maintenance of Khudiram Anusilan Kendra which is training centre for the young boys and girls for different disciplines of Sports viz.- Table Tennis, Athletics, Bad Minton etc.

3. Expansion of Games & Sports for Women :

The provision has been proposed for the development of Sports and Games for women only. This includes sanction of financial assistance to the women's organisations of this State for participation in various National & Inter-National Meets in the Countries and abroad.

4. Scheme for Flood Lighting System in the Enclosed Grounds :

The provision has been proposed for arranging flood lighting system in the East Bengal/Aryan Ground and also for the up-keep and development of High Power lines already functioning at Mohun Bagan/C.F.C. Ground.

5. Development & Maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium :

The provision has been proposed for the development and maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium including Air-conditioning plant.

6. Rabindra Sarobar Stadium and Subhas Sarobar Swimming Pool at Beliaghata:

Government in the Sports Department has taken over the possession of Rabindra Sarobar Stadium at Dhakuria and Subhas Sarobar Swimming Pool at Beliaghata from the Calcutta Improvement Trust for better utilisation of these two Complexes as Coaching Centres of Football, Volleyball, Hockey and Swimming etc. under the trained coaches of the West Bengal State Council of Sports. The provision has been proposed for the development and maintenance of these two complexes as well as for making payment of the Annual dues to the C.I.T. for their use by the Government as lessee.

7. Stadium Complex at Bidhan Nagar :

The construction work of Salt Lake Stadium - Both Phase I & II is complete. But in the process there are many outstanding liabilities, besides bank loan and the interest accrued thereon which are to be cleared immediately. These are as follows :-

<u>Phase - I</u>	
Bridge & Roof	... Rs. 1.10 crore
Material loan (Govt. agencies)	... Rs. 0.75 crore
Material loan (Other agencies)	... Rs. 0.65 crore
Consultant fees	... Rs. 0.05 crore
Refund of security Deposit	... Rs. 0.10 crore
Other contractors	... Rs. 0.05 crore
New work before SAF Games	... Rs. 0.15 crore
Total	... Rs. 2.85 crore
<u>Phase - II</u>	
(N.C.T.L. Philips, etc.)	... Rs. 1.09 crore
<u>Total Phase I &amp; II</u>	... Rs. 3.94 crore

With this yearly deficit maintenance cost to the tune of Rs. 0.63 crores is to be added to have the complete liability picture.

Hence, the provision under this category has been shown to be Rs. 3.94 crore + 0.63 crore = Rs. 4.57 Crores.

In regard to servicing of Bank loan taken by the S.S.S. on Govt's guarantee along with interest accrued thereon, discussion is going on if this can be made from the current year's budget provision in the State Budget as a whole. In the last meeting of the Society for Sports & Stadium in the Chamber of the Chief Minister it has been accepted that only depart-

### 8. Sports Hostel :

The scheme for setting up one Sports Hostel has already taken been in hand. This Hostel will have 300 beds. This would be thrown open to both boys and girls and the games for which it would be utilised are football, Volleyball, Swimming, Athletics, Gymnastic and basketball. The promising children of the age group of 10 to 15 will be selected from amongst the children having a good performance in the various events of Sports of the different districts to provide them intensive facilities of training and coaching in their respective discipline. They will have to stay till upto their junior and sub-junior level. All expenses of this Hostel will be borne by the State Government. The messing, books and facilities for concerned games and coaching in academic subject will be provided. West Bengal State Council of Sports will provide the services of expert coaches.

### 9. Campus Works, Stadium and Play Grounds etc.

It is proposed to grant financial assistance, on accepted pattern, towards construction and development of stadia, swimming pools, gymnasia and play grounds etc. Besides, development and repairs to the galleries in the three enclosed grounds on the Calcutta Maidan have also been proposed under this head.

### 10. District Sports Council :

The provision has been made for effecting development works of the District Sports Councils in the field of Sports & Games at the Village level. 16 District Sports Councils are at present working in this State.

### B. Programme of the Sports and Youth Services (Youth Services) Department.

The Department of Sports & Youth Services (Youth Services Branch) which was created in August, 1972 has already set up Youth Offices in Blocks out of 341 Blocks of this State. It has also District Youth Offices in all the Districts with a Directorate at the State which has been overseeing the activities of Youth Offices at different levels. The Department was the controlling authority in respect of eight Nehru Yubak Kendras in this State. As was earlier indicated in the approach paper of Seventh Plan proposals of this Department, the aim of this Department is to implement different scheme so that every youth gets the benefit of at least one scheme given the coverage, scope of financial support of the programme. With the limited financial resources, the Deptt. has been taking up different schemes so as to encourage the youth in helping himself to the ways of the world for a better mind and body.

2. This Department has 25 youth hostels in the State. Newly constructed youth hostel in Salt Lake provides an accommodation of 974 people. It has been experience of this Department that lack of accommodation stands in the way of organising State level programmes where there is a good number of participants from rural areas all over the State. This youth Hostel will mitigate such problem.

Siliguri of Darjeeling district occupies a very strategic position and considered to be gate-way to North-East India. In order to cater to the needs of the youth of West Bengal, a big stadium with a youth hostel is very much needed. With that objective in view, this Department has constructed a stadium with youth hostel in Siliguri which will meet the long-felt needs of the people of entire West Bengal.

#### 4. Science Club :

In order to create scientific awareness amongst the rural people, this Department has already formed a working Committee for detailing different procedural matters for promoting Science Club movement through Science Clubs and organisations. This has been done after, meeting representatives of Science Clubs from different districts of the State.

5. Mountaineering being a very popular activity of the clubs of this State, the Department have drawn up a scheme of setting up Mountaineering Foundation. Apart from promotion of Mountaineering this will also encourage adventure programme.

#### Plan Proposals for 1989-90 are indicated below :

##### Development of Rural Sports :

This programme consists of two parts :-

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| i) Development of Play Grounds                               | } Total provision - Rs. 21.50 lakhs. |
| ii) Supply of Sports Equipments as football, volleyball etc. |                                      |

This Department has been emphasising the importance of providing facilities for sports and for development of play fields particularly in rural areas. At the initial stage, under this scheme the cost of establishing play ground was Rs. 50,000 per play ground. 50% of this cost was to be borne by this Department and 50% by local contribution. There were certain pre-requisites which had obviously to be satisfied. These included a clear legal title to a plot of land sufficient to cover the sport facilities for local youth. The management of the play ground should be entrusted to a local organisation of good repute. In absence of clear legal title, right to use the play fields has always to be ensured in all cases.

As a result of evaluation of this scheme, the amount of local contribution was decreased so as to facilitate implementation of the scheme. Accordingly the amount of local contribution was reduced to 25%.

A Committee consisting of Sabhapati of Panchayat Samity and Block Youth Officer and other members has been identifying the needs of local youths and purchasing sports equipments accordingly and supplying these equipments to them.

##### 6. Sports Coaching Camps : Total provision Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

It has been noticed that the rural youths badly need coaching in different sports disciplines. During the Sixth Plan period coaching camps were organised at the district level. During 1980-81 Rs. 3,000/- were sanctioned to each of 327 blocks for organising coaching camps. The coaching camps were on four disciplines viz. football, volleyball, Kabadi and Kho

Kho which are popular in rural areas. Any two of the above four disciplines were selected by the local authorities keeping in view the local needs. During 1981-82 similarly an amount of Rs. 4,500/- was sanctioned to each of 31 large sized blocks and an amount of Rs. 3,750/- was sanctioned to each of 296 blocks for organising coaching camps. From the reports available it appears that about 35,000 youths participated in such coaching camps. During 1984-85 there was a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs under this scheme. Apart from the non-residential type of coaching camps, residential coaching camps were also organised at the district level. The aim of the Department is to train a large number of youths in different sports disciplines and in the process spot the local talents from the large number of participants. The NIS coaches attached to Nehru Yubak Kendras were utilised in imparting sports coaching in such camps. Apart from the NIS coaches well know footballers were also associated in these programmes. In all such coaching camps tiffin was also arranged and for residential coaching camps, everything was arranged free of cost.

3. Construction of Gymnasium and Supply of Gymnastic Equipments:  
Total provision Rs. 8 lakhs.

Keeping in view that physical culture is a must to a good sportsman, the Department has been implementing the schemes of purchase of gymnastic equipments and developing Gymnasium on a moderate scale. In each case, Rs. 25,000/- is provided for purchase of gymnastic equipments or developing existing gymnasias.

4. Promotion of Mountaineering : Total provision Rs. 8 lakhs.

Mountaineering is a very popular activity of the clubs of this State. There is a large number of mountaineering clubs in West Bengal. These club undertake mountaineering expedition each year in different peaks of the Himalays. Financial assistance is given to these mountaineering clubs. Lack of sufficient mountaineering equipments sometimes stand in the way of organising expedition each year. Keeping this in view the Department has set up a mountaineering equipment store in Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and different clubs are given mountaineering equipments from this store. Expedition, however, involve a small number of youths, but large scale trekking secures a participation of large number of rural youths and this promotes a spirit of adventure and sense of discipline amongst the youths. It also offers them the facility for studying the flora and fauna of the country. With the above in view the Department has proposed in the Seventh Plan a scheme setting up of Mountaineering Foundation which will look after every aspect of Mountaineering and trekking. This is now being looked after by the H.M.I. Darjeeling.

5. Excursion of Students etc. : Total provision Rs. 9.00 lakhs :

One of the important schemes of this Department is to promote touring habits amongst the youths which meet their educational need and provide active recreation. Students of Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary

Schools, Colleges and Universities are given this facility.

6. Youth Hostels : Total provision Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

One of the objectives of this Department is to set up a good number of Youth Hostels and develop the existing ones inside and outside the State. There are 24 Youth Hostels inside the State. These Youth Hostels are located at different important locations. One Youth Hostel now is outside the State, i.e. in Rajgir. Objectives of these Youth Hostels are to make cultural enrichments of the Youth by giving them facilities for knowing their country and affording them active recreation. Considering the poverty of a portion of the youths visiting these areas the youth hostels provide accommodation at a very cheap rate, only at Rs. 5/- per head per student youth. Apart from meeting the recreational and educational needs of the touring youths, these youth Hostels also help economic development of the area to some extent.

7. Open-Air-Stage : Total provision Rs. 5.00 lakhs :

In order to provide large scale opportunities to youths in cultural activities in rural areas the Department has taken up schemes to construct Open-Air-Stage in rural areas. At the initial stage the total cost of constructing one Open-Air-Stage was Rs. 14,000/- of which 50% was Government grant and 50% was local contribution.

Later on after a mid course evaluation of the scheme it appeared that the amount is not adequate for construction of an Open-Air-Stage. It was accordingly increased to Rs. 40,000/- of which 25% will be the contribution from local people. Uptill now 190 Open-Air-Stages have been constructed in rural areas.

8. Annual Stage Festival : Total provision Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

The Youth Services Department has been holding youth festival each year for securing active participation of youths in cultural activities and to encourage them in healthy cultural pursuits. The Youth festivals are held at the block level, at the district level and at the State level. The programme for youth festival includes following items :-

Children items : Sit and draw competition, recitation, songs and dances by children and sports meet etc.

Sports events for student and non-student youths.

Cultural programme including Jatra performance, staging of drama, one act play competition, recitation, folk songs and dances.

Seminars and debates.

Exhibitions.

There is a local committee consisting of Sabhapati of Panchayat Samity, Block Development Officer, Block Youth Officer and others which organises the entire show. For Block Youth Festival a sum of Rs.5,000/- is allotted to each Block. In 1978, the State Festival was held in Calcutta in 1980 at Siliguri, in 1983 at Kalyani, in 1986 at Berhampur and in 1987

Minister as Working Chairman and the Governor as the Patron-in-Chief. About 50.00 lakhs of people are involved in these Youth Festivals and as competitors about 5 lakhs boys and girls participate. The State Level Committee also sent representatives to participate the World Youth Festival in 1978 in Havana.

9. Schemes aiming at National Integration : Total provision Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

For promotion of national integration the Department has taken up the schemes of national integration. There is a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs for this scheme during 1989-90. The objective of this scheme is to promote inter-state exchange of ideas and organise seminars.

10. Permanent Office Building : Total provision Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

The purpose is to build up infrastructural facilities in the form of office buildings, auditorium etc. on a permanent basis.

11. Promotion of Science Club Activities :

Science-Clubs may play major role in creating scientific awareness amongst the rural youths and people. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during 1989-90.

12. Promotion of Socio-Economic Activities of Youth Clubs :

There is a large number of youth clubs in the State, some of which play a good role in different activities. The Socio-economic activity of these clubs need energisation and suitable encouragement from the Government. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90.

13. Youth Centre Scheme :

This Department has already set up Block Youth Offices in each block of the State. Attempts have been made to open Block Youth Offices in all Municipality in phases so that youths residing in municipal areas will get the benefit of the youth programmes in the first phase, 40 block Youth Offices in 40 municipalities have already been functioning. Actions for opening 20 offices in 20 municipalities during 1989-90 will be taken if necessary allocation can be made.

14. Maintenance of Building :

The purpose of this scheme is to control maintenance of buildings and Youth Hostels under the control of this Department.

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs was proposed during 1988-89 which is considered quiet insufficient in comparison with actual needs. Due to price-hike of building materials and considering the nature of damage happened in course of time, there is every reason to enhance provision in this scheme. Hence, we propose 8.00 lakh under this scheme for 1989-90.

15. Information Centre at Block Level and District Level :  
Total provision : Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Under this Department there is an independent Block Office in each Block and independent District Office in each district. In the Block Youth Office there is an attached information centre which disseminates information regarding all important matters including employment.

16. State Youth Centre : Total provision Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

One of the important schemes of the Youth Services Department is the construction of State Youth Centre in Calcutta. At Moulali in Calcutta a 9-Storeyed building has been constructed on 10 cottahs of land involving an expenditure of Rs. 55.00 lakhs and this is the State Youth Centre. This serves as the meeting place not only for the youths of this State but for youths from all over India. In this State Youth Centre, there are air-conditioned auditorium with accommodation of 400 seats, a State Library, where books mainly required for research work by youths have been kept, Youth Hostels for boys and girls, a museum depicting freedom struggle of India, a store of mountaineering equipments, vocational training centres. There are also some other schemes to be taken up in this State Youth Centre later.

17. District Youth Centre : Total provision Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

There is a scheme of establishing District Youth Centre in the districts on a smaller scale. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has already been allotted to each of the District of Malda, Purulia, Murshidabad, Howrah, 24-Parganas (North), Hooghly for the construction of District Youth Centre. For Purulia, another Rs.3.00 lakhs of rupees has already been allotted. Approximately a District Youth Centre will involve a cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs. The District Youth Centre has already been completed and started at Purulia, Malda & Murshidabad.

18. Vocational Training : Total provision Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

It has been noticed that unemployed rural youths cannot take up suitable economically viable schemes as they have not the requisite vocational training. In order to remove these difficulties, vocational training is organised in different areas by this Department for the unemployed youths. In order that vocational training imparted to the youths does not become meaningless, a scheme is formulated for the youths who have completed the training and the youths are encouraged to take up such economically viable schemes in consultation with nationalised banks. Under Scheduled Caste Component Plan, Vocational Training is imparted to Scheduled Caste youths and this training covers items like type writing, cycle repairing, mat making, cloth printing, poultry training, mat making from sabai grass, fruit preservation, pump set repairing, weaving etc.

A R T A N D C U L T U R E

A. Programme of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department.

1. State Archaeological Gallery :

It was set up during Sixth Plan period. For its development and maintenance Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed.

2. Exploration and Excavation :

With the approval of Government of India exploration and excavation



3. Grants in aid to Archaeological Museums :

There are some Archaeological museums in the State run by private bodies. The provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs will be utilised for sanctioning grants to those museums.

4. P u b l i c a t i o n s :

A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been suggested for publication of books on Purakriti Services.

5. Preservation of historical monuments :

A small unit has been set up to supervise the historical monuments. The provision has been suggested for running the unit.

6. Setting up of a Regional Museum.

For setting up of a Regional museum the provision (token) of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed.

7. Construction and renovation of Public halls.

For promotion of art and culture a scheme has been taken up for construction and renovation of Public halls. A provision of Rs.6 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

8. Nepali Academy.

There is a Nepali culture unit at Darjeeling. To run the unit a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been suggested.

9. Financial assistance to the distressed persons  
In the field of culture.

Under this scheme financial assistance are given to the distressed persons in the field of culture. Rs. 3 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

10. Financial Assistance to cultural Institutions.

Under this scheme financial assistance are given to the cultural institutions for promotion of culture. Rs. 6 lakhs has been suggested for the purpose.

11. Awards for drama and music.

For notable performances in drama and music awards are given under this scheme. Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed.

12. Printing of publications.

A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been suggested for printing books on national culture and heritage.

13. Institute of Folk Culture.

The promotion and performance of folk culture the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been suggested.

14. Tribal cultural centres.

There are some tribal cultural centres in the State. The provision of Rs. 4 lakhs will be required to run the centres.

15. Setting up of an Art Gallery and Exhibition Hall.

16. Construction and Development of Rabindra Bhawans.

Government intends to extend necessary help for completion and construction of Rabindra Bhawans in different districts and Sub-division. The provision of Rs.30 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

17. State Academy of Music.

A music Academy has been set up. For running the activities of the Academy the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs will be utilised.

18. Popular Theatres.

Government has set up a popular Theatre "Girish Mancha". Another theatre "Madhusudan Mancha" is under construction. Government proposes to set up a 'Sarat Sadan' at Howrah. More over Mahajati Sadan, Rabindra Sadan etc. public halls have come under the administrative control of this Deptt. For construction of all such popular theatres and for its developments Rs.62.15 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

19. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre.

The sum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be spent for the State Government's contribution to the corpus fund. The centre has been set up at Bolpur.

20. Setting up of a Bangla Academy.

A Bangla Academy has already been set up for promotion of Bengali Culture and literature. The provision is for running the activities of the Academy.

21. Natya Academy.

A Natya Academy will be set up for which a provision of Rs.15 lakhs has been suggested.

22. Sanskriti Bhawan.

A Sanskriti Bhawan will be set up for which a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is suggested.

B. Programme of the Higher Education Department.

Financial assistance to the distressed persons of the State distinguished in art, letters and culture have been continuing to be granted by the State Government. Those persons who are not less than 58 years of age and who have no sufficient means of livelihood are covered under this programme. Reputed Voluntary organisations which are devoted to cultural, aesthetic and educational activities are also granted financial assistance. R.K.Mission Institute of Culture, Institute of Historical Studies, Academy of Fine Arts, Institute De-Chandernager, Nikhil Bharat Banga Sahitya Sammelon etc. are amongst such reputed organisations. Grants are also given to the Netaji Institute for Asian Studies which is mainly connected with research projects published in the form of research monographs. Besides State Government Archives have been carrying out various development programmes in collaboration with the National Archives of India. A total provision of Rs. 81.00 lakh has been suggested for the above purposes.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTHA. Programme of the Deptt. of Health and Family Welfare.

While formulating the Annual Plan 1988-89 the Working Group of the Planning Commission had recommended concentration on the Minimum Needs Programme as it was found that the achievement under this programme at the end of the 6th Five Year Plan was far below the level that would have been necessary in order to maintain the activities required to reach the goal of "Health for All" by 2000. The idea was to concentrate on provision of health care facilities for rural areas keeping in view the population projections.

In order to concentrate on provision on infrastructural facilities for provision of health care facilities in the rural sector, the other sectors have to be necessarily down graded in view of the limited plan outlay for 1988-89.

As against the total 1988-89 plan size of Rs.2500.00 lakhs as much as Rs.916.95 lakhs had been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme.

Even so it was found that there was heavy spill over of expenditure on account of Minimum Needs Programme from the 6th Plan. Out of Rs.916.95 lakhs earmarked for this sector, almost Rs.5.00 crores were required for the spill-over schemes. Creation of new assets had therefore to be restricted to about Rs.1.65 crores.

While the Minimum Needs Programme is no doubt a very important sector in the health strategy of the State Government, other sectors cannot be neglected altogether.

At the end of 1988-89 it is obvious that the performance of MNP sector needs to be geared while at the same time maintaining the demand of activities in other sectors. With this end in view a provision of Rs.1009.82 lakhs has been proposed for MNP sector against the anticipated plan size of Rs.2900.00 lakhs for Medical & Public Health Schemes in 1989-90.

Since the major portion of the expenditure under MNP for 1988-89 had to be ear-marked for spill over schemes, it is anticipated that not many infrastructural facilities would be created at the end of the current year. The emphasis for 1989-90 is therefore on completing on going schemes to avoid cost over run. Since not much outlay was available for other sectors during 1988-89 not many new schemes under those sectors could be taken up. Since Rs.1009.82 lakhs are being ear-marked for MNP sector, the other sectors will have to be content with a strategy of maintenance rather than one of upgradation.

Annual Plan 1989-90 has been drawn up with the above aim in view with the total plan size of Rs.2900.00 lakhs.

A brief description of the proposals is given in the following paragraphs.

Medical Scheme :

Establishment of Health Centres & Rural Hospitals

In West Bengal the rural population is about 400 lakhs according to 1981 census. The total number of Health Centres and Hospitals functioning in the State at the end of 1987-88 was as below :-

P. H. C.	..	..	553
Sub-centre	..	..	7942
Rural Hospital	..	..	74

In the proposal for 1989-90 the following provisions have been made:-

	<u>Target</u> <u>1989-90</u>	<u>Anticipated Achieve-</u> <u>ment, 1988-89</u>
P.H.C.	145	125
Sub-centre	692	1500
Rural Hospital	30	30

Besides provision has been made for execution of constructional programmes under the scheme and taking up of new constructions.

There are four sub-divisions in the district of Cooch Behar. Only one Sub-divisional Hospital started functioning at Dinhat in the year, 1978-79. During 1986-87 the new Sub-divisional hospitals at Tufanganj and Mathabhanga were opened. During 1988-89 the new Sub-divisional Hospital at Makliganj is programmed for opening. Thus it is expected that all the Sub-divisions in the district of Cooch Behar will have full fledged Sub-divisional Hospitals by next year. The existing district and Sub-divisional Hospitals will be upgraded and improved in regard to accommodation, equipment & personnel.

It is also proposed to make improvement in the existing hospitals in Calcutta and in the district to provide for new services particularly specialised services which are not available at present. Provision has also been made for improvement of treatment facilities in the existing teaching hospitals including establishment of a Thoracic Surgery Unit including Bypass Surgery facilities in the Kalyani Gandhi Memorial Hospital.

In the annual plan for 1988-89 provision has been made for opening of new Blood Banks in some of the Sub-divisional Hospitals besides development and modernisation of Blood Transfusion Services. Provision has further been made for round the clock Blood Bank Services and setting up of Mobile Blood Bank Services in Teaching and District Hospitals. Provision has also been made for purchase of new ambulances for improvement and strengthening of the State Ambulance Service.

Taking over of Non-Government Hospitals

Provision has been made for development of some of the Non-Government hospitals taken over by Govt. This basically involves bringing the personnel of these hospitals under Government rates of pay and allowances and upgrading some existing facilities.

Grant-in-aid

Provision has been made for payment of grants-in-aid to Non-Government hospitals for their development and also towards payment of charges for reservation of beds.

Medical Educational Research

At present there are seven Medical Colleges in the State with a total seat of 755. In the annual plan for 1988-89 provision have been made for :-

- i) Improvement of existing medical colleges.
- ii) Improvement of libraries of Medical Colleges.
- iii) Development of some of the departments in the existing colleges.
- iv) Reconstruction of some of the old college building.
- v) Other development programmes for the State Medical Colleges.

Post Graduate Medical Education & Research

Provision has been made for strengthening & improvement of the I.P.G. M.E. & R. Calcutta and other Post Graduate Institutes, Medical Research and Introduction of Post Graduate courses in certain specialities.

Provision has also been made for improvement of facilities in Dental Education, Nursing Training and training of para-medical personnel.

Other system of Medicine

In the Annual Plan 1989-90 is adequate provision has been made for creation of new treatment facilities in I.S.M. and Homoeopathy by opening new dispensaries, hospitals beds, expanding the existing facilities and payment of grants to Non-Govt. Institutions for their development.

Provision has also been made for improvement and expansion of training facilities in these two systems of medicine.

Provision has also been made for opening of new dispensaries as well as setting up of a Research Centre in Unani System of Medicines.

Public Health & Sanitation

I. Control of Communicable Diseases

Malaria

The revised plan of operation of eradication of malaria implemented in the State at the instance of the Government of India will continue to cooperate for reduction of malaria cases by 90% of incidence each year and prevention of death from malaria totally.

Other Communicable Diseases

Provision has also been made for control of Kalazar, Japanese Enca-

II. Other Programme

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The provision has been made for setting up of Regional Squads and also for strengthening of the Laboratory services by providing equipment and staff.

Drug Control

The provision has been made for expansion and strengthening of the State Drugs Control Directorate by recognition of Regional and District Organisation. Besides, provision has been made for development of the Central Public Health and Drugs Laboratory.

Health Statistics & Vital Statistics

The provision is for improvement of the State Bureau of Health Intelligence, strengthening of District Statistical Cells and creation of new posts of Statistical Assistants for improvement of the Management information system.

B. Programme of the Labour Department

Directorate of E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme.

There are 18 schemes under the Seventh Plan 1985-90. All the schemes are ongoing schemes and are likely to continue during the 1989-90 plan year & are also likely to be carried over to the Eighth Plan period commencing from 1990-91. Details of the eighteen schemes are given below :

1. Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Scheme :

This scheme relates to (i) extension of E.S.I. Scheme to new areas, (ii) Opening of new service dispensaries in the already implemented areas and (iii) extension of full benefit to the areas where at present expanded benefits are being rendered.

-Full medical care for the family members of the Insured persons has been extended in all districts of West Bengal where E.S.I. Scheme has been implemented except in some areas of 24-Parganas. Thus the number of family units enjoying Full Medical care is 8,61,446 and the number of family units enjoying expanded medical care in 24-Parganas is 2,76,554.

25 Service Dispensaries have been opened against a sanction of 25 by the E.S.I. Corporation. A proposal has been submitted for sanction of 25 additional Service Dispensaries of which 4 are likely to be opened during 1989-90 and a sum of Rs.3.40 lakhs is proposed for the year.

2. Opening of Central Pathological Laboratory :

The scheme envisages upgrading of the existing Pathological Laboratory of the E.S.I. Hospital Manicktala which functions as a referral hospital under the E.S.I. Scheme so that investigations in difficult cases on Bio-Chemistry, Histopathology, Microbiology and Haematology can be conducted.

Approval of E.S.I. Corporation has been accorded recently and sanction of the State Govt. is awaited. The agreed seventh plan outlay is Rs.75,000

3. Extension of Central Medical Stores at Calcutta :

Extension of the E.S.I. Scheme calls for an extension in the capacity of the Central Medical Stores at Calcutta, too. To cope with the increased burden of work resulting from additional coverage of workers, creation of a number of additional posts is also necessary. The approval for additional posts has been received from the E.S.I. Corporation and it is presumed that at least Rs.0.60 lakhs (State's share) will be necessary during 1989-90 to meet the extra salary expenditure.

4. Improvement in administrative arrangement relating to E.S.I.(M.B.) Scheme :

The scheme relates to strengthening of the Directorate of ESI (MB) Scheme by creation of additional posts as also to the decentralisation of the AMO's office. Some of the posts in the Directorate have already been created but are yet to be filled up.

Decentralisation of the AMO's office depends upon arrangement of suitable accommodation for the purpose. Construction Board has been asked to prepare a plan in this regard. A provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs (State's share) can be kept for this purpose.

5. Setting up of Physio Therapy Centre :

The scheme relates to opening of physiotherapy centres in E.S.I. Hospitals where orthopaedic surgeons are available on a cluster basis for continuous physiotherapy treatment of patients (Insured persons). Approval is awaited from the State Govt. A provision of about Rs.0.10 lakhs (State share) can be kept for 1989-90.

6. Establishment of Nurses' Training Centre :

It is an ongoing scheme and a provision of about Rs.0.90 lakhs (State share) may be made for the year 1989-90.

7. Opening of Rajya Bima Ousadhalayas (R.B.O.) :

Out of the 63 R.B.Os envisaged to be opened during the Seventh Plan period 51 R.B.Os have so far been opened. There is a plan to open 4 out of the remaining 12 RBOs during 1989-90 and Rs.0.55 lakhs (State share) can be kept for meeting the expenses.

8. Strengthening of Pathological Laboratories in ESI Hospitals other than Manicktala ESI Hospital :

The scheme involves the improvement of the pathological laboratories in the different ESI Hospitals (excluding Manicktala ESI Hospital) for conducting tests in Pathology, Biochemistry, Microbiology and Haematology Govt. sanction is still awaited and a provision of about Rs.0.20 lakhs (State share) can be made for 1989-90.

9. Hospital Cost for the Insured Workers & their families :

This scheme envisaged opening of additional beds in ESI Hospitals, purchasing new equipment and instruments to update diagnostic and service facilities for the Insured Workers. A provision of Rs.3.15 lakhs on the State's

10. Improvement of the Ambulance Services under the Employees' State Insurance (MB) Scheme :

Against a proposal for purchase of 13 additional ambulances, 4 have been sanctioned by the ESI Corporation as per Norms and have been purchased, 3 new ambulances have also been purchased as replacement for 3 condemned ambulances. Another 4 ambulances have been assessed as beyond Economical Repair and will have to be replaced by new ones. A provision of about Rs.0.60 lakhs (State's share) may be kept for purchase of ambulances during 1989-90.

11. Opening of Family Welfare Centre :

The scheme relates to opening of family welfare units in each ESI Hospital except Belur T.B.Hospital. The scheme is staff oriented. E. S. I. Corporation has approved the scheme. It is now awaiting Govt. sanction. A provision of Rs.0.30 lakhs (State's share) may be kept during 1989-90.

12. Implementation of Immunisation Programme :

The scheme is a part of the scheme for family welfare and is mainly staff-oriented. No fund has yet been utilised and it may be carried over to 1989-90 and about Rs.0.20 lakhs (State's share) may be provided for it.

13. Opening of Central Blood Bank :

It is an ongoing scheme for procuring and distributing blood for use in the ESI Hospitals. A new vehicle has been sanctioned by the E.S.I. Corporation and is to be purchased on priority. Rs.1.05 lakhs as State's share may be provided for this purpose during 1989-90.

14. Opening of an Engineering Cell under the construction Board :

The idea behind this scheme is to have a separate cell for proper maintenance and construction of ESI buildings. The scheme could not be implemented this year as the details of the scheme has not been finalised as yet. A token provision of Rs.0.05 lakhs (State's share) may be kept for 1989-90.

15. Strengthening of the fleet of vehicles under the ESI Directorate :

The scheme relates to the purchase of addl. vehicles for the ESI Directorate to assist in better implementation of the ESI Scheme. A sanction of three jeeps has been received from the ESI Corporation this year and Rs.0.40 lakhs (State's share) can be provided for this purpose during 1989-90.

16. Opening of an Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Centre :

The scheme involves opening of an Occupational Health Centre at Manicktala and a Rehabilitation Centre at Budge-Budge. The proposal for a Rehabilitation Centre is staff oriented and is awaiting approval of the State Govt. The proposal for occupational therapy centre is awaiting approval of ESI Corporation. Rs.0.20 lakhs (State's share) may be provided for this purpose during 1989-90.



17. Establishment of a Cell for testing ESI Drugs :

The ESI Corporation has agreed in principle to get ESI drugs tested from the West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Corporation Ltd. by using random sampling method and also on specific complaint from the beneficiaries. About Rs.0.05 lakhs can be provided for this purpose as the State's share during 1989-90.

18. Establishment of a Training Centre for Technical & Para-medical Staff :

The scheme is ongoing and relates to training of medical technical and para-medical staff for efficient discharge of duties, in institutions other than ESI Institutions. About Rs.0.05 lakhs can be provided as State's share for this purpose during 1989-90.

The total outlay for 1989-90 in respect of the "Employees' State Insurance " scheme stands at Rs.12.00 lakhs.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATIONProgramme of the Public Health Engineering Department.  
(Non-CMD Area of West Bengal)

A total outlay is Rs.2600.00 lakh has been proposed during 1989-90.

Summary of proposed outlay during 1989-90 and the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 under the State Plan are given below :

I t e m s	(Rs. in lakh)		
	1988-1989		1989-90
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
1. Direction, Administration etc.	20.00	20.00	20.00
2. Urban Water Supply	620.00	620.00	708.00
3. Rural Water Supply (MNP)	1724.00	1724.00	1810.00
4. RCFA Part-II W/S. Scheme	-	-	-
5. Sanitation Services -			
(a) <u>Rural</u>			
Low Cost Sanitation	17.00	17.00	40.00
(b) <u>Urban</u>			
Low Cost Sanitation	9.00	9.00	10.00
6. Sewerage Services	10.00	10.00	12.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL STATE PLAN :</b>	<b>2400.00</b>	<b>2400.00</b>	<b>2600.00</b>

\* Direction & Administration etc.

The proposed outlay during 1989-1990 is Rs.20.00 lakh. This amount is intended to be spent for establishments in the Public Health Engineering Directorate created during the VIIth Plan Period.

2. Urban Water Supply.

The proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.708.00 lakh. The target for 1988-89 to commission Haldia Water Supply Scheme (Geonkhali Based), Alipurduar and Khargapur (Devalpur) Water Supply Schemes and also to achieve adequate progress in respect of other ongoing schemes is expected to/fulfilled. Target for 1989-90 is to commission ongoing schemes at Habra, Ashoknagar - Kalyangarh and Sainthea and also to achieve adequate progress in respect of other ongoing schemes. To the above proposed outlay would be added the requirement of fund during 1989-90 towards taking up of further schemes to be identified by LG & UD Deptt. Such requirement would be assessed by the LG & UD Department.

3. Rural Water Supply.(a) Minimum Needs Programme (MNP):

The proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.1810.00 lakh including provision of 10% of the outlay for maintenance.

(b) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP):

Anticipated outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.1810.00 lakh.

Break-up of the proposed outlays under the Two programmes between piped water supply & spot sources has been indicated as below:

MNP	(Rs. in lakh)		
	1988-1989		1989-90
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
i) PWS	1144	1116	1181
ii) Spot (Zilla Parishad)	580	408	429
iii) RBTW	-	200	200
TOTAL :	1724	1724	1810
<u>ARP.</u>			
i) PWS	1574	1574	1610
ii) RBTW	150	150	200
TOTAL :	1724	1724	1810

Emphasis would be given to complete/commission the ongoing piped water supply schemes.

The target during 1989-90 is to provide additional sources in the Partially Covered Problem Villages to raise the service level and also in newly identified problem villages, if any.

4. R.C.F.A. Water Supply Scheme Part-II.

Financing Pattern for the Scheme is as below :

	Rs. in lakh
(a) State Government	286.00
(b) Government of India (Coal Department)	1436.00
(c) Government of India (ARP.)	1046.00
	<u>2768.00</u>

The State Share for execution of the scheme during 1988-89 had been proposed to be Rs.44.00 lakh. With this the full amount of State Share of Rs.286 lakh would be contributed for the scheme March, 1989. The Planning Commission has agreed to consider the said State Share as part of the State's investment in the Rural Water Supply Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme. The scheme is likely to be partially commissioned by March, 1990.

5. Sanitation Services.

(a) Rural:

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for Rural low cost sanitation during 1989-90. The approved outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.17.00 lakh. The work will be executed by the Zilla Parishads.

(b) Urban:

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for conversion of dry latrines in Urban areas. The amount will be transferred to the LG & UD Department for execution of the work through municipalities.

6. Sewerage Services.

An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed during 1989-90. The amount is intended to be spent for progressing the works of the ongoing scheme for Ranaghat Municipality (Rs.10.00 lakh) and Mirik (Rs.2.00 lakh).

H O U S I N G  
(Including Police Housing).

1. Programme of the Housing Department.

The State Housing Department now implement four kinds of Social Housing Schemes viz., (1) Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of the Community (Urban); (2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme, (3) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, (4) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees. Besides the above four Schemes, the Housing Department also implement Land Acquisition and Development Scheme in the proximity of Calcutta, Siliguri and Asansol for procuring land for drawing up Housing Projects under various Housing Schemes and also for distribution of suitable house-sites among the people belonging to the various income groups.

It may be noted that the Development and Planning Department have fixed the size of the 7th Five Year Plan for the Housing Department at Rs.2,600.00 lakhs including the Market Borrowing of Rs.550.00 lakhs by the West Bengal Housing Board. During the past four years, the Development & Planning Department allocated a total sum of Rs.2,029.00 lakhs only out of approved provision of Rs.2,600.00 lakhs details of which are given below :-

1985-86	...	...	...	Rs. 490.00 lakhs
1986-87	...	...	...	Rs. 534.00 lakhs
1987-88	...	...	...	Rs. 480.00 lakhs
1988-89	...	...	...	Rs. 525.00 lakhs
				<u>Rs. 2,029.00 lakhs</u>

The inadequate plan allocation over the years has adversely affected the timely completion of the Schemes of the Housing Department with the result that escalation of cost of Schemes has become a regular feature. The balance amount of Rs.571.00 lakhs out of the total outlay of the 7th Plan is utterly inadequate for the Housing Department. Therefore the Housing Department placed the demand of Rs.836.00 lakhs for the next financial (1989-90) i.e. the final year of the 7th Plan period. Actually, the Annual Plan of 1989-90 of Housing Department (exclusively for implementation of schemes by the Department itself) has been restricted to Rs.410.00 lakhs. Apart from constructing houses under Housing Department, this Department also grants loan to individual for construction of their residential Units under LIG/MIG House Building Loan Scheme. A provision of Rs.43.00 lakhs has been made to meet up the committed expenditure under Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, being a Central Sector Scheme (since abolished in the Central Sector). The Finance Department as well as Development & Planning Department are aware of the matter. The West Bengal Housing Board have decided to float a loan of Rs.165.00 lakhs in 1989-90 in order to continue their ever-growing housing activities and for repayment of interest on earlier borrowings. Therefore, their market borrowing will increase by Rs.55.00 lakhs (from the original Rs.110 lakhs) in 1989-90.

As regards, physical targets in 1989-90, the Housing Department propose to complete the construction of 1120 flats/houses including 270 units to be constructed by the individuals by availing of cash loan from the State Govt. The size of the 7th Five Year Plan, the distribution of Annual Outlay and the physical achievement of the last year have been indicated in the Statements GN-1, GN-2 and GN-3.

Thus the consolidated plan proposal of Housing Department for the financial year stands as follows -

	<u>Approved Outlay</u> <u>1988-89</u>	<u>Proposed Outlay</u> <u>1989-90</u>
1. Social Housing Scheme	Rs.415.00 lakhs	Rs.367.00 lakhs
2. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers	Rs. -	Rs. 43.00 lakhs
3. Market Borrowing	Rs.110.00 lakhs	Rs.165.00 lakhs
	<u>Rs.525.00 lakhs</u>	<u>Rs.575.00 lakhs</u>

## 2. Programme of the Community Development Department.

### Housing under other Rural Development Programme

This scheme envisages construction of Administrative Buildings for Block offices and construction of residential complex in Blocks for accommodation of employees. So far administrative buildings have been completed in 203 Blocks and funds have been allotted for construction of Administrative Buildings in another 32 Blocks. In the remaining 106 Blocks Administrative Buildings are yet to be constructed. The work is proposed to be done in a phased manner.

Many of the already completed buildings are yet to be electrified and this work is also proposed to be done in a phased manner. Completion of construction of Administrative Buildings in all the Blocks will also enable the Govt. to avoid the recurring expenditure on hiring of accommodation for block offices. For this purpose adequate fund is required to be provided under the above scheme.

Accordingly a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during 1989-90 for construction of 5/6 Administrative Buildings and for electrification of buildings already constructed and for meeting additional expenditure for buildings under construction as against the provision of Rs.12.60 lakhs for 1988-89.

Special and Community Services Housing.

The scheme provides fund for :-

- a) Allotment of house-sites to landless labourers etc. of the rural areas on vested/acquired land.
- b) Grant of financial assistance to the beneficiaries of the scheme, construction of huts on lands made available to them. It is proposed that house-sites will be allotted to 7000 families of landless labourers and construction assistance will be given to 3889 families during 1989-90. To fulfill the above targets a sum of Rs.78.79 lakhs has been proposed as the expenditure for 1989-90.

Social Housing Scheme

This plan scheme is being administered by the Panchayat & CD (CD) Department from 1983-84. It is financed with loan received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The Scheme is executed through the Zilla Parishads. The scheme envisages providing loan to the persons whose annual income ranges from Rs.4500/- to Rs.10,000/-. Maximum loan admissible under the scheme for constructions of houses is Rs.8500/-. The loan is disbursed in two instalments. The loan which carries an interest @ 9% per annum is repayable in 15 equal annual instalments.

Outlay proposed for 1989-90 is Rs.20.00 lakhs and 235 houses are proposed to be constructed.

Social Housing Scheme is a plan scheme and is being implemented as such from the year 1983-84. The scheme was not shown in the Annual Plan papers. Every year the approval of the Development & Planning Department is, however, being taken subsequent to the preparation of Annual Plan for treating this scheme as plan scheme. Allocation for the scheme is also being made by the Development & Planning Department every year for this Scheme. During

the 7th Plan period, following allocations were made by that Department for this scheme.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved plan allocation for the scheme</u>	<u>Actual expenditure</u>
1.	1985-86	Rs.25.00 lakhs (additional allocations over and above the plan ceiling for the year)	Rs.21.00 lakhs
2.	1986-87	Rs.15.00 lakhs (additional over and above the plan ceiling for the year)	Rs.15.00 lakhs
3.	1987-88	Rs.19.00 lakhs (within the plan ceiling)	Nil (Sanction could not be accorded after observing formalities of re-appropriation).
4.	1988-89	Rs.35.00 lakhs (within the plan ceiling)	Sanction is yet to be accorded with concurrence of F.D.
5.	1989-90	Rs.20.00 lakhs (proposed as additional allocation)	

Though the Finance Department had opened relevant Budget head of a/c. under the 'State Plan' Group of accounts and has been showing the head of a/c. in the Budget publication of every year, they are not making any provision under the head despite this Deptt.'s proposal in this regard presumably because the scheme in the first place did not appear in the Annual plan papers. It is, therefore, necessary to show the scheme in the Annual Plan and thereafter to make Budget provisions.

Because of the magnitude of the loan received from the LIC of India and interest being paid thereon, it is necessary to see that release of fund is not hampered for any procedural reason e.g. not showing the scheme in the Annual Plan and/or not making Budget provision on the expenditure side. This plan scheme is, therefore, shown in the G.N.2 statement of the Annual Plan of this Department for 1989-90.

It is also proposed that the proposed allocation of Rs.20.00 lakhs for this plan scheme during 1989-90 should be an additional allocation over the plan ceiling of Rs.180.00 lakhs already communicated to this Department. There is no scope for adjusting this amount within the plan ceiling as there is no scope for reduction from provision from any other plan scheme. In fact, after continuous efforts for 2-3 years it has been possible to enhance plan provision for 1989-90 which is also not adequate.

Secondly, this scheme should not pose any difficulty from the point of view of resources mobilisation because Rs.319.20 lakhs of LIC loan stand credited to the accounts of the State. LIC loan received in different years are shown below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount of loan</u>	<u>Rate of interest</u>
1980-81	Rs.132.20 lakhs	8% P.A.
1981-82	Rs. 78.00 lakhs	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % P.A.
1982-83	Rs.109.00 lakhs	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % P.A.
	<u>Rs.319.20 lakhs</u>	

Out of this total loan of Rs.319.20 lakhs, principal to the extent of Rs.64.768 lakhs has already been repaid to the LIG. A sum of Rs.58.00 lakhs only has been utilised for the Social Housing Scheme so far. The balance is in the hands of the State Government.

3. Programme of the Home (P&A) Department.

Projects for construction of Residential Quarters for providing accommodation to District and Sub-divisional Officers have also been taken up under Housing Sector. The construction programme has been elaborately explained in GN-II statement. It appears therefrom that seven Projects are in different stages of implementation and quarters for 2nd & 3rd officers at Rampurhat, Birbhum are likely to be completed this year. In addition to the aforesaid projects we have selected a new project viz., construction for SDO's residential quarter at Kalyani for implementation during the next financial year.

Thus total number of projects both continuing and new under this sector comes to 7 for implementation during the next financial year. Proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.9.50 lakhs.

4. Programme of the Excise Department.

Govt. residential Building

Construction of residential quarters for the Excise Department at 46, Christopher Road, Calcutta.

The service of the Excise Officers are transferable when the officers are transferred to Calcutta from the other districts, they are put to great difficulty for want of suitable accommodation in Calcutta. It has therefore been decided to construct a building in Calcutta for residential accommodation of the Excise Officers.

Construction of quarter of Officers on the land occupied by Excise Department at Purano Hatkhola, Darjeeling.

There is no suitable accommodation for officers on transfer to Darjeeling for which the construction is necessary.

5. Programme of the Home (P.A.) Department.

Home (P.A.) Department have following plan schemes under Housing Sector -

Construction of a Multistoried Building at High Court Tram Terminus for accommodation of MLAs and Group 'D' staff of the W.S.L.A. Initial estimated cost was Rs.99,78,000/-.

Above scheme was first included in the Sixth Plan period of 1980-85. Accordingly, Rs.1,30,000/- was allocated in 1984-85 annual plan for the scheme. But the scheme could not be taken up for execution.

For the Seventh Plan period of 1985-90, State Planning Board at first earmarked Rs.6,00,000/- was allotted for the scheme out of which Rs.3,00,000/- was allocated for the scheme for 1985-86.

During 1986-87 an amount of Rs.4,00,000/- was allocated for the scheme.

In the Plan budget for 1987-88 Rs.3,50,000/- was allocated for the scheme. In 1988-89 Rs.5,00,000/- was the approved outlay for the scheme.

Out of the above agreed plan outlay no amount has yet been utilised ~~because~~ the scheme could not be executed due to various problems. P.W. Deptt. have also furnished, on more than one occasion, revised estimates for the above scheme, the present estimate being Rs.1.03 crore.

In view of above and as per discussion at the meeting of the S.P.B. on 9.11.88, Home (P.A.) Department proposes that an amount of Rs.3,00,000/- may be allocated for the scheme, so that the execution of the scheme can at least be started during the 7th plan period.

#### 6. Programme of the Public Works Department.

The scheme under these heads are for easing the problems of accommodation in Government offices as also of residential accommodation for officers and staff of the P. W. Dto. The target during the 7th Plan is for construction of 58,250 m<sup>3</sup> out of which 18,800 m<sup>3</sup> has been constructed during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The rest is expected to be completed during the remaining 3 years of the 7th Plan. The outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs.65.00 lakhs.

#### 7. Programme of the Development & Planning Department.

##### International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH)

The year 1987 has been designated as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The 'IYSH' Programme, however, commenced in this State in the year 1985-86. The Programme has the objective of providing shelter to the homeless people in the rural, urban and semi-urban areas of the state through the direct involvement of the Panchayats and the Municipalities. The programme envisages construction of houses and latrines for the homeless people on vested lands including provision for water sources and approach roads to the housing pockets. But of the three models suggested, Model-I and Model-II as the case may be, costing Rs.6500/- per house is both for rural and semi-urban areas of the State. Model-III costing Rs.8600/- per unit is for urban areas. The beneficiaries under this programme should be shelterless and should belong to the categories similar to the I.R.D.P. target group, i.e., persons living below the poverty line. For construction of houses, the land should be available free of cost. The quantum of land to be allotted to an individual for house-site is to be restricted to 0.02 acre. The programme is progressing



in the following districts, viz., (1) 24-Parganas (North), (2) 24-Parganas(S), (3) Howrah, (4) Hooghly, (5) Burdwan, (6) Midnapore, (7) Purulia and in the areas falling under the jurisdiction of the C.M.D.A. The fund allotted so far under this programme to the Implementing Agencies is as follows -

Name of District/ Authority	Fund allotted in 1985-86	Fund allotted in 1986-87	Fund allotted in 1987-88	Fund allotted so far in 1988-89
1) C.M.D.A.	Rs.20.00 lakh	Rs.18.00 lakh	-	-
2) 24-Parganas(N)	Rs. 5.00 lakh	Rs.73,89,653/-	Rs.70.00 lakh	Rs.22,80,947/-
3) 24-Parganas(S)	Rs. 5.00 lakh	-	Rs.16,22,250/-	
4) Howrah	Rs.10.00 lakh	Rs. 4,10,500/-	Rs.11,77,750/-	
5) Hooghly	Rs.20.00 lakh	-	Rs.15.00 lakh	
6) Burdwan	-	Rs.65.00 lakh	Rs.45.00 lakh	Rs.10.00 lakh
7) Midnapore	-	Rs.24.00 lakh	Rs.10.00 lakh	Rs.20.00 lakh
8) Purulia	-	-	Rs.10.00 lakh	
	Rs.60.00 lakh	Rs.185,00,153/-	Rs.178.00 lakh	

Against the above allotments, details of physical achievement in respect of house construction and fund utilisation are indicated below as per reports received so far from the Implementing Agencies :-

Name of the District/ Authority	No. of houses constructed	Amounts spent so far
A) C.M.D.A.	352 houses	Rs.12,53,628/-
B) 24-Parganas(N)	1987 huts completed 522 taken up	Rs. 1,60,89,811/-
C) 24-Parganas(S)	80 nos. of huts completed	Rs. 5.00 lakh utilised
D) Howrah	231 huts/houses completed	Rs.16,77,755.12p.
E) Hooghly	280 huts/houses completed	Rs.20,64,816/- expended
F) Burdwan.	962 huts constructed/ 337 houses under constn.	Rs.83,01,932/-
G) Midnapore	275 nos. huts completed	Rs.25,71,250/-
H) Purulia	N. A.	N. A.

The State Government has provided a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs for the year 1988-89 for extending the benefit of shelter to 2040 homeless families in the districts of the State under this Programme. The 7th Plan (1985-90) envisages an outlay of Rs.850.00 lakhs under this programme (which will terminate at the end of the 7th Plan period). The outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs.1.00 lakh.

#### 8. Programme of the Home (Defence) Department.

1. Third Phase construction of 71 Nos. of staff quarters for the 1st Biswakarma Battalion of the West Bengal National Volunteer Force (W.B.N.V.F.) at Duggapur. This a continuing scheme for which a outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs have been made for the year 1989-90.

2. Construction of Barracks, Officers Quarters, Guest House etc. for the W.B.N.V.F. at Salt Lake is likely to be taken up, if fund is available.

### 9. Programme of the Judicial Department

The programme envisages construction of Office-cum-Residence of the District Judge, 24-Jarganas (North). Recommendation of the 9th Finance Commission is awaited.

### 10. Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department

In the Annual Plan proposals of the Finance (Taxation) Deptt. for 89-90 outlays have been proposed for 9 schemes relating to construction of residential quarters.

The construction work of residential quarters in Assansol and Coochbehar is almost complete. The Chief Government Architect has been requested to draw up plan for a multistoried residential complex, in the Beliaghata Sales Tax compound. The residential quarters for the officers of the Commercial Taxes Directorate at Purulia are intended to be constructed on the land adjacent to the existing quarter of the Charge Officer, Purulia. We have already a plot of land at Berhampur and Chief Government Architect is preparing the plan for residential quarters there. At other places also efforts are being taken to locate land for construction of residential quarters.

### 11. Programme of the Home (Police) Department

In the Plan of the Home (Police) Department, almost the entire amount of annual allocation is earmarked for expenditure on capital account: the revenue account forms but a small fraction of the total plan proposals.

2. During the first 4 years of the 7th Plan, the following allocations were received :-

<u>Y e a r</u>	<u>Provision</u>
1985-86	Rs. 75 lakhs
1986-87	Rs.100 lakhs
1987-88	Rs.160 lakhs
1988-89	Rs.300 lakhs
	<u>Rs.635 lakhs</u>

It will be seen that, from year to year, allocations were raised considerably, though not to the extent expected by the Home (Police) Department. For the year 1989-90, the State Planning Board has agreed to allocate an amount of Rs.450 lakhs. In drawing up the proposals for that year, the Department has followed the guideline issued by the Planning Commission in their D.O.No. PC(1)2/88 dated 13.9.88. The Planning Commission has stressed that the policy for the next year should be

to ....

to complete the on-going schemes by the end of the 7th Plan i.e. by 31.3.90. Accordingly, the Department has adopted the following principles in formulating its plan proposals -

- (i) To take up the new schemes which are urgent and very small in nature and can be completed in course of a few months. Such schemes are debitable to the head "2059-Public Works".
- (ii) Since, new schemes involving considerable expenditure may not be completed in course of a year, no such scheme has been included in the proposals for 1989-90. Such schemes are debitable to two different heads, viz. "4059-Co-F W" and "4216-CO-Housing". It will be seen that only the on-going schemes taken up in the first 4 years of the 7th Plan and will have to be carried into the last year of the Plan for completion.

Recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission is not yet available to the Department. While placing its case for consideration of the Ninth Finance Commission, Home (Police) Department had pressed that, in addition to the provision for Police Housing under Upgradation/Programme under the head "4216-CO-HOUSING" the Commission should consider allocation of funds for some other important schemes of this Department including the one for the Base Hospital for the State Police under the Public Work Sector. However, the actual recommendation of the Commission being not known, the Department has framed its proposals, as already stated, according to the guideline issued by the Planning Commission and within the amount of Rs.450 lakhs, as agreed to by the State Planning Board for allocation during 1989-90. Out of the total Departmental outlay of Rs.450 lakhs an outlay of Rs.123.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Police Housing.

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(Including State Capital Development)

1. Programme of the Department of Local Government and Urban Development

At present there are 113 urban local bodies in West Bengal, of which 36 are within the Calcutta Metropolitan Area (C.M.A.).

The urban local bodies within the C.M.A. have been brought under the CUOP-III and there has been a massive programme for financial assistance to these urban local bodies through C.M.D.A. In the past the problems of the urban local bodies outside C.M.A. were almost ignored because of financial constraints. In order to break this regional imbalance higher allocation of plan funds are being made for urban development in the urban local bodies outside C.M.A.

While framing the Annual Plan and proposing allocations of fund under various sectors, the needs of the urban local bodies have been kept in mind.

Under the head 'Development of Municipal Areas' against the budget provision of Rs.436 lakh for 1988-89, a sum of Rs.500 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

Under the 'Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums', which is under the revised 20-Point Programme (RNP), 32 urban local bodies will be considered during this year against the budget provision of Rs.289 lakh. A total slum population of 72,000 will be benefitted from this scheme during this year. A sum of Rs.350 lakh has been earmarked for this programme for the year 1989-90.

Under the head 'Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes- Programme for Liberation of scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines' there is, during this year, a budget provision of Rs.300 lakh which will help to convert 15,000 service privies. Since this programme is a centrally sponsored one, we will move the Government of India for approval and financial assistance (matching share) during this year in respect of 5(five) new towns of Chakdah, Tamluk, Dubrajpur, Jhergram and Dhulian. For the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs.350 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Under the scheme 'Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes - Development of Municipal Areas' we have Rs.10 lakh for supply of implement to the scavengers of the urban local bodies for 1988-89. We have kept Rs.10 lakh for 1989-90 for this scheme.

'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns' is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which a sum of Rs.200 lakh has been earmarked during this year. The progress of this scheme has been suffering due to certain insurmountable difficulties like acquisition of land problems, non-availability of building materials, litigations and certain changes in the already approved schemes considered necessary at a later stage as well as technical clearance from the Government of India. Taking all these into account we have proposed a sum of Rs.169 lakh for this scheme for the year 1989-90.

For the scheme 'Development of Municipal Areas - Water Supply Facilities (Spot sources)' there is a budget provision of Rs.25 lakh for 1988-89. We have proposed Rs.35 lakh for 1989-90.

We have another scheme 'Urban Basic Services' with the financial assistance of UNICEF and Government of India. Basic services are provided to the slum dwellers in the selected towns of the Darjeeling District and to Purulia in the Purulia District. During this year there is a budget provision of Rs.10 lakh for 1988-89 and we have proposed Rs.10 lakh for 1989-90.

The Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies (ILGUS) is being more intensively involved in imparting training to the elected and appointed functionaries of the urban local bodies. It is now recognised that training is a part and parcel of the development process. The Institute has acquired land at Salt Lake City. During this year Rs. 6 lakh has been kept in the State budget for construction of the building for the Institute. Since the fund is not enough, Rs.8 lakh has been proposed for 1989-90. That apart, Rs.16 lakh has been proposed for ILGUS under Direction and Administration.

Besides, the 'Central Valuation Board' and the 'Directorate of Local Bodies' will have to be expanded and strengthened. It is, therefore, proposed that Rs. 1 lakh for Central Valuation Board and Rs. 1 lakh for Directorate of Local Bodies be provided for the year 1989-90.

It may be pointed out that sewerage and drainage system should be implemented in the urban areas through the urban local bodies. This will help restrict pollution of environment and prevent health hazards. For this scheme a huge fund is required. Government in this Department is not in a position to take up this programme due to lack of fund only.

It may further be added here that Government in this Department could have done better in the fields of 'Development of Municipal Areas', 'Development of Municipal Areas-Water Supply Facilities (Spot sources)', 'Bustee Improvement Scheme' and 'Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines' had more fund been made available to this Department.

Considering all these, the Annual Plan for 1989-90 for this Department is drawn up as below :-

1. Development of Municipal Areas	...	Rs. 500 lakh
2. Development of Municipal Areas-Water Supply Facilities (Spot sources)	...	Rs. 35 lakh
3. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines	...	Rs. 350 lakh
4. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-Development of Municipal Areas	...	Rs. 10 lakh
5. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	...	Rs. 350 lakh
6. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	...	Rs. 160 lakh
7. Urban Basic Services	...	Rs. 10 lakh
8. Institute of Local Govt. and Urban Studies	...	Rs. 16 lakh
9. Central Valuation Board	...	Rs. 1 lakh
10. Directorate of Local Bodies	...	Rs. 1 lakh
11. Setting up of a Training and Research Institute	...	Rs. 8 lakh

2. Programme of the Development & Planning (Town & Country Planning) Department.

The Town & Country Planning Branch of the Development and Planning Department is concerned with planned development of rural and urban areas in West Bengal excluding Calcutta Metropolitan District. So far three Development Authority, namely, Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority, Haldia Development Authority and Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority have been set up for this purpose. Constitution of a Development Authority for the Vishwabharati-Sriniketan area is under consideration of the State Government. Besides these development authorities, South 24-Parganas Planning Authority, Mirik Planning Authority and Jaigaon Planning Authority have also been set up. The main functions of the Development Authorities as enjoined in the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 are the preparation of an existing land-use maps and register, preparation of Outline Development Plan and Detailed Development Plan, regulating land use in the areas so that un-planned and haphazard development and growth of land-use do not take place and execution of specific development schemes envisaged in the plan. So far these statutory obligations are concerned, these Development Authorities have already made much headway. Preparation of existing land-use plan and register and their publication is nearing completion. The work on preparing Outline Development Plans have also made much progress. A number of Development Schemes like Improvement of Roads, Water Supply and Drainage, construction of Hospital, Community Centres, Parks, etc. have been completed by these Development Authorities already.

2. But the resource position of these Development Authorities coming into being on the 1st April, 1980 is still far from adequate to meet the developmental needs of the areas under their respective jurisdiction. We have provided funds to them in our plan budget of the amount far short of their requirement. This financial constrain has forced these Development Authorities to slow down the progress of execution of development schemes in their areas. It is essential that adequate funds are provided to them so that they can carry out their functions as enjoined in the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979. Any restrain in this respect will cause adverse effect on the overall infrastructural development of these regions which will, in turn, cause considerable slowing down of the pace of the developmental works in all directions in these areas. Keeping this in background, we should give topmost priority to the funding position of these Development Authorities.

3. The Annual Plan proposal of the Development and Planning (T&CP) Department for 1989-90 have been drawn up against this background. In order to meet the needs of this Department, we have proposed outlay of Rs. 8.20 crores for 1989-90 which is considered the barest minimum for the essential schemes of the Development Authorities and Planning Authorities already set up.

### 3. Programme of the Metropolitan Development Department.

#### A. CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 for execution of certain remunerative and non-remunerative schemes by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. In all sixteen schemes have been recommended for inclusion within the Annual plan 1989-90. Out of these sixteen schemes, six schemes are remunerative in nature and the other ten are mainly non-remunerative schemes, the main purpose being widening of roads.

2. Within the remunerative schemes two major civic centre projects - one in Maniktala and the other in Gariahat are under execution. These are going to create huge amount of shopping, commercial and cultural activities in two parts of the city. There would be a good amount of employment generation due to the execution of these projects. Most of the facilities generated in Gariahat project have already been disposed of. A five storeyed office building at Maniktala has already been let out to State Bank of India. Actions have been taken for disposal of shopping facilities nearing completion within the project. The other Area Development Schemes, in addition to opening out new roads, will enable the Trust to develop comprehensively some of the congested areas of the City and provide facilities like Group Housing, Individual Housing, Shopping, Commercial and other activities.

3. As regards non-remunerative schemes the main concentration is on road widening project. These non-remunerative schemes include widening of Bertinck Street, Amherst Street extension beyond S.N. Banerjee Road, Brishmb Satt Street widening, Ultradanga Railway underpass, extension of Manicktala Main Road to Salt Lake, extension of Beliaghata Main Road to Salt Lake, improvement of Dashpran Sashmal Road and development of Dhakuria Station Area.

#### B. HOWRAH IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.30.00 lakhs for execution of some general improvement schemes envisaging planned water supply, development of sewerage and drainage, roads and other civic amenities and park schemes to provide an open area space to the residents of congested city of Howrah.

#### C. KALYANI TOWNSHIP

To meet the basic infrastructural facilities to the already covered areas and to extend such facilities to the uncovered areas in the Kalyani Township, 1989-90 annual plan envisages, installation of sewer flushing Units, construction of water lines, sinking of deep tubewells and electrification, construction of community hall-cum-auditorium, setting up market and construction of park at Kalyani a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

#### D. URBAN RENEWAL SCHEMES IN THE C.M.D. AREA

To ease the internal traffic circulation problems in Calcutta, specially in and around the central business district, where most of the State Government and Central Government offices and offices of the Statutory Bodies, mercantile firms and financial institutions are located, rationalisation of the existing

Land use with a view to release some land for the road system would be helpful. Relocation of the Jetties and Godowns of the C.F.T. along the Strand Road would give land for substantial widening of it and thereby providing relief to traffic and providing a diversion route during the period of Metro Railways works along C.R. Avenue. Besides preparatory steps for planned re-development of the area east of the C.M.U. has become essential to cope with urban growth. This requires a thorough survey and preparation of detailed land use map of the area, before taking up development schemes.

#### E. AUGMENTATION OF WATER SUPPLY IN BIDHANNAGAR TOWNSHIP (SALT LAKE)

At present water supply to Bidhannagar Township is done by supplying ground water through 80" dia deep tubewell. For this, the area has been divided into a number of water tower zone each having a population of 20,000 (approx.). There are 15 overhead reservoirs in sectors I, II & III. Each zone is fed from overhead reservoir of 1,25,000 gallons capacity and 60' staging height.

2. Bidhannagar is a new planned township of nearly five square miles area and is growing at a very fast rate. Various types of residential and commercial complexes are coming up. Though the present population has reached only 25% of design population, water scarcity is being felt even now. Tubewells are becoming defunct within five to six years, pipelines are being choked with iron deposition due to excessive iron content in the ground water; pumps become out of order very frequently. The quality of ground water is very poor.

3. The master plan (1966-2001) for water supply, sewerage and drainage in Calcutta Metropolitan District recommended surface water supply, inter alia, to Bidhannagar in view of the poor quality of the ground water of the area. Keeping in view the above recommendation and to meet the increasing demand, C.M.D.A. has prepared a project report for supply of water from surface source to Bidhannagar, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum municipal area with a cost estimate of Rs.39.67 crores to ensure supply of required quantity of water to study areas, execution of the scheme in entirety is necessary. But considering the financial constraint, the scheme has been proposed to be executed in two phases.

4. For the field work (trial pits and soil investigation for construction of under ground reservoirs and pump houses), the detailed design and preparation of tender documents and other preliminary works and also for augmenting the capacity of the present supply system to meet the growing water demand in Bidhannagar, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan for the year 1989-90.

#### F. CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

A total outlay of Rs.65.80 crores has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority against the approved outlay of Rs.63.39 crores for the previous year.

This amount of Rs.65.80 crores is proposed to be financed by market



2. The main thrust of the Annual Plan will be implementation of the Third Calcutta Urban Development Programme (CUDP-III) which includes a few schemes taken up under IIA-I and IIA-II packages which remained incomplete and had spilled over to CUDP-III. Some of the on-going schemes, not included in any of the IIA programmes, have also been provided for in the overall allocation of Rs. 65.80 crores for 1989-90. The schemes for which provision has been made are essential components of the overall plan to meet the minimum needs for the U services in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area, i.e., the area covered by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta and Howrah and 34 other Municipalities and notified areas.

3. Major schemes, group-wise are discussed:

(a) Municipal Development Programme:

This includes various development works covering water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, conversion of service privies, improvement of roads, Marketing facilities, Bustop improvements which are planned and executed by the local bodies within their jurisdiction. This is one of the important segments of the CUDP-III programme and has made considerable progress.

An outlay of Rs. 13.35 crores has been proposed in 1989-90 compared to anticipated expenditure of Rs. 12.90 crores in 1988-89.

(b) Trans-Municipal Infra-structure Programme (TRIP):

This provides for planning and execution by CMA of critical infra-structure in Water Supply, Drainage, Sanitation and Traffic and Transportation Sectors, etc. from which benefits will be shared by one or more local bodies. Some of the major schemes pertaining to this group for which considerable investments are required during 1989-90 are :-

(i) Baranagar Kagerhati and Serampore Water Treatment Plants

Against the original cost of Rs. 13.99 crores and Rs. 7.52 crores for Baranagar and Serampur Plants respectively, expenditure incurred upto March 1988 was Rs. 10.18 crores and Rs. 6.28 crores respectively. The works are expected to be completed by May 1991 and December 1991 respectively. For completion of the works, total expenditure of Rs. 26.57 crores and Rs. 24.47 crores will be required. In 1989-90, provision has been made for Rs. 4.30 crores for each of the two works.

(ii) Improvement of various Trans-Municipal canals and augmentation of pumping capacity of different stations.

These are of vital importance for reducing water-logging during heavy rains in various areas. Of the 14 schemes, 6 schemes have been completed in 1987-88 and 3 are expected to be completed in 1988-89. Remaining schemes are at various stages of completion and are expected to be completed by 1990-91. A total investment of Rs. 4.87 crores has been proposed in 1989-90.

(c) CMA - Wide complementary programme:

This programme includes CMA initiated and co-ordinated health programme, employment oriented programme and Panchayat Development Programme. A substantial investment of Rs. 252.94 lakhs is proposed for the Health programme alone of CMA in 1989-90. This will be supplemented by other operating agencies,

viz. Health Deptt., of the State Govt. and various Municipal Bodies. The plan envisages creation of a large number of Health centres, deployment of Honorary Health visitors.

The target is to provide medical benefits to about 20 lakhs bustee dwellers and population of lower socio-economic status.

(c) Shelter and Urban Renewal etc. :

CMA has taken up various schemes for Area Development and Urban Renewal. Substantial investment during 1989-90 is proposed on the following schemes :-

- i) Area Development of New settlement-East Calcutta
- ii) Area Development of West Howrah
- iii) Urban Renewal of Bhabanipur
- iv) Urban Renewal of Tollygunge.

4. On account of resource constraints, CUSA-III got off to a slow start. Difficulties also arose in land acquisition. The progress of work and investment could not therefore, keep pace with the projection given to the World Bank and accepted by them for providing part reimbursement of expenditure incurred. Many of these constraints have been overcome by most of the Sectors and satisfactory level of investment is expected in 1989-90. The proposed investment of Rs. 65.00 crores, which is the minimum requirement during 1989-90 to achieve the objective, may be approved to eliminate and stoppage in the implementation of the projects.

4. Programme of the Development & Planning Department

Digha Development Scheme

1. Objective.

Digha Development Scheme came into being in the year 1956 as a plan scheme with the two main objectives viz (a) Development of a modern township and (b) Development of tourism at Digha.

2. Achievement :

a) For development of a modern township an area of about 1100 acres of land was acquired and a comprehensive land use plan was prepared. Almost all the plots in the Residential Sector, Holiday Homes Sector, Mini Holiday Homes Sector and Economy Hotels Sector have been leased out and housing activities have already gathered pace. Supporting facilities like water supply, power supply, road connection, market and parks have been provided. To save the Digha township area from the erosion of the beach and bank by the sea a protective embankment has been constructed and schemes for afforestation were undertaken. Illumination and beautification programmes of the beach have also been implemented.

During the current financial year the plan outlay of Rs.16.80 lakhs has almost been allotted for execution of some electrification schemes, forestry scheme and others.

The problems of beach erosion and movement of sand is still creating environmental hazards in the Digha coast. The centre for Study of Man and environment has submitted final technical report and the same is under examination at the different levels.

There is an Advisory Committee viz. Co-ordination Committee for development of Digha which recommends need based programmes in a regular manner.

b) For development of tourism at Digha Tourist accommodation has been provided at a modest scale for all sections of tourists. To ensure an early movement of buses and for the facility of the tourists a luxurious bus terminal has also been constructed.

But at present Digha is faced with problem of quality drinking water supply for which 2nd water works is essential.

### 3. Proposed provision for the Annual Plan 1989-90:

The programme for the Annual Plan 1989-90 envisages as a part of the seventh plan outlay, implementation of the ongoing schemes and some new schemes as proposed by the Administrator, Digha Development Scheme are intended to be implemented. In order to sustain the continued growth of Digha as an attractive sea-resort for the tourists, it is necessary that the amount of Rs.61.00 lacs proposed to be spent in 1989-90 is approved for implementing the ongoing as well as certain need schemes there (at Digha). In this connection, special mention has to be made about the water supply schemes, the beach/embankment protection scheme and the drainage schemes the implementation of which brooks no further delay.

## INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

### Films

#### Programme of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department

#### 1. Film Festivals

For holding Film Festivals within the State a sum of Rs.3 lakhs has been suggested.

#### 2. Development and maintenance of Film production Unit.

To have additional equipment for the Film Production Unit a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed.

#### 3. Setting up of a colour Film Laboratory

A colour Film Laboratory Complex at Salt Lake Calcutta has partly been commissioned in October 1986. Due to escalation of the cost of the project report the cost of building the set up has revised. The proposed fund of Rs.66 lakhs will be utilised for purchase of some equipments for the laboratory.

#### 4. Setting up of an Art Film Theatre and Film Archive

West Bengal Film Centre Nandan has been set up by the Govt. with a view to propagating healthy film culture. For meeting the cost of arrangement and various activities of Nandan a sum of Rs.15 lakhs will be spent.

#### 5. Acquisition of Studios.

For payment of compensation of Technical Studio a sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been suggested.

#### 6. Modernisation of studios and Laboratories

Since after taking over of the Technician Studio attempts are being made for its modernisation. Rs. 10 lakhs will be utilised for this purpose.

7. Financial assistance for a reconstruction of Cinema House.

West Bengal is lagging far behind other film producing states as regards the number of cinema house. Govt. is considering to construct cinema houses in joint collaboration with the West Bengal Film Development Corporation. Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during the year 1989-90.

8. Maintenance of West Bengal Film Centre Nandan

For maintenance of the Film Centre Nandan a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs will be required during 1989-90.

9. Development of Basumati Corporation Limited

The management of the Basumati Corporation Ltd. has been taken over by the State Govt. For its development a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1989-90.

10. Subsidy to W.B.F.D.C.

West Bengal Film Development Corporation has taken loan from IDBI for setting up of a Colour Film Laboratory. To revive the Corporation's capacity to repay the loan a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed to be paid to them as capital loan.

Information & Publicity : SchemesSchemes of the Information & Cultural Affairs Deptt.

A brief note on the schemes of the Information Wing during the year 1989-90.

Construction of Information and Cultural Complex

This scheme could not be taken up during the 7th Plan period. Hence it will be considered during the 8th Plan period.

1. Setting up of State Level Information Centre at Siliguri.

A state level information centre has already been set up at Siliguri with an auditorium and exhibition hall. Construction has been done by the P.W. Deptt. To meet their pending bills Rs. 15 lakhs will be required and for maintenance Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent.

2. Setting up of Information Centre at different stages

The scheme is under examination for which a token provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been suggested.

3. Setting up of Information cell in rural areas

This scheme is under examination and for which a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been suggested.

4. Setting up of Block Level Information Centres.

This scheme is under examination and for which a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been suggested.

5. Setting up of Information Centre at Kalyani, Haldia, Bolpur and Sundarban

Except Sundarban other three Information Centres have been opened. The provision of Rs. 2 lakhs will be required for running the centres.

6. Setting up of Teleprinter Service linking Calcutta with districts  
The scheme is under examination for which a taken provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been suggested.
7. Appointment of Field Workers at Block level  
90 field workers have been appointed and they are working at different blocks. For salary and other expenditures of the Field Workers Rs. 20 lakh has been provided.
8. Strengthening of audio visual units  
The scheme envisages replacement of old vehicles by new vehicles of A.V. units. For replacement of one such unit Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed.
9. Strengthening of Exhibition set up  
A permanent pavilion is under construction at Pragati Maidan New Delhi. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been suggested for it.
10. Conversion of Fixed Point A.V. Unit into Mobile unit.  
The provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been suggested for purchase of a new vehicle during 1989-90.
11. Setting up of a Fold Entertainment unit at Siliguri.  
There is a F.E. unit at Siliguri. The provision will be utilised for running the unit.
12. Setting up of a Song unit and Jatra unit.  
There is a Song and Jatra unit. The provision will be utilised for running the unit.

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

##### 1. Programme of the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare Department.

###### Introduction.

1. The S.C. and S.T. population of West Bengal, numbering 121.00 lakhs and 30.7 lakhs respectively as per 1981 census, constitute 27.62% (S.C. - 21.99%, S.T. - 5.63%) of the State's total population. Major emphasis has been given to cater to their welfare needs in consideration of their backwardness in educational and economic fronts and the handicaps suffered in enjoying social services and infrastructural facilities. Besides providing the required thrust in the implementation of various policies and programmes of the State Govt. towards the development of these communities the plan programmes specifically quantified for contingence on these segments of population are implemented through (i) the Spl. Component Plan for S.Cs, (ii) the Tribal Sub-Plan and (iii) the S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Sector Plan.
2. While the S.C.P. and T.S.P. comprise the Plan components under substantive sectors, the S.C., S.T. and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan is designed to supplement these efforts in the critical areas requiring additional weightage. The (a) beneficiary-lined schemes, (b) promotional activities and (c) infrastructure development schemes contained in the S.C., S.T. and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan are thus meant to accelerate the pace of development of these population in the respective sphere initiated in the substantive sectors. These are all schemes either continuing from earlier plans or introduced during the 7th Five-Year Plan with the approval of the Planning Commission.

3. In consideration of the growth rate and investment trend the S.C., S.T and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan received priority attention both at the State Planning Board and Planning Commission levels. The outlay approved for the 7th Plan under this Sector is Rs. 5800.00 lakhs, which is 1.4% of the 7th Plan outlay of Rs. 4,125.00 crores approved for this State. The percentage allocations during the subsequent Annual Plans were, however, stepped up slightly in appreciation of the need for higher investment under this sector. An outlay of Rs. 1680.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90. The position of the 7th Plan outlay vis-a-vis Annual Plan Outlay and expenditure under this sector is indicated below :

<u>Annual Plan</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985	Rs. 1061.00 lakhs	Rs. 947.35 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 1162.00 lakhs	Rs. 1036.50 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 1221.00 lakhs	Rs. 1256.00 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 1300.00 lakhs	Yet to be assessed.

4. The Plan outlay under this Sector includes also the grants awarded by the Eighth Finance Commission for the period 1985-89, in respect of the schemes for construction of staff quarters and village infrastructure. The grants, as per norms of the Finance Commission Division, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, are to be released on re-imbursement based according to actual expenditure of grants released so far. This has caused dislocation in the programme. There has also been curtailment of allocation. The position may be stated as below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Plan provision</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
1985-86	Rs. 133.27 lakhs	Rs. 44.80 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 133.40 lakhs	Nil
1987-88	Rs. 131.42 lakhs	Rs. 50.28 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 132.00 lakhs	Nil

The balance of grant available as on 1.11.87 is Rs. 207.46 lakhs which is required to be utilised within 1988-89. In order to accommodate the unutilised/unrealised amounts of previous years the plan provisions for 1988-89 are required to be stepped up further. In absence of any indication from Govt. of India an amount equivalent to this year's provision has been proposed in this account for 1988-89.

5. On an appraisal of the Annual Plans performances under this sector during 1st 3 years of the 7th Plan it appears that leaving aside the 8th Finance Commission provisions in the plan the expenditure under normal plan provisions has been quite encouraging, which will be evident from below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Normal Plan Provision</u> Rs.	<u>Expenditure</u> Rs.	<u>Percentage Achievement</u>
1985-86	922.73 lakhs	902.55 lakhs	97.8%
1986-87	1028.60 lakhs	1036.50 lakhs	100.7%
1987-88	1089.08 lakhs	1205.72 lakhs	115.32% *

(\* Excess Expenditure was incurred with the approval of Finance Department)

The physical achievements have also been quite remarkable as will be apparent from the following table :-

Item	7th Plan target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Achievement	Total of 3 years
i) Gross non-educational investment	9,21,9532	3,04,431	3,06,814	5,32,423	9,43,668
ii) Gross assistance to S.C. families	11,50,0000	2,76,054	2,41,712	1,31,463	6,51,249
iii) Economic assistance to S.C. families.	2,56,1100	74,228	77,184	42,472	1,93,884

It is necessary to maintain this trend for which higher allocation under this sector will be justified. In fact a number of decisions cleared by the Planning Commission particularly in the educational programme can not be implemented for fund constraint.

6. The Department of S.C. & T.W. of this Govt. is responsible for the implementation of the schemes under the S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Sector Plan as a nodal Deptt. The S.C. & T.W. Deptt. has also to coordinate, monitor and supervise implementation of S.C.P. and T.S.P. and the Special Central Assistance Programmes related to these Plans. The committed level of expenditure has also increased manifold during the successive plan period. The machinery responsible for implementation of the provisions of the protective laws, namely, The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, the W. B. Reservation of vacancies (in Govt. Services & Posts) Act, The Protection of Civil Rights Act etc., are also required to be geared up for their proper functioning. The administrative apparatus has, however, remained still in its primitive form. Due to ban on creation of new posts the structure of the existing District, Sub-Division/Region and Block machinery is ill-equipped to cope with the increasing volume of work. In fact, social justice can not be meted out to the people for inadequate staffing at all levels. The provision proposed under the head 'Direction and Administration' during 1988-89, therefore, envisages toning up the S.C. & T.W. organisation with minimum manning at key positions. The reorganisation contemplated will be in the following lines :-

- strengthening the Block level inspectorate wing with the creation of 70 new posts of inspectors (S.C. & T.W.) and 340 L.D.-cum-Typists.
- strengthening of Sub-Division/Regional offices by opening 26 new offices and strengthening existing 26 offices with one S.C. & T.W. grad-I officer in charge.

The physical achievements have also been quite remarkable as will be apparent from the following table :-

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>7th Plan target</u>	<u>1985-86 Achievement</u>	<u>1986-87 Achievement</u>	<u>1987-88 Achievement</u>	<u>Total of 3 years</u>
i) Awards under educational grant schemes	9,21,932	3,04,431	3,06,814	3,32,423	9,43,668
ii) Economic assistance to S.C. families	11,39,000	2,76,054	2,41,782	1,31,463	6,51,299
iii) Economic assistance to S.T. families.	2,56,100	74,228	77,184	42,472	1,93,884

It is necessary to maintain this trend for which higher allocation under this sector will be justified. In fact a number of decisions cleared by the Planning Commission particularly in the educational programme can not be implemented for fund constraint.

6. The Department of S.C. & T.W. of this Govt. is responsible for the implementation of the schemes under the S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Central Plan. As a nodal Deptt. the S.C. & T.W. Deptt. has also to coordinate, monitor and supervise implementation of S.C.P. and T.S.P. and the Special Central Assistance Programmes related to these Plans. The committed level of expenditure has also increased manifold during the successive plan period. The machinery responsible for implementation of the provisions of the protective laws, namely, The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, the W. B. Reservation of vacancies (in Govt. Services & Posts) Act, The Protection of Civil Rights Act etc., are also required to be geared up for their proper functioning. The administrative apparatus too, however, remained still in its primitive form. Due to ban on creation of new posts the structure of the existing District, Sub-Division/Region and Block machinery is ill-equipped to cope with the increasing volume of work. In fact, proper justice can not be meted out to the people for inadequate staffing at all levels. The provision proposed under the head 'Direction and Administration' during 1988-89, therefore, envisages toning up the S.C. & T.W. organisation with minimum manning at key positions. The reorganisation contemplated will be in the following lines :-

- a) strengthening the Block level inspectorat. wing with the creation of 70 new posts of inspectors(S.C. & T.W.) and 340 L.D.-cum-Typists.
- b) strengthening of Sub-Division/Regional offices by opening 26 new offices and strengthening existing 26 offices with one S.C. & T.W., grade-II in charge.



- c) strengthening of the District offices by providing one S.C. & T.W.O., grade-I, one Head Clerk-cum-Accountant, one L.D.-cum-Typist and one Monitoring Assistant.
- d) strengthening of the Engineering Wing of the S.C. & T.W. Deptt. with the creation of 11 new posts of Assistant Engineers and one post of Executive Engineer.
- e) creation of a Co-operative Cell attached to the Director, S.C. & T.W. to assist him in exercising the powers of the Addl. Registrar of Co-operative Societies delegated to him by the State Govt.
- f) strengthening of the Monitoring Cells in the S.C. & T.W. Deptt. and Directorate, including the ITDP.

### Programmes

The S.C., S.T. and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan has been divided into 3 components, namely, educational development, economic betterment and health, housing and other promotional programmes. Brief description of the schemes contained in those programmes are given below :-

#### Educational Development

The State Education Policy for free universal education upto Class XII, free supply of text books at the primary level, establishment and construction of primary schools as per minimum needs and 6th Finance Commission norms also covers the S.C. and S.T. student population. The supplemental programmes implemented under this plan are to support those students with Ashram Hostel facilities at the primary level, providing book grants, hostel charges, examination fees, maintenance grants etc. at the secondary level and creating suitable educational infrastructures through construction of various hostels, coaching centres, residential schools etc. The schematic pattern of these programmes are as follows :-

#### 1. Ashram Hostels attached to Primary Schools :

This scheme intends to benefit the Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes children of the families having annual income not exceeding Rs.3,600/- per annum. Previously for construction of a hostel with a provision for 30 children a ceiling cost of Rs.50,000/- was fixed. It is no longer possible to complete hostel building within the present ceiling limit. The ceiling cost per building is therefore proposed to be enhanced to Rs.80,000/-. Primary school children residing in these hostels would be provided with boarding, lodging, clothes, medicines, books, etc. free of cost.

The amounts proposed for 1988-89 and 1989-90 are both for completion of hostels under construction and for new hostels. All the Ashram hostels at primary level are run under Government management.

2. Book Grants and Examination fees :

Book grants are paid to Sch. Caste & Sch. Tribes students reading in secondary stages at the rates noted below :-

Class	-	V	...	* Rs.10/-
Class	-	VI	...	Rs.30/-
Class	-	VII	...	Rs.70/-
Class	-	VIII	...	Rs.70/-
Class	-	IX	...	Rs.90/-
Class	-	X	...	Rs.50/-

(\* For help books only)

Grants are also given for payment of Examination fees at the rate prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal. It may be noted that the same beneficiary may be awarded stipends for more than one year.

About 6,00,000 students (approx.) are expected to be benefited under the scheme including committed budget during 1987-88. During 1988-89 it is proposed to increase this coverage to more than 6 lacs.

3. Hostel charges at the Secondary Stage :

The object of the scheme is to provide Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribes students at Secondary Stages with hostel charges. At present a minimum of 60,000 students are being provided with hostel charges @ Rs.100/- per month for 10 months in a year (i.e. Rs.1000/- per year). In consideration of rising prices of commodities and higher rates of meal charges allowed by State Govt. & Govt. of India in other sectors, it is proposed to revise the rates of hostel charges next year and larger provision has been proposed accordingly on account of hostel charges.

Similar enhancement has been proposed for ashramites of ashram hostels run by this Deptt. and residential students of Belpahari Girls' High School.

4. Grant of maintenance charges to the Day Scholars at the Secondary Stage :

The object of the scheme is to grant maintenance charges to Sch. Caste & Sch. Tribes day scholars at the rate of Rs.20/- per month for 12 months in a year reading in Classes V to X and belonging to the families having annual income upto Rs.3,600/-. In case of Sch. Tribes all the eligible day scholars are given the stipends and in case of Sch. Caste awards are given to a limited No. of day scholars on the basis of means-test.

At present 57,000 Sch. Tribes & 40,000 Sch. Castes day scholars are being benefited under the scheme. The coverage of Sch. Tribes students are being increased by raising the income limit.

5. Extension of Hostel Facilities :

Location of schools, both primary and secondary, are not always contiguous to S.C. or S.T. habitations. Accordingly extension of hostel facilities to S.C. and S.T. students has been accepted as a basic pre-requisite for propagation of formal education among these population. It has been seen that

students within the fold of formal education. In consideration of the need and requirements a number of variations have been introduced in this scheme from time to time.

These are :-

- a) Ashram Hostel for Primary students ;
- b) Ashram Hostel for Secondary students ;
- c) Construction of Hostel buildings for boys attached to High Schools ;
- d) Construction of hostel buildings for S.T. college students ;
- e) Construction of Girls' Hostels under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Necessary provisions have been proposed for taking up construction of hostel buildings during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

6. Coaching arrangement for Sch. C-Ste & Sch. Tribe students reading in school:

20,000 SC/ST students are likely to be benefited under this scheme.

7. Improvement and expansion of the Residential School for the Tribal Girls at Belpahari in the District of Midnapore :

The residential school for tribal girls at Belpahari is now a full-fledged Higher Secondary Institution. The number of students has been enhanced from 240 to 360. The provision proposed in the Plan is for completion of boundary walls, construction of staff quarter consisting of 8 units, construction & repair of quarters for Class IV staff and for maintenance of the additional 120 students etc.

8. Improvement of working condition of the Boys' Hostels and Girls' Hostels started previously out of the fund sanctioned by this Deptt. including provision for repair and completion of incomplete buildings :

The aim of the scheme is to provide additional amenities to the Boys' and Girls' Hostels and to complete the incomplete hostel buildings by giving supplementary grants as necessary.

9. Additional stipendiary benefits to Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes meritorious students reading in Classes IX to XII :

Additional stipendiary benefits will be given to Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes meritorious students with aim to train up them by providing Special Coaching and better amenities so that they will be in a position to compete with general students for admission in Medical, Engineering and other Competitive Examination for higher studies.

Economic Betterment :

The main thrust under these programmes are given through Land Reforms and poverty alleviation programmes. Improvement of the traditional skills of the SC/ST artisans and involvement of the SC/ST entrepreneurs in the new technology has also been aimed at under the Plan. The functioning of W.B.S.C. & S.T. Dev. & Fin. Corporation and the West Bengal Tribal Dev. Co-operative Corporation Ltd. have been defined precisely to live upto this expectation.

Under the Land Reforms Programme of the State Govt. there has been considerable increase in the number of landed peasantry among SC and ST. Till June, 1987, 6.42 lakhs S.C. and 3.29 lakhs S.T. families were assigned vested lands. The assignees of vested lands together with share-croppers, recorded under special drive, constitute about 56.5% of the total assignees and share-croppers of the State. These assignees, share-croppers, small and marginal farmers among SC/ST have been brought under various economic development programmes under S.C.P. and T.S.P. Employment oriented programmes propose to diversify the occupation of the SC & ST, who are predominantly agricultural labourers, through different types of income generating schemes.

The West Bengal Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes Dev. & Finance Corporation is assisted under the Plan with matching share capital assistance in 51:49 ratio. The margin money loan scheme of the Corporation has gradually assumed a key role in alleviating poverty. Under this programme, the achievement by the West Bengal S.C. & S.T. Development & Finance Corporation is as indicated below -

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Families	M.M.L. (Rs. lakhs)	Families	M.M.L. (Rs. lakhs)
<u>1985-86</u>				
S.C.	90,000	702.00	1,18,411	594.00
S.T.	23,600	184.08	19,445	87.02
<u>1986-87</u>				
S.C.	81,000	631.80	87,970	612.02
S.T.	21,000	163.80	23,421	145.09
<u>1987-88</u>				
S.C.	79,180	617.61	81,239	596.02
S.T.	20,760	161.92	25,412	179.34

In view of the fact that the Govt. of India have not yet adopted any centrally-sponsored scheme for sharing the share capital contribution made by the State Govt. on S.T. account similar to S.C. account, the Corporation is facing difficulty in carrying out its programme for the Sch. Tribes although the target during 1986-87 was exceeded.

The District set-up of the Corporation requires immediate augmentation by way of additional staff. Besides performing its catalytic role the District Branches of the Corporation have to maintain innumerable accounts and to look after the repayment position for efficient revolving of the M.M.L. The Corporation is, however, handicapped in reorganising its machinery for constraint fund. The amortisation fund provided @ 4% of the contributed capital on S.C. account will not be adequate to meet the finance required for setting up an efficient monitoring machinery. Besides the provisions under this plan will not be sufficient to attract higher quantum of central grants Govt. of India may consider allocating some grants specifically for such re-organisation.

The West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. and its affiliated LAMPS numbering 80, have also undertaken a number of activities for the Sch. Tribes through Cooperative structures in conformity with the State Govt. policy. Under the Universal membership scheme of the State Govt. the membership of S.T. members in the LAMPS has increased by 11,000 during 1985-86, 1986-87 and upto June, 1987 of 1987-88. The New Directives of Forest Management in the forestry arrangement particularly in collection and marketing MFP and forest-falling works.

#### TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRES (T.C.P.C.) :

There are 72 TCPC centres which are funded departmentally. These centres provide training both in traditional trades of the SC and ST as well as in some new trades. Each centre provides training @ 20 SC/ST trainees at a time in trades like (1) textile, (2) leather, (3) carpentry, (4) sericulture, (5) tailoring & knitting, (6) Other handicrafts, (7) lac and (8) misc. trades. More such centres have been proposed to be opened in 1988-89 and 1989-90. Each trainee is paid Rs.75/- p.m. during the training period which is usually for one year. Ex-trainees are provided with one-time grant, which is often linked with bank-loan, to establish them in such trades. The products of these centres are marketed through a number of outlets and are supplied to different State/ Central Govt. offices on made-to-order basis.

#### HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER AMENITY PROGRAMMES :

The entire provision proposed in the Backward Classes Sector Plan under this broad programme, in fact, are meant only to supplement the sectoral programmes. Thus the maintenance of T.B., Leprosy and V.D. mobile clinics and beds for S.T. people are borne under Backward Classes Sector Budget in the non-plan to make the health facilities provided under State Plan Programmes available at their reach. The dug-well/water-supply schemes will similarly be used in emergent cases to meet drought and other situation. These will, no doubt, supplement the sectoral programmes implemented for the purpose. The roads, bridges and culverts schemes are similarly of small works programme, which cannot be implemented under Road's programme of the State Government. This scheme envisages undertaking construction of hume-pipe or R.C. culverts, causeway, wooden or small R.C. bridges etc. at vulnerable points to link SC/ST hamlets. The housing scheme implemented under this programme are meant for the target group people among the SCs and STs who have little credit-worthiness to absorb such loan for unproductive purposes. The scheme has accordingly been proposed to be implemented in the existing pattern with higher ceiling cost, if possible.

Some new schemes have been proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan proposals for 1989-90 :

- a) Promotion of cultural activities of Sch. Castes,
- b) Promotion of literary and cultural activities of Sch. Tribes.

Information & Cultural Affairs Department of this Government implement schemes for promotion of cultural activities of people in general of this State. But it is felt that special effort for S.C. & S.T. people are necessary as these two communities are far behind the general stream. Moreover, Tribal culture is

different from that of General people of this state and as such Govt. should have to take up special schemes suitable for the development of these people. In view of the above the aforesaid schemes have been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

- c) Rehabilitation Schemes for scavengers rendered unemployed due to conversion of dry latrines :

The scheme has been included as per instruction of Govt. of India. The provision proposed for the scheme represents the matching share of State Govt. for the C.S. schemes of same nomenclature. Already scavengers in 12 Municipalities have been liberated and Training programmes for rehabilitation in other trades are under progress.

- d) Payment of stipends to S.C. & S.T. Type and Shorthand learners attached with recognised commercial colleges.

With the unemployment problem growing acute day by day it is necessary to ensure that S.C. & S.T. unemployed youth are fit to complete in all disciplines. In order to enable them to compete with general candidates and filling the reserved quotas for posts involving knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Govt. desire that they should be given incentives for taking training in shorthand and typewriting. But it is very difficult for S.C. and S.T. candidates in general to pay the fees payable to the commercial colleges. In view of this Govt. want to provide them with necessary stipend to these S.C. & S.T. candidates for learning typewriting and shorthand in approved commercial colleges.

- e) Publication of Bulletin and other publicity matter

Forces of disintegration are active in some places having S.C. & S.T. concentration. In order to combat them it has become necessary to strengthen the publicity system that already exists. Govt. in S.C. & T.D. Deptt. decided to disseminate the information relating to developmental effort among the S.Cs and S.Ts of this State in its entirety and thereby to strengthen integrity of the country as a whole.

- f) Estt. of Training Centres for SC & ST Youth in different types of Entrepreneurships in collaboration with Small Industries Service Institution -

Due to the environmental backwardness and poverty, the SC/ST unemployed youth are not be able to get necessary entrepreneurship training and background practical knowledge to set up trade or industry of their own. It is proposed to give some special incentives to them mainly in the form of stipends so that they are in a position to participate in greater number in the E.D. Programme and ensure self employment.

- g) Improvement of working conditions of school buildings located in areas having S.C. concentration -

The provision is in the nature of an additive intended to cover special expenditure for improving the working condition of schools in Sch.Caste concentrated areas for the benefit of S.C. students.

## 2. Programme of the Fisheries Department

During 1989-90, Fisheries Department proposes to spend Rs.261.00 lakh for benefit of Schedule Castes communities. This constitutes 27.61% of the total proposed budget of Rs.945.00 lakh. The funds so allocated under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste is proposed to be utilised through 26 different plan schemes, which can be classified in the following groups :

- (i) Schemes directly connected with fish production.
- (ii) Infrastructural development for augmenting fish production.
- (iii) Infrastructural developments for benefit of fishing community.
- (iv) Social securing cover for fishermen families.

So far as fish production is concerned, priority has been laid on (i) development of infrastructural facilities on shore for operation of fishing boats and (ii) strengthening of the training programme for fishermen. Priority has also been laid on formation of fishermen's Co-operative Societies and introduction of mechanised fishing boats through these societies. Apart from plan budget NCDC assistance is being availed for acquiring fishing boats and setting up of ice plants.

Infrastructural development for benefit of fishing community includes supply of drinking water, construction of link roads and construction of community halls in fishermen's villages.

As social security cover, Group Personnel Accident Insurance scheme for fishermen has been introduced. This will safeguard interest of fishermen families in case of loss of life or permanent disablement of active fishermen which may arise through professional hazards.

During 1989-90, a new scheme viz. Old Age Pension Scheme for fishermen is proposed to be introduced, as another social security measure.

It is estimated that 142635 fisherman families belonging to scheduled castes will be benefited through the Fisheries Department programme for 1989-90.

### Programme for TSP

For the upliftment of the poor tribal people of the State, Fisheries Department has made remarkable achievement during the 6th Plan period by involving these people in various types of piscicultural activities. To keep up the flow in the endeavour, fisheries Deptt. has been extending the programme to more and more tribal people. During 1987-88, an amount of Rs.43 lakhs was provided under Tribal Sub Plan which was 5% of the total outlay of Rs.850.50 lakhs in the fishery sector and 1079 tribal families were benefited. During 1988-89 Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided which is 5.56% of the total outlay of Rs.900 lakhs and it is expected that 1200 S.T. families would be benefitted. Proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.50 lakhs (5.29%) of the total outlay of Rs.945 lakhs and anticipated beneficiaries is 1350 families.

2. At present the following schemes under Tribal Sub Plan are being executed :-

i) Scheme for reclamation of derelict fisheries for rehabilitation of tribal people

Under this scheme vested water areas are reclaimed to make them suitable for pisciculture at Govt. cost and also construction of hutments on the vicinity of the water areas. Tribal families selected from among families living below the poverty line are provided with water area and hutment @ one acre water area and one hutment for each family. Cultural cost for the 1st year is also provided by the Govt., and beneficiaries are allowed to undertake pisciculture jointly and share the sales proceeds equally after retaining cultural cost for the next year in a Bank Account.

ii) Scheme for integrated fish farming in tribal villages for improving the economic conditions of the tribals.

This scheme includes integrated fish farming with duckery or piggery or poultry in almost all the tanks in a tribal village. The perennial tanks after required reclamation are entrusted to a group of tribal people for production of fish seed and also for fish cum duck or pig or poultry culture. Reclamation cost and inputs cost required for the 1st year of operation are provided by the Govt.

iii) Pisciculture through the programme of the Fish Farmers' Development Agency.

Tribal people are entitled to get 50% subsidy from the F.F.D.A. for a project (i) for undertaking composite pisciculture in cultural tanks which do not require any reclamation and (ii) for reclamation of derelict and semi-derelict tanks and undertaking composite fish culture therein. Balance 50% of the project cost is the Bank loan.

iv) Besides, a number of schemes stated below will also be operated under Tribal Sub Plan.

a) Schemes for imparting training to tribal people in pisciculture :-

Under this scheme at least 300 tribal people will get training in different aspects of pisciculture for a period of 15 days with stipend and T.A.

b) Scheme for Extension work in Tribal areas :-

Demonstration centres on composite fish culture to be set up in tribal areas in tanks owned/possessed by the tribal people at an estimated cost of Rs.12,000.00 per ha. The beneficiaries will be entitled to the sale proceeds of the entire harvest on selling the produce under the guidance and direction of the authorized fishery officer.



c) Scheme for subsidy for fishing nets and fishery requisites :-

The scheme aims at providing the tribal fish farmers with nets and other fishery equipments like hapas, hundias to make them self-sufficient in respect of these gears and implements.

d) Scheme for setting up of Service party units by tribals :-

The scheme envisages creation of service party units to render effective service to the fry & fish growers of the tribal areas and is specially designed to offer a scope to groups of tribal people below poverty line to earn their livelihood by catching fry/fish from the tanks of the fish farmers on Share catch basis or at a rate predetermined by negotiation with the farmers.

e) Scheme for distribution of minikit free of cost to tribals :-

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vii) Special central assistance as additive to the plan provision of the Fisheries Department of the State is essential for helping the State in carrying forward its programme for the orientation of the tribals towards pisciculture and making optimum use of local water resources in tribal areas.

LABOUR & EMPLOYMENTLABOUR1. Programme of the Labour Department

Labour Department is concerned with two heads of development, namely, "Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment" and "Employees' State Insurance". An outlay of Rs.1421.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan, 1988-89 - out of which Rs.1410.00 lakhs was for "Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment" and Rs.11.00 lakhs was for "Employees' State Insurance".

It is proposed to make a total outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1989-90. Out of this proposed outlay Rs.1488.00 lakhs is for "Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment" and Rs.12.00 lakhs is for "Employees' State Insurance" (vide Medical and Public Health Sector).

Labour & Labour Welfare including Employment1) Labour Directorate

Strengthening of Industrial Relation Machinery. Proposed outlay - Rs.2.50 lakhs.

This project has 3 parts :

a) Establishment of regional office at Falta - This is a continuing project and we are making budgetary provision for pay and allowances of the staff and officers already employed and posted.

b) Up-gradation of the regional office at Barrackpore by posting a Dy. Labour Commissioner and some sub-ordinate staff.

This is a new proposal carried forward from last year. At present there are 10 regional offices in the 3 Districts of Nadia, 24 Parganas (North) and Murshidabad headed by S.L.Cs and it is proposed that all these offices should be brought under the jurisdiction of the up-graded office of the Dy. Labour Commissioner, Barrackpore.

c) The Directorate has proposed purchase of a jeep and employment of a driver for use in the proposed office of the Dy. Labour Commissioner, Barrackpore. The necessity of having a jeep can not be over-emphasised as there is a large concentration of un-organised employments in the 3 Districts mentioned.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

2) Strengthening of the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions  
Proposed outlay - Rs.0.65 lakhs.

This is a continuing project and necessary staff have already been appointed and posted. This a State Sector Scheme.

3. Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery - Proposed outlay-Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

It has been proposed under the scheme to create the post of an Additional Labour Commissioner to take exclusive charge of the enforcement wing of the Directorate. Creation of some supporting staff has already been proposed under this scheme.

Under this scheme it has also been proposed to create 20 posts of Inspectors and 10 posts of Peon-cum-Process Servers. Detailed justifications have been given. It is to be noted that the Directorate has to enforce some 20 Labour Laws many of which are intended for the benefit of a large number of un-organised workers employed in Beedi rolling, agriculture and as contract labourers.

It has also been proposed that a jeep be provided in the wing in order to increase mobility of the officers for carrying out supervisory inspection work.

Some staff support for the head office establishment has also been proposed. The present set up under the Enforcement Wing has now become quite unwieldy and it is necessary that the establishment section of the head office should be duly strengthened. This is a State Sector Scheme.

4. Improvement of Labour Statistics. Proposed outlay Rs.1.50 lakhs.

The Directorate processes a huge amount of industrial data and the activities of the different Wings of the Directorate are also subjected to regular monitoring by publication of periodic work reports as well as the Labour in West Bengal. Such compilation of statistical data and work-monitoring are essential for improvement of efficiency of the Directorate as a whole and therefore Directorate has already undertaken to bring out one quarterly and one annual publication. This is a State Sector Scheme.

5. Strengthening of the State Labour Institute (Training Institute-cum-Central Library) at Manicktolla  
Outlay proposed Rs.6.00 lakhs.

The Institute is housed in a model Labour Welfare Centre, suffers very acute scarcity of space and it is not likely that the areas now under occupation of the Welfare Board will be released fully for use of the Institute. Therefore, some civil constructions have been proposed. It has also been proposed to purchase one Maruti Van for use by the State Labour Institute.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

6) Grant-in-Aid to Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management - Outlay proposed Rs.1.25.

In the previous years Government used to grant a sum of Rs.1 lakh. It was represented by the Institute Authorities that the sum was inadequate. Therefore, it has been proposed that a sum of Rs.1.25 lakhs be granted to the Institute.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

Industrial Tribunal & Labour Court  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL & LABOUR COURT

A. Setting up of Industrial Tribunal & Labour Court (Continuing Scheme)

There are at present 9 Industrial Tribunals - 7 at Calcutta and one each at Jalpaiguri and Durgapur and two Labour Courts at Calcutta. In addition seven Labour Courts/Tribunals are required to be set up at Darjeeling, Durgapur, Serampore, Howrah, Alipore, Barrackpore and Falta for the purpose of speedy settlement of industrial disputes. As a consequence of 1982 Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act, adjudication of industrial disputes has become time-bound. It is, therefore, necessary to set up adequate number of tribunals and Labour Courts. These Courts would also exercise powers under Payment of Wages Act, and Workmen's Compensation Act. This is a staff-oriented scheme and the provision for 1988-89 is Rs.0.60 lakhs.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 the same amount, i.e. Rs.0.60 lakhs is proposed to be provided. This is a State Sector Scheme.

B. Strengthening of the Planning Cell of the Labour Department (Continuing Scheme)

The Planning Cell of the Labour Deptt. is running short of staff. At present it is manned by one Officer-on-Special Duty, one Upper Division Assistant and one Typist. To cope with the increasing work load it is felt necessary to strengthen the Cell by creation of additional posts.

The allotment for 1988-89 is Rs.0.50 lakhs and the same amount may be provided for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

2. Programme of the Directorate of Boilers

A. Setting up of a Testing Laboratory for Examination of Boilers

Proposed outlay - Rs.7.90 lakhs

It is a continuing scheme.

In the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.3.85 lakhs was made in the plan proposal for purchasing some essential testing equipment

as per development scheme of the directorate. It is anticipated that the full amount would be utilised by the end of the financial year.

In the year 1989-90, a proposal for further strengthening of the Testing Laboratory by addition of a few essential equipment and staff is being made as below :-

- i) 500 KV. H.T. Transformer with switch gears, LT panel etc. ... One : Rs.6.35 lakhs.

The testing laboratory of the Directorate at Taratala Road, Calcutta-88 was provided with a H.T. power supply when its consumption exceeded 50 KW and necessary substation with a suitable transformer (250 KVA), Switch Gear etc. was constructed for the purpose by the Construction Board/FWD about 10 years ago.

Testing facilities in the Laboratory has since increased manifold and new sections like Computer, Welder's Training Centre have come up in the 7th Plan augmenting requirements of power. A statement on additional requirements of power due to installation of new machines and opening of new sections in the new annexe building of the Testing Laboratory is given below :

1.	Room Airconditioners (10 Nos.)	: 60 KW
2.	Welding Machines (10 Nos.)	: 180 KW
3.	Electrical Furnaces, hot plates etc.(8 Nos.)	: 30 KW
4.	Light, fan, exhaust fans etc.	: 10 KW
5.	Other Machines	: 10 KW
		<hr/>
		TOTAL : 290 KW
		Future Expansion : 60 KW
		<hr/>
		TOTAL : 350 KW

P.W. (Construction Board) Directorate, on being approached by this office, has submitted an estimate of Rs.6,32,205/- towards probable cost including purchase and installation of a 500 KVA transformer with necessary switch gears, panels etc.

- 2) Eddy Current Tester ... One  
3) Crack depth tester ... One

These are required for detecting surface defects like cracks and their depths on boiler tubes and other pressure parts of a boiler.

- 4) Notch Cutter for Izod/Charpy Impact tests ... One.

This device is required for quick and accurate cutting of V-Notches with perfect radius at the bottom for impact testing of boiler materials.

- 5) Servicing of Computer  
6) Central Library.

Directorate of Boilers deals with highly sophisticated modern boiler technology which calls for sound knowledge in design, material, fabrication and inspection as per requirements of Indian Boiler Regulations and various other international codes such as British Standard (BS), American Standard of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), German Standard (DIN), Russian Standard (GOST) etc. The technology which is developing very fast requires the constant help of a well-stocked modern library having latest editions of specifications as above, journals, standard books on welding, forging, casting, heat treatment, material engineering, inspection etc.

Since the Drawing and Design Cell including the Computer Section is located in the Testing Laboratory and it has already a small Library of its own, it has been decided to expand the same into a Central Library.

7) Pay of Officers & Staff ... : 1.00 Lakh.

B. Scheme : Opening of Training Centre for high pressure Boiler quality welders

Proposed Outlay ... Rs.2.85 lakhs

It is a continuing scheme.

One "Training Centre" for training of boiler quality high pressure welders was started in 1986 and seven sessions have already been completed. In the year 1988-89, a proposal for further strengthening of the Centre with additional equipment was made with an outlay of Rs.2.75 lakhs. It is anticipated that full amount would be utilised by the end of the financial year.

A proposal for further strengthening of the Training Centre in the year 1989-90 is given below :

1. Salary of Officers and Staff/  
Office expenses/other charges : Rs. 1.85 lakhs
2. D.C. Welding Generator Set .. One : Rs. 0.40 lakhs.

5 machines have already been purchased, four in 1987-88 and one in 1988-89. One more machine is required to be purchased so that out of 12 students per session 6 can do practical with 6 machines while the other 6 can carry on with theoretical classes.

3. Stress - Relieving Set - One : Rs. 0.30 lakhs.

While the students are given theoretical training in heat treatment processes of welds, at present there is no facility for demonstrating the actual stress-relieving on pipes. This part of the training is very vital for all boiler welders and a portable unit for post-weld heat treatment should be purchased for the purpose.

4. Tungsten-Inert Gas (TIG) & Oxy-Acetylene Welding Set ... Four sets (2 each): Rs.0.30 lakh.

At present there is one TIG welding set and one Oxy-acetylene set for 12 students. Two sets of each type should be purchased for imparting adequate training to all the candidates.

- C. Scheme : Opening of two branch offices, one at Malda and the other at Mecheda.

Proposed outlay - Rs. 1.75 lakhs

One branch office at Malda was sanctioned in 1985-86 with a small set up. There is a proposal for another branch office at Mecheda. An outlay of Rs.1.75 lakhs is proposed, for the year 1989-90 against an outlay of Rs.1.65 lakhs approved for 1988-89.

### 3. PROGRAMME OF THE DIRECTORATE OF FACTORIES

#### SCHEME I : OPENING OF BRANCH OFFICE OF THE FACTORIES, DIRECTORATE (CONTINUING SCHEDULE).

a) Opening of a Branch office at Kalyani

The Seventh Branch Office at Kalyani (for Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda Districts) has already been sanctioned with requisite number of staff and the office has since started functioning. The proposed outlay for the Branch Office at Kalyani for the year 1989-90 is Rs.1.25 lakhs.

b) Opening of a new Branch Office at Siliguri.

Inspector of Factories posted at the Jalpaiguri Branch Office has to look after the factories situated in the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Cooch Behar for administration of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act, and the Rules framed thereunder. Presently he has to travel to far away places in the four districts for inspection of different factories.

It was, proposed in the Annual Plan of 1988-89, that in the interest of public service, a new Branch Office be opened at Siliguri with the following additional staff :-

1. Upper Division Clerk : : One.
2. Clerk-cum-Typist : : One.
3. Sweeper-cum-Watchman : : One.

The approved outlay for the Siliguri Office under the continuing scheme 1988-89 is Rs.0.50 lakh. The proposed outlay for the new Branch Office at Siliguri for 1989-90 is Rs.0.10 lakh. This is a State Sector Scheme.

SCHEME II : STRENGTHENING OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WING OF THE FACTORIES DIRECTORATE (CONTINUING SCHEME).

The proposal comprises of the following schemes :-

a) Research and Development Wing.

The existing set up of the wing is required to be strengthened by creation of certain additioned posts.

Outlay for '88-'89 was Rs.1.25 lakhs. For 1989-90 a sum of Rs.1.35 lakhs is proposed.

b) Construction of composite building.

This is a continuing scheme. A free plot of Government land is available within the compound of ITI, Tollygunge. It was proposed to construct a composite building on the said plot of land. For Land Development etc. an outlay of Rs.0.55 lakh is proposed for 89-90 against Rs.0.50 lakh approved for 1988-89.

c) Setting up of an Engineering Testing Laboratory

This is a continuing scheme. It consists of creation of certain posts and purchase of some testing equipments. A sum of Rs.0.55 lakh is proposed to be provided for 1989-90.

d) Training Programme/Health Survey.

With the introduction of National action plan called SAHHRA by Government of India this programme has been taken up by the Factories Directorate to conduct Training Courses for worker and management of different levels in the Factories to acquaint them with major hazards. This is a continuing scheme and outlay for 89-90 is proposed to be Rs.0.30 lakhs.

The total outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 is Rs.2.75 lakhs against Rs.2.50 for 1988-89.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

SCHEME III : CREATION OF CHEMICAL WING IN THE DIRECTORATE OF FACTORIES (CONTINUING SCHEME).

Creation of a Chemical Cell in the Factories Directorate.

There was an urgent need to have a Special Cell in the Factories Directorate to enforce safety measures in Chemical and other hazardous industries. The urgent need for this resulted in the creation of a chemical cell and some posts were created.

This is a continuing scheme and the approved outlay for 1989-90 was Rs.1.80 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

This is a State Sector Scheme.



SCHEME IV : GRANT-IN-AID TO THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT FOR TRAINING OF SAFETY OFFICERS (CONTINUING SCHEME)

The Indian Institute of Social Welfare & Business Management are conducting a Diploma Course in Industrial Safety. This is the only Institute apart from the Central Government Regional Labour Institute, which trains Safety Officers in the Eastern Region.

About one hundred ninety Safety Officers have been trained so far in the Indian Institute Social Welfare & Business Management and there is a further requirement of 350 qualified Safety Officers in the State. Rs.0.90 Lakhs was approved as Grant-in-aid to the Institute in 1988-89 and the proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.1.20 lakhs. The increased amount of Rs.0.30 lakh is required for appointment of additional Faculty members due to increased intake from 30 to 40 Safety Officers from industries and also to meet the expense of Chartered Bus for factory visit for the trainees.

This is a State Sector Plan.

4. PROGRAMME OF THE WEST BENGAL LABOUR WELFARE BOARD

1. Construction of Bakkhali Holiday Home :

The approved outlay of this project is Rs.29.39 lakhs. The Board has placed so far a sum of Rs.14.25 lakhs at the disposal of the Construction Board Directorate for execution of construction work of this project. Meanwhile, the Construction Board Dte. has submitted a revised estimate of Rs.53 lakhs approximately for this project. The said revised estimate includes the provision for electrification and generator. It has been reported by the Executive Engineer concerned that Construction Board Dte. has so far incurred an expenditure to the tune of Rs.34 lakhs approximately in anticipation of the administrative approval to the revised estimate submitted by them. Civil work has almost been completed apart from the fixing of doors and windows. It is expected that the project can start its functioning before the end of the financial year 1989-90 subject to availability of funds on the basis of the revised estimate. A sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. This is a State Sector Scheme.

2. Construction of Fokhriabang Labour Welfare Centre :

The total approved outlay of this project is Rs.15,55,800/-. The construction work has almost been completed apart from some minor civil works and total electrical work. The Construction Board Dte. who has been executing the construction work of this project has submitted a revised estimate of Rs. 20,22,300/- for approval.

It has been ascertained from them that they had incurred so far a sum of Rs.18 lakhs approximately for this project. It is expected that the project can be made operative before the end of this financial year subject to availability of fund on the basis of the revised estimate. Outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 is Rs.2.50 lakhs. This is a District Sector Scheme.

3. Setting up of a Holiday Home at Ayodhya Hill in the District of Furulia and renovation of the Holiday Home at Digha.

The Board proposes to set up a Holiday Home at Ayodhya Hill, Furulia for the benefit of the working class population of this state. A land has been found suitable there and it is expected that the land can be purchased within this financial year. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.2.00 lakhs. This is a State Sector Scheme. This includes provision for expenditure towards renovation of the Holiday Home at Digha.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Directorate of Industrial Training is concerned with two schemes namely 'Craftsman Training Scheme' and 'Apprenticeship Training Scheme' as per Apprentices Act, 1961. Alongwith these two major schemes the other schemes like (1) Part-time Classes for Industrial workers, (2) Advanced Vocational Training System, (3) Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme and (4) Crash Programme are also conducted in different I.T.Is/Centre under the control of this Directorate.

(A) CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME :

Training under this scheme is provided in I.T.Is/Centre in 24 Engineering and 8 non-Engineering trades of one year and two years duration. At present the training is imparted in this State through 17 I.T.Is and one I.T.C. located throughout the State of West Bengal. There are also 5 private Institute imparting training in different trades in this State. The total seating capacity of students in all ITIs/Centre is 9896. On completion of the training the trainees are to appear in A.I.T.T. conducted by D.G.E. & T. Govt. of India. 100% of the trainees admitted in the Training Institute get stipend amounting to Rs.40/- per month.

(B) APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME :

Out of 130 trades so far designated under the Apprentices Act, 1961, 64 trades have so far been implemented in this State and arrangement of training in another 34 trades are under process of implementation. At present about 6450 trainees are receiving training under this scheme at different establishments in both Govt./Private Sector located in the State of West Bengal. Training Directorate makes arrangement for Related Instructions for the

apprentices including those trades which have not been introduced in ITIs/Centre. For implementation of this training two Basic Training Centres one at ITI, Hooghly and another at Calcutta has already been set up. ITI, Hooghly is meant for training of Chemical Group of trades as most of the Chemical factories are located in and around the district of Hooghly.

Training in non-I.T.I., trades is conducted at B.T.C., Calcutta.

#### CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME

Total proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs.98.80 lakhs.

##### i) Hostel Buildings at different I.T.Is

It has been felt that the hostel facilities may be provided in each ITIs located in districts for providing accommodation of the boys coming from the remote places. The problem is particularly acute in ITIs located at Kalyani, Cooch Behar, Durgapur. During the annual plan 1987-88 a sum of Rs.5.50 lakhs has provided for construction of hostel building at Durgapur and Kalyani. During the year 1988-89 further Rs.6.25 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. The work has since been undertaken by the F.W.D. (C.B.) authority. Further fund of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90. This is a district sector scheme.

##### ii) Staff quarters for group 'C' & 'D' Staff :

The staff of this Directorate being posted at different ITIs face immense trouble to have accommodation facilities due to lack of staff quarters at different ITIs. Normally staff quarters, are provided to the Durwan, Pharmacist, Dresser, Foreman, Hostel Supdt., and Principal. Some of the quarters constructed 15/20 years back are in a very bad condition for which new construction is also necessary. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of Staff quarters during the financial year 1988-89. Further a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be provided during the financial year 1989-90 for construction of staff quarters. This is a district sector scheme.

##### iii) Water Supply Project : at different ITIs.

During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for the water supply project at ITI, Midnapore and Jhargram. Fund has been utilised and the condition of the water supply has since been improved. Further a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh may be provided during the year 1989-90 for improvement of water supply facilities at ITI, Suri. This is a district sector scheme.

iv) Replacement of old and obsolete Machine at different ITIs. The major machines in various ITIs are in a very bad condition due to continuous use for the past 20-25 years. No major purchase for

replacement of machinery has been taken during the past years due to paucity of fund. Further due to rapid technological development, new machinery and equipment have been introduced in industries making earlier machines obsolete. D.G.E. & T., Govt. of India has introduced a scheme (Central Sponsored Scheme) in which Govt. of India has agreed to share 50% of the cost for replacement of machinery in different ITIs for upgradation and modernisation of the Training Scheme. During the year 1988-89 Central assistance of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been received and a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs was also provided in the State Annual Plan as matching grant. It is proposed that sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs may be provided during the financial year 1989-90 for the purpose. A sum of Rs.51.00 lakhs is also proposed as a matching grant to utilise the central assistance to be given in this respect as a part of World Bank project on Skill Development programme in ITIs. Detailed note is given separately. Therefore, the total provision is Rs.61.00 lakhs for 1989-90. This is a district sector scheme.

v) Purchase of new machinery in I.T.Is for the trades to be introduced under the Diversification Programme :

Due to development of science and technology some of the trades introduced much earlier in I.T.Is have become unpopular due to acute shrinkage of employment facilities and some new occupation are coming in a big way having good employment opportunity. For diversification of the unpopular trades to popular one, new machinery & equipment are to be purchased. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for the purpose. This is a district sector Scheme.

vi) Accommodation of Classroom at different I.T.Is

During the past few years syllabus and curricular structure of craftsman Training Scheme have undergone a big change for which more class room accommodation need to be at each I.T.I. Further provided due to introduction of new trades and proposed introduction of modern trades in future, Class rooms are to be constructed on priority basis. A sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs was provided during the year 1988-89. The construction is under way. It is proposed that a further sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs may be provided during the financial year 1989-90. This is a district sector scheme.

vii) Composite Building for Store-cum-A.V. Aid at I.T.I., Durgapur

It has been decided that Stores, Library, A.V. Aid etc. should be housed in one composite building at I.T.I., Durgapur for which sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided in 1988-89, out of the project cost of Rs.23.71 lakhs. This is a continuing project and a further sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the financial year 1989-90. This is a district sector scheme.

viii) Setting up of new I.T.I. for Women.

Since there is no I.T.I. exclusively for Women in West Bengal it has been under active consideration of this Directorate for some time past to set an I.T.I. for women. A land measuring about 1 bigha 15 kattah has been located within the campus of I.T.I., Cariahat for the construction of a multi stories building for the proposed Women I.T.I. A sum of Rs.3.5 lakhs has been provided during the annual plan 1988-89 which is expected to be utilised. Since this will be a continuing project, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the year 1989-90. This is a State Sector Scheme.

ix) Introduction of Social Studies at I.T.Is.

A sum of Rs.0.80 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the annual plan 1989-90. This is a district sector scheme.

x) Deficient Machinery & equipment as per B.G.E. & T. norms

Difficulties are being experienced in imparting training in some I.T.Is where Machinery & Equipment could not be supplied with as per D.G.E. & T. norms due to various reasons. To overcome these difficulties a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the annual plan 1989-90. This is a district sector scheme.

xi) Strengthening of Head Quarters

To improve functioning of Hd. Qrs. a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the annual plan 1989-90 like amount was provided during the financial year 1988-89.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

(B) NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME :

Total proposed outlay is Rs.10.40 lakhs for 1989-90.

I) Construction of Hostel Buildings at IIT, Howrah Homes.

To alleviate the difficulties experienced by apprentices in having suitable accommodation during the period of apprenticeship training, in factories situated in and around Calcutta, it has been proposed to construct one Hostel at I.T.I., Howrah Homes exclusively for the apprentices. At present there is only one Hostel at I.T.I., Tollygunge, the seats available there is very much inadequate. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs was provided during the year 1988-89 out of the total project cost of Rs.37.63727 lakhs. This is a continuing project and a further sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the annual plan 1989-90.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

II) Strengthening of Hd. Qrs and Regional Offices

Two Regional Offices which have been set up within the premises of I.T.I., Siliguri and I.T.I., Durgapur are to be shifted to

a suitable hired building for proper and independent functioning of the offices. Few posts are also to be created to augment the functioning of App. Scheme at Hd. Qrs. for this a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the annual plan 1989-90.

This is a district sector scheme.

III) Improvement of Basic Training Centre for Chemical Group of Trades at I.T.I., Hooghly.

- a) One Basic Training Centre for Chemical Group of Trades has already been set up at Hooghly to meet the crying need of such Institute in West Bengal. But for want of suitable staff, the Centre could not be fully utilised. Some regular posts are to be sanctioned immediately in addition to making provisions for guest lecturers. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the purpose during the annual plan 1989-90.
- b) Since practical training constitute a major part of the Basic Training well furnished Laboratory, Plant & Equipment are required to be provided for training the Apprentices as per D.G.E. & T. norms. It has been estimated that approx. Rs.13.00 lakhs would be needed for the purpose

It is as such proposed that a sum of Rs.2.90 lakhs may be provided for the purpose during the annual plan 1989-90. This is a district sector scheme.

IV) Improvement of Basic Training Centre at Calcutta Technical School

There is no full time staff at B.T.C. and work is being carried out by deputing staff from I.T.Is. This system should not continue for a long time. To regularise the system of imparting basic training properly some essential staff are required to be provided. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed during annual plan 1989-90.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

5. WORLD BANK PROJECT ON SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN I.T.I.s SITUATED IN THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL

The Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India has approached the World Bank through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, with a project to modernise, diversify and re-structure the Vocational Training Programmes in the country. The proposed project would have a duration of six years and covers the following main components.

- (a) Modernisation of equipment and instructional materials in the I.T.Is, including maintenance systems.

- (b) Strengthening Apprenticeship Training.
- (c) Expanding advanced training programmes, including High Technology areas.
- (d) Increase Women's access to Vocational Training and
- (e) Improve planning and management of Vocational Training both in the States and the Centre.

The World Bank Officials already visited some States including the State of West Bengal few months back. The Bank wanted definite information about the willingness of the various States to participate in the programmes and to make necessary budget provisions for the same. All the schemes involving the State Govts are proposed to be Centrally sponsored schemes, to be funded on 50:50 basis by the Central and State Govt's.

On the basis of the schemes proposed and after having details discussion with the senior officials of this State, Govt. of India has finalised the scheme for this State. The total cost of the project is Rs.1382.02 lakhs for a six-year period commencing from 1989-90. Retrospective financing for 1988-89 is however under contemplation of the Govt.

Out of this, Rs.691.01 lakhs would be provided by the Central Govt. and remaining Rs.691.01 lakhs has to be provided in the State budget. There is a provision of Rs.16.00 lakhs (inclusive of the Central Share) during 1988-89 under the existing Centrally sponsored scheme. Provision of Rs.122.00 lakhs including Central Share will have to be made during 1989-90. Out of this Rs.61.00 lakhs has to be provided by the State during the financial year 1989-90.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme-wise break-up is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Cost of the Scheme during 1989-90	State Share (50% Contribution)
1	2	3	4
1.	Modernisation of I.T.Is	54.00	27.00
2.	A.V. Aids	2.00	1.00
3.	Introduction of new trades	30.00	15.00
4.	Establishment of new Women I.T.I.	20.00	10.00
5.	Introduction of new trades in Women I.T.I.	2.00	1.00
6.	Introduction of High Tech. trades	12.00	6.00
7.	Establishment of State Project Implementation Unit	2.00	1.00
T o t a l :		122.00	61.00

## 6. Programme of the Public Works Department.

### Labour & Labour Welfare :

The objective of this scheme is to provide apprenticeship training to sufficient number of degree and diploma holders in Engineering P.W.D. has proposed a target of providing apprenticeship training to 300 trainees in the 7th Plan out of which training has been imparted to 200 nos. of trainees so far.

## E\_M\_P\_L\_O\_Y\_M\_E\_N\_T

### 1. Programme of the Directorate of Employment.

#### A. Extension of Employment Service.

##### 1. Opening of Employment Exchanges :

In our earlier write-up, we had proposed extension of Employment Service upto the Block level. At the present moment, in West Bengal, Employment Services have been extended upto sub-divisional level and in some cases we have Employment Exchanges at special project sites, as well as at areas of identified growth centres. In this pattern there are need for 2(two) more Employment Exchanges at Canning and Kakdwip of 24-Parganas (South). We, therefore, propose to open 2(two) more Employment Exchanges in this State. These two will be under S.C.P. Annual expenditure on this score would come to Rs.6.00 lakhs during 1989-90. Staff pattern for each Employment Exchange is E.O.-2, UDC-3, Inv. Inspector-1, LTC-4, ~~Asst-2~~, Peon-3, Chowkidar-1 and Sweeper-1.

Two Exchanges, one each at Raghunathpur in the District of Purulia and Chanchal, in the District of Malda, have started functioning from the financial year 1985-86. One Employment Exchange at Bolpur, in the District of Birbhum has started functioning from the latter part of the financial year 1987-88. This is under T.S.P. An expenditure of Rs.0.69 lakhs have been incurred in respect of these Employment Exchanges during 1987-88. Annual expenditure for these exchanges is estimated to be Rs.3.30 lakhs during 1988-89. The Employment Exchanges at Khatra (A newly created Sub-Division in the District of Bankura) is expected to be sanctioned soon. Annual expenditure for opening of this Exchange is estimated to be Rs.3.00 lakhs.

This is a State sector scheme and would cost Rs.10.70 lakhs for 6 Employment Exchanges annually.

##### 2. Opening of E.I. & A. Ex.

In our earlier write-up, we proposed to open 5 E.I. & A.Ex. in 5 Development Blocks, namely (1) Khanakur-I, District-Hooghly, (2) Karandighi, Dist. West Dinajpur (3) Gosaba, Dist. South 24-Parganas, (4) Binpur-I, Dist. Midnapore and (5) Garubathan, District Darjeeling. (1).(2) & (3) will be under S.C.P. and (4) & (5) will



be under T.S.P. Annual expenditure on this score would come to Rs.1.40 lakhs @ Rs.0.28 lakhs per E.I. & A.B. per year.

For the year 1989-90, we propose to open 5 E.I. & A.Bx. with 5 Development Blocks namely (1) Ketugram-I, District-Burdwan, (2) Indus, Dist. Bankura (3) Banshihari, Dist. Malda, (4) Hura, Dist. Purulia and (5) Falakata, Dist. Jalpaiguri. Amongst these No.(1),(2) & (3) above will be under Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes (SCP) and No.(4) & (5) will be under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) respectively. Annual Expenditure for SCP would be Rs.0.84 lakhs and for TSP would be Rs.0.56 lakh. Total expenditure for opening of 5 E.I. & A.Bx. Annual expenditure for the E.I. & A.Bx. would be Rs.2.50 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme. One post of U.D.C. may please be sanctioned for each E.I. & A.B.

### 3. Opening of Special Cells for the Physically Handicapped.

At present there is one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons in Calcutta to cater to the needs of the Physically Handicapped registrant of Calcutta. According to guidelines issued by Govt. of India, each Employment Exchange having 150 or more P.H. registrants should have P.H. Cell. The State Govt. however, has decided that for the present, district Headquarters Exchanges should be provided with P.H. Cells which will function as nodal units for P.H. registrants of all Employment Exchanges in a district. On the basis of this decision, 3 such cells one each at D.E.E. (1) Chinsurah (2) Burdwan and (3) Bankura have been sanctioned in March, 1987. An expenditure of Rs.0.44 lakhs have been incurred in respect of these P.H. Cells, during 1987-88. Annual expenditure for these P.H. Cells is estimated to be Rs.1.50 lakhs during 1988-89.

Three P.H. Cells one each at D.E.E. (i) Suri (ii) Jalpaiguri and (iii) Balurghat proposed for 1988-89, having Employment Officer-1, L.D.C.-1 and Peon-1 is expected to be sanctioned soon. Amongst these (i) will be under SCP and (ii) & (iii) will be under TSP. Annual expenditure for these 3 P.H. Cells is estimated to be Rs.2.22 lakhs.

It is now proposed to open 3 P.H. Cells one each at D.E.E. (i) Cooch Behar, (ii) Krishnagar and (iii) S.R.E.E. Darjeeling during 1989-90. Amongst these No.(i) will be under S.C.P.

Total expenditure for opening of 3 P.H. Cells during 1989-90, would be Rs.2.22 lakhs @ Rs.0.74 lakhs per P.H. Cell. Each P.H. Cell is to have Employment Officer-1, L.D.C.-1 and Peon-1. Total staff requirement for 3 P.H. Cells : E.O.-3, L.D.C.-3 and Peon-3.

Annual expenditure for the P.H. Cells would be Rs.5.50 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

#### 4. Opening of Women's Cell :

The approach paper on 7th plan recommended opening of Womens' Cells with lady officers in all Employment Exchanges, particularly in Rural areas. The State Government has decided upon another yardstick of 10,000 women registrant in an Employment Exchange. In our earlier write-up, we proposed to open 4 Women's Cells one each at D.E.E. (i) Chandannagore, (ii) Sonarpur (Alipur), (iii) Midnapore Town and (iv) Malda, (Proposal pending with Govt.) and expected to be sanctioned soon. Amongst these (ii) & (iii) will be under S.C.P. Staff requirement of each Women's Cell is E.O.-1, L.D.C.-1 and Peon-1. Annual expenditure on this score would come to Rs.2.40 lakhs @ Rs.0.60 lakhs per cell per year.

For the year 1989-90, we propose to open 3 Women's Cells, one each at (i) S.R.E.E. North Calcutta, (ii) D.E.E., Haldia and (iii) D.E.E., Kharagpur. Amongst these No. (iii) Kharagpur will be under S.C.P. Staff requirement of each Cell is E.S.-1, L.D.C.-1 and Peon-1. Total requirement for 3 Women's Cells will thus come to E.O.-3, L.D.C.-3 and Peons-3. Total expenditure for opening of 3 Women's Cells annually, would be Rs.1.80 lakhs @ Rs.0.60 lakhs per unit.

Annual expenditure for the Women's Cells would be Rs.2.50 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

#### 5. Strengthening of Staff Training Unit (continuing Scheme) :

For imparting training to the newly recruited officers and staff to make them conversant with the Employment Exchange Procedure etc. and to give re-fresher training to the existing staff and officers, a well equipped Training Unit is essential at the Headquarters. The existing training unit of the Directorate of Employment is very small. As such it is proposed to create one post of Employment Officer and one post of L.D.C. with financial involvement of Rs.0.44 lakhs. A sum of Rs.0.16 lakhs is also required for purchase of training aids. A sum of Rs.0.60 lakhs is proposed for a annual plan 1989-90. This is a State sector scheme.

#### 6. Computerisation of Employment Exchange Operation :

For effective and efficient running of the Employment Exchanges, computerisation is felt essential. Computerisation will initially cover the Employment Exchanges having Live Register of one lakh or more applicants. There are 9 such Employment Exchanges in West Bengal. Computerisation for Regional Employment Exchange has already been sanctioned. Total Expenditure of Rs.6.60 lakhs is expected to be incurred during 1988-89 with recurring expenses of Rs.0.6 lakhs every year after 1988-89.

For the year 1989-90, we propose to computerise S.R.E.E., Barrackpore and an Annual expenditure of Rs.6.60 lakhs is estimated to be incurred for staff training, site preparation, installation including hardware, transcription of 2 lakhs card and Electricity, maintenance etc. A sum of Rs.7.20 lakhs is proposed for annual plan 1989-90. This is a State sector scheme.

#### B. Employment Market Information.

##### 1. Strengthening of Statistical Unit and Statistical Cell (continuing Scheme).

It is felt necessary to strengthen the existing statistical cell, one Central Unit at the Directorate. This unit will collect, compile data on various activities of the Employment Exchanges and will publish periodical reports to satisfy the needs of various State/Central Govt. Department. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the cell by additional officers and staff. Therefore, one post of Deputy Director (Statistics), one post of Statistician, one post of Employment Officer and one post of L.D.C. are require to be created, (proposal pending with Govt. since 1985-86). Annual financial involvement works out to be Rs.1.00 lakh. This is a State sector scheme.

##### 2. Opening of E.M.I. Units :

In order to enable Directorate of Employment to build up a viable E.M.I. system in West Bengal, E.M.I. Units in all 32 Employment Exchanges need to be opened. Accordingly, opening to two such Units, one each at D.E.E. (i) Jangipur and (ii) Balurghat proposal pending with Govt. since 1985-86). Amongst these (ii) will be under T.S.P. Staff requirement for each unit is Statistical Assistant-1 and L.D.C.-1, Annual financial involvement works out to be Rs.0.90 lakh @ Rs.0.45 lakh for each unit.

For the year 1989-90, we propose to open 3 EMI Units one each at D.E.E. (i) Sonarpur (ii) Bishnupur and (iii) Jhargram. Amongst these (i) & (ii) will be under S.C.P. and (iii) will be under T.S.P. Staff requirement for each unit is Statistical Assistant-1 and L.D.C.-1. Total requirement for 3 EMI units will thus come to : Statistical Assistant-3, L.D.C.-3. Total annual expenditure would be Rs.1.35 lakhs @ Rs.0.45 lakh per unit.

Annual expenditure for EMI units would be Rs.2.00 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

#### C. Self-Employment (continuing Scheme).

The objective of the scheme is to enable the un-employed youth, validly registered with Employment Exchanges in West Bengal, for more than one year, to secure financial assistance from the Banks at low rate of interest for embarking on economically meaningful projects. The State Government would provide margin money

upto Rs.6,250/- i.e. 25% of the project cost. The total amount of loan admissible would also vary depending on the size of the scheme. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1300.00 lakhs has been provided for in the annual plan 1988-89, for achieving Self-Employment target of 65,000 projects.

For 1989-90, it is assumed that the Self-Employment target will not be less than 65,000, as in the current financial year. On the basis of this assumption, it is estimated that an amount of Rs.3250.00 lakhs will be the fund requirement for meeting 25% margin money cost on 65,000 SESRU projects to be sponsored by 65 Employment Exchanges in West Bengal. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.1300.00 lakhs.

This is a continuing State Plan Scheme.

## 2. Programme of the Development & Planning Department.

### Additional Employment Programme.

#### C o n c e p t :

Additional Employment Programme was introduced in the State in the year 1973-74 as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central assistance. Initially the objective of the programme was to provide employment to the educated unemployed persons particularly in the urban areas. The programme had at that time three components, viz. Training, subsidised Employment and Self-employment. In the year 1974-75, however, 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 in the field of industries, commerce and service and also providing assistance to employed persons for the purpose of creating additional employment according to the prescribed yardstick which lays down that there should be employment of at least one person for every Rs.2500/- of margin money. Unemployed persons from families having no source of income, however, get priority over others. Social attention is also paid to the members of the S/C & S/T, other backward classes, War-widows and ex-servicemen.

#### Margin Money Assistance - Terms & Conditions :

Under the programme margin money assistance is provided to proprietary concerns/partnership firms, public/private limited companies and co-operative societies for the purpose of setting up of new units in the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Sector, establishment of ancilliary units; promotion of agro based industries, transport etc. Such assistance is also extended to schemes for

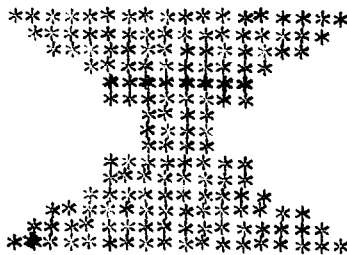
expansion of existing small scale units provided other conditions are fulfilled. Out of the fund provided for margin money to any unit, there should be, on an average, one employment in that unit for every Rs.2500/- of margin money. The extent of margin money assistance is normally 10% of the total project cost as approved by the bank or other financial institutions provided that 20% margin money assistance is extendable to entrepreneurs belonging to S/C. & S/T, physically handicapped entrepreneurs, ex-servicemen and Industrial Co-operatives. The margin money advance carries interest @ 6½% per annum, reducible to 4% in case of regular repayment. The loan together with interest thereon is repayable in four equal annual instalments. Repayment of margin money against Block Capital starts after the terms loan from Bank/Financial Institution 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 investment of margin money during 3rd year of the Seventh-Five Year Plan (1987-88) was Rs.269.00 lakhs. During the current financial year (1988-89) the full plan allocation of Rs.70.00 lakhs has so far been agreed for allotment to different Implementing Agencies of Additional Employment Programme. In terms of the stipulations in the guidelines, expected employment generation during the 4th year of Seventh Five Year Plan period (1988-89) is 2800 approximately.

Proposed Provision for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

To continue the programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to make a provision of Rs.75.00 lakhs for the programme in the Plan budget of 1989-90 for generating 3,000 employment approximately.



SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFAREProgramme of the Relief and Welfare(Welfare)Deptt.a) State Sector Scheme :

Under this broad head essentially those schemes which are non-divisible and capital intensive and will confer benefit on the people throughout the State or in more than one district have been included as per directive issued with Development & Planning Department D.O.No.6299 (3)/DEV dated 23.8.1985 under this head. Altogether 44 schemes have been included which are mostly capital intensive in nature and are likely to confer benefits to the people of the entire State or in more than one district. For 1989-90 against total proposed provision of Rs.284.55 lakhs for Social Welfare Rs.146.99 lakhs have been proposed for State Sector Schemes implementation of which are likely to confer benefit on the population of the entire State or in a number of districts. Thus Rs.146.99 lakhs have been proposed for State Sector Schemes out of the total provision of Rs.575.00 lakhs proposed for 1989-90 for the Welfare Branch of Relief & Welfare Department.

Direction and Administration :-1. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Cells in the Department and Directorate of Social Welfare :-

Steps are being taken by the Directorate and the Department to create two Cells for Planning, Monitoring etc. of the existing schemes undertaken by the Department as well as for their reviewing. It is expected that some posts will be created this year for the purpose. Keeping in view the lead time for recruitments a provision of Rs.0.15 lakhs for the Department and the Directorate may be made for 1989-90.

2. Cell for Vocational Training for Physically Handicapped Persons, Delinquent and Neglected Children, Women in Moral Danger :-

It has been decided earlier to set up a cell by the Director of Social Welfare, West Bengal to supervise and review the existing schemes, expand training facilities and to introduce innovative trades for physically handicapped persons, delinquent and neglected children, women in moral danger, it is understood that the Director of Social Welfare, West Bengal is going to submit to the Government a proposal suggesting to create some posts for which an annual provisions of Rs.0.15 lakh may be provided for 1989-90.

3. Women Bureau and Crisis Care Cell :-

It will gear up a social defence measures for women and attend to calls from women and children in distress. The Director of Social Welfare is going to propose for creation of certain posts which will require an estimated expenditure of Rs.0.20 lakh. Hence for 1989-90 a provision of Rs.0.20 lakh may be kept.

## 4. Cost of Construction of Additional Storey for I.C.D.S. Cell Located at Juvenile Court Building at Salt Lake :-

Administrative approval for construction of additional Storey for ICDS Cell have already been accorded at an estimated expenditure of Rs.9.00 lakhs, Rs.7.50 lakhs have so far been allotted for the purpose. Hence a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh may be made for the purpose for 1989-90.

## 5. Training Scheme for Different Categories of Functionaries of Welfare Directorate and Department :-

The proposal of the Director of Social Welfare, West Bengal in this regard has been approved by the Government in the Finance Department. A provision of Rs.0.60 lakh has been made for 1989-90.

## 6. Case studies and Action Research Project :-

Directorate of Social Welfare and Vagrancy will conduct case studies, surveys and action research projects with a view to formulating social welfare programmes and studying to impact of programmes operated by the Directorates. Rs.0.60 lakh may be provided for 1989-90.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED :-

## 1. To Promote Establishment of Homes for Mentally Retarded Children :-

The Jails and Welfare Homes for the Government have significant population of retarded children who have been abandoned by their parents. Unfortunately no facilities exist for taking care of them in these institutions. Prabartak Sangha has been entrusted with the implementation of the Scheme. The Sangha has already started functioning. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs may therefore be made for 1989-90.

## 2. Expansion of Capacity and Modernisation of Composite Home for Deaf, Dumb and Blind :-

The Blind School at Cooch Behar when completed is required to be modernised and equipped with aids and appliances for setting up training-cum-production centres. After completion of the construction of Deaf & Dumb School, Raiganj some fund may be required for settlement of the issue. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90

3. Awards to Outstanding Employees of Handicapped and Handicapped Employees :-

The scheme envisages the recognition of Employers of the physically handicapped and also employees rendering outstanding services. Awards are given in the form of medals and cash in a function presided over by the Governor of the State. In conformity with the past years an amount of Rs.0.20 lakh may be provided for 1989-90.

WOMEN'S WFLFARE :-

1. Strengthening and Remodelling of Destitute Women's Home, Uttarpara with Residential Staff Quarters and Reception Unit for Girls :-

We have already received a proposal from the Chief Engineer, Construction Board for its expansion with staff quarters and it is being processed in the Department. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be proposed for 1989-90.

2. Expansion and Remodelling of Destitute Home for Girls at Purulia :-

The Proposal for expansion as well as remodelling has been received from the Chief Engineer, Construction Board and is being processed in the Department. For 1989-90 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh may be proposed.

3. Remodelling of Dhrubashram Boys's Home with Staff Quarters and Establishment of a Destitute Women's Home :-

A vacant wing of the building of the Destitute Boys' Home at Dhrubashram has earlier been proposed to be utilised for accommodating 50 aged destitute women. So, it is necessary to build quarters in the premises for female employees to be deployed. A provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs may be proposed for 1989-90.

4. Vocational Training Centres for Girls and Women in Government Homes :-

It is felt necessary to strengthened vocational training in Government Homes for Girls and Women. For this purpose a provision of Rs.0.50 lakh may be made for 1989-90.

5. Assistance for Economic Rehabilitation to Girl Inmates of Homes :-

In order to rehabilitate girls discharged from Homes it is proposed to provide a grant of Rs.1,000/-. The grant may also be utilised as seed money for bankable projects. The scheme will be expanded to all Homes both Government and non-Government for girls above 18 years of Age. A provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs may be made for 1989-90.



6. Training programme for Women in Distress :-

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under which women in the age group of 18-50 years are given vocational training and residential care by the voluntary organisations which bear 10% of the expenditure and balance 90% is shared equally between the Central and State Government. Over and above two organisations helped during 6th plan period it is proposed to induct few more organisations during 7th plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs.4.50 lakhs for 1989-90 for the purpose.

7. Establishment of District Shelters, Moral Danger Homes in Districts :-

A proposal to set up a District Shelter at Nadia has been received and is being processed. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh may be kept for 1989-90.

8. Setting up of Women's Development Corporation :-

The Government of India has proposed the State Government for setting up of a Women's Development Corporation in the State. The purpose for setting up of the Corporation will be to assist in arranging loans through financial institutions by giving margin money and seed money to help women setting income generating activities. The Government of India has indicated financial assistance for setting up of women's Corporation. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs for the purpose may be proposed for 1989-90.

CHILD WELFARE :-

1. Remodelling and Renovation of Cottages at Digha for Destitute Boys and Girls :-

The proposal for remodelling and renovation of cottage at Digha at an estimated expenditure of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been approved and the Chief Engineer, Construction Board has been entrusted with the work Rs.1.50 lakhs may be provided for 1989-90.

2. Bravery Award for Children :

The scheme envisages state recognition of exceptional act of Bravery by children through award of prizes at a function presided over <sup>by</sup> the Governor. A provision of Rs.0.10 lakh may be made for 1989-90.

3. Awards to the Best(State/District)Anganwadis under I.C.D.S. Projects in West Bengal and Presentation of Trophies to the Best-Managed Home run by the State Government :-

There is a proposal to introduce awards to recognise outstanding performance by the Anganwadi Workers. ...

The efficient management of Government Homes should also be rewarded. A provision of Rs.0.45 lakh may be made for 1989-90.

4. Establishment of Child Guidance Clinics :-

A Child Guidance Clinic has already been set up through a voluntary organisation viz. Indian Institute of Bio-behavioral Sciences with the financial assistance from State Government. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

5. Establishment of Destitute Home for boys :-

The Home at Tumbani is located in hired building. It is in a state of despair and may collapse at any time. The proposal to shift this Home to Kharikauli in Bishnupur has been approved. For this purpose Rs.3.00 lakhs may be provided for 1989-90.

6. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation for Services for Children in need of care and protection :-

The centrally sponsored scheme popularly known as cottage scheme provides for maintenance of destitute children in the age groups of 6-11 years. Each Cottage under the scheme has 25 children. During the 6th plan period 2600 children have been covered by the scheme in some 10 cottages. During the first year of the 7th plan period 40 such cottages have started functioning and 10 more cottages have been sanctioned by the Government of India. 90% of the expenditure is shared between the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis and the remaining 10% is borne by the grantee institutions. A provision of Rs.32.50 lakhs has been made to meet the State share of expenditure on this account for 1989-90.

7. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Maintenance of Neglected and Destitute Children :-

A scheme similar to that of the Cottage is operated solely by the State Government. Number of beneficiaries so far covered under this scheme is 1000. There is no proposal for extending this scheme during the 7th plan period. As such a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan of 1989-90 for existing beneficiaries.

8. Introduction of Coaching System to Destitute Boys and Girls in Primary and Secondary Levels :-

In conformity with the recommendation of the State Ministers for Social Welfare in the conference held in New Delhi on August, 1982 a system of coaching of boys and girls reading in primary and secondary levels is proposed to be introduced in destitute Homes managed by the Government. Details schemes in this regard has been approved. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs may be provided for 1989-90.

9. Introduction of Vocational Training for Destitute Boys:  
Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the voluntary agencies for running vocational training centres for destitute boys and girls. It is proposed to assist voluntary organisations and local bodies to conduct training in vocational trades so that ~~500~~ destitute boys and girls are benefitted per annum. For 1989-90 Rs.7.50 lakhs may be provided for the purpose.

10. Economic Rehabilitation of Discharged Destitute Bous from Government Homes/Cottages :-

It is proposed to assist discharged inmates of Homes with a grant of Rs.1,000/- per head as seed money for Bankable projects with a view to rehabilitating them. 40 beneficiaries are likely to be benefitted during 1989-90 for which Rs.0.40 lakh may be provided.

#### WELFARE OF AGED, INFIRM AND DESTITUTE

1. Promotion of Establishment of Homes for Old Destitute:-

An Old Age Home for Women with a capacity of 50 is under construction at South Garia in the existing complex for men and political sufferers. During the Seventh Plan period a few voluntary organisations local bodies will be encouraged for setting up of Old Age Homes. For 1989-90 Rs.2.00 lakhs may be provided for this purpose.

2. Expansion/Renovation of Existing Vagrants' Home and Establishment of Reception Homes. After Care Homes & Homes for Vagrants in Calcutta and Districts :-

A few construction works were undertaken during the Sixth Plan period under Vagrancy Directorate. The expenditure for these works are to be spilled over to the 7th plan. For this purpose Rs.12.00 lakhs may be provided for 1989-90.

#### CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

##### Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social adjustment :-

In order to establish a uniform framework for care protection, treatment, education, training and rehabilitation of Juveniles' the Parliament has passed the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The act envisages the upgradation of the existing services set up under the State Children Act on the basis of the standards as spelt out in the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 as well as creation of additional infrastructure to cover all the districts of the state.

Central assistance might be received on this account.

A sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs may be proposed for 1989-90 for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS

Assistance to WBCADC for social welfare works :-

The CADC has been spending money of Balwadi Centres, maintenance of Community Centres etc. The total expenditure on this Account comes to Rs.12.50 lakhs. A meeting was held in the Chief Secretary's room on 28.8.85 about this. It was decided in the meeting that the Welfare Department would bear necessary expenditure on this account from 1.1.86 for maintenance of this scheme. Therefore, a provision of Rs.14.00 lakhs have been made in the annual plan for 1989-90 for the purpose.

ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS :

Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Social Welfare Works :-

Voluntary organisations have a vital role to play in the field of social welfare reactivities. Therefore, these organisations have always been encouraged by the Government. For 1989-90 a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs may be made for the purpose.

To prevent drug addition several schemes have been submitted by different voluntary organisations which are under examination of this Department. No separate budget head has yet been opened in this connection. As such the provision under this head has been doubled taking into account the probable expenditure during the next financial year.

b) District Sector Scheme

Under this broad head essentially those schemes which are not capital intensive and will confer benefit to one district only have been included as per directive issued with Development and Planning Department D.O.No.6299(30)/Dev. dated 23.8.85. Altogether 13 schemes have been included under this broad head which are not capital intensive in nature and will confer benefit to the people of one district only. For annual Plan 1989-90 Rs.127.15 lakhs have been proposed for district sector scheme against total proposed provision of Rs.294.55 lakhs for Social Welfare.

As records "Nutrition" Rs.290.45 lakhs have been suggested under district sector schemes for 1989-90 the whole component under this category will fall under this District Sector Schemes. The implementation of this Scheme will confer benefit only to the people of a district only and the scheme is non-capital intensive in nature.

Thus, for 1988-89 altogether Rs.417.60 lakhs have been proposed for district sector schemes against total proposed provision of Rs.575.00 lakhs.

#### DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

##### 1. Strengthening of District Set-up :

It has been decided earlier to fill up 18 posts of Inspector of Social Welfare in phases during the seventh Plan period. Steps being taken by the Director of Social Welfare, West Bengal to fill up such posts. A provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs may be provided for 1989-90 for this purpose.

#### WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED :

##### 1. Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped in all Districts :

Under the scheme walking sticks, hearing aids, musical instruments, artificial limbs, crutches, wheel chair, caliper shoes etc. are supplied free of cost to the handicapped destitute persons by the Director of Social Welfare, West Bengal. It is proposed to provide Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1989-90 to cover about 600 persons.

##### 2. Scholarship to Handicapped Students Studying below Class-IX

Handicapped students who are reading below Class IX and are not above 16 years of age, with a monthly family income not exceeding Rs.750/- are entitled to get a scholarship. The students reading in Classes-I-V will receive a monthly scholarship of Rs.25/- and those above Class -V but upto Class VIII Rs.30/- per month. A proposal for enhancing the rate of scholarship to Rs.60/- is under consideration. Accordingly a provision of Rs.10.60 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90.

##### 3. Promotion of Establishment of Training Centres by Voluntary organisations/Local Bodies/Government

During the Sixth Plan period three training Centres were established - two by Zilla Parishad, one by Directorate of Social Welfare. The centres set up by Directorate of Social Welfare needs to be renovated and expanded to provide adequate accommodation to the handicapped trainees. For 1989-90 a provision of 5.50 lakhs may be made for maintenance of the existing centres and setting up of One or two new centres.

4. Assistance to the Physically Handicapped Persons in All District (Disability Pension) :

It provides for grant of financial assistance of Rs.60/- per month to destitute physically and mentally handicapped persons with effect from 1st October,1985. A provision of Rs. Rs.6.75 lakhs may be provided for this purpose for 1989-90.

5. Economic Rehabilitation to the Physically handicapped and Mentally Retarded Persons :

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons to enable them to take up projects in any trade of vocation in which they may have skill. Under the scheme Rs.1000/- in cash or kind is given as grant to a beneficiary. Recently the scheme has been modified to link-up Banks with this scheme so that the Government grant could be utilised as the contribution of the beneficiary in bankable projects wherever possible. There is immense possibility to expand this scheme. Hence it is proposed to provide Rs.5.25 lakhs for the purpose for 1989-90 to cover 525 beneficiaries.

WOMEN'S WELFARE

1. Assistance towards setting up of Working Women's Hospitals :

Three proposals for setting up of Working Women's hostels have already been approved by the Government of India and a few more are awaiting the approval of the Government of India. So a provision of 4.00 lakhs may be made for 1989-90.

2. Grant of Pension to Destitute Widows :-

As a social security measure the Department has been operating a scheme for pension to destitute widows @ Rs.60/- per month. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been made on 1989-90.

CHILD WELFARE :

1. Establishment of Creches for Children of Working Women

For establishment of Creches for children of working mother by State Social Welfare Advisory Board/Voluntary Organisation a provision of Rs.0.60 lakhs may be made for 1989-90.

2. Establishment of ICDS Projects :

Till 1986-87 the Government of India sanctioned 113 Centrally Sponsored ICDS Projects to this State. During 1988-89 they have recently sanctioned 14 new ICDS Projects. In addition, 16 more ICDS Projects have been sanctioned earlier by the State Government in the State Sector. No project was

sanctioned during 1987-88. Hence till 1988-89 the number of projects in the State thus has totalled 143. The Government of India has since sanctioned 14(fourteen) numbers of ICDS projects in the current financial year 1988-89 as told earlier which will however be made operative during the last quarter of 1989-90. The mother and child care projects were upgraded on the level of ICDS in the State Sector in the year 1985-86, the First year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Appropriate provision is kept for operation of the ten projects under ICDS head in 1989-90. As per existing budgetary provision of Govt. of India the annual estimate of expenditure for establishment of new ICDS Project is Rs.6.37 lakhs. Taking into consideration the enhancement in the rate of D.A. etc. the above ceiling of Rs.6.37 lakhs have been raised to Rs.6.50 lakhs while making provisions for these ten State Sector Project.

As per schematic pattern and principle of ICDS Scheme the entire cost of Supplementary Nutrition in regard to ICDS has to be incurred from MMP Head by the State Government.

According to the norms prescribed by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, the level of nutrition supplements to be provided to children and mothers in ICDS Centres is shown below :-

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein</u>
a) Children (6 months to 72 months)	300	10 gr.
b) Severely malnourished children (6 months to 72 months)	600	20 grms
c) Pregnant women & nurshing mothers	500	20 grms

Numbers of feeding days is assumed to be 300 days in a year. The supplementary Nutrition in ICDS Projects now is run with the aided food received from CARE. But in respect of 14 projects sanctioned during 1988-89 which are executed to be made operative during 1989-90(last quarter) Supplementary Nutrition will have to be provided by the State Govt. <sup>with least</sup> available food staff. While making provisions, the cost of food @ Rs.0.25 paise per beneficiary per day has been taken into account in respect of 1400 centres of these 14 ICDS Projects.

The unit cost on each component of that is as follows :-

- a) Cost of food(Puleses/Jaggery) - 6 paise per beneficiary per day(The unit cost was enhanced from 0.42 paise to 6 paise in 1985-86).

b) Cost of fuel and condiments - 6 paise per beneficiary per day.

The unit cost was enhanced from 2.5 paise to 6 paise in 1985-86).

The unit cost for other food supplements as noted above were enhanced the instance of the Govt. of India which however recommended the revision of the unit costs as per following pattern :-

<u>Transport</u> <u>(paise per day)</u>	<u>Fuel, Condiments</u> <u>(paise per day)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>(Paise per day)</u>
10	10	20

The Government of India further clarified if any State Government found it difficult to make sufficient Non-Plan Budget allocation according to the revised unit cost, the differential cost between the prevailing pattern and the revised pattern of unit cost could be accommodated in the Plan Budget both the old and newly sanctioned projects.

In the Plan Budget we have also kept a provision to Rs. 3 lakhs for setting up 600 Low Cost Latrines in the households situated in the Project Areas. The Government of India has laid much stress on setting up of Low Cost Latrines in Anganwadi Centres as part of ICDS delivery of services within the Programme. The scheme of "LOW COST LATRINE" is seen as an effective input of ICDS to combat the high incidence of morbidity and morbidity prevailing among children unaccustomed to sanitary practices by creating local awareness about proper sanitation and hygiene and motivating the beneficiaries at large to the use of these Latrines in Project Areas.

Currently, the State Govt. has been implementing this scheme with the assistance of UNICEF. The scheme was started during the year 1985-86 and 420 Latrines were constructed at different Anganwadi Centres so far. The total estimated cost of setting up of a "Low Cost Latrine" now amount to Rs. 1900/-. Out of that 25% will be borne by the State Govt., 25% by the beneficiary 50% of the remaining cost will be shared by UNICEF as per the scheme.

We have also proposed to include an amount of Rs.4,00,000/- in the Plan Budget for implementation of wheat based nutrition programme.

The total budgetary outlay for 1989-90 under Minimum Needs Programme Plan is thus arrived at Rs. 300.86 lakhs. The break up of this outlay in to Special Components and Tribal Sub-Plan is furnished herein below :

Special Component Plan	Rs.44.10
Tribal Sub-Plan	Rs.44.10



It may not be out of place to mention here that the Govt. of India provides administrative cost, on an average, to the tune of Rs.7,00,000/- annually for every centrally sponsored ICDS Projects on condition that the State Government will make adequate budget provision in the Plan and Non-Plan Budget to accommodate the possible expenditure of Nutrition feeding which is one of the integrated components of ICDS Programme, Requirement of fund under ICDS head for State Sector Projects in 1989-90 is detailed below :

REQUIREMENT OF FUND UNDER ICDS HEAD FOR STATE SECTOR  
ICDS PROJECT

Total Requirement :

For 10 upgraded Mother and Child Care Projects :	Rs.65.0 lakhs
Break-up : General Plan	: Rs.42.25 lakhs
T.A.S.P.	: Rs.13.00 lakhs
SCCP	: Rs.09.75 lakhs
	Rs.65.00 lakhs

3. Non-Institutional Care for Destitute Children :

The object of the scheme is to assist financially the guardians of the children who are below the poverty line so that they may send them to schools. During the Sixth Plan Period about 4,000 children were benefited under this scheme with a monthly assistance @ Rs.30/- per month. Recently with the approval of the Cabinet the rate of assistance has been raised to Rs.60/- per month with effect from 1st October, 1985. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made for 1989-90.

WELFARE OF AGED, INFIRM AND DESTITUTE :

Under this scheme a monthly financial assistance @ Rs.60/- per head is given to destitute old people. A provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs may be provided during 1989-90.

2. Programme of the School Education Department

Provisions have been made for improvement in the functioning of the Social Welfare Homes managed by the State Government and Undertaking Organisations. The outlay for 1989-90 for the purpose is Rs.85 lakhs.

Other Social Services

Programme of the Home Political Department

Construction of Muslim Girls Hostels in districts

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme, the Minority Cell of the Home(Political)Department. has undertaken a scheme for construction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in the Muslim minority concentrated districts. The scheme will meet the needs of the Muslim Girls in these districts and is expected to solve a problem of the Muslim community. During the 7th Plan period, 11 hostels are to be constructed. Out of the said 11 hostels, 3 in the districts of Burdwan, Murshidabad and Malda have already been sanctioned and necessary fund has been placed at the disposal of the Implementing Agencies. Such scheme in the districts of West Dinajpur, Birbhum, North 24-Parganas and Nadia are expected to be sanctioned in the current financial year. During 1989-90 schemes are proposed to be taken up in the districts of Midnapore, Cooch Behar, Howrah and South 24-Parganas.

NUTRITION

1. Programme of the Relief and Welfare (Welfare) Deptt.  
(Minimum Need Programme)

Provision for 1989-90

1. Cost of pulses @ Rs. 0.06 paise per head per day for 49 projects sanctioned in 7th Plan, i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 for 6338 Centres @ 72 beneficiaries per Centre for 300 days  $6338 \times 72 \times 6 \text{ p.} \times 300 = \text{Rs.}82.14 \text{ lakhs.}$

2.	Cost of pulses (difference) @ 2 paise per head for 80 projects sanctioned upto 1984-85 for 11032 Centres for 300 days	$1032 \times 72 \times 2 \times 300 = \text{Rs.}47.68$ lakh
3.	a) Cost of fuel and condiments(differences @ 3.5 p. per head per day) for 129 projects sanctioned upto 1986-87 for 17370 centres for 300 days.	$17370 \times 72 \times 3.5 \times 300$ Rs.31.32 lakh
	b) -do- for 14 projects sanctioned during 1988-89 to be operative during the last quarter : 1400 centres -	$1400 \times 72 \times 3.5 \times 75$ Rs. 2.64 lakh
4.	Cost of food for 1400 centres of 14 ICDS Projects sanctioned during 1988-89 expected to become operative during last quarter of the year	$25 \times 72 \times 1400 \times 75 =$ Rs.18.90 lakh
5.	Cost of utensils for the new 14 ICDS projects @ Rs.800 per centre x 1400	Rs.11.20 lakh
6.	Low cost latrine	Rs. 3.00 "
7.	Wheat based Nutrition Projects (for meeting cost of recipe @ 34 paise per head per day in respect of 75 centres @ 100 beneficiaries per centre under State funded wheat based nutrition programme to token provision of 4 lakhs has been proposed)	Rs. 4.00 "
	Grand Total	<u>Rs.300.86 lakh</u>

Break up : Nutrition (Minimum Needs Programme)

General Plan	:	Rs.202.45 Lakhs
T.A.S.P.	:	Rs. 44.00 lakhs
S.C.C.P.	:	Rs. 44.00 lakhs
		<u>Rs.290.45 lakhs</u>

2. Programme of the School Education Department (Minimum Needs Programme)

There is natural consensus of covering all primary school children under Mid-day Meal Programme with a target of the feeding days in a year at a cost of 70 paise per day per head. On the basis of next year's projection of enrolment an additional provision of Rs.1.00 crore over the current financial year's provision of Rs.3.15 crores has been suggested under the head "Nutrition". The break-up is as follows :-

1.	General Mid-day Meal for Children(MNP)	-	Rs.285.00 lakhs
2.	T.S.P-Mid-day Meal for children(MNP)	-	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
3.	S.C.P - Mid-day Meal for children(MNP)	-	Rs. 80.00 lakhs
	Total		<u>Rs.415.00 lakhs.</u>

The year 1989-90 being the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, as per State Government's recommendation in the field of School Education, efforts will be concentrated on maintenance and consideration rather than incremental development.

XII. GENERAL SERVICESStationery & PrintingProgramme of the Commerce and Industries Department.Modernisation of Government Presses

1. In order to cope efficiently with the increasing work load at Govt. presses for printing of gazettes, budget books and publications, notifications and reports from various Departments, ballot paper, printing work of the Legislature etc., major portion of which is of very urgent nature requiring delivery at short notice, it is necessary to renovate and to modernise the machinery of the Government Presses.

1.1. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be approved for 1989-90 towards purchase of some spare parts for different printing machines at the Govt. Presses.

Public Works1. Programme of the Public Works Department.Office Buildings

The schemes under these heads are for casing the problems of accommodation in Govt. offices as also of residential accommodation for officers and staff of the P.W.Ds. The target during the 7th Plan is for construction of 58,250 m<sup>3</sup> out of which 18,800 m<sup>3</sup> has been constructed during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The rest is expected to be completed during the remaining 3 years of the 7th Plan. The outlay for 1989-90 for construction of Office buildings is Rs.23.15 lakhs and that for Research and Inservice Training is Rs.0.50 lakhs.

2. Programme of the Home (Jails) Department.

The Home (Jails) Department had proposed some small outlays under State Plan for the years 1985-86 (Rs.22,000), 1986-87 (Rs.7,28,000) and 1987-88 (Rs.4,17,000) of the 7th Five Year Plan period. But due to introduction of the Upgradation and Modernisation Programmes there had been no outlay during the last two years other than the Upgradation and Modernisation Programmes.

2. The Upgradation of Administration Programme (1984 - 85 to 1988-89) is due to be concluded in March, 1989. The Modernisation Programme (1987-88 to 1989-90) will also close in March, 1990. The recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission is not yet available to this Department. This Department has already placed a number of need-based schemes for consideration of the Ninth Finance Commission which will require a total amount of Rs. 60 crores approximately and be in the nature of a continuation of the current Upgradation Programme. There are certain other schemes which are neither included in ongoing Upgradation Programme nor in Modernisation Programme but are considered by the Home (Jails) Department to be of the highest priority in view of the importance and urgency. This may be evident from the following

paragraphs.

- 3.1). There are 51 jails in the State most of which were established in the olden days. These jails require some urgent schemes for improved functioning.
- 3.2). It is well known that the jail officers and staff are on continuous duty and required to stay inside the jail campus in the interest of public service. They cannot enjoy Sundays and holidays even. Provision of residential accommodation for all members of the Staff and Officers is therefore of immense importance to jail administration. Government of India had approved only a handful of housing schemes under the Upgradation Programme which are too few to meet the minimum requirement. On the other hand, the construction of Institute for lunatics and the Women's Jail at Purulia, the Juvenile Offenders' Jail at Midnapore and two sub-jails at Durgapur and Bolepur under the Upgradation Programme is in progress and due to be completed by 31.3.89. But Government of India have not approved any housing scheme for these schemes. Further, in terms of a Cabinet decision the department is due to vacate the Alipore Special Jail (now converted into an Institute of Mental Health) and hand over the same to Calcutta University by next year.

In that case, we will have to shift the inmates (women non-criminal lunatics) to the Institute at Purulia. The other new jails will also be ready for utilisation but without any provision for residential quarters for the officers and staff. It needs hardly any emphasis that these new Institutes and jails cannot start functioning unless the officers and staff are provided with residential accommodation.

4. The actual recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission being not known, the Home (Jails) Department has, in the above background, formulated the annual plan for 1988-90 with the following schemes :

Centrally sponsored

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) Schemes under Modernisation Programme.<br>(on 50:50) matching grant basis) | - Rs.356.25 lakhs.<br>(Details in annexure 'A'). |
| (2) <u>Under State Plan</u><br>Schemes for housing/barracks.                   | - Rs.130 lakhs.<br>(Details in annexure 'B').    |
| (3) Miscellaneous Schemes in<br>different jails.                               | - Rs. 43.70 lakhs.<br>(Details in annexure 'C'). |

The total outlay will be Rs.529.95 lakhs of which Rs.356.25 lakhs will be for centrally sponsored schemes and Rs.173.70 lakhs under State Plan. Pending the availability of recommendation of the 9th Finance Commission, the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs.

### 3. Programme of the Home (P&AR) Department.

1. The Home (P&AR) Department is concerned with implementation of the following two major schemes under the Seventh Five Year Plan :-

- (1) Establishment of Administrative Training Institute at Bidhannagar (Salt Lake City).
- (2) Administrative Reforms under Public Work Sector-Scheme-I.

2. Scheme No. I is meant for imparting in-service training to Govt. employees with a view to improving standard of administration being one of the essential objectives of Administrative Reforms. Ever since its establishment, A.T.I. has been successfully extending training facilities more and more to various categories of employees. Truly speaking A.T.I. is playing a pivotal role in the field of training of Government employees.

This project has got three components viz., Civil Construction (purchase of equipments and aids) and Establishment charges. Portion of expenditure under civil construction and purchase of equipments and aids are covered by "upgradation" grants from the Government of India. The outlay for the purpose during 1988-89 was Rs.57.72 lakhs.

During the year 1987-88, the Institute conducted 44 training/seminars as per statement enclosed.

3. Computer System for training purpose was installed through Hindustan Computers Ltd. and four "Input Assistants" sanctioned by the State Government were recruited during the year.

4. The Institute has already conducted 37 training/seminars from 1.4.88 to 31.10.88. 25 other training courses/seminars are proposed to be held during the rest of the current financial year.

5. Government sanction for construction of an "Annexure Building" out of "Upgradation Grant for Training" has been received during the year 1988-89.

6. Training Courses for Secretariat Head Assistants have been introduced from the year 1987-88.

7. The construction works projected during 1989-90 includes the following :-

	<u>Lakhs</u>
(a) Construction of internal road with ATI	2.01
(b) Construction of a false ceiling at the 2nd floor of the ATI through West Bengal Housing Board.	1.58
(c) Development of a play ground within ATI	1.54
(d) Construction of one three storeyed building comprising three nos. two-roomed flats.	1.00

Rs. 6.13

The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.68.90 lakhs.

Scheme No. (2)

Improvement of working condition in Government offices is one of the basis objectives of administrative reforms. There is no denying the fact that Government offices located in and around Calcutta as well as in districts and Sub-divisions suffer from lack of adequate space. Many of them are scattered in hired buildings lacking in proper facilities and sanitation. Even sections of the same office are located at distances apart causing inconvenience to the members of the public. Added to this, with the creation of new district and sub-division, construction of office-buildings and residential quarters has all the more become necessary.

Under the above scheme various projects have been taken up for improving the physical conditions of Government offices by way of construction of office buildings and residential buildings for officials as well as for acquisition of land for the construction programme.

It will appear from GN-II statement that during 1988-89 as many as 12 projects against which outlays have been shown are under different stages of implementation. As regards three projects, viz., office complex at Ansol, acquisition of land for S.D.O.'s complex at Belpur and S.D.O.'s office complex at Khatra, though outlay have been shown could not be sanctioned as yet due to some technical reasons. These three Projects are likely to be sanctioned during current year or early next year. As such these projects have been included in next year's programme and outlays shown against them. It is also expected that one project viz., construction of Administrative Building at Krishnagar, Nadia will be completed during the current financial year. However, a token provision of Rs.1 lakh has been provided in 1989-90 for residual work of this project. Allocation of fund have also been made for 1989-90 in order to meet the expenditure for some residual work in respect of three completed projects in consultation with P.W.D. As regards construction work at Suri it may be stated that the same is stalled for court injunction. Token provision for this project has also been shown in 1989-90. Besides, the above 18 projects this Deptt. have selected three projects viz., (1) Acquisition of land for SDO's Office Complex at Barrackpore, (2) Construction of Collectorate Building at Gooch Behar and (3) SDO's Office Complex at Kalyani, Nadia. Administrative approval are likely to be accorded to these three projects during the current year or early next year. As such outlays have been proposed for 1989-90.

A total sum of Rs.171.60 lakhs will be necessary for implementation of the aforesaid 21 projects under "Public Works" Sector of the Administrative Reforms etc. during 1989-90.

4. Programme of the Excise Department.

1. Construction of a multi-storeyed office buildings at premises No.32 and 33, Bepin Bahari Ganguly Street, Calcutta.

At present Excise Commissioner's Office and its subordinate Offices located in Calcutta are housed in private rented buildings at different places in Calcutta. It has been decided to construct a multi-storeyed building at the above mentioned site for accommodation of all the offices under the Excise Directorate in a single building in the interest of Excise Administration.

2. Construction of a building for accommodation of District Excise Office in Jalpaiguri and of quarters for Excise Staff.

The present District Excise Office in Jalpaiguri is housed in a private building. As a Govt. land is available it is considered expedient to construct a new building for the District Excise Office at Jalpaiguri.

3. Construction of compound wall around the residential quarters of S.E. in Jalpaiguri (known as King's Kothi).

The land of the premises at King's Kothi, Jalpaiguri, is earmarked for construction of office and residential quarters for the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent of Excise and for Garage and Barrack for Excise Drivers and Constables. In order that any portion of the land is not encroached by any outsiders, it is necessary to construct a compound wall around the land.

4. Construction of a boundary wall of the proposed Excise complex at Jaigaon.

To prevent encroachment by any outsiders on the land of the proposed Excise complex at Jaigaon, it has been decided to construct a boundary wall around the plot of the land.

5. Construction of a compound wall around the Excise Warehouse and ganja gola and conversion of service latrine into sanitary one at Diamond Harbour.

For the purpose of safety of the property and to prevent encroachment a compound wall has been proposed to be constructed and from hygienic point of view service latrine has been proposed to be converted into sanitary one.

6. Special repair to the Barrack situated at 116<sup>th</sup>, A.J.C. Bose Road, Calcutta.

The property was purchased by the Excise Department in a dilapidated condition which needs thorough repair.

7. Construction of a two storeyed building within Siliguri Warehouse compound in Darjeeling.

Existing accommodation in the said warehouse is not sufficient. It has, therefore, been decided to build a two-storeyed building within the campus of Siliguri Warehouse.



8. Construction of an Excise Barrack and boundary wall on the land possessed by Excise Department at Dalkhola in West Dinajpur.

For accommodation of Excise Constables posted at Dalkhola an Excise Barrack is essential. Excise Department possesses a land there, and it requires construction of a boundary wall around this land to prevent encroachment.

9. Construction of a compound wall around the Excise Barrack and Staff quarter at Mal in Jalpaiguri.

To prevent encroachment by any outsider it has been decided to construct a compound wall around the Excise Barrack and Staff Quarter at Mal in Jalpaiguri.

10. Acquisition of the premises No.33, Bellilinus Road, Howrah.

The building is under requisition for a long time for use as Excise Barrack. It has been decided to acquire it in the interest of Excise administration and revenue.

11. Requisition of the premises No.74, A.J.C. Bose Road, Calcutta.

The building is under requisition for a long time for use as Excise Barrack and Malkhana of the preventive organisation under the Excise Directorate. Its acquisition is considered necessary for accommodating the Barrack and Malkhana permanently.

12. Sinking of a deep-tube well at Chandrakona Road Warehouse in Midnapore.

The existing deep tube-well at the said premises is very old and it has become almost inoperative. Huge amount of water is essential to run the warehouse. Scarcity of water supply hampers Excise working of the warehouse and thereby affects Excise revenue. It has therefore been decided to set-up a deep tubewell there.

13. Construction of a sanitary latrine and other works of the quarters attached to hukson warehouse within Jalpaiguri

Construction of a sanitary latrine for the Excise Staff posted at the-said warehouse and for the vendors is required there. There are some other minor works for up-keep of the said warehouse.

14. Construction of a garage and repair of Excise Barrack including quarter of Circle Inspector, Kakdwip and sinking of a tubewell at Kakdwip.

For the purpose of protection of the vehicles a garage is required to be constructed and some urgent repairs of the Excise Barrack including quarter of Circle Inspector at Kakdwip are required to be made. For the purpose of adequate supply of water a tubewell is required there.

15. Extension of Excise Warehouse at Malda for Bottling Plant

This is required for smooth functioning of the Bottling Plant at Malda to meet the increased demand in North Bengal as well as in the interest of Excise revenue.

16. Construction of toilets and rest room on the existing office Building in the Compound of Siliguri Spirit Warehouse

It is a very busy warehouse and officers visit this Warehouse frequently for which a rest room as well as Toilets are necessary.

17. Construction of a two seated Latrine in existing Siliguri Excise Barrack

There is no proper arrangement of Latrine in this Barrack for which it is necessary.

18. Construction of Staff quarter, liquor warehouse, Circle Office etc. at Kolaghat, Midnapore

In the interest of Excise Administration these constructions are necessary.

##### 5. Programme of the Land & Land Reforms Department

Public Works - Construction under the Plan Scheme of this Deptt. mainly concentrated in the construction of circuit Houses and additions and alterations, repairs to them and construction of office buildings for the Land Reforms Set-up.

Most of the Circuit Houses in the State are very old and inadequate for the purpose of increased requirement of the present days. During the Seventh Plan Period we could undertake construction of two new Circuit Houses in the State one at Jalpaiguri and the other at Burdwan. Out of the total approved estimated cost of Rs.26,00,000/- for the Circuit House at Jalpaiguri we could so far accorded financial sanction to the tune of Rs.10,09,625/-. We want to complete the construction of the same within the Seventh Plan period and thus propose to allot the remaining sum of (Rs.26,00,000 - 10,09,625) = Rs.15,90,375/- during the year 1988-89. In the same manner, we could provide only Rs.1,00,000/- out of the total estimated cost of Rs.4,96,200/- for construction of the 1st floor to the proposed three storeyed circuit house at Burdwan leaving a balance of Rs.3,96,200/-. For completion of the same within the current Plan period we propose to allot the sum of Rs.3,96,200/- during the financial year 1988-89.

Moreover, construction of new Circuit Houses in the following places is the crying need of the present days.

1. Darjeeling Sadar.
2. Krishnagar, Nadia.
3. Kalyani, Nadia.
4. Barasat, 24-Parganas(N).
5. Midnapore Sadar.
6. Bankura Sadar.
7. Malda Sadar.
8. Karnajhora, Raigunj, West Dinajpore.

At the existing rate of construction, a minimum sum of Rs.20 lakhs per unit is required for construction of Circuit Houses. To start with the construction of Circuit Houses at the above eight places we proposes to allot Rs.5 lakh for each unit and in this regard total requirement is Rs.40 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

For additions and alterations and to undertake minor repairing to the existing Circuit Houses in the State we require Rs.10 lakhs during the year 1989-90.

6. Programme of the Finance (Audit) DepartmentSchemes for Up-gradation of Standard of Treasuries and Accounts Administration.

The workload in treasuries have increased manifold in recent times with the increase in manpower and governmental activities. Bringing about improvement in the standard of administration of Treasuries & Accounts have become imperative. For this purpose, it has been decided to upgrade existing Sub-Treasuries, bifurcate over-loaded Treasuries and set up new Treasuries where necessary. This will require construction of new buildings as available accommodation in most of the existing Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries is far from adequate. A phased programme was accordingly drawn up for construction of new buildings during the block period of 1984-85 to 1988-89 and the same is now being implemented. A further programme has also been drawn up for the block period of 1989-90 to 1993-94. It may be mentioned in this connection that there will remain some backlog of work from the first phase and the same have to be accommodated in the next phase.

The allocation for the year 1988-89 was for Rs.54 lakhs. Revised estimates for the work envisaged for the year are being awaited from the P.W. Department and it is expected that the same will be received and administrative approval accorded soon and the allocation would be utilised.

As the entire decision with regard to up-gradation of Standard of Treasuries and Accounts Administration is taken at the headquarters on the basis of guidelines suggested by the Finance Commission, consultation with the District Level Committee does not arise. Further, as the expenditure for construction is actually incurred and accounts thereof maintained by the P.W. Department and up-to-date figures in this regard are not available with us and, therefore, the same can not be furnished.

In our report to the 9th Finance Commission, we have suggested the following revised scales of expenditure in view of the sharp escalation of price :

- |     |                                      |   |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| (a) | For construction of new treasuries - | - Rs.18 lakhs per unit in lieu of existing Rs.9 lakhs per unit. |
| (b) | Bifurcation of treasuries            | - Rs.10 lakhs per unit in lieu of existing Rs.5 lakhs per unit. |

We propose that for the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs may be made for Treasuries as per the following break-up :

tp/-

Name of the items :.....

Name of the Items :

<u>1. Construction of New Treasuries (2 Units)</u>	<u>Fund required</u>	<u>Proposed allocation for 1989 - 90.</u>
Khatra & Raghunathpur	@ Rs.18 lakhs x 2 = Rs.36 lakhs.	Rs. 12 lakhs.
2. Bifurcation of Treasuries @ Rs.10 lakhs x 2 at Coochbehar & Purulia.		Rs. 10 lakhs.
3. Ongoing Schemes (Spill over works).		Rs. 28 lakhs.
	Total :-	<u>Rs. 50 lakhs.</u>

7. Programme of the Home (P.A.) Department.

Home (P.A.) Department have following plan scheme under Public work sector.

Construction of a Library Building within the compound of the W.B.L.A. Initial estimated cost was Rs.10,30,000/-.

Above scheme was first included in the Sixth Plan period of 1980-85. Accordingly, Rs.70,000/- was allocated in 1984-85 annual plan for the scheme. But the scheme could not be taken up for execution.

For the Seventh Plan period of 1985-90, State Planning Board at first earmarked Rs.2,00,000/- for the scheme, Rs.1,00,000/- was allocated for the scheme for 1985-86.

During 1986-87 an amount of Rs.1,00,000/- was allocated for the scheme.

In the Plan budget for 1987-88 Rs.1,00,000/- was allocated for the scheme. In 1988-89 Rs.4,00,000/- was the approved outlay for the scheme.

Out of the above agreed plan outlay no amount has yet been utilised because the scheme could not be executed due to various problems. P.W.Department have also furnished, on more than one occasion, revised estimates for the above schemes, the present estimate being Rs.25,55,000/-.

In view of above and as per discussion at the meeting of the S.P.B., Home (P.A.) Department proposes that a total amount of Rs.7,00,000/- may be allocated for the scheme, so that the execution of the scheme can at least be started during the Seventh Plan period.

8. Programme of the Department of Food and Supplies.1. Acquisition of land in Calcutta and districts :-

The Government of then province of Bengal constructed large number of food storage godowns all over the province during and after the World War -II. Most of the lands on which godowns were constructed were requisitioned during World War II. Government decided to acquire most of the requisitioned lands permanently phase by phase. Acquisition proceedings in respect of many of these lands have been completed while in some other cases are under processing. Payment on awards are made every year out of budget provision on this regard.

A provision of Rs.5 lakhs as cost of land is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. The amount would be spent for these cases where aware on acquisition compensation is likely to be made in the next financial year.

2. Construction/reconstruction/repair etc. of food storage godowns and allied works :-

During and after the World War-II a large number of food storage godowns were constructed all over the province as stated above. Many of them became unfit for storage of foodgrains. Some of them were already renovated/reconstructed etc. Now about 150 such godowns require to be reconstructed in place of old and dilapidated godowns in a phased manner. The execution of this work is considered very urgent to cope up with the acute shortage of storage space. For assuming of functions of Food Corporation of India in 4 Districts and our intended assuming of such functions in 4 or more districts in the next year will be required.

Provision has accordingly been made for essential and special repair of godowns and also for new construction or reconstruction of 5 godowns for creation of about 3200 M.T. storage space.

3. Construction of workshop sheds and allied works at Lake Garrage :-

This Department has decided to take up construction of 4 (four) workshop sheds and allied works within the Lake Garrage complex in a phased way at a total cost of Rs.35 lakhs which was approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). The work is in progress. One such workshop is completed. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan, 1989-90 for the construction of remaining 3 (three) workshop sheds.

4. Replacement of tiled roofs by R.C.C. roofs in both ground and 1st floor of the two storcyed Main Building at 11A, Mirza Gallib Street alongwith other ancilliary works and creation of additional office space :-

The two storcyed main building at 11A, Mirza Gallib Street, where several Directorate offices are housed and where till recently the

Minister of the Department had his office, is a very old building. The roofs on the ground floor and the 1st floor are made of Raniganj tiles in two layers placed over wooden barges. The Public Works Department opined that the tiles were no longer dependable and the roofs required to be replaced by R.C.C. one if the building was to be used. Because of acute shortage of space and of space and of funds it was decided to use the building and to go for the replacement of the tiled roofs. Hence, the present scheme. There is also a plan of adding one more floor to the building. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs has been proposed as outlay for 1989-90.

5. Creation of office accommodation at the districts and sub-Divisional headquarters and also in S.R. areas under Food & Supplies Department :-

Now most of the offices of this Department at the districts and subdivisional headquarters are accommodated in hired buildings. Similarly, all the Rationing Offices are housed on hired/requisitioned buildings. There is dearth of adequate space in these hired/requisitioned buildings which are in bad shape. The sanitary system of most of these buildings are awfully unhygienic.

The Department propose to take up construction of new office buildings at the district and subdivisional head quarters and also <sup>in</sup> S.R. areas in phased manner. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.7 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

9. Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department.

In the Annual Plan proposals of the Finance (Taxation) Deptt. for 1989-90 outlays have been proposed for 43 schemes which relate either to construction of office buildings/checkposts or construction of residential quarters under the two major revenue earning Directorates viz. Directorate of Commercial Taxes and the Directorate of Entry Tax. Of the said schemes 34 relate to construction of office/checkpost buildings.

As regards the schemes for construction of office buildings, works are going on in full swing at Coochbehar and Salt Lake. The works for the schemes at Serampore and Asansol are nearing completion. Plan has been drawn up for the Durgapur scheme and estimates for the same are being worked out. Outright purchase of a built up accommodation is under examination for office accommodation at Berhampore. At Tangra the acquisition of land is likely to materialise shortly where the Deptt. plans to construct office accommodation. Action has also been taken to locate land at other places in the State for construction of office accommodation for the Commercial Taxes Directorate.

The checkposts play a very important role in the administration of Sales Tax and Entry Tax for which it has been decided to set up new

checkposts and to strengthen the existing checkposts and accordingly a good number of the proposed schemes relate to checkposts. The checkpost re-organisation schemes under the C.T. Directorate also contemplates setting up of some Range Headquarters for ensuring effective supervision over the checkposts. The construction work at Baxirhat checkpost will commence soon while the work at Barobisha checkpost is progressing well. For the checkpost at Berma, the C.G.A. has been requested to draw up plan. The works at Dalkhola and Duburdih (improvement work) Check-posts is awaiting approval of Govt. of India. In Banitabla Entry Tax checkpost earthfilling work and construction of boundary wall has been completed. The work of checkpost building will start soon. For Dirgangi & Sugandha Entry Tax Checkposts Govt. approval has been accorded and work will start. In Banitabla checkpost also work of construction of building is expected to start soon.

Barring the following six new schemes the other schemes were included in the last years annual plan.

- 1) Holiday Home at Digha,
- 2) Entry Tax Checkpost of Tapsia gate.
- 3) Entry Tax checkpost of Gayeshpur.
- 4) Entry Tax checkpost at Palassy in North 24-Parganas.
- 5) Entry Tax checkpost at Bengan beria Charial in South 24-Pgs.
- 6) Office building for Entry Tax Directorate at Salt Lake.

10. Programme of Judicial Department.

Approved five year plan outlay concerning Judicial Department for the year 1985-90 stands at Rs.500.00 lakhs. Out of which Rs.197.80 lakhs and Rs.102.20 lahs have been approved for General Office Buildings and Residential quarters.

During the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 the following amounts were allocated under the plan heads :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1985 - 86		1986 - 87		1987 - 88	
	(Up-gra- dation)	(Non-up gradation)	Up-gra- dation.	Non-up- gradation.	Up-gra- dation.	Non-upgra- dation.
Allocation	90.00	9.00	98.50	4.00	98.00	5.00
Approved accorded	Nil	9.00	61.97	4.00	56.97	5.00

1988-89		T o t a l	
Up-grada- tion.	Non-upgra- dation.	(Up-grada- tion.)	Non-upgra- dation)
101.60	15.40	388.10	33.40
207.45	33.40	326.39	51.40

During 1985-86, no scheme under the Up-gradation programme could be approved of as the Plan of action for up-gradation programme could not be finalised in consultation with the High Court, Calcutta and the State Level empowered committee.

Excluding the amount of Rs.90.00 lakh allocated during 1985-86 against up-gradation schemes, it will appear that total amounts of 298.10 and 33.40 have been allocated against up-gradation programme and non-upgradation schemes respectively.

During the years 1986-89 approvals have been issued for Rs.326.39 lakh which exceeds the allocation made available, to this Department by the Dev. & Planning Department by Rs.28.29 lakh, in so far as the up-gradation programme is concerned. The excess approval issued in respect of schemes not covered by the Up-gradation programme is to the extent of Rs.18.00 lakh which has been accorded in respect of the Scheme concerning "Air Conditioning the Courts & Chambers of the High Court's annexe building known as Centenary Building". Such approval has been accorded with the concurrence of the Finance Department and the Development & Planning Department.

It will, therefore, appear that during the period 1985-89 only a sum of Rs.51.40 lakhs could be approved of for financing schemes not covered by the Up-gradation programme and this will reveal that during this period almost all the schemes concerning construction of Registration Office buildings and quarters for District Registrars and Sub-Registrars had to be left out for want of allocation of adequate funds.

The Registration Directorate under this Deptt. is a revenue earning wing and the need for development of the Registration Offices and quarters should not be shelved for an indefinite period. Moreover, immediate construction of Central Record room at Salt Lake and District Record Rooms at District Head Quarters deserves priority. Beside the schemes concerning the Registration wing, adequate funds are also required for purchase of land at Salt Lake for construction of official Residences for the Judges of the High Court, Calcutta. Construction of Court complex at Barasat and Office-cum-Residence of the District Judge, 24-Parganas (North) involve a total expenditure of Rs.3.52 crores and hence require adequate augmentation of Plan allocation. To keep the flow of funds for the approved work relating to the construction of a multistoried building within the Bankshall Court Building, sufficient allocation is required to complete the work within a reasonable period and to avoid cost escalation.

Apart from these Schemes which are not covered by the Up-gradation programme recommended by the 8th Finance Commission, schemes worth <sup>Rs.</sup>101.32 lakh are likely to be included for the year 1989-90 under the Up-gradation programme to be recommended by the 9th Finance Commission. The list of



Schemes are being finalised in consultation with the High Court, Calcutta and hence no provision has been sought for the plan proposals for 1989-90.

It is therefore, imperatively necessary that additional allocation should be made for financing schemes concerning up-gradation programme and the General Plan allocation should also be suitably augmented for enabling this Department to Finance the big budgeted Schemes not covered by the Up-gradation Programme.

The Development & Planning Department has, however, fixed the Annual Plan ceiling for this Department for 1989-90 at Rs.64.00 lakhs only. Out of which a sum of Rs.28.29 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the liabilities of the schemes concerning up-gradation programme already approved during 1988-89. An allocation of a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet the liabilities of the scheme concerning "Air Conditioning of the Courts & Chambers of the Judges of the High Court, Calcutta at High Court annexe building" approved during 1988-89 by inter schematic adjustment with the concurrence of the Development Deptt. Out of the residual sum of about Rs.18.00 lakh a sum of Rs.2.80 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for financing certain low-budget schemes and an expenditure of Rs.13.78 lakh has been proposed to initiate the schemes concerning (i) construction of Court building and residence of the B.J. 24-Parganas (North), (ii) construction of a multi-storied court complex within the Bankshall Court Building and (iii) purchase of Generator for the D.J's Court Building at Burdwan.

With a view to financing the schemes referred to in the statement GN-I and GN-II, this Department need the barest minimum fund to the extent of Rs.64.29 lakh for the year, 1989-90.

#### 11. Programme of the Home (Police) Department.

In the Plan of the Home (Police) Deptt., almost the entire amount of annual allocation is earmarked for expenditure on capital account : but the revenue account <sup>forms</sup> a small fraction of the total plan-proposals.

2. During the first 4 years of the 7th Plan, the following allocations were received :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Provision</u>
1985 - 86	Rs. 75 lakhs,
1986 - 87	Rs.100 lakhs,
1987 - 88	Rs.160 lakhs,
1988 - 89	<u>Rs.300 lakhs.</u>
	Total :- <u>Rs.635 lakhs.</u>

It will be seen that, from year to year, allocations were raised considerably, though not to the extent expected by the Home (Police) Deptt. For the year 1989-90, the State Planning Board has agreed to allocate an amount of Rs.450 lakhs. In drawing up the proposals for that year, the Department has followed the guideline issued by the Planning Commission in their D.O.No. PC(P)-2/88 dated 13.9.88. The Planning Commission has stressed that the policy for the next year should be <sup>to</sup> complete the on-going schemes by the end of the 7th Plan i.e. by 31.3.90. Accordingly, the Department has adopted the following principles in formulating its plan-proposals :-

- (i) To take up the new schemes which are urgent and very small in nature and can be completed in course of a few months. Such schemes are debitable to the head "2059-Public Works.....",
- (ii) Since, new schemes involving considerable expenditure may not be completed in course of a year, no such scheme has been included in the proposals for 1989-90. Such schemes are debitable to the head viz., "4059-Co-PW" and 4216-CO-Housing". It will be seen that only the on-going schemes taken up in the first 4 (four) years of the 7th Plan and will have to be carried into the last year of the Plan for completion.

3. For all the said on-going schemes under the head, "4059-CO-PW", except two, funds have been sought to be provided to meet the balance of requirement for each of the schemes according to the estimates received from the Public Works Department earlier. Only two of the schemes viz., (i) "Construction of thana building for Serampore Police Station" and (ii) "Construction of Base Hospital for the State Police at Salt Lake" related to the head, "4059-CO-PW", are not likely to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan, because the funds provided will fall short of requirement. All other schemes, new or on-going, are likely to be completed by the end of 1989-90.

Recommendation of the 9th Finance Commission is not yet available to the Deptt.. While placing its case for consideration of the Ninth Finance Commission, Home (Police) Deptt. had pressed that, in addition to the provision for Police Housing under Up-gradation Programme the Commission should consider allocation of funds for some other important schemes of this Deptt. including the one for the Base Hospital for the State Police. However, the actual recommendation of the Commission being not known, the Deptt. has framed its proposals, as already stated, according to the guideline issued by the Planning Commission and within the amount of Rs.450 lakhs, as agreed to by the S.P.B. for allocation during 1989-90. Out of the total Departmental outlay of Rs.450 lakhs in outlay of Rs.123.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Police Housing.