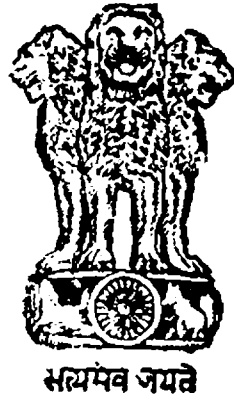


**State Plan Proposals
1986-87
Volume I**



**Government of West Bengal
Development and Planning Department
December, 1985**

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

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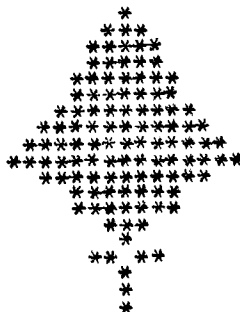
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SECTION - I : INTRODUCTION

✓ Despite a severe crunch of resources because of the non-implementation of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission during 1984-85 - the last year of the Sixth Plan, when some Rs.325 crores of Central assistance were denied to the State, in terms of physical achievements, the Sixth Plan ended in an optimistic note for the State. Not only was a record production of 92.57 lakh tonnes of food-grains achieved in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan, significant progress was attained in many sectors of the State's economy. This is reflected in the significant increase in the per capita GDP (at constant price) from Rs.759 in 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Plan to Rs.802 in 1983-84, the penultimate year of the Sixth Plan, (the last year for which data were available) an increase of nearly 5.7 percent in four years. The achievement in the Sixth Plan was possible because of the basic planning strategy of treating re-distribution of productive assets as a means of securing increased production, a better distribution of income and increased output being self reinforcing. The State has also made heroic efforts for mobilising financial resources. The problem of resources referred to earlier would become clear when one compares the per capita plan assistance received by West Bengal from the Centre; the figure declined from Rs. 50.96 in 1982-83 to Rs.26.81 in 1983-84 and to a mere Rs. 5.66 in 1984-85, which was about a tenth of the amount received by all States other than special category States of the North East as well as Jammu & Kashmir.

✓ It is against this background that the Seventh Plan for the State was formulated. Drawing on the experience of the Sixth Plan, the core of the Seventh Plan strategy was to further strengthen and formalise the de-centralised planning process, which was initiated in the Sixth Plan with the involvement of the Panchayats in a number of beneficiary oriented schemes. From the experience of involving the Panchayats in the development process, it was felt that decentralised planning in the form of district level planning could be introduced in the State in the Seventh Plan period.

However, the crunch of resources has continued to affect the State's ability to go in for adequate increases in outlay in many priority areas. The Centre has not come forward with the financing of such major- and interationally significant - projects as the Teesta waters project, or the scheme for the prevention of erosion of the river Ganga below the Farakka barrage, or the Haldia Petrochemical complex.

In the very first year of the Seventh Plan, the proposed total outlay for the Seventh Plan was drastically reduced by the Planning Commission. Thus, in the very first year of the Seventh Plan, the State's total plan outlay had to be reduced to only Rs. 675 crores as compared to an outlay of Rs. 1149.20 crores approved by different Working Groups of the Planning Commission.

During the first year of the Plan another major development took place which put further pressure on the already strained financial position of the State. During the Sixth Plan, where there was progress in almost all the sectors of the economy, the large scale industry sector was an exception and was stagnating. Large scale industry is essentially the concern of the Central Government. The State, with its limited resources, can not venture into this sector in a significant way. However, in view of the lack of interest of the Central Government in high growth industries like Chemicals and Electronics in the State, in the Sixth Plan period, it was decided to direct the State's resources in investment in the chemical and electronics industries. In the current year, i.e. the first year of the Seventh Plan, the Government promoted a number of units in the joint sector, in the chemical and electronics industries. The Maldia Petrochemical complex is the most significant of these; and significantly, it is the only project in the petrochemical field - promised by the Centre for over a decade - which is being promoted not by the Centre but by the State Government. Thus, a large sum of money has had to be allocated from the limited Plan resources of West Bengal to finance this project.

Yet in spite of the problems indicated above, it is felt that the physical targets set for the first year of the Seventh Plan may still be attained for most of the major sectors of the economy of the State. This confidence stems from the fact that with the introduction of district level planning in the State from this year, there would be considerable improvement not only in co-ordination (at the district level) in project formulation and implementation but that district planning would also lead to better monitoring of projects with the active participation of the Panchayats and other district level agencies.

The experiment in regard to district planning in West Bengal, formulated for the first time this year is unique in the whole country, in that these plans have been formulated by the elected representatives of the people at the local level, namely, by the Panchayats, municipalities, and District Planning Committees constituted under the Chairmanship of the Sabhadhipati of the Zilla Parishad in each district.

The cornerstone of each district plan is the block level plan based on a need based statement in respect of each block. All the districts in the State have formulated their plans for 1985-86 on this basis; and apart from providing effective co-ordination at the field level between

III

schemes and projects under different agencies - Departments, Panchayats, and other agencies - the funds provided by the State to the district planning authorities for meeting critical gaps as per their perceptions, have led to the creation of widespread interest and enthusiasm at the grassroots level in the planning process. The introduction of district level planning has also made it possible for the development process in a district to be looked at in its totality for the first time. Earlier, the diverse projects in a district were funded and executed by their implementing agencies without reference to the plans of other Departments/agencies. Even information on all schemes in any area was not available in any one place, but with the diverse implementing agencies in the past. Now, they are all integrated into the district plan. This, inter alia, makes for effective monitoring involving the Panchayats and other district level agencies.

In so far as Departmental plans are concerned, normal departmental monitoring has been supplemented by monitoring at the highest level in the State and special stress has been laid on effective utilisation of funds. All these measures would, it is expected, lead to the attainment of the physical targets set for the first year of the Seventh Plan inspite of the financial stringency.

The State, therefore, approaches the second year of the Seventh Plan with greater optimism and a better geared planning infrastructure than before. However, the total plan outlay proposed for 1986-87 is Rs. 750 crore only. In view of the very large requirements of funds for the power and the large and medium industries sectors, the size of the total plan outlay for 1986-87 is grossly inadequate in terms of the State's development needs. Nevertheless, with the experience gained from the operation of district level planning in the first year, as also with strict monitoring of the plan outlays of the Departments, it is hoped that the debilitating effect of the meagre financial outlay can be largely neutralised by efficient plan implementation in a de-centralised framework.

The discussion between the representatives of the State Government and the Planning Commission on resources for the year 1986-87 took place in New Delhi on December 11 and 12, 1985. The record note of discussion is yet to be received by the State Government since it is under finalisation in the Financial Resources Division of the Planning Commission. It may, however, be recorded that Planning Commission has agreed to the Aggregate Resources amounting to Rs.750 crores which have been worked out.

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SECTION II : SECTORAL PROGRAMMESI. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES.A_g_r_i_c_u_l_t_u_r_e.I. Introduction :

1.1 West Bengal has a geographical area of 87.8 thousand sq. km. and a population of 54.5 millions (1981 Census). It has 2.8% of nation's cultivable land while supporting about 8% of the country's population. It is notable that 63% of the total geographical area of the State has already been brought under cultivation as against a national average of 44%. West Bengal accounts for 60% of the country's jute production and 20% of tea production while it ranks fourth in national foodgrains production and second in rice production. An all time record of 92.56 lakh tons of foodgrains was reached in 1984-85 against an equally good achievement of 91.70 lakh tonnes during 1983-84. Agriculture provides about 50% of the State's income and 60% of its employment. About 75 percent of the population is dependant on agriculture and allied occupations.

1.2 West Bengal agriculture is carried out predominantly by small holders who share about 56% of the cultivable land. Eighty seven percent of the farming families hold only 2 hectares or less and 67 percent of those families hold one hectare or less. Development of agriculture in this State, therefore aims not only at growth in production but also at expansion of scope for large production and incomes for the weaker sections of farming community and the rural poor.

1.3 The projected population of West Bengal has been estimated to reach 60 millions in 1986-87 the annual growth rate being of the order of 2.0 per cent (compound). In order to meet the food requirements of this large population, it has been estimated that the requirements of foodgrains will be about 105 lakh tonnes including the requirement of pulses about 7.0 lakh tonnes. The average production of foodgrains at present is nearly 83 lakh tonnes (Average of 1980-85 excluding 1982-83).

Under this circumstances it has been decided to fulfil the food requirement in a phased manner with a projected production of 97 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during 1986-87 constituting an increase of about 17% over the four years average of 83 lakh tonnes.

II. Progress in agricultural production :

2.1 The agricultural production in the State has progressed steadily over the course of the successive plans; the progress in total food production and area coverage during different plan periods are shown below (Table I).

Table-I Progress in food production:

5 Year period.	Average annual total area under production (lakh ha.)	Average annual total production (lakh tons).
1950-55	48.18	46.44
1955-60	50.99	47.03
1960-65	54.62	56.29
1965-70	57.45	60.35
1970-75	62.75	73.74
1975-80	63.43	80.24
1980-85	60.75	83.17

(4 years average excluding the year 1982-83 which has been affected by unprecedented drought)

It may be noted that the total production of foodgrains has increased by about 79% in a span of 34 years starting from the year 1951.

Recent advances in Agricultural Production in West Bengal:

2.2 The year 1983-84 was a landmark in the Agricultural production by **reaping** a total production of 91.7 lakh tonnes inspite of initial set-back. In the year 1984-85 the total production of foodgrains made a steady progress and recorded a production of 92.56 lakh tonnes, a tremendous achievement since independence inspite of early monsoon floods due to which about 1 lakh ha. could not be brought under Aman paddy.

The productivity of all crops during this period has registered a sharp growth. In rice during 1983-84 the productivity was 1478 kg. per hectare which rose to 1557 in 1984-85, a significant achievement in rice productivity. The productivity of wheat also increased sharply over previous years which recorded as high as 2595 kg. in 1983-84, which compared favourably with the best in the country. There was a striking success of potato cultivation in the State in 1983-84, the production was 30.42 lakh tonnes which went up to 31.35 lakh tonnes in the year 1984-85. The success in oilseed during this period is also worth-mentioning. The state established a record with total production of oilseeds of 1.95 lakh tonne in 1983-84 which was 108% higher than that of 1977-78. Yet another record was created in the oilseed production by **reaping** a total harvest of 2.20 lakh tonnes which was an all time record in the oilseed production in the State during the year 1984-85.

2.3 During the year 1985-86 the Kharif production prospect appears to be fair although the season as a whole was not very favourable for the cultivation of Kharif crops. The onset of monsoon was delayed by a week and the distribution of rainfall was quite erratic. Due to insufficient rainfall up to the first fortnight of August, the transplantation of Aman paddy in most of the districts was delayed. The crop was affected by Rice Hispa and also by moisture stress in 4-5 important rice growing districts. It has been estimated that about one lakh hectare area could not be covered under kharif paddy due to insufficient rainfall and also due to late harvesting of jute crop. Cyclonic storms in the middle of October also damaged crops in the coastal area.

2.4 In order to boost up the rice production and productivity in the State a special Rice Production programme has been launched during 1985-86 in 70 selected Blocks co-terminus with Seventh Plan Period as a Centrally Sponsored project on 50:50 sharing basis. A sound production plan for each of the selected blocks has been drawn to boost up the production by drawing action plan for supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, laying out demonstration and also popularisation of improved agricultural implements. In the selected blocks the programme envisages an expenditure of Rs.10 lakh per block.

2.5 Rabi production programme for 1985-86 has been drawn up to cover an area of 22.30 lakh hectares. A sound strategy for all the crops have been developed and the supply line for the essential inputs are being kept steady to achieve the desired goal.

III. Plan Objectives :

3.1 The Plan objectives for agricultural development during 1986-87 are enumerated below :

i) To augment agricultural production and productivity in the following output, growth rates for principal crops have been suggested :-

Rice	-	4.5%
Pulses	-	14.5%
Wheat	-	11.6%
Oilseed	-	23.0%
Sugarcane	-	10.5%

ii) To promote social justice and adoption of effective measures to secure economic rights for the weaker sections of the rural community.

iii) To generate employment potential through multiple cropping and execution of labour intensive local resource based

programmes like soil and water conservation ill drained lands and in the northern and western parts of the State construction of market link roads, development of rural markets etc.

iv) To improve environmental and ecological balance through scientific land use and judicious use of plant chemicals.

v) To distribute timely agricultural inputs in adequate quantity at reasonable prices.

IV. Strategy for Development :

4.1 The State has six different agroecological situations. The strategy for development has been evolved for each situation. The average output of most of the agricultural crops being low, the reservoir of production potential has to be tapped under these different agro-ecological situations through improvement in package of (a) technology dissemination (b) extension of supply and service and (c) liberalising public policies to maximise returns out of a available resources.

4.2 The major elements contemplated in the programme are :-

i) Strengthening of agricultural extension services through T & V system of agricultural extension ;

ii) Treatment of soil in problem areas through soil conservation and amelioration programme ;

iii) Strengthening of soil and fertiliser testing and seed testing services, establishment of composite quality control laboratories ;

iv) Maintenance of annual growth rate of 15% to 20% in fertiliser through an effective promotional measure ;

v) Ensuring close coordination between authorities and engeneers of major and minor irrigation and the agricultural extension officers for economic use of water in kharif as well as for formulation and implementation of suitable cropping pattern in Rabi irrigated areas ;

vi) Development village primary markets, regulated markets and market link roads ;

vii) Strengthening the arrangement for production and supply of improved quality seeds through West Bengal Seed Corporation ;

viii) Organising adequate training programme for agricultural technologists working in the field as well as for farmers ;

ix) Growing a second crop in rice fdlows as far as practicable, by utilising residual soil moisture through use of short duration H.Y.V. of paddy and/or advancing the date of sowing, thereby leaving a large amount of moisture for exploitation by second crop ;

x) Launching a massier drive for recycling of organic waste. Adequate provision has been made in the plan proposal for popularising the use of Blue green algae as biofertiliser and use of green manure in rice cultivation ;

xi) Strengthening of the Plan Protection Organisation of the State upto Block level so as to effectively control pest and disease problem ;

xii) Emphasising the development of rainfed areas which constitute about 70% of the total cropped area. Massive soil and water conservation programme along with creation of water harvesting structures in the shape of farm ponds etc. has been proposed along with other agronomic measures. Adequate provision for research and development support to the programme has also been provided ;

xiii) Special emphasis will be laid on the development of pulses and oilseeds, by implementing certain special schemes for increasing the production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds through adoption of modern technology ;

xiv) Implementation of massive horticulture and vegetable development programmes for local economic development of the backward areas ;

xv) Strengthening of the agricultural marketing organisation for operation of price support programme immediately after harvest in the interest of the small and marginal farmers ;

xvi) Extending the scope of crop insurance scheme to safeguard the farmers against hazard of natural calamities and other unforeseen circumstances ;

xvii) Coordination of soil and water conservation measures with watershed management and technology for increases production.

V. Ensuring stability in production :

5.1 In spite of record food production of 91.7 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 and 92.6 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, the pattern of agricultural growth is not uniform through out the State.

It is characterised by ups and downs caused by vagaries of rainfall and other natural calamities like drought, flood, hail storm, out break of pest and diseases etc. which appear almost every year in some chronocally problem stricken areas which constitute about 32.4 lakh hectares out of the total 75 lakh hectares of net cropped area. The following major backward regions have been identified.

- a) Drought prone areas - 12.50 lakh ha. (Red & laterite areas with coarse gravelly soil texture).
- b) Chronically flood prone areas. - 5.0 lakh ha.(production of direct sown crop uncertain).

- c) Coastal saline area - 8.0 lakh ha. (unsatisfactory drainage & high salinity).
- d) North Bengal Terai areas. - 6.0 lakh ha. (Mainly coarse textured acid soil with high rainfall).
- e) Hill areas Darjeeling- 0.90 lakh ha. (difficulties in arranging irrigation and soil hazard).

In these problem areas the productivity as well as total food production are also variable due to different intensities of the problem. Main reasons for low productivity are inadequate irrigation and drainage coverage, low investment in inputs, soil erosion and run-off hazards, salinity and acidity of the soils, absence of proper infrastructure for credit and marketing and preponderance of small and marginal farmers and share-croppers with scattered fragmented holdings. To stabilise agricultural production these factors have been taken into consideration under different plan schemes during 1986-87.

5.2 The problems of weather aberration like drought, flood, cyclone, erratic distribution of rainfall, incidence of pests and diseases are being taken care of through (a) greater emphasis on irrigation and drainage programme (b) undertaking studies on crop-weather behaviour to facilitate advance contingency of planning and alternative cropping strategies (c) compensatory programme to mitigate the loss sustained during any season. Incidences of pests and diseases are combated in general and in endemic areas in particular. Public policy measures in the area of land reforms, credit supply, crop insurance, agricultural price support etc. govern to a considerable extent the initiative and investment behaviour of farmers to stabilise production.

VI. Improved post harvest Technology :

6.1 Due to inadequate post harvest care, farmers are often denied of full benefits of their labour. Some schemes have been taken up for distribution of seed bins, wheat threshers, storage construction at farmer's level to assist the farmers to reap further benefit.

VII. Generation of gainful employment opportunities for Rural population below poverty line :

7.1 Execution of local resource based and labour intensive schemes like soil and water conservation, particularly in the ill drained lands and in the Northern and Western parts of the State, construction of market link roads, development of rural markets etc. will create considerable additional employment. Implementation of the schemes during 1986-87 will enhance the income of the small and marginal farmers and also of the agricultural labourers.

VIII. Physical Target for 1986-87 and Achievements in Retrospect.8.1 Area in '000 hectares under principal crops:

Name of the crop.	Base year 1984-85 (Achievements)	Anticipated Achievements 1985-86	Target 1986-87
(i) Rice -			
a) Aus -	631.382	600.00	700.00
b) Aman -	4096.416	4000.00	4100.00
c) Boro -	470.683	480.00	500.00
Total Rice-	5198.481	5080.00	5300.00
(ii) Other cereals. -	105.022	110.00	120.00
(iii) Wheat -	335.922	360.00	400.00
(iv) Pulses -	377.703	500.00	500.00
Total Foodgrains-	6017.128	6050.00	6320.00
(v) Oilseeds -	392.805	425.00	440.00
(vi) Jute & Mesta -	563.01	500.00	500.00
(vii) Potato -	148.797	150.00	150.00
(viii) Sugarcane -	13.385	26.00	26.00

8.2 Production in '000 tonnes of principal crops :

Name of the crop.	Base year 1984-85 (Achievements)	Anticipated Achievements 1985-86	Target 1986-87
(i) Rice -			
a) Aus -	660.62	600.00	700.00
b) Aman -	6161.94	5900.00	6250.00
c) Boro -	1269.95	1300.00	1400.00
Total Rice-	8092.51	7800.00	8350.00
(ii) Other cereals. -	130.53	140.00	150.00
(iii) Wheat -	812.20	860.00	900.00
(iv) Pulses -	221.39	300.00	300.00
Total Foodgrains-	9256.638	9100.00	9700.00
(v) Oilseeds -	219.93	240.00	250.00
(vi) Jute ('000 bales including Mesta).	4464.81	4500.00	4500.00
(vii) Potato -	3135.28	3300.00	3300.00
(viii) Sugarcane -	769.93	1600.00	1600.00

8.3 Cropped area '000 hectares :-

	Base year 1984-85	Anticipated Achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87
a) Net -	5500	5500	5500
b) Gross-	7800	7900	8000

8.4 Area under High Yielding Varieties ('000 ha.) :

Name of the crop.	Base year 1984-85	Anticipated Achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87
i) R i c e -			
(a) Aus	- 220.98	222.00	280.00
(b) Aman	- 1228.92	1288.00	1415.00
(c) Boro	- 470.68	480.00	500.00
Total Rice	- 1920.58	1990.00	2195.00
ii) Wheat	- 335.922	400	400
iii) Maize	- 34.44	37.00	40.00

8.5 Consumption of fertilisers in '000 tonnes :

N a m e	Base year 1984-85	Anticipated Achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87
i) Nitrogen (N)	246.2	271.6	300.0
ii) Phosphatic (P)	91.9	110.0	120.0
iii) Potassic (K)	67.6	70.3	80.0
Total (N+P+K)	- 405.7	452.9	500.0

8.6 Consumption of Pesticides in '000 tonnes technical
grade materials :

Base year 1984-85	Anticipated achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87
3.94	5.0	5.2

8.7 Area under distribution of Fertilisers and
Pesticides in '000 hectares :

Base year 1984-85	Anticipated achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87
a) Fertiliser-4000	4500	5000
b) Pesticides-3740	4000	4500

8.8 Target of fertilisers and pesticides consumption and area under distribution during 1986-87 :

- i) Total fertilisers consumption ('000 tons) - 500
- ii) Pesticides (Technical grade materials) ('000 tons) - 5.2
- iii) Area to be covered under ('000 Ha.) -
 - (a) Fertilisers ... 5000
 - (b) Pesticides ... 4500

8.9 Area covered under soil conservation measures (cumulative '000 hectares) :

Base year 1984-85	Anticipated Achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87
170.54	179.54	189.54

IX. 20-Point Programme :

9.1 Under the 20-Point Programme, Dryland Farming and Production of Pulses and Oilseeds are the two key elements relevant to the Agriculture Department.

9.2 In the State, Dryland Farming has been taken up in the drought prone districts of Midnapore (West), Bankura, Purulia and western part of Birbhum and Burdwan. In all 298 Watersheds have been identified so far and work has already been taken up in 117 Watersheds. During 1986-87, it is proposed to cover 138 Watersheds where dryland farming will be taken up in an area of 20,000 ha. Besides this, Dryland Farming Programme will also be taken up in 25,000 ha. in these five districts outside the identified Watersheds. The work element under the Dryland Farming Programme includes protection and development of land, contour bunding, land levelling and excavation of water harvesting and storage structures like farm ponds and deepening/renovation of tanks etc. The expenditure under this programme is met from the normal budget provision under Soil Conservation Programme.

9.3 Special emphasis is being given for comprehensive development on watershed basis and for encouraging growing of crops like Pulses and Oilseeds suitable for the areas concerned. The expenditure on this account is being met out of the amount sanctioned for the Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers as well as from the provision under the normal budget.

CROP HUSBANDRY1. Programme of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department.Lac Development Schemes.

The continuing Lac Development Schemes under the State Plan are integrated with the Schemes of DPAP and ITDP being also implemented by the C. & S.S.I. Directorate in the Districts of Purulia, Bankura, Murshidabad, Malda and Midnapur. The major thrust is on the supply of brood-lac to the growers, who belong mostly to the Scheduled tribes. During 1985-86/1986-87, annually about 3,500 growers will be benefitted under the specific programme of the functioning 24-Farms. The three industrial training Centres for production of Seedlac, Shelac etc. are being continued in the Districts of Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad covering 10 beneficiaries in each Centre per course. Financial Support will be given to the 3 continuing Coops and the Coop at Balarampur (Purulia) is proposed to be strengthened to take up processing work of Stick-lac in an organised way.

2. Programme of the Public Undertakings Department.West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.

In 1986-87 the company has proposed to undertake a programme for setting up of a Fruit Processing Plant at Malda, a factory for manufacturing 'Sujala' Pump sets & other agricultural implements/machinery at Taratala, Calcutta, two Rural Repairing Workshops - one at Midnapore and other at Murshidabad.

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 Government 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.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In Animal Husbandry Sector, the main emphasis will be to increase production of milk, meat, egg etc. not only to fill up the present gap but also for increased consumption.

The objectives of the various schemes are indicated below :-

I. Direction and Administration

Scheme for strengthening of different subject matter branches of the Directorate Headquarters/Regional office

The scheme envisages creation of new posts for the new district to be created by bifurcating the district of 24-Parganas and new sub-divisions to be created in the district of Birbhum and Midnapur for execution of the animal husbandry schemes as well as to extend adequate guidance to the farmers.

II. Veterinary Research :-

All India Co-ordinated Research project of improvement of Milk production by cross breeding dairy cattle

This is a research scheme with 50% assistance from I.C.A.R. which is to be continued. The research scheme is for improvement of milk production by cross breeding dairy cattle at Haringhata being carried out on the basis of technical programme formulated by the I.C.A.R. from time to time.

III. Education & Training :

Strengthening & re-organisation of Farmers Training Centre - Infrastructure in Darjeeling

The scheme aims at rendering technical training on modern scientific farming on different livestock husbandry so that the farmers/uneducated youths can be self sufficient to earn through livestock farming.

IV. Investigation & Statistics :

Scheme for sample survey on estimation of production of milk/egg/wool/meat (centrally sponsored scheme with 50 : 50 state & central share)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 50 : 50 share for strengthening and expansion of the existing statistical cell for estimation of production of milk/meat/egg/wool of the state.

V. Cattle Development :

1. Intensive Cattle Development Project

The three existing Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Burdwan-Birbhum, Midnapur and Howrah will continue during seventh plan period.

Apart from continuation of these three Intensive Cattle Development projects, there is a programme for setting up a full and legal new Intensive cattle Development project in the district of Murshidabad to give full coverage of the milk potential areas of the district since, at present only a part of the district is covered under cross breeding programme.

2. Assistance to small/marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers for rearing of cross breed heifers

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 50 : 50 share of Govt. of India & State Govt. Due to introduction of cross breeding on a very large scale through various schemes, large number of cross bred heifers have already been generated and are also expected to be generated every year. Most of the farmers in rural areas maintaining the heifers are too poor to provide necessary inputs to raise them under optimum nutritional status. As such, to protect this valuable stock, it is necessary to provide these target group with necessary subsidy for maintenance up to calving age.

3. Strengthening of Haringhata-Kalyani complex

Haringhata-Kalyani complex is a big organisation. Construction works are constantly needed for cattle shed, paddocks, piggery and poultry sheds, preparation of roads drains etc.

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

Although most of the areas in the state are covered under cross breeding programme through the technique of A.I. but there are areas which could not be covered with A.I. Under the programme it is proposed to cover these areas by distribution of cross bred bulls for increased production of milk through natural service.

5. Cattle/Livestock show including crossbred bullocks

Cattle show with cross bred heifers are proposed to be organised regularly in various places to increase the interest of the farmers of the state for rearing farming cross bred animals/improved piggery/poultry etc. for higher production.

6. Establishment of I.C.D.P. in 24-Parganas(South) i.e. in Sunderban areas with Frozen semen technique

It is proposed to develop the cattle of this area with frozen semen by establishing frozen semen bank and A.I.units.

7. Establishment of Dairy Demonstration Farm at Rasulpur (Burdwan)

In this district, there are large number of progressive farmers who have taken up dairy cattle farming for subsidiary occupation. It is, therefore necessary to render training to such farmers in scientific dairy cattle management for smooth operation of their units. Accordingly it is proposed to establish the farm.

8. Setting up of a Deep Freeze Semen station at Birbhum/Purulia

During the 6th plan period the Govt. of India proposed to set up Deep Freeze semen station with Frozen semen Bank where there is no activity of Milk Union. The Govt. of India proposed to bear the cost of equipment, machinery, bulls and some minor expenditure on construction for this purpose. In this state, Birbhum and Purulia are the two districts where there is no proposal to extend the activities of milk union. So it is proposed to establish the station in any one of these places in case the assistance of the Govt. of India is assured.

9. Replacement and procurement of exotic bulls for C.S.C.S.&genetic materials

At present there are 40 centralised semen collection station from where semen of exotic and cross bred bulls are supplied to different A.I.centres, sub-centres, veterinary Directorate, C.A.D.C. etc. for cattle breeding work. Since the life of a bull is about 5 - 6 years, it is required to replace bulls every year for smooth operation of the cattle breeding. Similar replacement needs to be made in different livestock farms. As such the programme has been proposed.

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

Since cross breeding through the technique of A.I. is gaining more popularity the demand for opening more A.I. centres & sub-centres are increasing in rural areas which is not always feasible due to limited budget. To extend the facility of A.I. on a wide scale, it is proposed to introduce custom service at a large scale by engaging unemployed youths.

11. Construction/renovation/fencing etc. of the existing C.S.C.S./A.I.centres/sub-centres,Cattle farms

It is proposed to construct/renovate the building of Central Semen collection station, A.I. centre and cattle farms.

VI. Poultry Development

1. Establishment of a State Poultry Farm at Malda

This scheme was taken up during the sixth five year plan with the objective to establish a poultry farm at Malda in North Bengal with a capacity to maintain 1500 layers with their followers stock. It is proposed to continue the scheme to develop it as a regional farm-cum-Hatchery.

2. Poultry Development in the district Infrastructure development including construction,renovation, repair etc.

At present there are 22 poultry farms in the State which have been established from the first plan to fifth plan period. All these poultry farms are established in Govt. buildings which need constant renovation,addition, expansion etc. for which necessary provision has been proposed.

3. Scheme for establishment of a duck breeding farm (Centrally sponsored scheme)

The scheme envisages establishment of a duck breeding farm at Raiganj, West Dinajpur.

4. Scheme to provide financial assistance to existing State Poultry Corporation/Poultry Union

The scheme envisages assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to be provided to the West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation/Co-operative Poultry Union for building suitable infra-structure to accord better services to the Poultry Farmers in the State.

5. Scheme for establishment/Strengthening of one Layer and one Broiler Multiplication farm

In order to ensure supply of quality chicks to the farmers two existing farms are proposed to be developed to ensure supply of quality layer and broiler chicks. This may be done by covering Midnapur and Ranaghat farms into such units.

VII. Sheep and Wool Development

1. Procurement and distribution of mutton type rams for up-grading local stock for increased mutton production (new scheme).

The climatic condition of West Bengal is not favourable for sheep rearing because there is no rain shadow areas and the rain fall is more than 40". The quality of wool produced by the indigenous stock is rough and course. So emphasis is required towards meat production by crossing local stock with mutton type breeds. It is proposed to distribute 100 such rams for cross breeding operation.

2. Procurement and distribution of Beetal bucks for up-grading local goat through Gram Panchayat with maintenance allowance (new scheme)

In West Bengal price of goat meat is increasing very rapidly during the last decade. The local variety of goat known as black and brown Bengal are small in size with lower growth rate. They are highly prolific. To increase the size and growth rate, it is proposed to cross them with Beetal variety from Northern Indian on a massive scale.

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

The sheep extension centres/sheep breeding farms were constructed during 3rd plan period and required construction/renovation work including fencing. As such necessary provision has been kept.

VIII. Piggery Development

The existing Bacon factory at Haringhata was established during the early 1960s with a capacity to handle eight to ten pigs a day. Most of the machineries and equipments require replacement to strengthen this factory to handle more animals.

2. Establishment and continuation of Pig Breeding Farm at Bijonbari, Darjeeling

This scheme was originally sanctioned by Hill Area Development Council during 6th Plan in the district of Darjeeling. The scheme is meant for maintenance of 30 exotic sows with their followers for distribution of breeding pigs in the hill area of Darjeeling for which there is a great demand. During the 6th Plan, land for this piggery was procured and the construction work started. As the Hill Area Dev. Council will not continue the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan provision has been kept in the State Plan to continue this scheme.

IX. Other Livestock Development

1. Assistance to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for production of poultry and piggery programme

Small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who have limited income from land resources are more and more attracted towards small scale poultry and piggery farming for their subsidiary income. Due to limited financial resources, they are not in a position to take the full financial burden for implementation of such schemes. It is, therefore, necessary to provide them with subsidy and institutional finance for successful implementation of poultry and piggery programme. It is, therefore, proposed that the Centrally Sponsored scheme for rearing of poultry and piggery may be continued during the 7th Five Year Plan along with maintenance of eight district cells for operation of this scheme on 50:50 share basis of the State and the Central Government.

2. Animal Husbandry Development Programme in C.A.D.C. Area

The comprehensive Area Development Corporation in West Bengal is conducting all round development in selected rural areas in West Bengal. Animal Husbandry Development work is one of their activities in the project area for which financial support is needed from the Animal Husbandry Department. For this purpose necessary provision has been kept.

X. Feed and Fodder Development1. Infrastructure in respect of irrigation of Fodder Farm

There are 9 Fodder Production-cum-Demonstration farms in the State. These farms are used not only for production of green forage for livestock but also for production of fodder seeds and cuttings for the farms as well as for extension. In these farms irrigation facilities are not adequately available. During the 7th Five Year Plan special emphasis has been given towards Fodder Development Programme for which production of seeds and cuttings in the existing farms is to be enhanced and irrigation facilities are to be provided.

2. Essential buildings/fencing/walling etc. for fodder farm

Along with the development of irrigation facilities in the existing 9 fodder farms, it is also necessary to develop other infrastructural facilities in the forms of godown, sheds etc. In some places, it is needed to provide boundary fencing to prevent entry of stray cattle. As such, necessary provision has been proposed.

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

During the 7th Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to establish two fodder farms one in the district of West Dinajpur and another in the district of Murshidabad for which land is already available. It has also been proposed to establish small fodder development plots adjoining the permanent A.I. centres/sub-centres.

4. Development of grass land in the district of Darjeeling

This scheme was originally taken up out of the fund of Hill Area Development during the 6th Five Year Plan. It is meant for development of indigenous fodder plants and fodder trees in the district of Darjeeling and their propagation to the extension areas. As the Hill Area Development Council will not continue this scheme the provision has kept during the plan period.

5. Subsidised distribution of fodder seed/free distribution of fodder cuttings/root slips along with cost of production of kits and their transportation and distribution to the field.

To popularise fodder production by the farmers and to expand fodder production activities it is proposed to distribute quality fodder seeds @ 30% subsidised rate. The programme also envisage free distribution of fodder cuttings/root slip along with cost of preparation of kits and their transportation and distribution to the field. It is also proposed to provide subsidy to the target group of farmers for cultivation of fodder.

6. Free distribution of fodder minikits

To encourage fodder production in the State to the target group of farmers, it is proposed to distribute fodder minikit free of cost.

7. Establishment of Fodder Extension Centre in Panchayat Samities

To popularise Fodder Development Programme in the rural areas, it is essential that the Panchayat Samities should be involved in Fodder Development activities. Keeping this in view it has been proposed to establish Fodder Extension Centre in all the Gram Panchayat at a subsidy of Rs.150/- per Extension Centre to Development necessary infrastructure for distribution of Fodder Seeds and cuttings to the farmers readily.

XI. Tribal Sub-Plan Programme

The tribal community in general in the state is very poor and socially backward too. To ameliorate their economy a source of subsidiary income in the form of live-stock keeping is necessary. This is more because the tribal people are in general conversant with livestock keeping. As such the scheme has been 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 provision for the purpose during the plan period has been kept so that approximately 7.5% of the plan provision can flow towards the benefit of such people.

XII. Special component plan for Scheduled Caste

Like Tribal community, the scheduled caste people in general in the state also have very poor income and are socially backward too. To improve their economy programming generating subsidiary income through livestock keeping is considered to be a way of solution since most of them are well accustomed to livestock keeping.

The provision during the plan period has been kept so that 20.9% of the plan provision can flow towards the welfare of such people.

WFP - 618

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 C. M. D. A. Ganganagar Project was completed in 1983 when the same was taken over by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department and cattle resettlement work is continuing there. Construction of remaining three colonies are in progress by the C.M.D.A.

VETERINARY SERVICES1. Strengthening of Administrative Machinery :

It is proposed to strengthen the present purchase cell, the project cell and the publicity wing of the Directorate of Veterinary Services by creating suitable posts.

The present set up of district and division level administration also need some re-orientation and provision has been made accordingly.

2. Expansion and Improvement of the Inservice training facilities:

Under the existing system there are two training Institutes for providing training to the field staff; of these one is Inservice Training Institute for the Veterinary Field Assistants and other is the Institute of Veterinary Compounders and Dresser's Course. These two will be continued and arrangement will be made to increase facilities of these institutions.

3. Hospitals and Poly-Clinics :

The district level hospitals would be upgraded to Poly Clinics in phases with multidisciplinary facilities in the line recommended by 6th National Commission on Agriculture 1976 and under this programme five Veterinary Hospitals in five districts will be considered for conversion.

4. Veterinary Dispensaries :

It is proposed 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 of these Units.

5. Veterinary Aid Centres :

The object of providing one Veterinary Aid Unit for atleast 2000 milch cattle would be taken care of and under this scheme phased programme would be taken up to establish more aid centre in the rural areas.

6. Mobile Clinics :

Through these Ambulatory Clinics, prompt Veterinary Services will be extended at the door step of the farmers.

7. Clinical Laboratories :

It has been decided that all the hospitals of the State will be provided with one Clinical Laboratory for examination of morbid materials and for clinical investigation of the cases to assist the clinicians and to take effective control measures in the line suggested by the N.C.A.

8. Strengthening of 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 made to streamline both the distribution system and administration of the Central Medical Stores.

9. Re-organisation of the Disease Investigation Labs.

The Central and Regional Disease Investigation Units would be re-organised with provision of manpowers and fund to streamline the set up.

10. Establishment of R.P. Laboratory :

One model R.P. Diagnostic Laboratory is under construction at Barasat. Arrangements would be made to complete the same and put the same to operation with adequate technical programme for prompt diagnosis of R.P. with modern techniques.

11. Strengthening and Expansion of Biological Product Division :

The Amalgamated Research Scheme has grown up to meet up the need of the Veterinary Services of the State. It has 3 wings : Biological Production, Disease Investigation and Research.

The Biological Product Division will be strengthened.

12. Strengthening of the tuberculosis and Brucellosis :

Tuberculosis and Brucellosis are the important animal disease of Zoonotic and economic importance. Nation wide programmes are being taken to have effective control of these disease. Under the State Plan, Regional and Central Control Units have been sanctioned for survey, surveillance and control of these infections.

13. 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 for screening at the Central Laboratory.

14. Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance :

Besides control of tuberculosis, Brucellosis, R.P. F.M.D. under specific control and other special projects with or without central assistance provision has been made 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 area of operation of the scheme. A Central laboratory would be organised for prompt diagnosis of rabies of different species.

2) Establishment of Disease Free Zone :

It is proposed to develop disease free zone around Calcutta Port and Dum Dum Air Port and Quarantine Station, Calcutta with mass vaccination, effective surveillance and containment vaccination and other associate programmes.

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.

4) Poultry Diseases Control :

The recently sanctioned Poultry Disease Investigation Laboratory at Garbetta will be organised and arrangement would be made to develop a poultry disease investigation net work for important poultry diseases with assistance from the Central Government.

15. Veterinary Research :

The Veterinary Research work of the State would be re-oriented and strengthened.

16. Cattle Development :

Present system of use of diluted semen would be changed in phases with the utilisation of frozen semen for which adequate arrangements would be made for establishment of frozen semen banks, their distribution to different fields units and training of the personnel for use of the frozen semen.

17. Other expenditure :

1) Special Component Plan for scheduled caste :

Under this programme additional infrastructure would be considered in the areas having concentration of scheduled caste population and 20% of State Plan would be allotted for this scheme.

2) Tribal Areas Sub-Plan :

Development of Veterinary infrastructure would be attempted under Centrally aided programmes for tribal people in the Tribal Sub-Plan in the following headings :-

- (i) Establishment of Veterinary hospitals.
- (ii) Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries.
- (iii) Establishment of Veterinary Aid Centres-More.

3) Hill Areas Sub-Plan :

Arrangements would be made for establishment of some Veterinary Units and the following programmes would be considered for the purpose :-

(i) Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries and Peripatetic Service Centre.

(ii) Strengthening of Disease Investigation System.

4) 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.

Besides the Calcutta Slaughter House Scheme, schemes would be taken up for modernisation of some of the existing slaughter house.

5) Setting up rural Municipal Abattoirs :

Besides modernisation of existing slaughter houses, programmes would be considered under Centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of rural abattoirs in new areas where 20-50 animals are slaughtered each day.

6) Carcass utilisation :

Though a huge nos. of carcasses of different species of domestic animals are available in this State, these are not utilised properly and economically. Proper utilisation of these are necessary for both generating the service potentialities in the rural areas and for improving the rural economy. To avert this loss to this national exchequer due importance would be given to set up atleast two carcass utilisation centres. One of this would be at Purulia and the other at Kalyani, where there are probabilities of getting 15-20 animal carcasses per day.

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 the Dairy Projects included in Dairy Development Programmes under five year plan.

ii) Scheme for Utilisation of Surplus/Substandard Milk at Haringhata

The Scheme is meant for comprehensive research works for evolving economic methods for utilisation of surplus/substandard milk at the Dairy Factories at Haringhata.

iii) Survey and Statistics

The purpose of the scheme is to undertake survey work for Rural Dairy Extension and collection of data pertaining to the Dairy Development activities of the State.

2) EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Manpower Development and in-Service Training

The Scheme aims at providing training facilities to the Technical Personnel of Dairy Development Directorate with a view to equipping them with the modern methods of Production and Management.

3) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

i) Rural Dairy Extension

The Scheme is meant for establishment of Milk Collection-cum-Chilling Stations in Milk Shed Rural Areas.

ii) Strengthening and Modernisation of the Transport System

Long Distance Transport

The Scheme is meant for procurement of vehicles for collection of milk from the rural milk shed areas as well as renovation and modernisation of the existing vehicles and also introduction of wireless system for attending stranded vehicles on route.

iii) Product Factory of Salt Lake, Calcutta

The target of the scheme is to establish a product factory with a handling capacity for manufacturing 5,000 lts. of Ice-cream perday alongwith Flavoured Milk, Sterilised Milk and other milk products.

4) ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVE AND OTHER BODIES

i) Loans and Grant-in-Aid to the Milk Cooperative and their Union

The scheme envisages formulation of Milk Co-operative and their Unions and provide them with the financial assistance in the shape of loan during the early stage of their functioning.

ii) Loans to Milk Producers at Milk Colony, Haringhata

The Scheme is meant for providing loan to the owners of the cattle who keeps their animal in the Milk Colonies at Haringhata and supply the entire quantity of milk production to the 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.

5) MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

i) Modernisation of existing dairies under G.C.M.S.S.

The scheme envisages procurement of Dairy Machinery for both the Dairies at Belgachia and Haringhata. The main item of works includes renovation of electrical installation and refrigeration plants design, supply and installation of Effluent Treatment Plant at Central Dairy and for Dairy at Haringhata.

ii) Dairy at Durgapur

The Scheme envisages expansion of the handling capacities of the existing plant and also renovation and replacement of existing machines for smooth running of the Dairy.

iii) Dairy Factory at Burdwan

The scheme envisages expansion of the handling capacity of the existing plant and renovation, replacement of the existing machines for smooth running of the Dairy.

iv) Dairy at Krishnanagar

The scheme envisages establishment of a Dairy Factory at Krishnanagar with a handling capacity processing and distribution of 20,000 lts. of liquid milk to the people of Krishnanagar Town and its adjoining areas.

v) New Dairy under Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme

The Scheme envisages establishment of a new dairy at the Eastern Bye Pass, Calcutta under the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme with an initial handling capacity of 1.00 lakh liter of milk per day.

a) Operation Flood II in West Bengal envisages setting up of 3980 primary dairy Cooperative Societies which are to function under eight Co-operative 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.

b) A three tier Co-operative system is in operation for implementation of Operation Flood-II in West Bengal.

F I S H E R I E S1. Introduction

Annual demand of fish in West Bengal is estimated at around 8.80 lakh tonnes against which 4.02 lakh tonnes could be produced during 1984-85. This explains the wide gap between demand and supply of fish in the State. Yet, it is a fact that West Bengal has vast resources of culture fishery both fresh and brackish water varieties, potential sewage fed fisheries, latest techniques of fish breeding and advanced methodology of fish culture. Apart from these, vast resources in marine fishery sector can produce a significant quantity of fish and with the judicious harnessing of natural resources, the State can attain self-sufficiency in fish production. Major thrust for development has, therefore, been laid on transfer of improved methodology to the fish farmers and making institutional finance available to them.

2. Objectives

Broad objectives of the plan schemes are as follows :-

- a) Augmentation of table fish production
- b) Conservation of fishery resources during breeding season.
- c) Generation of rural employment and income through fisheries development.
- d) Uplift of socio-economic condition of fishermen and helping them cross the poverty line through various fisheries development programmes, and
- e) Repair of environmental degeneration through development of fisheries.

3. Important programmes

With a view to achieving the aforesaid objectives, annual plan (1986-87) has been prepared. Important programmes taken up through various plan schemes are :-

A. Production oriented programmesTraining of farmers :

¶ Since training is an important input of fish farming, much emphasis has been laid on training of fish farmers. Apart from setting up district level training centres in all the 17 fishery districts of the State, arrangements have been made for training of fish farmers and fishermen at Block level so that they may avail the opportunity without disturbing their other economic activities, 18960 fish farmers and fishermen will be given basic training in

different disciplines of fish farming through grass root level training programme. Besides 340 persons will receive higher form of training at district level training centres.

ii) Extension service :

Extension service will aim at disseminating improved farming practices through publication of journals and leaflets, participation in exhibition, fairs and melas and setting up of demonstration centres in private farmers' ponds. These demonstration centres will serve as practical training centres and demonstrate the advanced methodologies of composite farming and integrated fish farming with duckery and piggery in association with fish culture.

iii) Seed production :

Fish seed is an important input for table fish production. Thus, it is essential to ensure, quality fish seed available to the farmers. Instead of depending upon a few state owned fish seed farms, seed production centres have been decentralised for training this essential input in all the districts of the state, through fish breeding bundhs, portable hatcheries and large sized hatcheries.

Through such decentralised seed production centres 5000 million quality seeds could be produced during the current year. The programme will be continued during the next year with a production target of 6000 million.

With a view to helping the small and marginal seed producers institutional finance will be made available. A scheme for providing subsidy to such producers will operate during the year.

iv) Inland fish culture :

Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been set up for all the districts for assisting the fish farmers in receiving training, procuring fishery inputs and also in obtaining institutional finance. An element of subsidy has also been linked with the scheme for providing incentive to the fish farmers.

A target for bringing 10,000 hectares of pond area under culture has been taken up for the year under this programme.

(v) Development of fisheries in Hill areas :

Apart from setting up a hill stream fisheries research station at Mirik lake, training and extension services will be intensified amongst the people in Darjeeling district. Fish Seed rearing centres will be set up and people will be encouraged to take up pisciculture in "Jhoras" by confining water from perennial streams.

(vi) Brackish water fisheries :

Brackish water fisheries resources of the State is quite rich with a number of euryhaline species of commercial importance. At present brackish water species are cultivated in about 27000 hectares, mainly in the form of paddy-cum-fishery.

During Seventh Plan period 20,000 hectares will be developed into brackish water fish farms, major part of which will be covered under Centrally Sponsored scheme. For this purpose survey work has already been started for identification of farm areas.

(vii) Tribal Sub-Plan :

A number of programmes suitable for the tribal people of the State will be operated during the year. These will include, training in fish farming, grant of subsidy for fish culture, reclamation of derelict and semi-derelict water areas and their settlement with the tribal people.

(viii) Training of marine fishermen :

Two training centres will operate for imparting training in fishing with mechanised boats, improved gears, maintenance of fishing crafts and gears, navigation, seamanship etc. During the year 180 fishermen will be trained in these two training centres.

Besides, a permanent training centre will be constructed under the programmes during this year at Namkhana, in the district of 24-Parganas.

ix) Introduction of mechanised boats :

A programme for introduction of mechanised boats with financial assistance from Nationalised and Co-operative Banks is in operation since 1982-83. The scheme provides for an element of subsidy, limited to 25 per cent of the project cost.

Since the schemes has helped the poor fishermen in a very big way in procuring their fishing accessories, it is proposed to continue the programme during this year also.

For harnessing the resources in offshore waters, relatively larger boats will be introduced through the co-operatives of fishermen. Financial assistance from NCDC will be utilised for this purpose. A target for introducing 74 boats has been taken up during this year.

(x) Infrastructural development for promotion of marine fishing :

Development of marine fishing calls for creation of shore based infrastructures for landing and berthing facilities for fishing boats, handling, storage, preservation of fish, service facilities for the boats and supply of ice, water fuel etc.

With a view to providing such facilities, one minor fishing harbour is being constructed at Shankarpur in the district of Midnapore. Construction of another fishing harbour at Fresegunj, in the district 24-Parganas, is expected to start in 1986-87.

Besides, landing and berthing facilities for the fishing boats in a number of small fishing centres will be provided under the scheme.

All these works will be executed as "Centrally sponsored Scheme".

B. Welfare activities :

i) Infrastructural development in fishermen's Villages:

By and large, the fishermen of the State live below poverty line. Constrained by their low economic status, they are compelled to live in most unhygienic condition. In most of the cases, their villages are devoid of basic civic amenities like drinking water supply, drainage, facilities, road communication etc.

With a view to providing such facilities for fishermen in both inland and marine sector necessary provision has been proposed.

ii) Group personal accident insurance for fishermen :

Under this centrally sponsored scheme, active fishermen will be insured against any risk arising out of professional hazards. A compensation will be paid @ Rs.15,000 for loss of life and half of this sum if a fishermen becomes permanently disabled.

One lakh active fishermen will be brought under the cover of insurance during this year and the cost towards payment of insurance premia will be borne by the Government.

C. 'Social Fishery' and other Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Scheme

The idea of 'social fisheries' conceived by this State may be translated through a centrally sponsored scheme under consideration of the Government of India. Provision has been made in the Annual Plan for State's share of expenditure.

FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

The forests in West Bengal have a complex and chequered history. At this stime although the State does not have extensive forest areas like some other State of the country, it is a fact that the existing forests are sufficiently rich in quality. Out of the total geographical area of the State, the Forests occupy only 13.5% which is much lower than the optimum of 33% as prescribed by the National Forest Policy. Per capita forest area is only 0.02 ha. against the All-India average of 0.12 ha.

Because of very high density of population and continuously rising demands on land from the Agricultural and Industrial sectors it is hardly possible to aim at any significant increase in the forest area to reach the optimum level. At the same time, there is a constant pressure on the forests for meeting the requirements of the wood-based Industries and the rural population as regards fuelwood, small timber and fodder for their livestock. 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 rask of the Forest Department is not only difficult but also highly complex in nature. The fact is, financial resources are too limited whereas the problems are not a hand-ful 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 with conservation forestry while formulating any strategy for the development of forests, with the ultimate aim of the maximum benefit of the larger number of people in view.

Based on these considerations, the Annual Plan proposal for 1986-87 has been drawn up.

Allocations under important Schemes.

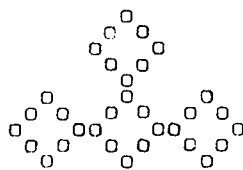
a) The excess provision during 1986-87 over 1985-86 allocation in the World Bank assisted Social Forestry Project is Rs.81.80 lakhs. This externally aided Project is going to enter its terminal year. It may be reiterated here that the expenditure against Social Forestry Project would qualify for 67% IDA Credit. The additional Central assistance against the cost of this Project shall be 47% from the Gov rnment of India in the form of reimbursement.

b) In the other two externally aided Projects namely "Pilot Project for afforestation and Soil Conservation in river catchments with EEC assistance" and "Agrosilviculture & Silvopisciculture Project with SIDA assistance" there have been the increase in requirement amounting to Rs.8.25 lakhs for the two projects. Bulk of these allocations are likely to qualify for reimbursement. Necessary claims for reimbursements against the expenditure in these Projects have already been preferred during previous years/periods.

c) Another significant rise of Rs.15.00 lakhs over the Plan outlay for the year 1985-86 has been proposed under the schemes "Timber Operation and Forest Utilisation" for departmental timber operation to eliminate the exploitation by middlemen. It is, perhaps, needless to mention here that the expenditure on this account shall be more than compensated by way of generation of additional Revenue.

d) In respect of Central Sector Schemes for preservation of Wild Life a provision amounting to Rs.37.10 lakhs has been made. These schemes are executed on 50% grant basis from the Central Government.

e) The investment in the equity capital of West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited which has been reduced to Rs.22.50 lakhs during 1985-86, is now being brought upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1986-87. To provide for equal participation in the West Bengal Pulpwood Development Corporation Ltd. in the Joint Sector, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is being provided for during 1986-87.



FOOD, STORAGE & WAREHOUSING

West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation :

In order to keep pace with the likely requirement of storage facilities in the State, the Corporation has undertaken a programme for construction of additional storage capacity of 40,000 M/T. in different districts of the State during the 7th Plan period.

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions

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 Rs. 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). For the purpose of setting up of one Regional Rural Bank an amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

Till date 9 (nine) Regional Rural Banks have been established in West Bengal. These are (i) Gour Gramin Bank (covering Malda & West Dinajpur districts), (ii) Mallabhum Gramin Bank (covering Bankura, Purulia & Midnapore districts), (iii) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank (covering Birbhum district), (iv) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (covering Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri & 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 & 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.

COOPERATIONIntroduction :

During the 7th Plan period strategy of the State Government will be to re-organise entire Cooperative Credit Structure, particularly at the village level, so that they can function as multi-faceted economic units dispensing not only Short-Term Credit but also catering to the needs of Long-Term Credit of their members. Their functions shall also include effective participation in various activities like Agricultural Marketing, distribution of fertiliser and distribution of consumer goods. The re-organised societies shall also start ancillary economic activities where there is scope and potentiality. The Central Co-operative Banks shall be re-organised and strengthened, both financially and also organisationally, so that they can function in a purposeful manner and meet the full credit needs of the re-organised Multi-purpose Credit Societies.

The 7th Plan also lays stress on creation of more infrastructural facilities at different levels - primary market level, mandi level and also at State level. The World Bank Scheme now being implemented in the State under N.C.D.C. Phase III Project, will lend support to this programme for development of infrastructural facilities.

During the 7th Plan the endeavour of the State Government will also be to re-organise the distribution channel in the rural areas taking the full advantage of the N.C.D.C. Scheme. The scheme introduced by the N.C.D.C. during the 4th Plan period and continued will be further expanded and all the good working societies will be covered with liberal financial assistance so that they can take up distribution of essential consumer goods in the rural areas.

The 7th Plan lays emphasis on professionalisation of the key personnel of Co-operative Organisations at various levels. Hence, adequate provision has been made for creation of qualified staff and technical Officers and for their training. Member education programme will also get importance during the plan period. The Annual Plan for 1986-87 has been formulated keeping in view the above points.

SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

In accordance with the major objectives set out in the 7th Five Year Plan, provision of Credit in the agricultural Sector assumes an important role. Programmes concerning different activities in the field of agriculture are linked with adequate arrangement of credit and aimed at gainful employment and alleviation of poverty of

the mass through enhancement of agricultural production. As the major portion of land is in the hand of the weaker section of the community, it has been contemplated that large^r share of institutional credit should go to small and marginal farmers & others belonging to the weaker section of the community and the less developed areas to support the agricultural production programme in a meaningful way. The basic objectives guiding the credit plan may therefore be enunciated as below :-

- i) Provision of adequate Credit Support, keeping in view, the concept of 'total Credit' as recommended by CR&FICARD.
- ii) Credit Planning and monitoring at State level and District Level.
- iii) Post disbursement nursing of borrowers including rehabilitation of non-wilful defaulters.
- iv) Strengthening the credit structure at all levels with a view to increasing the operational efficiency for disbursement of credit and to mobilise rural savings.
- v) Conversion of selected PACS into Multipurpose Cooperatives on the lines of recommendation of CR&FICARD.
- vi) Adoption of special measures for improving recovery performances.

To achieve these objectives, different schemes, as detailed hereafter, will be implemented during the second year of the 7th Plan period.

Scheme No. 1 : Creation of fund

1. (a) (i) Agricultural Credit Relief Fund
- (a) Agricultural Credit Relief fund (S.I. Credit)

This is a Central Sector Scheme and contribution to the fund has to be made on matching basis of 50:50 by the Central Govt. and the State Govt. The object of the Fund is to provide relief to the Weaker Section of the Community by way of writing off their overdues wholly or partly in the event of the borrowers being found quite unable to repay their debts due to erosion of his repaying capacity.

- (b) Agricultural Credit Relief Fund (L.I. Credit)

Under the existing arrangement, there is provision of relief to the borrowers in the form of rephasement of instalments of long-term loan in the event of natural calamity. The debt burden of the borrowers is not minimised in any way. Because of erosion of repaying capacity, a good number of borrowers may not be able to pay back the loan after rephasement. In such case ~~there~~ is no alternative to writing off of the loan amount. Therefore, it is proposed to constitute Agricultural Credit Relief Fund at State level to meet the financial obligation. Writing off loans will be resorted to only in the event of the borrowers are found totally unable to repay the loan.

1. (ii) The West Bengal State Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund

The Fund is meant for extending relief to the farmers affected by natural calamities, by way of conversion of their current S.T. loans into M.T. loans and rephasing the current instalments of M.T. loans. While 60% of the amount likely to be converted will be provided for by NABARD out of National Agricultural (Credit) Stabilisation Fund, the balance 40% has to be arranged by the State Government, State Co-operative Banks and Central Co-operative Banks in the following proportions :-

i)	Central Co-operative Banks	15%
ii)	State Co-operative Bank	10%
iii)	State Government	15%

1. (iii) Emergency Fund in Agricultural Credit Co-operatives for eradication of rural indebtedness

This is a Central Sector Scheme and Government assistance has to be shared on matching basis (50:50) between Central and State Governments. As envisaged in the 7th Plan, a Fund under the title 'Emergency Fund' at PwCS level will be constituted initially by way of contribution from the State and Central Government and will be further strengthened by contribution of the societies out of their profit as well as contribution from the members in subsequent years. The object is to arrange for issue of loans to a limited extent of Rs. 300/- per member to meet their unforeseen & urgent requirement in the event of sickness death etc.

Scheme No. 2 : Expansion of Rural Credit

- (i) Strengthening of Central Co-operative Bank
 (a) Assistance for Branch personnel

The assistance is required for granting subsidy to C.C.B.s for maintenance of staff in case of opening new branches. Pattern of assistance as envisaged in the 7th Plan is as follows :-

(i)	Branch Manager (one) @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. each	Rs. 1,000.00 p.m.
(ii)	Office Assistance (three) @ Rs. 600/- p.m. each	Rs. 1,800.00 p.m.
(iii)	Sub-ordinate staff (two) @ Rs. 400/- p.m. each	Rs. 800.00 p.m.
		<u>Rs. 3,600.00 p.m.</u>

Subsidy will be provided at a tapering scale of 100%, 66%, 33% of the total cost for the 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year respectively.

It has been proposed that in the 1st year of the 7th Plan period there will be 20 new branches and in the 2nd year, there will be 15 such branches in West Bengal.

2. (i) (b) Assistance for Key personnel

Expansion of Credit activities is linked up with the recovery performances of the banks. It is therefore proposed that Loan Recovery Officers of the rank K.R.C.S. be posted on full-time basis gradually in all Central Co-operative Banks and subsidy be provided to the borrowing banks in a tapering scale of 100%, 80%, 60%, 40% and 20% for a period of 5 years.

2. (i) (c) Assistance for Technical personnel

It has been proposed that C.C.B./Units of S.C.B. will set up a technical cell to follow up and monitor the programme of investment of S.T. and M.T. loans on several schemes of technical nature e.g. Minor Irrigation Projects, Handloom Weaving Operations, dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Pisciculture etc. specially in the context of Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and RLEP Schemes. Subsidy on a tapering scale of 100%, 80%, 60%, 40% and 20% for 5 years will be provided to C.C.Bs/Units of S.C.B. to enable them to appoint technical staff for the above purposes.

2. (ii) Assistance to Apex Cooperative Banks

Under the branch expansion programme of the West Bengal State Cooperative Bank Ltd. it has been proposed, in the 7th Plan that 2 new branches will be opened by the Bank during each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. Under the existing pattern subsidy in a tapering scale for 3 years is provided towards the cost of one Branch Manager, one Cashier, one accountant, one Ledger Keeper and two subordinate staff.

2. (iii) Risk Fund to (i) C.C.Bs
(ii) PHCS

To encourage the C.C.Bs/Units of S.C.B. to ensure larger flow of credit to weaker section of the community, subsidy was provided @ 2% and @ 4% of the S.T. and M.T. loans advanced to weaker section in a year in excess of the amount advanced during the previous year in order to create a cushion against the risk of such investments. At present about 70% of S.T. advances goes to the weaker section and in the 7th Plan it is estimated that about 75% of S.T. and M.T. advances will go to the weaker section.

2. (iv) Assistance to Central Cooperative Bank for writing off bad debt

The fund required under the scheme is meant for assisting the weak C.C.Bs., of which total amount of bad and doubtful debts, accumulated losses and other overdues over three years exceed 50% of their own funds and have uneroded own funds of more than Rs. 25.00 lakhs but less than Rs. 50.00 lakhs and have the scope of being a viable unit and potentiality for attaining a lending programme of Rs. 1.50 crores. Such proposals as regards rehabilitation of the above kind of C.C.Bs are to be drawn up in consultation with NABARD. 13 out of 17 C.C.Bs in West Bengal have been identified to be included into the above category, which needs rehabilitation.

2. (v) Subsidy on differential rate of interest

The Commercial Banks for some years past have been advancing production loans to the weaker sections at a concessional rate of interest of 4% which is popularly known as D.R.I. scheme. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members of PwCS having annual income not exceeding Rs. 3,500/- per family have been provided with the facility during the 6th Plan period. It is considered necessary that the Cooperative Sector should extend the same benefit of D.R.I. among all members of the weaker section irrespective of consideration of casts, if loan is repaid in time. Accordingly necessary provision has been proposed.

2. (vi) Implementation and monitoring of the intensive Agricultural Credit Development Programme (Central Sector Scheme)

It has been proposed that during the 7th Plan period measures will be taken for a thorough re-organisation of the rural credit structure along the lines recommended by CRAFICARD so as to transform them into truly multipurpose lending service institutions. For this purpose while the village level and district level institutions have to be restructured in respect of staffing pattern for monitoring of the entire programme, the district level and state level administrative machineries of the Cooperative Directorate and the Department need also be strengthened adequately.

2. (vii) Loans to State Cooperative Bank for reloaning to Central Cooperative Bank, for non-overdue cover

As per stipulation of NABARD made while sanctioning S.T. Credit Unit for seasonal agricultural operations, a C.C.B. will be eligible to draw upon the sanctioned credit limit to the extent of its current outstanding loans with its affiliated PwCS. As a result

of high overdues of C.C.Bs. specially in undeveloped areas, it does not become possible for the banks to maintain such non-overdue cover and fulfill the target of investment by drawal of credit from the Apex Bank. Under the Scheme, Government of India provides long term loans with matching contribution of State Government to S.C.B. for relending the same to C.C.Bs. to enable them to maintain non-overdue cover for fulfilment of investment target.

Scheme No. 3 : Organisation of Service Cooperatives

3(i) - Common Cadre Fund of PACS

A) So long the fund required under the scheme was provided for by contribution by PACS and the financing Bank at the rate of 1% and 0.05% respectively of the total amount of S.T. advance received by PACS from the financing Bank and the deficit met up by the State Government and the Central Government in equal proportion. As per recommendation of the Task Force appointed by the Government of India, during the 7th Plan period the on-going scheme of common cadre for Manager of PACS has been dropped as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. But under the provision of W.B.C.S. Act., 1973 (as amended read with W.B.C.S. Rules made thereunder) the State Government is committed to contribute to the funds of the C.C.A. to meet the deficit to maintain the Cadre. The State Government will therefore have to meet the committed expenditure under this head from State Budget.

B) Establishment of cost of C.C.A.

It has been envisaged that provision for running the administration of Cadre by 20 C.C.As will be made during the 7th Plan period. Cost of establishment of C.C.As in 1986-87 has therefore, been proposed.

3(ii) Strengthening of PACS

As per the recommendation of the task Force on Agricultural Credit appointed by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, it has been proposed that 2000 PACS will be re-organised and upgraded in a phased manner during the period of the 7th Plan so as to enable them to take up multifarious functions including deposit mobilisation, marketing of crops, supply of Agricultural inputs and Consumers goods and investment of L.T. Credit as an agency for 'One Window' service to the Village people. During 1986-87, 200 PACS are proposed to be re-organised.

3(iii) Farmers' Service Cooperative Societies

There are 45 FSCS in the State. It is proposed that the FSCS which have not been provided with financial assistance so far

for maintenance of technical officers will be given subsidy for defraying the cost of three technical officers as shown below :-

- a) One Agricultural Extension Officer
- b) Two V.L.Ws

Subsidy will be provided at a tapering scale for 5 years i.e. 100% for first 3 years, 66.66% for the fourth year and 33.33% for the fifth year, 4 FSCS are proposed to be brought under this subsidy scheme during 1986-87.

Besides above, the newly organised FSCS are entitled to Govt. subsidy for the following staff (other than technical staff) on a tapering-scale of 100%, 66.66%, 33.33% during 1st, 2nd and 3rd year respectively:

- a) Cashier-cum-accountant (one)
- b) Salesman (two)
- c) Group 'D' staff (two)
(including Night Guard)

It is proposed that the societies which have not been assisted under this scheme will be provided with subsidy at the rate of 1 society per year during the 7th Plan.

3(iv) Assistance for Universal Membership

Since July, 1977, a scheme under the title "Universal Membership Scheme" is in operation to encourage and assist the persons of the weaker section to become members of Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies. Initially under this scheme Rs. 10/- only was given as grant per new member to enable him to purchase shares of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and avail production Credit from the society. The amount was considered too inadequate for him to purchase the required no. of shares for securing adequate amount of credit for production purposes. The rate of grant per head was therefore raised to Rs.50/- since 1983-84. The scheme has greatly benefitted the weakest section of the community, specially the people belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. By obtaining membership of Cooperative Credit Societies, they could also avail the benefit under the State Sponsored Scheme of financing of Share Croppers and vested land assignees, as bulk of the State programme is implemented by the Cooperative Sector.

In conformity with the 7th Plan programme target for increase of membership during 1986-87 has been proposed to be fixed at 60,000 from among the weaker section.

3 (v) Subsidy to LAMPS

It is envisaged that during the 7th Plan period 64 new LAMPS will be organised in selected areas of ITDP districts so as to make the no. of LAMPS 130 in total. Under the approved pattern full cost of pay of the following staff of LAMPS is subsidised by the State Government for 3 years.

- i) Executive Officer
- ii) Field Officer-cum-Manager
- iii) Night Guard-cum-Weighman

It is proposed that during 1986-87 20 (already included for assistance in 1985-86) and 15 (newly included in 1986-87) LAMPS will be assisted under the scheme.

Scheme No. 4 : Investment in shares of Co-operative Organisation

A) Investment in shares of Cooperative Organisation (S.T.Credit)

As per the existing arrangement State Cooperative Bank, Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are assisted by the State Government by way of State contribution to the share capital of these institutions. Fund is made available by NABARD to the State Government out of NRC (L.T.O.) Fund to enable it to contribute liberally to the share capital of Central Cooperative Banks/PACS. The scheme is likely to continue during the year.

It is expected that during the year out of 300 re-organised PACS, 200 PACS and four C.C. Banks will be eligible for State Share contribution.

B) Investment in Shares of Cooperative Organisation (L.T.Credit)

The PLDBs and the CLDBs are given share capital assistance with a view to enabling these institutions to build up capital base as also to enhance their borrowing eligibility. Eligibility for share capital assistance to the Land Dev. Banks from L.T.O. fund is linked with recovery performance (at least 75% of demand), lending programme and quantum of free resources available.

In order to ensure the desired growth of Land Development Banking Sector as well as to insulate it from any financial strains for any reasons beyond its control as far as practicable some how schemes in addition to the existing ones are introduced. The schemes are discussed below :-

Scheme No. 5 : Supply of Long Term CreditA) Existing Schemes1. Supervisors Subsidy

424 posts of Supervisors were sanctioned during the 5th Plan period. Out of the 60 vacancies estimated to be filled-up in the 7th plan, it is expected that at least 20 vacancies will be filled-up during 1986-87. The involvement of the State Government for those 20 posts on account of subsidy during 1986-87 is indicated below.

Subsidy for 20 Supervisors @ Rs. 10,000/-
per year @ 100% for 1st year ... Rs. 2.00 lakhs

2. Opening of branches

In order to achieve universal coverage, it is necessary to have the working units of the PLDBs in close proximity of the farmers. 10 Branches are proposed to be opened by 10 PLDBs during 1986-87.

3. Risk Fund

The scheme of providing Risk Fund to the L.D. Banks @ 3% of fresh investment made to weaker section of the Community in a year was introduced with the emergence of S.F.D.A. Subsequently it was extended to other areas also with the financial burden on this score being borne by the State Government. The Scheme yielded desired result as more than 70% of the loans issued presently by the LDBs in the state go to the Weaker Section.

Scheme No. 6 : Contribution to the Share Capital of the LDBs for notional reduction of overdues.

As per existing norms of regulation of advances, the lending eligibility of a Primary Land Development Bank or a branch of the CLDB is determined with reference to recovery performance. One of the measures recommended by the NABARD is to provide Share Capital assistance by the State Government out of its own resources to the PLDB's @ 10% of the demand to bring down the percentage of overdues notionaly for the purpose of arriving at higher level of eligibility. It is felt that Share Capital assistance by the State Government will continue to be an effective measures in pushing up the lending eligibility of the LDBs.

Scheme No. 7 : Contribution to debentures floated by the CLDB

On the basis of proposed investment programme of the CLDB for 1986-87, the total financial investment of the State Government by way of contribution to debentures would be as follows.

			<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>		
<u>Lending & debture programme as per 7th Plan proper</u>			<u>State Government Contribution</u>		
<u>Normal</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>T o t a l</u>
100.00	1000.00	1100.00	10.00	25.00	35.00

As per existing pattern the NABARD will subscribe 95% of the value of special development debentures, the remaining 5% to be contributed by the State and Central Government @ 2½% / 2% each. Since there is no such standard pattern of contribution in respect of Normal debentures. Lump sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been shown as State Govt.'s Contribution to Normal debentures.

Scheme No. 8 : Deposit Mobilisation by L.D.B.s

In the report of the Task force on the Agricultural Credit it is suggested to create this Fund. For implementation of this scheme fund will be provided by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis.

So long the Land Development Banks have been depending on other agencies exclusively for the purpose of lending. Thus there is an urgent need for providing facilities to the L.D.B.s by way of deposits as in the case of short-term credit structure. For this purpose fund will be provided for appointment of an additional indoor staff for each PLDB and also for furniture & fixtures etc.

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES

Scheme No. 10 : i) Urban Consumers' Co-operatives

a) State Federation

A sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been provided for Business Premises loan as a new scheme to purchase land in and around Calcutta to construct its own office-cum-business premises.

b) Wholesale Consumers Cooperatives

In order to keep the whole-sale consumers cooperatives going with the schemes entrusted to them, it is considered necessary to inject these societies with fresh doses of finance and accordingly, necessary provision has been made for State share participation to 6 (six) wholesale societies.

As per Government of India Scheme 10 Wholesale Societies have already been brought under rehabilitation scheme. To implement the scheme the Government of India would bear 75% of the cost and the rest 25% would have to be borne by the State Government in the form of State Share. During this year Rs. 7.50 lakhs have been provided for as State's contribution being the 25% of the total cost for 2 (two) societies.

c) Urban Primary Consumers'

State share contribution to 8 Urban Primary Consumers Cooperatives @ Rs. 10,000/- per society to continue the existing scheme for State participation to Urban Primary Consumers Co-operatives has been provided to enable the Urban Primary Societies for effective participation in the distribution of consumers articles particularly the items under P.D.S. and controlled commodities in slum area. Loan-cum-grant @ Rs. 10,000/- per society for furniture and fixture ratio being 75:25, and Special grant @ Rs. 5,000/- for two societies have also been provided for Urban Primary Co-operatives.

d) Plantation Stores

To strengthen the financial base of these stores in plantation areas of North Bengal, which were organised in 1963-64 as per centrally sponsored scheme, among the workers in Tea Gardens mainly, an amount of Rs. 50 thousands only has been set apart for state participation to the share capital of the societies.

e) Students Co-operatives

State share ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- for University College and School Students' Consumers' Co-operatives is usually given and an amount of Rs. 50,000/- has been provided for the year 1986-87.

f) Assistance for Deptt. Stores/ Storage Godown

As per recommendation of the working group on Civil Supplies and Cooperation, a new scheme for contribution of 25% grant from State budget for construction of storage godown in areas with a population of 5 lakhs and over has been proposed. Government of India would bear 75% cost of which 50% as loan and 25% as grant.

ii) Distribution of Consumers' goods in Rural Areas

The task of distribution of essential consumers' goods in rural areas has been entrusted to Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies, LAMPS, FSS and Milk Societies mainly. A few number of Primary Consumers Cooperatives Stores also exist in the rural area. Necessary provision has been made to assist the societies in rural areas engaged in distribution of Consumers' goods.

MARKETING AND PROCESSING COOPERATIVES

With state patronage and assistance on continuing basis, the Marketing and Processing Wing has become a very powerful instrument which plays a very important role in helping the farmers in the field of agricultural production as well as in the area of marketing

of agricultural commodities. In order to cope with increasing Agricultural Production, the Marketing Sector has been making concerted effort to augment the supply of farm inputs like chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides & Agricultural implements. The processing sector has been striving hard to process the agricultural commodities procured both under price support scheme & commercial purchase operation. The storage sector is being strengthened to store the perishable commodities of the farmers in order to fetch them remunerative price during the lean period. The annual plan has accorded due importance to the augmentation of managerial skill, tone up of financial management and further strengthening of infrastructural facilities with special emphasis on completing the on-going schemes as well as taking up of new projects.

The schemes as detailed below will be implemented during 1986-87.

Scheme No. 11 : Development of Primary Agricultural Marketing Societies

- i) Agricultural Marketing Societies (Primary)
- a) Share Capital to Primary Marketing Societies

Provision has been kept for the year 1986-87 to provide State share to the Primary Marketing Societies.

- b) Price Fluctuation fund

In order to compensate the loss sustained by the Primary Marketing Societies in purchase and sale of Agricultural produce from the members for the items not covered under price support scheme, the marketing societies are proposed to be given subsidy for creation of special price fluctuation fund.

- c) Construction of Main Godown
- i) NCDC's normal schemes

The NCDC already accorded their approval for construction of 20 units under this scheme each of 250 M.T. capacity during the last year. Provision has been made for the spill over amount on this score.

- ii) N.C.D.C.- III Project

During the year 1986-87 construction of 35 main godowns is contemplated.

d) Margin Money to the Primary Marketing Cooperatives for undertaking fertiliser and other business

Since introduction of cash and carry system, the Primary Marketing Cooperatives are to purchase fertiliser from the Benfed on cash payment. These societies do not have sufficient capital of their own. Cash credit from D.C.C.Bs are not always available as the PMS cannot provide margin money required for the purpose. It is therefore proposed that margin money assistance in the shape of loan be given to 20 marketing Cooperatives during 1986-87.

ii) (a) Assistance to Apex Marketing Society

State Share to Benfed is proposed to be provided.

(b) Subsidy for Special Price Fluctuation Fund

The Benfed purchases produces from the grower members of the P.M.S. either through their own branches or through P.M.S. In order to compensate the loss sustained in this business, subsidy for creation of special price fluctuation fund is proposed to be given to Benfed.

(c) Construction of Apex Godown

Under NCDC-III Project 3 buffer godowns of 2000 M.T. capacity each has been sanctioned in favour of the Benfed during the year 1985-86. During 1986-87 construction of 10 such godowns are proposed to be taken up.

iii) Organisation of grading units-cum-baling Plants

Assistance is proposed to be provided to 20 units under construction.

iv) Construction of Rural Godowns

i) Under N.C.D.C.'s normal Scheme

Provision has been made for meeting State Government's Share for construction of godowns under this scheme.

ii) Under NCDC-III Project

A programme for construction of 400 godowns is proposed to be taken up during 1986-87.

Scheme No. 12 : Development of processing Cooperatives

(A) Development of Processing Societies

1. i) Share Capital Contribution to Rice Mills

In order to provide financial assistance for repair, maintenance as well as creation of working capital by three rice mill viz. Mathurapur, Patharpratima, Potashpur and Zonal C.R.M.S. necessary provision has been made.

ii) Loan for renovation/modernisation of Rice Mills

A token provision has been made for the purpose.

iii) Managerial subsidy to Rice Mills

10 rice mills are proposed to be provided with managerial subsidy.

iv) Price Fluctuation Fund subsidy to Rice Mills

All the 10 rice mills have been purchasing paddy from the members and processing the same in their rice mill unit. As such 5% of the total value of paddy purchased from the members, subject to fulfilment of other stipulated conditions, may be provided as subsidy for creation of special price fluctuation fund so that the loss sustained by the Rice Mills in such transaction may be compensated.

2. Organisation of Oil Expelling-cum-feed fixing Unit

It is proposed to set up one oil expelling-cum-feed Mixing Unit.

3. Organisation of solvent extraction Plant

One solvent extraction plant is proposed to be organised during 1986-87 at a project cost of Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

4. Organisation of Bakery Cooperatives

One bakery Cooperatives is proposed to be organised during 1986-87.

5. Assistance to the Fruits & Vegetable Processing Units

Financial assistance is proposed to be provided to the Darjeeling District Fruits and Vegetables Processing Cooperative and Malda Mango Processing Cooperative during 1986-87.

6. Organisation of a tomato processing unit

Considering the increasing production of tomato particularly in the district of 24-Parganas, a tomato processing unit is proposed to be organised at a project cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

7. Managerial subsidy to Primary Horticulture Cooperatives

Ten new horticulture cooperative societies have recently been organised in the village areas of Darjeeling district with the objective of imparting expert knowledge to the grower-members in producing orange, pine apple, ginger cardamom etc. as well as of purchasing the members' produces at a remunerative price. To start operation these cooperatives are proposed to be given financial assistance both in the shape of margin money for working capital and Managerial subsidy.

(B) Establishments of Cold Storages -
Cold Storage for Potato

Cost escalation for 14 units under NCDC-II-Project will require additional fund for which necessary provision has been proposed.

Managerial subsidy to Cold Storages

Managerial subsidy is proposed to be given to 22 cold storage units.

Rehabilitation of sick Cold Storages

Four cold storages viz. Ghatal, Hoomgarh, Kunti and Burwan are proposed to be rehabilitated during the year 1986-87.

Working Capital Loan to Cooperative Cold Storages

As per scheme approved under the NCDC-II-IDA assisted project, the cold storage units should utilise 50% of their storage capacity through marketing business. This has become more necessary in view of the increased project cost as well establishment expenses. The margin money provided to these units had already been utilised in construction work mainly due to escalation of cost arising out of delayed commissioning due to obvious reasons. It is therefore proposed to provide assistance to the cold storage units in the shape of working capital loan for undertaking marketing potato of their own.

Cold Storage for preservation of Eggs

The increasing production of eggs in the poultry firms organised in the Cooperative Sector particularly in the Midnapur needs organisation of a mini cold storage plant for proper preservation of Eggs.

Organisation of Apex Level Cooperative Society for providing
Technical guidance to the Cooperative Cold Storages, Rice
Mills and other Processing UNITS

The need for organisation of one such society at the State level has been strongly felt during the last few years in view of the coming up of (i) the new cold storages constructed under NCDC's normal scheme and NCDC II-IDA assisted project, (ii) 10 rehabilitated Rice Mills, (iii) other processing units like oil mills jute baling complex etc. The Government desire involvement of the NCDC in the matter.

(C) Preparation of Project Reports

Many new projects viz. Tomato Processing Unit, cold storage for preservation of eggs, solvent extraction plant etc. a Bakery Cooperative, Ginger oil mill, Ual Mill etc. are likely to come up during the 7th plan period, some of these units may be organised during 1986-87. For preparation project reports technical help from the Expert Organisation may be necessary. In order to meet such expenses a token provision has been made.

Scheme No. 13 : Direction and Administration

In the 7th Plan document provision have already been made for creation of posts in the different cadres to meet the growing need of the Co-operative movement. Up-gradation of some functional posts at the Directorate Headquarters, up-gradation of the posts of range officers, accommodation for the offices of the ranges now being run at rented houses, office accommodation for the Co-operative Development Officers posted at Sub-Divisions offices and for the Inspectors of Co-op. Societies posted at Block level but having no accommodation there and creation of a state level training College for imparting training including orientation training and refresher courses for officers and the staff of the Cooperation Directorate have been envisaged in the 7th plan document. An important cell has already been created for the implementation of N.C.D.C. II and N.C.D.C. III scheme. Creation of more posts of officers and the staff of different cadres is bare necessity for the smooth and efficient running of the cell. The proposed provision is for meeting the minimum need for 1986-87 under the scheme.

Scheme No. 14 : Audit of Cooperatives

It has been decided to separate audit from Administration in this state. A scheme in this respect has been prepared and will be implemented as early as possible.

Scheme No. 15 : Cooperative Training & Education

The Co-operative Education Scheme i.e. the members education scheme is being run by the West Bengal State Co-operative Union with cent percent cost borne by the State Government. Under the education programme, the general members including members of the managing committee of different types of Cooperative Societies are given Cooperative Education by the District Cooperative Education Instructors by holding temporary Camps mostly in rural areas. The Lady Coop. Education Instructors also hold such classes in urban areas specially in the Women's Cooperatives and Schools and Colleges. It is proposed to expand the scheme by setting up one cooperative Training Centre.

The N.S. Cooperative Training College at Kalyani has a scheme for extension of its college and hostel accommodation and as such approached the State Government for financial assistance. It is proposed to extend financial assistance to the said training college for the said purpose in phases.

Scheme No. 16 : Information and Publicity

The publicity and propaganda work will be conducted by the State Cooperative Union through AIR, Doordarshan and Newspapers and also by holding seminars and participating in Fair to be organised by other Government Department.

Scheme No. 17 : Urban Credit Cooperatives

It is proposed to make financial assistance to Urban Bank/ Primary Credit societies by way of state share contribution and loans in order to strengthen their working capital and also Managerial subsidy for subsidising their maintenance costs.

Scheme No. 18 : Farming Cooperatives

It is proposed that necessary fund be provided to strengthen the financial structure of the Farming Co-operative Societies and also to enable them to take up various developmental programme.

Scheme No. 19 : Housing Co-operatives

The West Bengal State Co-operative Housing Federation, being the apex housing institution of the State is the financing institution for the primary cooperative housing societies.

In the year 1986-87, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs as state share to the Apex Housing and Rs. 0.50 lakhs as subsidy to Primary Housing Societies.

Scheme No. 20 : Other Co-operatives

A. Unemployed Engineers Cooperative

There are about 535 Unemployed Engineers Cooperatives in this State and most of them are working . Financial assistance in the shape of share capital contribution have already been rendered to 58 such societies. During this year 1986-87, necessary financial assistance will be given to 20 more societies of this type.

B. Labour Contract & Construction Societies

There are about 698 Labour Contract & Construction Societies including societies manned by scheduled caste & scheduled Tribes and also forest labourers. It is proposed to provide during 1986-87 financial assistance to 20 Labour Contract & Construction societies by way of share capital contribution.

C. Tea Gardens' Cooperative

It is proposed that a Tea Garden Co-operative will be organised in the district of Jalpaiguri and if the registration and other formal work are completed there is a prospect of rendering financial assistance in shape of share capital assistance to that society.

D. Transport Co-operatives

It is proposed to give financial assistance in the shape of working capital loan to one such transport Co-operative during the year 1986-87.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1986-87

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund
2. Agricultural Credit Relief Fund
3. Emergency Fund in Agricultural Credit Co-operatives or eradication of rural indebtedness
4. Loans to State Co-operative Bank for relending to Central Coop. Bank for non-overdue cover
5. Strengthening of P.A.Cs.
6. Pilot Scheme for strengthening the credit delivery system
7. Implementation and monitoring of the intensive Agricultural Credit Development Programme.
8. Deposit Mobilisation by L.D.Bs.
9. Share Capital assistance for strengthening of Cooperative Land Development Bank
10. Accelerated Development of Consumers' Co-operatives

b) Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P)

The D.P.A.P. originally known as Rural Works Programme, came in to operation during the 4th Five Year Plan, covering 35 Blocks of the State in 3 drought prone districts of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore. (20 Blocks in Purulia, 7 Blocks in Bankura and 8 Blocks in Jhargram Sub-division of Midnapore). Since 1982-83, 6 Blocks were excluded from the purview of the programme and work in 29 Blocks continued upto 1984-85 with Central Government assistance on 50 : 50 basis. But after representation 5 excluded Blocks have been reincluded with effect from 1985-86. The scheme is now being implemented in 20 blocks in Purulia, 7 Blocks in Midnapore and 7 Blocks in Bankura with financial sanction of Rs.12.00 lakh per block.

The scheme is implemented through different sectors viz. Soil Conservation, Dryland Farming, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Forestry, Fisheries, Lac and Sericulture. The objectives of the programme are restoration of ecological balance and improvement of productivity of local resources viz. land, water, livestock and human. The strategy during 6th plan was mainly directed towards area Development. But under 7th Plan the priority will be given to schemes which will ensure maximisation of employment and income of poor and backward farmers with appropriate concentration upon the areas mainly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I.R.E.P.)

During the 6th Plan period Planning Commission initiated a new programme - Integrated Rural Energy Programme with a view to 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.

It has now been proposed to extend the programme to West Bengal. 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 :-

1. Sandeshkhali - I Block in 24-Parganas.
2. Taldangra Block in Bankura.
3. Hariharpara Block in Murshidabad.
4. Rajgunj Block in Jalpaiguri, and
5. Kaliagunj Block in West Dinajpur district.

A sum of Rs.50,000/- has already been sanctioned in favour of Jadavpur University for conducting survey in Sandeshkhali-I Block of 24-Parganas District. Survey works in Hariharpara Block in Murshidabad District and Taldangra Block in Bankura District are proposed to be

taken up by the Kalyani University and I.I.T., Kharagpur respectively during the current financial year. BHEL has also conducted a survey in Sandeshkhali-I Block of 24-Parganas and Tajdangra Block of Bankura District. They have surveyed the potentialities of solar/wind/bio-gas energy in these two blocks. There is an indication that they are going to prepare a project report for community scheme in two clusters of villages in each block (around 10 villages in each block).

RURAL EMPLOYMENTNational Rural Employment Programme
(NREP)

The object of the programme is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons, both men and women, in the rural areas. The programme also envisages creation of durable community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor. It will also improve the nutritional status and the living standard of the rural poor. In the programme construction of roads, small culverts, community buildings, primary school buildings, works relating to water supply by digging masonry wells and sinking tubewells, soil conservation, social forestry, minor irrigation works and other works benefiting SC/ST families directly etc. are to be undertaken. Budgetary outlay for the programme is inclusive of provision for part payment of wages to the labourers in foodgrains supplied by the Government of India. Material component and supervision cost are, however, met through cash component only. During 1985-86 actual Budgetary cash outlay for the programme is Rs.36.00 crores including matching Central assistance. For the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs.35.50 crores including matching Central assistance is proposed to be provided. The proposed outlay is inclusive of organisational expenses and other overhead charges. Capital content of the outlay could be around 80% of the total outlay.

With the proposed outlay and subject to availability of required foodgrains, the targeted employment generation could be around 146.00 lakhs of mandays in 1986-87.

LAND REFORMS

Schemes on "Land Reforms" in the Plan Sector include :

- 1) Scheme for Revision of Record of Rights in nine Districts of the State u/s. 51 of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955;
A N D
- 2) Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms.

2. The Scheme on Survey & Settlement operation is being carried out in nine districts of the State as a plan scheme. Five other districts of the State are covered by a similar scheme in the non-plan sector. In the transferred territories, comprising the district of Purulia and the Islampur Sub-Division of West Dinajpur such operation under the provision of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955 has been taken up recently.

2.1. The work relating to Survey & Settlement operation also include, amongst others :-

- 1) Detection and vesting of ceiling surplus land ;
- 2) Identification and determination of share croppers;
and
- 3) Creation of land asset base for the landless and the land poor by providing ceiling surplus lands as also non-land inputs through schemes on Institutional Finance.

3. The performances recorded in the different fields of activities enumerated above is indicated below :

3.1. Detection and vesting of ceiling surplus land

		<u>Figures in acres</u> (upto June 1985)
1. Total land vested	...	28,27,217.46
a) Agricultural	...	12,37,097.95
b) Non-agricultural	...	5,60,402.37
c) Forest	...	10,04,043.59
d) Others	...	25,673.44
2. Area of vested agricultural land taken possession of	...	10,88,293.43
3. Area of agricultural land distributed.	...	8,06,739.01
4. Total number of beneficiaries of vested agricultural lands of which		16,10,828 persons
a) Scheduled Castes	5,94,893	
b) Scheduled Tribes	3,13,891	
c) Others	7,01,816	
d) Institutions and Societies.	228	

The

The process of distribution has been given priority and is being carried out as a part of States "20-POINT PROGRAMME" relating to "Land Reforms".

3.2. Identification and Determination of Share Croppers

Identification and determination of Share croppers is one of the main objectives of the present Survey & Settlement operation. Upto the end of June, 1985 names of 13,25,167 share croppers have been recorded in the Records of Rights of which the no. of persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe community is 3,93,977 and 1,60,663 respectively.

The process of recording the names of Share croppers in the Records of Rights is a continuous process and will be continued till the end of the seventh plan period.

3.3. Schemes on Institutional Finance

Schemes on institutional finance have been drawn up with a view to giving financial assistance to the assignees of vested land and the recorded share croppers in order to make them economically self-reliant. Of them :

i) 'Special Component Plan' is designed for the assignees of vested lands and share-croppers belonging to the Scheduled Caste community;

a n d

ii) 'Tribal Sub-Plan' is designed for the assignees of vested land and Share croppers belonging to the Scheduled Tribe community.

Under the schemes financial assistance @ Rs. 250/- per acre is given to each beneficiary as outright grant. This apart, the beneficiaries are also allowed a soft loan of varied amount ranging from Rs. 520/- to Rs. 920/- per acre at D.R.I. from the nationalised banks. In the case of beneficiaries not belonging to either of the communities, the entire amount is given as soft loan at D.R.I.

4. Programme for Updating of Land Records and Maintenance thereof

The Record of Rights now under preparation reflect the position as on 15.2.71 when the Family Ceiling Law was enforced in this State. Consequently, therefore, updating of records and continuous maintenance thereof is very much essential. The existing Land Reforms machinery based upto the C.D. Block level is quite inadequate, for the purpose.

The

The Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms has therefore been devised to ensure updating of Land Records, and continuous maintenance thereof. This machinery will also be entrusted with all works relating to Land Reforms.

4.1. Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms

The Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms aims at integration of:

- 1) Survey & Settlement machinery under the Director of Land Records & Surveys, West Bengal at the Head Quarter level;
a n d
- 2) Land Reforms machinery under the charge of an Additional District Magistrate (LR) at the district level.

Under a unified command, this scheme will be guided, controlled and supervised by the Land Reforms Commissioner, West Bengal through the Office of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal.

Under the scheme the present structure of Land Reforms Administration will be substantially changed, particularly at the C.D. Block level. Since, this level constitute the pivot of the land reforms administration, the organisational set up at this level will be sufficiently enlarged. At the same time, the administrative net work of the land reforms organisation will be spread upto the Gram Panchayat level which is non-existent at present. There are 3305 Gram Panchayats in this State and steps have already been taken to sanction necessary infra-structure, at this level. Steps have also been initiated to provide manpower at this level.

5. Augmentation of the Map Reproduction Unit Attached to the Directorate of Land Records and Surveys

As a-part of the 'Integrated Scheme' a mono color offset printing machine (Invicta-36-R) has already been purchased and installed. The machine has already started production. In order to utilise its full capacity, further strengthening of the organisation is essential. When fully operated, it will be possible to liquidate the pending requisitions relating to supply of mouza maps. It will also be possible to print the mouza and other maps of the present survey & settlement operation under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955, after the records are finally published.

6. Monitoring and Updating of Land Data

It is proposed to purchase 17 (seventeen) Micro Processors, one for each district for compilation of land data obtained during the current survey and settlement operation and for monitoring them.

7. Modernisation of Printing Presses

In order to meet the printing requirements of the Survey & Settlement Operations as also to minimise the cost of printing through outside agencies, it is proposed to purchase three letter press printing machines to be installed at Burdwan, Malda and Midnapore.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATSCommunity Development Programme

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

(a) Strengthening of Training Infrastructure :

The Orientation and Study Centre at Kalyani has been upgraded into an Apex Institute for training in rural development and named as State Institute of Rural Development. For strengthening of this training centre necessary provision has been proposed.

(b) Strengthening of Block Organisation :

This component scheme is designed to meet the requirement of Block administration at grass-root level in rural areas for execution of different rural development projects of all the deptts. of the State Government in collaboration with democratically set up panchayat bodies. This component scheme covers the establishment cost of 341 posts of Accounts Clerks and the entire establishment cost of the six-bifurcated Blocks.

(c) Provision of vehicles for the Blocks :

For quick and efficient implementation of different development schemes in rural areas in these days of quick mobility, each block is required to be provided with a vehicle. Out of 341 Blocks, vehicles have been provided in only 227 blocks, many of which have meanwhile become liable for replacement for running for a long period of time. 114 Blocks are yet to be provided with new vehicles. The scheme will be implemented in phases.

(d) State Sector Schemes :

These schemes include the following sub-components :-

(1) Sammelans : The Sammelans are essential media for better coordination among Panchayat representatives, general public and the official functionaries for successful implementation of the rural development programme. It is proposed to hold at least one Sammelan either at Block level or at District level.

(2) Strengthening and promotion of Mahila Mondals (Samities) :

This scheme envisages establishment of Mahila Samity in each Gram Panchayat area @ Rs. 1410.00 per Samity and revitalisation of the existing weak Mahila Samities.

Housing under Rural Development

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 181 Blocks and funds have been allotted for construction of Administrative Buildings in another 32 Blocks. In the remaining 128 Blocks, Administrative Buildings are yet to be constructed. This work is proposed to be done in a phased manner.

P_A_N_C_H_A_Y_A_T_SA. State Plan.1. Construction of buildings in 3 regions for Panchayati Raj Training Centre.

There are three Panchayati Raj Training Centres located at Kalyani, Mahisadal and Cooch Behar covering the three revenue divisions. Besides, there are three Regional Training Centres in Burdwan, Murshidabad and Cooch Behar. The Gram Panchayat Secretaries and the Job Assistants undergo orientation and job-training at the Panchayati Raj Training Centres and the Regional Training Centres respectively. During the Seventh Plan period, it is agreed to construct permanent Panchayati Raj Training Centres to cope with the volume of training. For this purpose, land at Kalyani has already been purchased and arrangement for obtaining Government land at Digha and Cooch Behar had been finalized. These training centres will cater to the training needs of the employees of the 3-tier of the Panchayats.

2. Training Programme.

Training is an essential item for the success of Panchayats. During the Sixth Plan period elaborate arrangements were made to impart training to the key functionaries of the Panchayats viz. Prodhans and Upa-Prodhans of Gram Panchayats, Sabhapatis and Saha-Sabhapatis of Panchayat Samitis, and Sabhadhipatis and Sahakari-Sabhadhipatis of Zilla Parishads. Karmadhakshya of the 8 Sthayee Samitis (Standing Committees) of the Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads were also trained. Since training is a continuous process, it is proposed to run the training programme of all the functioneries during the Seventh Plan period. It is further proposed to include the ordinary members of the three tiers in order to enable them to participate in rural development in more effective and meaningful way. About 60,000 functionaries and ordinary members of Panchayats are to be trained during the seventh plan period.

3. Programme of Visit for Study and Visualisation.

Under the scheme it is proposed to send some office bearers of the Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats to different parts of India in convenient groups to study the work and achievement of the Panchayat Institution in other States. Apart from the necessity of such study tour from the point of view of national integration, such visit will enable local Panchayat functionaries to exchange view with their counterparts in other States and to initiate action programmes. Moreover, in order to high-light the activities of Panchayats, taking part in different exhibitions is also considered essential.

4. Research and evaluation of the Working of Panchayats.

It is necessary to evaluate the success and failure of Panchayat bodies in order to improve their functional efficiency and capability to deliver the desired services. It is equally necessary to compare the growth efforts at different points of collective action and to re-orient administrative decisions in the light of the evolution reports.

It is proposed to be done with a people to people approach at base level through such evaluation. The financial implication of each project is estimated to Rs.50,000/- or above. Out of a total outlay of Rs.3 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period, Rs.1 lakh is proposed for the year 1986-87.

5. Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation.

Following the pattern in the States of Behar and U.P. it is proposed to set up a Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation in West Bengal during the Seventh Five year Plan period. This Corporation will be like the West Bengal Finance Corporation slightly differing from the latter in that it will cater exclusively to the needs of the Panchayati Raj bodies for short term and long term credits for undertaking schemes which are capital intensive in nature and create perennial source of income for the Panchayati Raj bodies. The proposed Finance Corporation will come forward to help the Panchayati Raj bodies when economically viable projects are submitted by them.

The proposed Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation will be a Public Limited Company where the major share of the capital will have to be provided by the State Government for the purpose of retaining an effective control over the management of the Corporation. It will have to be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is proposed to be Rs.1 crore to be divided in one lakh shares of Rs.100/- each. Besides the State Government the Panchayat bodies also will subscribe to the share capital. The Corporation will raise fund by sale of bonds to the Commercial Banks to the tune of Rs.39 lakhs.

B. District Plan.

1. Strengthening of implementation Machinery for Panchayats.

The Second Panchayat General Elections were held in May 1983 to constitute 3305 Gram Panchayats, 339 Panchayat Samitis and 15 Zilla Parishads. All these units taken together now constitute an integrated and well-knit system for rural development in West Bengal. As before, these Panchayat Bodies continue to

implement various rural development schemes assigned to them by different departments of the State Government in addition to the normal schemes administered by the Panchayat and Community Development Department.

As residential accommodation in the districts is not easily available it is proposed to construct 15 quarters for the 15 Additional Executive Officers who supervise the implementation of the development schemes carried on in districts and act as co-ordinators between the Zilla Parishads and different branches of the administration. It is also proposed to equip each of them with one vehicle. It is proposed to supply to each Panchayat Samiti a Bengali type writer machine (Nepali machine for the hill areas of Darjeeling district) and a cyclostyling machine and to provide each Panchayat Samiti with a Cashier-cum-Accountant.

2. Incentive Grant to Panchayati Raj Bodies for resource mobilisation.

A self-reliant Panchayat Raj is our goal. The scheme therefore provides for incentive grant to the Gram Panchayats to encourage the increase in collection of taxes, so that the Gram Panchayats can perform their obligatory duties and yet execute some development schemes of their own.

3. Plan for construction of Panchayat Ghars.

Out of 3305 Gram Panchayats, the offices of about 1400 Gram Panchayats are located in rented buildings or in private houses. This arrangement tend to create various administrative problems and cause inconvenience to the villagers. The State Government under an approved scheme pays a grant-in-aid to the extent of two-third of the total cost of construction of a Panchayat Ghar or Rs.14,000/- whichever is lower to a Gram Panchayat. This provision has been made to assist the Gram Panchayat in the construction of their own office buildings.

4. Assistance to Panchayat bodies for setting up nurseries.

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. Since the Forest Department of the Government have taken up the social forestry project in a big way, it is proposed to release grants amounting to Rs.2000/- annually to the participating Gram Panchayats to meet the running cost of the nurseries already established by them.

5. Expansion of Office Building of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis.

The office building of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis have now become focal point in the sector of rural development. The accommodation available at the existing buildings of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis is too inadequate for smooth implementation for the day-to-day work. It is extremely necessary to arrange additional accommodation for the elected functionaries and the staff.

6. Assistance to Panchayat Bodies for Construction and Maintenance of Homoeopathic Dispensaries.

With the active collaboration of the Health and Family Welfare Department 416 Homoeopathic Dispensaries have already been established in as many Gram Panchayats and these Homoeopathic dispensaries have become immensely popular to the villagers. It is expected that by the end of the Seventh Plan Period the number of such dispensaries will be 1000 or so. The Health and Family Welfare Department give financial assistance of Rs.4800/- annually to each Gram Panchayat towards the remuneration of a part-time medical officer and a part-time compounder subject to the condition that the Gram Panchayat concerned will be provided with fund by the Panchayat Department for purchasing medicine in bulk, essential equipments apparatus and furniture and also for securing accommodation for the dispensaries. It is therefore decided to grant to each of these dispensaries a lump amount of Rs.3000/- for the purpose stated.

7. Assistance to Panchayat Bodies for environmental improvement through civic works like sanitation, conservancy & drainage.

These are **obligatory** duties of Panchayats under the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973 but most of the Panchayats are not in a position to undertake these civic works due to financial stringency. The absence of these civic amenities are keenly felt under any Gram Panchayat area, particularly in the Semi-urban area where municipalities have not been formed. It is therefore intended to sanction fund to selected Gram Panchayats for undertaking essential civic works for the purpose of sanitation, conservancy and drainage, and purchase of equipments.

8. Assistance to Panchayat Bodies for Infrastructural Development of Potential Growth Centres.

The scheme envisages development of infrastructural facilities for promotion of growth centres in the rural areas where potentialities exists for development of markets, production centres, grain gollas and both whole-sale and retail outlets of village products. The control and management of

hats and bazar owned by Government have already been assigned to the Panchayat Samitis. It is proposed to make payment of a grant not exceeding Rs.1 lakh in each case depending on the size, nature and financial implication of the scheme.

9. Assistance to Gram Panchayat for Construction of Storage Facilities.

Under the Plan Budget, the Gram Panchayats have been sanctioned a grant of maximum of Rs.14,000/- in each case for construction of their own office building and meeting places. The accommodation thus provided is being found inadequate. The Gram Panchayats regularly receive various kinds of commodities from different agencies of the Government and protected storage facilities are essentially needed. To meet this requirement it is proposed to sanction a grant not exceeding Rs.20,000/- to those Gram Panchayats which have already completed their office buildings.

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III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

1. Programmes of the Development & Planning Department

a) 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, specially 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.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period a total outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs only was provided for the programme. 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 proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1986-87 under this programme is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

b) Development of Jhargram Region.

The Jhargram Sub-division is decidedly one of the most backward areas in West Bengal. This sub-division of Midnapore District comprises eight blocks covering an area of 1186 Sq. miles with a population of 7,41,182 of which 29.4% are tribals and 12.6% 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-in-Charge of Jhargram Affairs. Its objective is the all-round socio-economic development of this especially backward area.

3. The schemes that are being implemented with the funds provided by the Government include Minor Irrigation Schemes like River Lift Irrigation schemes, Construction of Jore Bundh, Field Channel, Canal excavation, Improvement and Construction of Roads, Bridges & Culverts, improvement and renovation of School buildings, promotion of Village & Small Scale Industries etc. These schemes are designed for better utilisation of natural resources as well as providing scope of employment for local people.

4. 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.

5. However, inconformity with the objective and keeping the constraint of resources in view, a plan outlay of Rs.99.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 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, Soil Conservation, Forestry, Village & Small Scale Industries, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Roads, Bridges & Culverts, Education, Promotion of Cultural Activities etc.

c) Development of Sunderban Areas.
~~Development of Sunderban Areas.~~

By perspective planning one is to utilise the available resources to the best possible extent to attend the needs and requirements of the locality and satisfy aspirations of local people. Sunderban Development Board through its IFAD-assisted programmes and normal programmes is trying its best since inception to create some infrastructural facilities so that the inhabitants of the one of the under developed regions of the country get a touch of development at least in some spheres of the daily life if not all.

During 1985-86 Sunderban Development Board will spend a sum of Rs.710.00 lakhs for its programme elements. As in the past this time also stress has been given on Drainage & Irrigation, Transport & Communication, Agricultural support services, Fishery & Social Forestry etc. Sunderban Development Board ^{is} expecting that targets as fixed could be achieved and fund provisions could be utilised through there are some constraints in the field including non availability of land being hit by Court cases and the severe cyclone damages of October, 1985.

Considering the basic infrastructural facilities so far created by Sunderban Development Board it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 847.00 lakhs during 1986-87. During the year 1986-87 stress would be given to complete the spill over schemes as well as take up and complete certain new schemes which can be completed within one working season and to take up a few schemes only which can be completed within two working seasons as recently stipulated by the World Bank. However, this limitation will apply only to Nigtech Schemes. It is a fact that targets as laid down in the SAR (IFAD-assisted) in reference to Brick Paved Roads is almost achieved. It is contemplated to construct another 50 Kms. of B.P.Roads considering the sufferings of the people of the interior parts of Sunderban region. To ensure availability of sweet water as far as practicable and to check ingress of saline water, re-excavation of derelict channels and excavation of

new tanks are one of the major items of work of Sunderban Development Board. During 1986-87 it is proposed to take up 90 Kms. of such work. Sunderban Development Board will continue to take up construction of H.P. Sluices and Master Sluices to resolve drainage problem as well as check up ingress of saline water.

In the islands in some areas the downtrodden people have no opportunity to take up cultivation work and some of them are by profession fishermen. To develop Co-operative Societies with such fishermen as members, Sunderban Development Board has already taken up two P.C. culture projects one at Jharkhali and another at Mahisani. During 1986-87 it is expected that another 50 Hects. can be covered besides 60 Hects. already achieved and 50 Hects. targetted during this year 1985-86.

Necessity and importance of Social Forestry requires no further explanation in the context of the Geo Physical and Social conditions in Sunderban region. Though Sunderban Development Board has almost exceeded the targets fixed in the SAR but still during 1986-87 it is proposed to cover 400 Kms. under Strip plantation and 500 Hects. under Firm Forestry and Mangrove plantation.

Sunderban is traditionally ^a monocrop area but if conditions of the cultivators are to be developed and they are to be assisted areas should be brought under second crop in a phased and systematic way as a must. Sunderban Development Board is trying through its agricultural support services to introduce some non conventional crops in this region and to bring some areas under second crop and some areas under rotational cropping mainly in the areas where some irrigation sources could be created.

Mere construction of roads does not solve the problem of transportation in the riverine areas of Sunderban as crossing of rivers and absence of Ferries cause much hazards to the inhabitants of the locality. To solve the problem at least to a small extent Sunderban Development Board has already constructed Jetties at some important sites and has proposed to construct another 10 Jetties during 1985-86. If those can not be executed for some unavoidable reasons would be spilled over during 1986-87.

Entire objective to prepare and finalise the physical targets during 1986-87 is to give some relief to the people of the locality, to support their honest attempts to come up above the poverty line.

d) Development of Hill Areas.

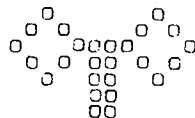
With a view to accelerating the allround development of the backward hill areas of Darjeeling district comprising of Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions, the Programme for Accelerated Development of Hill Areas of this state has effectively been in operation

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 Departments 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. In the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of Darjeeling hill areas the Planning Commission have approved of about 50% increase in the Central Assistance additive allocation over the allocation of the Sixth Five Year Plan for this area. The allocation in the State Plan outlay of all other Departments for this area have likewise increased. These increases 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 Hill Area Budget is therefore to be substantially increased. It is accordingly proposed to allocate Rs. 90.00 lakhs under Hill Areas Budget during 1986-87 against current year's (1985-86) allocation of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

2. Programme of the Development and Planning (Town and Country Planning) Department.

Work in planning areas in a tourist centre at Mirik in Darjeeling District and in hilly border settlement at Jaigaon in the district of Jalpaiguri has been undertaken.



IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROLIrrigation and Flood ControlIntroduction

The geographical area of West Bengal is 87,853 Sq. K.M. 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 human resources. The population density of 614 per Sq. K.M. stands as the second highest in the country against all India average of 221 per Sq. K.M. The pressure on land is an obvious outcome of this high population density, which has resulted 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 highest priority for Irrigation and Flood Control sectors by way of providing substantial allocation for these sectors.

Irrigation Sector Background

The state of West Bengal is practically 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 - the Mahananda, the Teesta, the Jaldhaka, the Torsa, the Raidak and the Sankosh in the north. The Bhagirathi-Hooghly a branch of the Ganga flows to the centre of the State in the north-south direction. the Mayurakshi, the Ajoy, the Damodar and the Kangsabati rivers rise in Chottonagpur hill 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 Suburnarekha 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 this precipitation, failure of crops is a recurrent feature even during Khariff season. Again from end of October to the beginning of July the rain fall is too scanty to meet the water requirement for Rabi and hot weather crops.

Since its creation by partition in August, 1947 the State of West Bengal has been encountering much appreciable pressure on land as the major portion of fertile land has been transferred to Bangladesh. The problem has been aggravated by large scale migration of people since that period. As a result, the necessity of extensive irrigation and protection of agricultural land from the flood damages have been keenly felt.

In order to sustain the growth rate of population of 1.5% per annum it has been estimated that gross Irrigation potential of 6.11 million Ha. will have to be created through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes including the exploration of ground water reserve. 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>
Total ..	<u>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.

The Strategy for Annual Plan 1986-87

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 the implementation is ensured with a determination to reach the targets so fixed. 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 be ensured that there is no short-fall in the flow during the year.

The Programme of Development for the Annual Plan 1986-87

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.

Special priority on the above lines has been given to the following on-going Projects and schemes during the Annual Plan 1986-87 :

- 1) Teesta Barrage Project.
- 2) Kangsabati Project
- 3) Barrage & Irrigation system of D.V.C. (Extension & Improvement)
- 4) Medium Irrigation Schemes in the district of Purulia.

The following two important schemes are under consideration of the Planning Commission and expected to be taken up during 1986-87.

- 1) Subarnarekha Barrage Project in the district of Midnapore.
- 2) Upper Kangsabati Project in the districts of Purulia and Bankura.

Flood Control Sector Background

The State of West Bengal has all possible facets of flood, drainage, bank erosion and associated problems. The nature of the problems vary from northern region to southern region of the State. The flood problems in North Bengal districts are due to (i) high rain-fall intensity causing plashy flood, (ii) intensive erosion and landslides in the hilly region, (iii) spilling of banks during high flood and scouring in low flood and (iv) frequent change in river courses.

The flood problems in Lower Bengal are mainly due to (i) inadequacy of drainage facilities, (ii) spilling banks of Bhagirathi and its tributories and (iii) tide lockage.

Strategy for Development

The flood prone area of West Bengal has been estimated to be 3.766 million Ha. Out of this area about 1.622 million Ha. have been provided with reasonable protection from floods and drainage congestion. The drainage channels constructed so far (upto the end of Sixth Plan) is 6665.00 K.M. and length of embankment is 15995 K.M.

The essential problems to be solved remains to be (i) bank erosion in different reaches of Ganga, Bhagirathi Mahananda, Teesta, Jaldakha, Torsa, Daina, Kaljani, Raidak etc. Villages and valuable paddy fields are wasted away every year due to effects of such banks erosion. Other pressing problems has been created due to erosion and damage of paddy fields are wasted away every year due to effects of such bank erosion. Other pressing problems has been created due to erosion and damage of paddy fields by saline ingress from the Bay of Bengal in the Sundarban areas. Serious thinking is to be made to overcome these problems by constructing suitable protective works to arrive at a permanent solution.

Stresses should be given for implementation of various flood control schemes as per recommendations of Committees set up from time to time.

Programme of Development

Eight regions namely (i) Midnapore, (ii) Hooghly and Howrah, (iii) Nadia and Murshidabad, (iv) Malda and West Dinajpore, (v) Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, (vi) 24-Parganas, (vii) Burdwan, (viii) Birbhum have been identified. Various schemes have been prepared and are under execution within the limited resources available. The anti-erosion works have been identified in 18 (eighteen) different rivers of West Bengal and the coastal area of Midnapore and 24-Parganas for which suitable schemes are under execution.

The important schemes under this sector during the Annual Plan 1986-87 are (i) Urgent Development Works in Sunderbans (ii) Ghea-Kunti Basin Drainage Schemes in the district of Hooghly, (iii) Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme in the district of Midnapore, (iv) Mahananda Embankment Scheme in the district of Malda, (v) East Mograhat Basin Drainage Scheme in the district of 24-Parganas, (vi) Improvement of Lower Damodar area in the district of Burdwan Hooghly and Howrah, (vii) Re-sectioning of Tonga Khal in P.S. Nandigram in the district of Midnapore, (ix) Anti-erosion works on the eastern banks of river Hooghly in the district of 24-Parganas, (x) Schemes for protection of right bank of river Ganga and Padma down-stream of Farakka Barrage upto Jalangi in the district of Murshidabad and (xi) Flood Control Schemes under North Bengal Flood Control Commission in the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.

Salient Features of the Important Irrigation ProjectsI) Mayurakshi Reservoir Project :-

Located on 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 metres and 4 Nos. Barrages namely :

Tilpara Barrage	.. across the river Mayurakshi near Suri, Dist. Birbhum.
Kopai Barrage	.. across the river Kopai and Kultore, Dist. Birbhum.
Dwarka Barrage	.. across the river Dwarka at Deocha, Dist. Birbhum.
Brahmani Barrage	.. across the river Brahmani at Baidara, Dist. Birbhum.

The ultimate Irrigation potential is 250860 Ha. (Khariff 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 schemes for modernisation has been proposed to be taken up.

II) Kangsabati Reservoir Project :-

Project benefitted area covers the districts Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly. The Project consists of "Kangsabati-Kumari" Dam situated at Mukutmanipur in the district of Bankura on rivers Kangsabati and Kumari about 3 K.M. up-stream of their confluence and three barrages viz. Silabati Barrage, Tarafeni Barrage and Bhairab Banki Barrage. The length of the Kangsabati Kumari Dam is 11.27 K.M. (including intermediate dykes & 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 end of Sixth Plan is 380.00 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.

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 purpose being 1) Power Generation 2) Irrigation 3) Flood Control.

The Barrage and 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 the Barrage between abutments is 692.2 M. with design discharge through left bank main canal and Right Bank Main Canal being $260.00 \text{ M}^3/\text{Sec.}$ and $64.26 \text{ M}^3/\text{Sec.}$ respectively.

Target irrigation potential of the Project is 515.38 thousand hectares (Khariff 393.93 thousand hectares and Rabi - 121.45 thousand hectares) out of which 454.00 thousand hectares have been created by end of Sixth Plan.

IV) Teesta Barrage Project :

The benefited area covers the districts of West Dinajpur, Malda, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar 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-stages. The main components of the present scheme in 1st. Sub-stage of Stage-I consist of :-

- a) A Barrage (length 901.5 M.) across the river Teesta near Gazoldoba in the District of Darjeeling.
- b) Teesta Mahananda Link Canal.
- c) A Barrage (length 287.2 M.) across the river Mahananda at Fulbari in the district of Jalpaiguri.
- d) Mahananda main canal (32.85 KM) 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 Mm. off the main canal.
- f) A Barrage across the river Dauk at the outfall of the Mahananda Main Canal.
- g) An aquoduct across the river Nagar.
- h) Dauk Nagar main canal (81.87 Km) from the Dauk Barrage to Nagar aqueduct.
- i) Nagar-Tangon main canal (50.00 Km) 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. with 4.00 Th. Ha. by end of 1986-87.

V) Suburnarekha Barrage Project :-

The benefited area covers the district of Midnapore. The Project envisages harnessing the rivers Suburnarekha and Dolong by constructing a Barrage at Bhosraghat across the river Suburnarekha and a Dam at Moupal across the river Dolong with canal system. Project assures increase of food production through irrigation water in the district of Midnapore. The Project also envisages construction of an Earthen Dam with concrete spill-way. The length of the Dam is 4607 M. across Dolong, a tributory of Suburnarekha.

The cost of the Project is Rs.158.55 crores, and the ultimate irrigation potential targets of 130.00 Th.Ha.

VI) Upper Kangsabati Project :-

The benefited 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-Dolong, 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.62.00 crores. Target Irrigation potential is 59.00 Th.Ha.

VII) Medium Irrigation Schemes in the district of Purulia :

There are 16 Nos. of Medium Irrigation Schemes being executed in the drought prone areas of Purulia District. Out of these 16 Schemes 5 Nos. of Schemes have almost been completed by the end of Sixth Plan. Few other schemes which

could be completed by the 1986-87 have not been provided with sufficient fund due to constraint in the Annual Plan. Emphasis has however been given in providing fund for those on-going scheme which are almost complete.

Special Component Plan

For the benefit of the Scheduled Castes

Out of the Plan proposals for Irrigation and 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 :-

Proposed allocation for special component Plan

<u>Plan period</u>	<u>Irrigation</u> (Rs.lakhs)	<u>Flood Control</u> (Rs.lakhs)	<u>Total</u> (Rs.lakhs)
1986-87 (Annual Plan)	712.50	188.17	900.67

Tribal Areas Sub-Plan

Many of the Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes included in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86) benefit areas of Tribal population concentration. The flow of fund from Plan allocation to the Tribal Sub-Plan, as proposed, is indicated below :

<u>Plan period</u>	<u>Flow of fund to Tribal Sub-Plan</u>		<u>Total</u> (Rs.lakhs)
	<u>Irrigation</u> (Rs.lakhs)	<u>Flood Control</u> (Rs.lakhs)	
1986-87 (Annual Plan)	371.59	57.18	428.77

MINOR IRRIGATION

1.1. The total minor irrigation potential created during 6th Five Year Plan is 273.48 th. ha. It has been proposed to create irrigation potential of 629.45 th. ha. through minor irrigation schemes during 7th Five Year Plan and source-wise details are as follows :-

From ground water sources ..	453.20 th. ha.
From surface water sources ..	176.25 th. ha.
	<u>629.45</u> th. ha.

1.2. The target for the first year of the 7th Plan i.e. during 1985-86 was fixed at 75.56 th. ha. It is anticipated that the said potential could be created during the year. .

1.3. During 1986-87 it is proposed to create irrigation potential for 83.20 th. ha.

2.1. In order to assist the small and marginal farmers in increasing agricultural production, Rs.300.00 lakhs (State's Share) has been proposed to be spent for development of Minor Irrigation under centrally sponsored scheme. As per Govt. of India norm of Rs.3.50 lakhs per block of 341 blocks of the State, the outlay should have been to the tune of Rs.596.75 lakhs (State's Share). But taking into consideration performance of the Financing Institutions and other factors, a realistic view has been taken to fix the outlay at Rs.300.00 lakhs.

2.2. Since 1985-86 State of West Bengal has taken up a massive programme for taking up minor irrigation schemes under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project with World Bank assistance at a total cost of Rs.155.97 crores under Credit Agreement No.1619-IN. During 1986-87 it has been proposed to construct the following M.I. Schemes under the project and to continue the works already taken up in 1985-86 :-

i)	Deep Tubewell	..	112 nos.
ii)	Medium Deep Tubewell		50 "
iii)	Shallow tubewell with submersible pump	..	220 "
iv)	Shallow tubewell with centrifugal pump	..	790 "
v)	Dug Wells	..	1206 "
vi)	Laying of water transmission arrangement and conversion of existing diesel operated RLI schemes into electrically operated ones	..	27 "

As per agreement with the World Bank Authority the outlay for World Bank Project for the second year should have been to the tune of Rs.2822 lakhs inclusive of Rs.560 lakhs as energisation cost. This has been Slashed to Rs.1486.10 lakhs inclusive of Rs.300 lakhs as energisation cost, in consideration of late start of the World Bank Project works during the current year.

2.3 Suitable provision for completion of all ongoing M.I. schemes viz. 200 deep tubewells, conversion of diesel operated deep tubewells into electrically operated schemes, completion of incomplete R.L.I.schemes by laying water transmission arrangement, completion of ongoing flow surface irrigation and drainage schemes have been made.

2.4. The State of West Bengal has fixed up a uniform water rate @ Rs.5.00 per acre inch for the purpose of realisation from the beneficiaries of all minor irrigation installations installed by State as well as Minor Irrigation Corporation. The Corporation cannot, therefore, realise economic water rate from the M.I.Schemes installed by them. The economic water rate at no loss no profit basis is more than Rs.20.00 per acre inch exclusive of superior establishment charges. Such a wide gap between economic and chargeable water rate has created an unbalanced economy for the Corporation putting it in acute financial crisis since inception. Under the circumstances, there is no other alternative but to assist the Corporation by meeting their administrative expenses, repayment to financial institutions etc. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.275.00 lakhs has been provided in the outlay including contribution to share capital of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

2.5. In order to take up investigation schemes of Ground Water and Surface Water Resources, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been provided in the proposed outlay. Under a centrally sponsored scheme towards procurement of equipment under State Water Investigation Directorate, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs (State's share) has been provided.

2.6. Since it has been proposed to take up dug wells under the I.D.A. assisted project, token provision only has been kept against this item.

2.7. Since it has been proposed to take up works of Small Irrigation and tank improvement with funds from N.R.E.P. /R.L.E.G.P., token provisions have been made only against these items.

2.8. To ensure better utilisation of minor irrigation potential so far created in the State, suitable provision for introducing rotational system for optimisation of irrigation capacity of different minor irrigation installation has been made.

3. 21.94% and 6.21% of the proposed outlay under Minor Irrigation will flow to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Command Area Development Programme will continue in three major irrigation command of Kangsabati, Damodar Valley and Mayurakshi. In addition, this programme will also be extended to the newly developing command of Teesta Irrigation Project during 1986-87.
2. A programme of constructing field channels covering 20,000 Ha. has been taken up during 1986-87. To derive full benefits of the field channels, a decision has already been taken to introduce warabandi (rotational schedule of irrigation) in the areas covered by field channels. 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 86-87.
3. The progress of the scheme in West Bengal has however been severally restricted because of various constraints. The holdings of the farmers are numerous and fragmented which calls for land consolidation. But no attempt in this State has been made in this regard for various socio-political reasons. This has prevented efficient land management necessary for field channel. Secondly, the size of the outlets in the three commands particularly Damodar Valley, has been very large some being even upto 10 cusecs or 20 cusecs. It is necessary, therefore, to have the water courses first. It is expected that under various modernization programmes of the Irrigation Deptt. such water courses will be constructed which will facilitate construction of field channels from outlets of smaller size on the water course. Lastly, there is no provision of 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 Deptt. is also entrusting the work to the Panchayats in preference to the contractors as far as practicable. It is expected, panchayats will be able to motivate the farmers and secure their co-operation.

V. E_N_E_R_G_YP O W E RI. Programmes of the Power Department.1) Schemes of the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

The outstanding events during the first year of 7th Plan i.e. 1985-86 are : (1) Planning Commission's approval for setting up Bakreshwar Thermal Power Station comprising 3 x 210 MW units (2) Planning Commission's approval for construction of all the stages of Teesta Canal Fall comprising 3 x 3 x 7.5 MW Units and (3) Techno Economic sanction of the CEA for a number of important 400 KV Sub-stations and 220 KV Lines & Sub-Stations. A short resume of the broad activities of the Board is given as follows :

I) GENERATION :A. Approved & Ongoing.a) Thermal1. Bandel Thermal Power Station 5th Unit (210 MW) :

The 5th Unit of Bandel Thermal Power Station was synchronised in October, 1982 and brought into commercial operation subsequently. All the works related to auxiliaries of this Power Station, have been completed in the mean-time excepting the dust suppression system of Wagon tippler.

2. Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Stage-I:

The first 210 MW Unit of Kolaghat Thermal Power Project (Unit No.3) has been synchronised on 24.7.84. All the 6 mills have since been commissioned. The unit is frequently generating upto 200 M.W.

The Boiler of Unit No.2 was lit up on 1.6.85. Acid cleaning has been completed and steam blowing operation is nearing completion. The unit No.2 is expected to be synchronised soon.

About 29% erection work of Boiler for U-I has been completed. The Unit No.1 is now scheduled to be synchronised in December, 1986.

3. Kolaghat Thermal Power Station-Stage-II :

The entire work of construction of Kolaghat Thermal Power Station 2nd stage comprising 3 x 210 MW Units has been awarded on turn-key basis to BHEL with the provision of having one boiler i.e. for the unit No.4 from ABL.

Close and regular inter-actions are being held with ABL, BHEL & DCPL (Consulting engineers) for settling all the engineering in puts and terms and conditions of the contract. which will guide the completion of the Project. Satisfactory progress has already been achieved and it is hoped that with the flow of funds available adequately and regularly for which provision has been made in the Plan Budget for 1986-87 all the 3(three) units will become operational on expiry of 48 months from the date of commencement of work as per contract.

b) Hydel

1. Jaldhaka Stage-II(2x4 MW) :

Both the units and the associated switchyard were commissioned in September/October,1983. Construction of additional desilting basin at intake of Stage-I is in progress. Civil work for installation of one 300 KVA diesel generating set at Stage-II Power House is almost complete.

2. Ramman Stage-II (4x12.5 MW) :

Construction of tunnel is in progress. Excavation for forebay, Power House and Switchyard has been started. Preparatory actions like design, specifications and drawings, tendering etc. for other major civil works are in progress. Orders have been placed for desilting basin, penstock etc. L.O.I. for Turbo-generating sets have been placed. Structural layout for switchyard has been prepared.

The excavation of total length of 1800m. of the tunnel has been completed. The remaining length will be excavated by March, 1986.

The tunnel lining is also in progress. At present only back fill concrete and side lining is being done. About 400m. length of the tunnel has been concreted at the sides during the current year about 500m. of side concreting and 100m. of concreting in the crown are programmed to be achieved. Entire lining work is programmed for completion by September,1987.

3. Fazi Augmentation Scheme (1x1.2 MW) :

Civil works are in progress. Order for T.G. set was placed in December,1983. Planning & Engineering of switchyard and ancillary equipment are in progress.

4. Rinchington Augmentation Scheme (1x1 MW) :

The complete scheme is under review.

B. New Scheme.

a) Thermal

1. Bakreshwar Thermal Power Station :

This Project has been approved by the Planning Commission in May,1985. Proposal for acquisition of land for this power station has already been submitted.

b) Hydel

1. Teesta Canal Fall Scheme (3x3x7.5 MW) :

The Project was cleared by CEA in January, 1983 and approval from the Planning Commission has been obtained only in September, 1985. Preliminary activities on this Project has already started.

2. Rammam Stage-I (30 MW) :

Project Reports were submitted to CEA in February, 1978 and the queries of CEA/CWC were replied. Reports are under scrutiny by CEA/CWC. CWC recently (September, 1985) advised to revise the Project estimate incorporating modifications suggested by them.

3. Rammam Stage-III & IV :

Field inspections were completed. Project reports are under preparation.

4. Jaldhaka Extension :

The Project report for Stage-I Extn. (1x9 MW) and Jaldhaka Stage-II Extn. (1x4 MW) are under preparation.

5. Micro and Small Hydel Schemes :

Five project reports were submitted to REC/CEA. A number (about 32 nos.) of schemes are being prepared.

C. Renovation and modernisation of Thermal Projects.

Adequate action for replacement and repairs of the essential items like motors, pumps, valves etc. of Santaldih Thermal Power Station and Bandel Thermal Power Station (Units 1 to 4) have been taken.

D. Renovation of Hydel Project.

Most of the turbo-generator units in North Bengal have become old and so require some major replacement of components along with rectification works of generating system including modifications according to changed parameters of load requirements and distribution system. The stations are at Fazi, Rinchington, Little Ranjit, Singtom and Sidrapong.

E. Survey & Investigation.

Survey and Investigation work for the following schemes are being continued and for which provisions are being kept.

Name of the Schemes :

A. Continuing :-

1. Rammam Stage-I (30 MW)
2. Rammam Stage-III (90 MW)
3. Rammam Stage-V & Great Ranjit Integrated Scheme (200 MW).
4. Balasan Stage-I (12 MW)
5. Balasan Stage-II (40 MW)
6. Jaldhaka Stage-I (Augmentation Setting up of 4th Unit- 9.00 M W.

7. Jaldhaka H.E. Scheme, Stage-II
(Augmentation-Setting up of 3rd Unit - 4.00 MW)

B. New.

1. Micro Hydel Schemes (33.00 MW)
2. Teesta Hydel Scheme (150.00 MW)
3. Lodhama-Dilpa H.E. Scheme (4.00 MW)
4. Mungpon H.E. Scheme (5.00 MW)

C. Construction, Design and Planning pertaining to augmentation of different Hydel Schemes.

II). TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION ON GOING SCHEMES :

1. Kolaghat-Jeerat 400 KV S/C Line :

Construction of this line is fairly in progress and expected to be completed by June, 1986.

The physical progress of this line is as follows -
stub setting - 93%, complete Tower erection - 79%,
stringing - 35% as on September, 1985.

2. Kolaghat-Durgapur 400 KV S/C Line :

Work on this line has already been started by M/s. EMC and they are making good progress and it is expected that this line will be completed in all respect by June, 1987.

The physical progress of stub setting is 34% as on September, 1985.

3. 400 KV/220 KV/132 KV Sub-Station at Jeerat :

The works are fairly in progress. The portion required to receive NTPC power at 220 KV has already been completed and the first phase of 400 KV sub-station will be completed by December, 1985. The entire sub-station will be completed by 1986-87.

4. 400 KV Sub-Station at Kolaghat :

Turn-key contract has been awarded to BHEL for completion of this sub-station. The work has already started on and from 1st July, 1985. Equipment has started arriving. Foundation work is in progress. The sub-station will be completed in 1986-87.

5. 400 KV Sub-Station at Durgapur :

Equipment for the sub-station have been ordered for Physical work on the sub-station is scheduled to start in early 1986 and completed by 1987.

6. Kolaghat-Howrah 220 KV D/C Line :

The double circuit line is complete in all respect including the terminal bays. However for convenience of operation one of the two 220 KV circuits has been kept energised at 220 KV and the other at 132 KV.

7. Kolaghat-Haldia 220 KV Double Circuit Line :

On account of financial strigencies and non development of Haldia Complex, construction of this line was not taken up although the materials for this line were procured earlier. As per the recent discussion with Central Electricity Authority one of the two circuits from Kolaghat-Haldia will be routed through new Kharagpur 220 KV Sub-Station. It is expected that this line will be completed in 1987-88.

8. Durgapur-Rishra-Jeerat-Kasba (3rd Circuit) 220 KV Single Circuit Line :

On account of financial stringencies and non availability of additional sub-station land at Rishra this line could not be taken up earlier, although major materials for about 80% of the line had been procured earlier. With the setting up of New Howrah 400 KV/220 KV/132 KV sub-station and the decision that this line will be extended to Baruipur 220 KV sub-stations. Some delay is anticipated regarding commencement of construction of this line.

9. DPL-Bidhannagar 220 KV Line :

Work on this line has been started and stub setting for 20 locations has been completed out of 37 locations. It is expected that the line will be completed by March, 1986.

10. 132KV/66KV Line and Sub-station :

Birpara-NBU via Moinaguri 132KV S/C line has been completed and Bishnupur-Hijli 132KV Double Circuit line is expected to be completed by March, 1986. 132KV Inter connection between NHPC (Birpara) and WBSEB (Birpara) has been completed.

Malda (NHPC), Maldah (WBSEB), 132KV D/C line will be completed by March, 1986.

132KV single circuit inter connection between NHPC (Siliguri) and NBU sub-station (WBSEB) will be completed by June, 1986.

132KV Single circuit line on double circuit Tower between Gokarna-Katwa sub-station, Katwa-Debgram sub-station, and Satgachia Sub-Station to BTPS Sub-Station, Katwa-Satgachia sub-station/are being taken up on top priority basis with the view to complete the same latest by June, 1987. Top most priority has also been accorded to Durgapur-Ukhra double circuit 132KV line so that this is also completed by June, 1987.

11. Augmentation of Existing Sub-station :

In order to increase the Transformation capacities of the existing power transformers installed in different 132/66KV, 132/33KV and 66/11KV sub-stations a number of 132/33KV, 132KV/66KV and 66/11KV transformers are being purchased and installed in various sub-stations.

2) Schemes of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (India) Ltd., submitted a proposal for replacement of their aging plants (2x60 MW) in the Southern Generating Station. The State Government considered the proposal a viable one, besides being indispensable for augmentation of power supply in the Southern region of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (India) Ltd. area with the help of their existing transmission and distribution network.

The total project cost is estimated at Rs.124.27 crores. The project will be financed jointly by the Government of West Bengal financial institutions and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (India) Ltd.

Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission have given their concurrence to the proposal.

It is expected that the project will be ready for commissioning in 1989-90.

II) Programmes of the Public Undertakings Department.

Under the Power Sector this Department has three Schemes as indicated below :-

- a) 6th Power Unit of 110 MW.
- b) Renovation of existing Power Units of the Durgapur Projects Limited.
- c) Seventh Power Unit of 110 MW.

6th Power Unit.

The Project is an on-going Scheme and has already reached the stage of completion. The Unit is scheduled to start generation of Power by 1985-86.

Renovation of existing Power Units.

The project was originally included in the 6th Plan as a State Plan. This has since been accepted by the Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Certain measures like replacement of Air preheater tubes, Air Register, Coal carrier pipes and bends, Turbovisory, Cooling Towers fans, Renovation of Boiler Feed Pumps, Mechanical Precipitators, etc. have been/are being taken.

The total project cost has since been re-assessed by the Central Electricity Authority to be Rs.2376.00 lakhs which will be shared by the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal.

7th Power Unit.

Keeping in view the anticipated gap between the demand and the supply of power at the end of the Seventh Plan period and availability of infra-structure at Durgapur Projects Power Station, a proposal for construction of another Unit of 110 MW at D P P S has been included in the Seventh Plan.

-/sd

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALSVillage and Small Industries
.....A. Cottage & Small Scale Industries

In the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Sector other than Handloom & Sericulture Sectors the primary objectives are (i) the setting up of new units, resulting in additional employment generation and (ii) the support to the artisans' units, thereby providing the sustenance of employment in the decentralised sector.

2. For the development of Village & Small Industries Sector, the various programmes of the State Government, the Government of India, the promotional agencies and the financing institutions are integrated. On an overall view under the Annual Plan, the promotional Schemes for training, servicing, entrepreneurship development, sales subsidy exhibitions, organisational cells like District Industries Centres/Small Industries Development Agency/State Khadi & Village Industries Board/Technical Wings of the Directorate, margin money assistance for sick units and marketing outlets, incentives to units and equity support to State Small Industries/Leather/Handicrafts Corporations and the Apex Handicrafts Cooperative are covered.

3. On the other hand, the financial assistance for manufacturing and business purposes flow from the financing institutions in the categories of SSI, Self-employment Programme and I.R.D.P.(ISB). The State KVI Board provides such capital with the support of KVI Commission. Government of India renders Special Central Assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. The Margin money assistance under Additional Employment Programme is available from the Development & Planning Department of State Government. Additionally, the Biogas Programme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In all these activities, the C & SSI Department and its District field-wing are actively involved in the process of implementation. But, these are not shown under the Annual Plan-frame. Thus, the total effect of the State nucleus assistance being tied up with the institutional finance and margin money assistance programme will be reflected on the new units and employment. In respect of the new units, the target for 1986-87 is 37,000 against the estimated projection of 33,000 in 1985-86 and the performance of 29,870 in 1984-85.

4. The waightage that has been given on the SSI Sector under the plan may be explained by the special assistances required for the new entrepreneurship development, incentives and the equity support to the corporations. The V.I. Plan sector is however, amply supplemented by the KVI Board Programme, I.R.D.P. (ISB) and SC/ST Special assistance. Further, the entire Self-Employment Industries & Services sector, as linked up with Institutional finance, is very much analogous to the household sector. Thus, the balance between these Sectors is maintained.

5. The 'new' thrust areas in SSI under the Annual Plan/1986-87 are on the Schemes of State EDP Institute, modernisation and technology up-gradation, Small area infrastructure development, besides Incentives and Equity support. Similar areas under the V.I. are the Scheme of market promotion skill-development and assistance to corporations/agencies.

B. Handloom Industry

Handloom Industry in this State provides second biggest single avenue for employment to rural areas next only to Agriculture. According to the Census conducted in 1981-82 there are 2,56,556 looms in the State. There has been however, marginal increase in the number of looms during the last 2 years. Nearly 7.5 lakhs artisans are directly employed in weaving and other associated activities and an equal number in the technical, commercial and service sectors linked to handlooms.

In West Bengal we have adopted all the centrally sponsored schemes introduced by the Government of India on matching basis. In addition a few more developmental schemes were taken up entirely from the resources of the State. As a result the cooperative coverage had gone up from 68,900 in 1980-81 to 88,503 at the end of 1984-85. Though 35% of the total number of looms had been brought under the cooperative sector, number of weavers actually getting work under the active societies were much less. That had happened because of very poor flow of credit from financial institutions under the NABARD Scheme of financing handlooms.

During the year we propose to bring 8,000 looms under the organised sectors of which 6,000 would be under the Cooperative Sector. 16,000 old and obsolete looms would be replaced by new modern looms. About 60 more handloom cooperative societies would be brought under the managerial assistance scheme. 10 more industrial type societies would be organised with the loomless weavers. Share capital base of the apex societies and the Handloom and Powerloom Development Corporation would be further strengthened. The sales turnover of these organisations is expected to reach Rs. 53.00 crores from Rs. 38.00 crores at the end of 1984-85. Construction of two new spinning mills in cooperative sector at Bankura and Midnapore is expected to be completed during 1986-87. Installation of all the 25,000 spindles in West Bengal Cooperative Spinning Mills at Serampore would also be completed during the year 1986-87. Total cash credit limit of all the primaries and the Apex Societies would be around 25 crores as against 14 crores during 1984-85.

In order to achieve these targets we propose to participate in all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and make adequate provision in our plan budget. In addition all the ongoing State Sector Schemes would continue during the year 1986-87. It has also been proposed to adopt two new welfare schemes of the Central Government on matching basis.

These are construction of dwelling house-cum-workshed for the weavers and extension of thrift fund/Provident Fund facilities to handloom weavers.

In Powerloom Sector we propose to provide margin money to powerloom societies and Handloom and Powerloom Development Corporation for production and marketing of powerloom products. Some provision has also been made for extension of training facilities to the powerloom workers. During the year 1986-87 we also propose to modernise a number of existing powerloom units and to effect product diversification. Powerlooms in West Bengal are capable of producing very good quality terrycot shirting and suiting apart from traditional products like long cloth and markin. An amount of Rs.18.75 lakhs has been provided in the State Budget for this purpose including the margin money scheme for Powerloom Hosiery & Tailoring Industries.

For the Development of Hosiery Industry in the State an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for 1986-87. This amount would be spent for taking preliminary steps for the setting up an Industrial Estate near about Calcutta. A Training Institute would be set up for Supervisors. An amount of Rs.5.75 lakhs has also been provided for the development of Readymade Garments Wing of the Directorate.

Particulars of some important schemes are given below :-

1. State Participation in the Share Capital of Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies.

This is a continuing scheme. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the share capital base of the primary societies in order to enable them to get adequate supply of working capital from Banks especially under NABARD scheme for financing handlooms. Government contributes three times the share capital contributed by the members subject to minimum of Rs.1,00,000 per society and maximum Rs. 200/- per loom. Govt. of India contributes towards the scheme on matching basis.

2. State participation in the Share Capital of West Bengal State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.

The West Bengal State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., is the Apex Body of the handloom weavers' cooperative societies. The performance of the Apex Society in the last few years is extremely satisfactory. Their sales turnover has increased from Rs.2.5 crores in 1976-77 to about Rs. 30 crores at the end of 1983-84.

The Handloom Apex Society, however, due to various constraints was able to meet only a part of the marketing need of its member-societies. The State Government participates in the share capital of the Society so that the Apex Society may draw sufficient working capital from the State Cooperative Bank under NABARD scheme. The Society has taken up a massive programme for extension of marketing activities both inside and outside the State. The Central Government participates in this scheme on matching contribution basis.

3. State Participation in the Share Capital of Paschim Banga Resham Silpi Samabay-Mahasangha Limited.

Resham Shilpi Samabay Mahasangha is the Apex Society of such Weavers' Societies. They also get share capital assistance in the same manner as the West Bengal State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. Though the State of affairs of the Mahasangha is not very happy at the present moment, the State Government and the Directorate of Handloom & Textiles are taking some effective steps to improve the working of the Mahasangha.

4. State participation in the Share Capital of Cooperative Spinning Mills at Serampore.

This scheme was taken up during the V&VI Five Year Plan to raise the spindleage of the West Bengal Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. at Serampore from 12,000 to 25,000 at a project cost of Rs.356.00 lakhs. Most of the work in connection with the project has been completed. The installation of some ring frames, however, could not be installed due to strike, lockout in the factory of M/S Mafatlal Engineering. At present about 20,000 spindles are in operation.

The lead financial institution, IFCI had agreed to finance the project on condition that the cost overrun would be made good by the State Government.

5. Equity participation for New Co-operative Spinning Mills.

This is a Centrally Sponsored continuing scheme. Two Cooperative Spinning Mills are now under construction at Barjora in district of Bankura and the other at Midnapore. Both these mills were sanctioned during the VI Five Year Plan as NCDC assisted scheme. According to the existing financial pattern the society is to raise 5% of the total project cost as equity from the members. 50% of the cost are usually advanced by the financial institutions. 75% of the remaining 45% are advanced by the NCDC to the State Government. This alongwith the remaining 25% of the 45% are advanced to the society by the State Government as share capital.

6. Managerial Assistance.

This is a Centrally sponsored continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide managerial assistance to newly organised or revised societies for a period of three years. The assistance is Rs.5,400 for the 1st year, Rs. 3,600 for the 2nd year and Rs. 1,800 for the 3rd year. A proposal is, however, pending to revise the scale of financing of the scheme. The response of the scheme was found to be very satisfactory. The idea of the scheme was to ensure that the societies manage their affairs very efficiently and on economic lines from the very date of its functioning.

We propose to cover about 60 new societies under the scheme during 1986-87 in addition to 126 societies who are getting such assistance at present.

7. Subsidy on sale of Handloom (Rebate)

Subsidy under the scheme is given to the Handloom Cooperatives and the State Level Marketing Organisations in order to assist them in their uneven competition with the Mill and Powerloom Sectors.

According to the revised system introduced in the current year rebate @ 20% (10% from the State Budget and 10% from the Central Budget) is offered to the consumers for 45 days in a year.

It may be stated that the provisions were not enough in any year to meet all the claims. Sales of handloom cloth is expected to raise in the years to come and as such making of higher provision under this head is felt necessary.

8. Research, Training and Design Centre at Santipore.

During the VI Five Year Plan the State Government has sanctioned setting up of a Research, Training and Design Centre at Santipore. The centre would provide training facility towards skill development, diversification of handloom products, dyeing and other processing activities etc. A testing Laboratory will also be set up in the centre.

9. State Participation in the Share Capital of West Bengal Handloom and Powerloom Development Corporation.

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme. Government of India participates in the scheme on matching basis. According to the latest census the total cooperative coverage in our State is about 34%. Remaining 66% are outside the cooperative fold and are most probably working under the Mahajans or master weavers. In order to protect the interest of those unattached weavers, the Handloom & Powerloom Development Corporation was set up. The Corporation has its own production centre. It also markets the product of some special type of cooperative societies such as block-level society, loomless weavers' society organised with the weavers earlier engaged in I.H.D.P. etc. The Corporation is making a very good progress in the matter of production and marketing of handloom goods. The Corporation has a target to bring 2000 weavers under their direct production programme during 1986-87. State Government participates in the share capital of the Corporation so that Corporation may draw sufficient funds from the financial institutions as working capital.

10. Promotional Activities including holding of Exhibition, Seminars and Campaign.

This is a new scheme to be taken up during VII Five Year Plan period under State Sector. Handloom Directorate is to organise several campaigns and seminars on annual basis for giving publicity to their schemes and also to popularise the product made in handlooms. Vigorous campaign is also considered necessary for giving wide publicity to the different provision of the developmental schemes particularly the scheme for financing handlooms by the NABARD.

C. Sericulture :

Schematic Plan proposals for 1986-87

The 7th 5 year plan of the Directorate of Sericulture principally lays stress on vertical growth of the Industry, Marketing assistance and horizontal expansion of Sericulture in non-traditional districts. Apart from mulberry sector stress has been given on the organisation and expansion of non-mulberry sector which principally includes the Tasar Industry of the State.

There are 14 Sericulture Projects for 1986-87. Each Project contains a number of schemes within its fold. A brief note is given below :

1. Project for Development of Mulberry Production : This Project envisages increase of acreage under mulberry plants, replacement of indige- nous variety of mulberry by improved ones and multiplication of improved variety of mulberry plants. Broadly, this Project includes 3 schemes viz. (i) Setting up of Mulberry Multiplication Farm for production of improved variety of mulberry plants; (ii) Free supply of mulberry cut- tings to the sericulturists; and (iii) Supply of Dolomite and the like for treatment of soil of North Bengal districts to ensure increased production of mulberry plants under subsidy.

The target for multiplication farm during 1985-86 has been set at 2 against the target of 16 at the end of 7th Plan period.

2. Project for Minor Irrigation for Development of Sericulture :

This is a new scheme adopted during the 7th 5 year Plan to ensure vertical growth of the Industry by providing irrigation facili- ties to the sericulturists. With provision of irrigation, leaf-yield is expected to increase by 25% which will mean increase of production of raw-silk. The farmers who generally take to Sericulture are eighor marginal or small farmers some of whom belong to economically undeveloped Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community. Naturally, they can not afford providing irrigation to their fields. As such this Project envisages providing subsidy in the I.R.D.P. pattern with matching Institu- tional Finance to the Sericulturists.

3. Project for Institutional Finance in Development of Sericulture :

Under this Project assistance in the form of subsidy and Insti- tutional Finance on the individual project cost of the Sericulturists is ensured. The Project cost includes cost of Plantation, Cost of inputs Cost of Rearing house and cost of equipments and implements. The State Government pattern of assistance on individual project is 50% subsidy of the Project cost of Sericulturists coming under S.Cs., S.Ts. and marginal farmers' category while 25% subsidy in case of other sericul- turists against institutional loan of 25% and 50% respectively. The balance of the project cost becomes the beneficiaries' contribution.

4. Project for Development of Seed Organisation :

This Project includes, broadly speaking, schemes like : (i) Setting up and maintenance of Composite Units; (ii) Setting up and maintenance of Grainages; (iii) Setting up and maintenance of Young Silk Worm Rearing Houses; (iv) Setting up and maintenance of Extension Centres with Chawki Rearing Centres and (v) Organisation of Seed Legislation.

5. Project for Development of Quality Raw-Silk and Fabric Production :

At the end of the 7th 5 year Plan the target of production of raw-silk has been set at 11.65 lakh Kgs. Improvement of quality of raw-silk is a necessity to ensure greater marketability. With the object in view some schemes have been taken up under this Project. The schemes are : (i) Establishment and maintenance of Filatures; (ii) Establishment of Reeling Units; (iii) Setting up of Drying Chambers; (iv) Replacement of indigenous Charka by improved ones; (v) Setting up of Twisting Plants and maintenance thereof. The target of replacement of indigenous charka during 1986-87 is 100 as against total target of 650 during 7th 5 year plan. Besides, 5 Drying Chambers are to be set up during 7th 5 year plan of which one is to be set up during 1986-87.

6. Project for Development of Marketing for Sericulture :

This is a new Project introduced during 7th 5 year Plan. One of the tough problem of Sericulture in the State is lack of organised marketing system. As a result middlemen reap a rich harvest in the process at the cost of the primary growers. Besides, there is a constant fluctuation of prices in silk trade. So, in order to eliminate the middlemen as far as practicable and to ensure stabilisation of silk market in the state this project is implemented. This project includes schemes like : (i) Opening of Marketing Centres in different districts; (ii) Establishment of Cocoon Markets; (iii) Establishment of Silk Marketing Corporation with Warehousing facilities.

7. Project for Development of Field Training and Experiment :

With the plans and programmes of Expansion of Sericulture, increase of production of raw-silk, the requirement of technical manpower has also been increasing. Besides, the Sericulturists of this state are also to be trained up with modern technique and know-how. In order to ensure availability of trained technical personnel of the Directorate and also to impart proper training to the farmers, Junior Course Training and Senior Course Training in Sericulture, Farmers' Training are organised by this Directorate.

8. Project for Re-organisation and Modernisation of Sericulture :

During the 7th Plan period various developmental programmes have been proposed to be implemented. In order to implement this programmes, the existing administration set-up need to be self-dependent and decentralised, existing sericulture units need be modernised, Rural Organisations need be strengthened and expanded. Broadly speaking,

This project includes schemes like : (i) re-organisation and modernisation of Sericulture units; (ii) Setting up of Block level Demonstration farms and (iii) Setting up of District Organisation; (iv) Introduction of Disinfection Squad in seed areas etc.

9. Project for Development of Sericulture Co-operatives :

But for people's participation no developmental programme can have a lasting effect. Besides, it is not possible for the Government to reach each and every beneficiary of a programme and attend to his needs for all the times to come. This is also true for the sericulturists of the state. In order to ensure people's participation in Sericulture Developmental programmes and to develop a sense of self-reliance among the farmers at large, this project envisages setting up of Sericulture Co-operatives both for Rearers and Reelers. The Co-operatives will be given assistance and Institutional Finance in its initial periods.

10. Project for Publicity and Publication of Sericulture Industry :

The Sericulture Industry is a growing industry which has been undergoing various changes in its different aspects. Package of practices for rearing are changing, new races of silk worms are being developed, new varieties of mulberry plants are being recommended by various Research Organisations. To carry the message of laboratory to the field, a good system to publicity need be developed. Some publication also need be brought out for mass education. Besides, Prizes and awards need be assured, to the good farmers as incentives.

11. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes :

Under this Special Component Plan there are 2 exclusive projects for the benefit of the farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste Community. The Projects are : (i) Project for Development of Bivoltine cocoon production; (ii) Project for Block adoption for economic development of Scheduled Castes. Besides this, specific flow of fund is also ensured from other projects of general nature.

a) Project for Development of Bivoltine cocoon production :

In order to ensure increased production of quality raw-silk various measures have been undertaken. Under this project a farm of 267 acres has been set-up at Ambarifalakata in the district of Jalpaiguri.

b) Project for Block-adoption for Economic Development of People belonging to Scheduled Caste community.

Under this project demonstration farms are set-up in selected Blocks where there are concentration of people belonging to S.C. community. The object is to popularise Sericulture among the Scheduled Castes farmers, render technical assistance, impart necessary technical training and to provide necessary subsidy for the project cost of the farmers. Marketing is also assured.

The target for setting up of such small demonstration farm exclusively for the benefit of the people belonging to scheduled caste community during 1986-87 is 2 as against total target of 8 at the end of Seventh Plan period.

12. Tribal Component Sub-Plan :

Under Tribal Component Sub-plan to be financed out of State Plan budget, the following 2 projects will be implemented exclusively for the benefit of the farmers belonging to S.T. community. Apart from this, flow of fund from other general projects is also ensured.

a) Project for Area Development of Tribal as Self-employment in Sericulture :

In order to assist the tribal and encourage them to take to sericulture various schemes have been adopted. Under this project Demonstration farms in the areas where tribal people pre-dominate are being set-up. The tribals are given free cuttings and free training and technical assistance, marketing assistance, 50% subsidy towards their project cost etc. The project contemplates establishment of 5 small demonstration farm for tribal belts for exclusive benefit of the farmers coming under Scheduled tribe community during Seventh Five Plan period. During 1986-87 one such farm will be established.

13. Project for development of non mulberry seri. industry.

This project is designed for development of Tasar industry in the State. Tasar culture in the State is principally carried out by the Tribals. So expansion of non mulberry sericulture naturally goes to boost up the economic condition of the tribals and their employment opportunity is thereby bettered. This project envisages modernisation of existing Tasar units, raising of economic plantation, implementation of Block plantation schemes, revitalisation of Eri centre in Jalpaiguri district, development of Tasar reeling and training centres, establishment of Pilot project Centres, establishment of Tasar yarn bank etc.



I_N_D_U_S_T_R_I_E_S
(Other than Village and Small Industries)

I. Programmes of the Commerce & Industries Department.

1. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation^{Ltd.} (W.B.I.D.C.).

- (a) Investment. (b) Market Borrowing.

1.1 WBIDC has been providing assistance to industries in large and medium scale and also promoting and establishing industrial units in the joint sector.

1.2 The major resources of the Corporation to meet the above expenditure are :

- (a) State Government investment in the share capital of WBIDC.
- (b) Market borrowing under State Government Guarantee.
- (c) Refinance Assistance from IDBI.
- (d) Recovery of loans.

1.3 WBIDC's joint sector project for the manufacture of Tungsten Filament at Kalyani has gone into commercial production in April, 1983. Its another project for the manufacture of Maleic Anhydride is expected to commence its commercial production in December, 1985. The other two projects viz. Aluminium Rolled Products and Slurry Explosives are also expected to commence commercial production in December, 1985. The total project cost of the above three projects is Rs.29.49 crores. The projects for manufacture of Granulated Slag Cement and Jelly Filled Cables with a total Project cost of Rs.46.30 crores are to be completed in mid 1987 and in the first quarter of 1987 respectively. The other joint sector projects which are in the pipeline are for the manufacture of Spun Silk Yarn, Nylon Filament Yarn, Sponge Iron, Nitric Acid, Alpha Olefine Sulphonate, Detenators and down stream projects of Haldia Petrochemicals.

1.4 The Corporation acts as an agent of the State Government for operation of the State Incentive Schemes for large and medium scale industries. Till the end of March, 1985 WBIDC assisted 172 effective units with a total project cost Rs.365.00 crores and during the Sixth Plan period the Corporation's disbursement on account of Incentive was Rs.2959.09 lakhs.

1.5 With a view to attracting new entrepreneurs to set up their industries in the State, the State Incentive Scheme was liberalised and consequently the estimated liability on account of incentives has increased considerably.

1.6 25% Development Loan Scheme:

The objective of the above scheme is to encourage the existing industrial units in large and medium scale to achieve higher production through diversification of production, expansion of installed capacity, modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and machinery and induction of advanced technology for economics of scale. Under the scheme, a maximum amount of loan of Rs.30.00 lakhs is available to an individual unit/company for an approved project which envisaged investment in additional fixed assets. The loan is to be disbursed after commissioning of the approved project.

2. Other Corporations.

(i) West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation (WBEIDC) :

(a) Investment. (b) Term Loan. (c) R. & D.

2.1 During the current financial year, two more units of the WBEIDC, viz. Weble Sen Capacitors in the joint-sector and Webel Crystals, a 100% subsidiary Unit, have gone into production at the Bidhannagar Complex. Joint-sector agreements have been signed in respect of five units and these are under implementation.

2.1.1 For the development of 93 acres of land for the second phase of the Bidhannagar Electronics Complex, a bankable project has been prepared with a project cost of about Rs.13.00 crores. Loan assistance on 2:1 debt:equity ratio basis is expected to be received from the IDBI. Work on the project will begin during the current financial year.

2.1.2 The first phase of the 93 acres Electronics Complex at Bidhannagar is scheduled to be completed by 1987. The project cost has been estimated at Rs.12.83 crores out of which the Corporation will have to bear about Rs.4.28 crores. For providing uninterrupted power supply to both the 40 acre and 93 acre complex at Bidhannagar, advance deposit of Rs.75.00 lakhs will have to be made to the WBSEB. On account payment of about Rs.3.00 crores will have to be made to the WBEIDC for implementation of development work. Besides, the cost of acquisition of the 93 acre land will have to be made to the M.D. Department.

2.1.3 For establishment of an Electronics Complex at Jalpai-guri in North Bengal, land acquisition proceedings have been started under Act II and compensation to the tune of Rs.30.00 lakhs will have to be paid to the owners.

(ii) West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phyto-chemical Development Corporation (W.B.P.P.D.C.) :

2.2 While work on seven existing schemes of the WBPPDC is in progress, five new schemes have also been taken in hand from 1985-86 for implementation.

2.2.1 The most major project under implementation by the WBPPDC is the 8-Hydroxyquinotine project. This project was to go into commercial production in the earlier parts of 1985. However, due to late receipt of assistance from the financial institution and also due to some litigations, there has been some delay. The construction of factory is now almost complete. Plant and machinery have arrived at site and erection thereof has already started. Commercial production will be started from early 1986-87.

2.2.2 The Corporation has set up an Essential Oil Fractionation Unit in North Bengal. The unit would process 15 MT Java Citronella oil per year for production of Citronellol, Citronellal and Geraniol. Trial production at the primary Fractionation units has already been undertaken. Work for downstream production of Hydroxy Citronellal is under way.

2.2.3 Construction of internal roads in the Corporation's bulk Drug Complex on 55 acre of land at Kalyani has been completed. While 5 acre have been utilised for the 8 Hydroxyquinoline project, development of infrastructure is being carried out on 10-12 acres of land. Project profile has already been prepared and applications received from the intending entrepreneurs are being processed. Developed plots of land would be ready for distribution by early 1986.

2.2.4 For rendering assistance to the small-scale drug manufacturing units in the State, the Corporation set up an R&D-cum-Drug Testing Laboratory. It has now undertaken a programme of expansion of the Laboratory for having the facility of carrying complete tests of all drugs as per latest international standard. During the current year some sophisticated instruments like digital PH Meter and imported melting point apparatus have been procured.

2.2.5 The Corporation has taken up commercial cultivation of essential oil-bearing plants of Citronella on 30-acres of land

at Telipara and that of Lemon Grass on 30 acres of land at Grass more in North Bengal. Besides, experimental cultivation of other essential oil-bearing plants like Palma Rosa, Dioscorea, Cinnaman has also been undertaken at Telipara. As for cultivation of Ipecac, a medicinal plant, transplantation in 1000 kamras will be completed in 1985-86. It is proposed to add another 2500 kamras during 1986-87.

2.2.6 Of the new schemes taken up for implementation during the Seventh Plan, project report for the Pharmaceutical Formulation and Ayurvedic unit has been prepared and work will start from January, 1986. Project report on the Comprehensive Phyto-Chemical Complex is under preparation and location and acquisition of land are expected to be finalised by February, 1986. Captive production of Halogenated Hydroxy-quinoline would be undertaken during 1986-87.

(iii) West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation (WBSIDC) :

2.3 The basic constraint that is faced by the Corporation is the non-availability of adequate sugarcane for crushing. The Corporation has, therefore, taken steps to increase area under sugarcane cultivation by advancing input loans to the registered sugarcane growers within the Ahmedpur Sugar Mill command area.

2.3.1 During 1985-86, 1100 acres of land within the mill command area have been brought under sugarcane cultivation and it is expected that 25,000 MT of sugarcane will be available therefrom this year. During 1985-86, the Corporation however, expects to procure another 30,000 MT of sugarcane and to produce 4500 MT of sugar by crushing the entire 55000 MT of sugarcane.

2.3.2 During 1986-87, the Corporation proposes to undertake sugarcane cultivation on 3000 acres of land in the Mill command area. The expected produce would be around 60000 MT of sugarcane. In addition, in order to increase the working efficiency of the Mill, the Corporation proposes to modernise the Mill with balancing equipment at a cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

(iv) West Bengal Tea Development Corporation (WBTDC):

The WBTDC owns four tea estates viz. Ramgaroon, Pandrm and Rengmook/Cedars Tea Estates in the hills and mohus T.E. in the plains. It also manages three Tea Estates, viz. Hilla, Rungmeet and Singell. The overall production performance in these gardens is considerably better during 1985-86.

2.4.1 Consequent upon the factory of the Rangaroon T.E. having been renovated and equipped with modern machinery obtained under the Tea Board's Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme, there has been a marked improvement in the performance of this garden. Against the targetted production of 83,000 kgs. during the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the actual production has been 90,000 kgs. The target of production during 1985-86 is 22,000 kgs. However, during the first six months of the current year the production has reached 17,000 kgs. The target for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) is 1.21 lakh kgs.

2.4.2 As a result of adoption of scientific agricultural practices and effecting necessary repairs in the factory, the production in the Pandan T.E. has looked up.

2.4.3 The Corporation has been following a phased programme development for Rungmook/Cedars T.E. Against the production target of 12.25 lakh kgs. during the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the actual production came to 15.00 lakh kgs. The target for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) is 20.78 lakh kgs. Against the target of 3.80 lakh kgs. of tea during 1985-86, the Corporation has already produced, during the first six months, 2.75 lakh kgs.

2.4.4 Molua T.E. is being developed by the Corporation on the resumed land of Torsa and Dalsingpara T.E. in the plains. The Corporation is in possession of about 683 hectares of such resumed land. This garden has not, however, any factory. Against the target of production of 2.00 lakh kgs. of green leaf during 1985-86, the actual production during the first six months has been 1.50 lakh kgs.

2.4.5 Of the three managed tea gardens, the Hilla T.E. has no factory. The Corporation has, therefore, been selling green leaf to the highest bidder. During the first six months of 1985-86, the production of green leaf has been 12.00 lakh kgs. against the target of 16.00 lakh kgs. for the whole year.

2.4.6 In the other two managed tea gardens viz. Singell and Rungmeet, the actual production during the first six months of 1985-86 have been 97,000 and 17,000 kgs. respectively against targetted production of 1,30,000 kgs. and 22,000 kgs. for the whole year.

2.4.7 The sale proceeds of the Corporation has been recording gradual increase every year. It was Rs.170.00 lakhs in 1984-85 against Rs.141.26 lakhs in 1983-84. The estimated loss during 1984-85 will be Rs.40.00 lakhs against Rs.64.54 lakhs in 1982-83 and Rs.34.69 lakhs in 1983-84.

(v) Setting up of a Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia:

2.5 Consequent upon the Government of India regretting in July, 1984, their inability to join the State Government as Co-promoter on the basis of 40:40:20 equity participation by State/Central/Financial Institutions for implementation of the project, the State Government carried on negotiations with some foreign and Indian Collaborators for finding a suitable joint-sector partner for the project. In May, 1985 a joint venture agreement was signed by M/s. R.P. Goenka and Sanjiv Goenka, and the WBIDC to form a Company in the standard joint-sector pattern to undertake implementation of the project. The agreement stipulates that the participation in the equity of the Company will be 26% by the WBIDC, 24.99% by the joint-sector partner and the remaining 49.01% by the Public issues.

2.5.1 A standard joint-sector company under the name and style of Haldia Petro-Chemicals Ltd. has been incorporated on September 16, 1985 and the Board of Directors formed.

2.5.2 A new Market Survey has been conducted by Industrial Development Services, New Delhi and their report and the Feasibility Report prepared by M/s. Linde and E/L are under scrutiny before submission to the Government of India. The project cost as estimated in the Feasibility Report is about Rs.1000 crores.

2.5.3 In the meantime, the Central Government has been advised to transfer the letter of Intent originally issued in 1977 in favour of the WBIDC and the validity of which expires on 31.12.85 in the name of Haldia Petro-Chemicals Ltd.

2.5.4 The License Agreements have been signed for the process in respect of the plants of the Complex. Linde A G of West Germany and ChemTex Inc. of USA have been awarded the Project Management work.

2.5.5 To meet the project cost of Rs.1000 crores, the standard Loan; Equity basis would be 2:1. In that case, the State Government's share of Contribution to equity (26%) would be of the order of Rs.87.00 crores. Attempts are afoot to arrange for a more liberal loan: Equity ratio of 3:1. In that case, the State Government's share of contribution to equity would come down to Rs.65.00 crores.

2.5.6 Even after appropriating the expenditure by the State Government on account of infrastructure developments like land acquisition, land development etc. at Haldia together with the

current year's allocation of Rs.6.00 crores to the equity capital of Haldia Petro-Chemicals Ltd. at least Rs.10.00 crores would be needed during 1986-87 to match the joint-sector partner's contribution.

2.5.7 It is proposed that an allocation of Rs.10.00 crores be provided for the Haldia Petro-Chemicals project during 1986-87.

(vi) Setting up of an Exhibition Complex :

2.6 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 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.

2.6.1 On the basis of the feasibility studies prepared by the CMDA, the Central Park at Bidhannagar has been identified as the appropriate place for the setting up of facilities for exhibition and entertainment etc. After further discussion with the Metropolitan Development Department necessary proposal will be submitted to government for approval.

3. Industrial Areas.

(i) West Bengal Industrial Infra-Structure Development Corporation (WBIIDC).

Acquisition and development of land for industrial centre.

3.1 Availability of ready basic infrastructures is a pre-condition for expeditious and abundant industrial growth. The hitherto sluggish industrial development in the State is largely attributable to lack of such facilities.

3.1.1 According to the guidelines for the Seventh Plan, specific emphasis has been laid on infrastructural development. The Corporation has drawn up a programme which covers almost all the districts of the State, including the backward and No-Industry districts.

3.1.2 The Corporation is engaged in the setting up of new growth centres of Dabgram (Jalpaiguri), Uluberia (Howrah) and Budge Budge (24-Parganas). In Dabgram where the allotable area is 73.45 acres, 21 acres have been allotted to four entrepreneurs and power supply is expected to be completed by December, 1986. Necessary deposit of Rs.55.00 lakhs have been made with the W.P.S.E.B. Work on drainage and road is in progress.

Proposal for acquisition of land for Budge Budge has been initiated and possession is expected by December, 1985. Work at the Uluberia Growth Centre is progressing on schedule. The IDBI have already approved a loan of Rs.2.1 crores for the Uluberia project.

3.1.3 The work relating to 'No-Industry District Centres' in Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri (Raninagar), Darjeeling (Labong and Bagdogra), Malda and Bankura (Bishnupur) is at different steps of implementation. The possession of land at Jalpaiguri (Raninagar) is expected by December, 1985.

3.1.4 The Corporation is also developing social infrastructural facilities for Falta Export Processing Zone. For this work, application for loan has been made to the IDBI.

(ii) Industrial Housing Project at Haldia.

(iii) Setting up of an Export Processing Zone at Falta (EPZ).

3.3.1 The Export Processing Zone at Falta is a Central Sector Project under the Ministry of Commerce. The State Government has a considerable involvement in terms of development of infrastructural facilities outside the Zone which includes development of land, supply of power, arrangement for water supply etc. and also creation of social infrastructure viz. construction of road, building of modern township with the facilities of education, medical care etc. The development of land and distribution net work of water and power supply within the Zone area will be done by the EPZ Authority themselves.

3.3.2 The State Government have already taken over 180 acres of land from C.P.T. for development of social infrastructure facilities outside the Zone. This area is being developed by West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBIIDC). Some of the facilities proposed to be created are :

- i) Housing for different categories of employees in EPZ.
- ii) Banking and other public utilities.
- iii) Educational, Medical and recreational facilities.
- iv) Industrial sheds for ancillaries etc.

3.3.3 Construction of all important roads connecting the zone from the main road on Calcutta Diamond Harbour State Highway is going on and it is expected that a major portion of the road network will be completed by June, 1986.

3.3.4 West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB) have been authorised by the State Government to supply power to the zone in stages. In addition to the IMW of power already supplied to the zone in September, 1984 under the first phase, power will be supplied to the Zone in two more stages viz.

a) 5 MW power by 1985 (The work is nearing completion).

b) 20 MW power by June, 1986 (The work is under progress).

As per decision of the State Government the units located in the Zone have been exempted from power cuts and load-shedding for a period of 5 years with effect from 1.5.1985.

3.3.5 Faltā EPZ Licensing Board have so far cleared cases of 16 entrepreneurs whose total investment will be around Rs.26.00 crores. Anticipated value of exports of these projects in five years is Rs.385.00 crores and the net foreign exchange earnings in these five years will be Rs.182.00 crores. Employment envisaged in these 16 projects is 1409 persons.

4.(i) Schemes of the Directorate of Cinchona and Other Medicinal Plants (D.C.O.M.P.).

4.1 Commercial cultivation of Cinchona, Ipecac and Dioscorea and production of Quinine, Emetine and Diosgenin have been intensified. Emetine and Diosgenin are the basic intermediate drugs introduced on a commercial scale during 1985-86. Pilot scale plantation of some other medicinal and aromatic plants have been undertaken and full-fledged Research Section with Agronomical, Horticultural, Microbiological, Genetic and Tissue Culture and Analytical sections have been strengthened. Emphasis has been laid during the current year on the early completion of the new Quinine factory.

(ii) Oriental Gas Company's Undertaking - supply of gas to Greater Calcutta Area.

4.2 The scheme for supply of gas to Greater Calcutta Area which is being implemented through the agency of the CMDA, envisages renovation and replacement of the existing distribution pipe lines of the OGPU, laying of new pipelines, setting up of pressure-reducing stations, gas holders etc. for building up a complete network capable of receiving and distributing 30 million cu.ft. of gas to be received from the LTC plant at Dankuni and the D.P.S.

4.2.1 So far, about Rs.700.00 lakhs have been invested in the project and the CMDA has procured pipes for the distribution system, have made arrangements for tendering for different components of the system and designs for PRS, ring mains, gas holders etc. Some old pipelines within the Calcutta area have

already been replaced. Land acquisition cases have been initiated and in some cases finalised.

4.2.2 For exploring a better use, if any, of the gas to be produced at the Dankuni LTC plant, specially for the purpose of producing electricity, a Review Committee was set up in late 1984. It was further decided that till the report of the Review Committee was available, preparations would be limited to receive only the initial production of 4 million cu.ft. of gas at Dankuni LTC plant.

4.2.3 During the current year, work was taken up mainly on the replacement/renovation of old gas pipes and construction of pressure reducing stations. In the meantime, the report of the Review Committee having been received, steps are being taken to prepare a revised project report for submission to the IDBI for financial assistance for implementation of the project in full.

II. Programmes of the Public Undertakings Department.

1. Durgapur Projects Ltd.

The following schemes of the company are proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1986-87 :-

(a) 5th Replacement Battery :

The construction of 5th Replacement Battery of 40 ovens is progressing. If everything goes according to schedule, the project is likely to be completed by 1986-87.

(b) Rebuilding of Battery Nos. I & II and Other Miscelleneous Schemes :

The dismantling work has already been completed. The rebuilding work has commenced. The entire project is scheduled to be completed by 1986-87.

(c) Renovation of Coal Washery :

The Scheme aims at converting the existing one-cut washery of the DPL into a two-cut one.

(d) Construction of a new Water Works :

Keeping in view the anticipated requirement of water by the industries, in Durgapur Belt, at the end of 7th Plan period, a proposal for construction of a new Water Works of 25 MGD at an estimated cost of Rs.1200.00 lakhs has been included in the 7th Plan. The project is at initial stage.

2. Durgapur Chemicals Ltd.

The following two schemes of the company are proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

(a) Phthalic Plant - Conversion of Napthalene feed stock to Orthoxylene feed stock.

(b) Expansion of Caustic/Chlorine Plant from 30 TPD to 45 TPD.

The production of Phthalic Anhydride from H.P. Napthalene became uneconomic due to exorbitant rise in the price of H.P. Napthalene and consequently the Plant has been closed down since January 1985. The company has decided to switch over to the production of Phthalic Anhydride from Orthoxylene instead of Napthalene. M/s. Engineers India Ltd., a Government of India Undertakings has prepared a feasibility report and the project is found viable. The project cost is estimated to be Rs.100.00 lakhs. Provision has also been proposed for purchase of certain essential equipment/machinery e.g. Vacuum Drum Filter, Lime Slaker Unit etc. for the scheme of expansion of the capacity of Caustic/Chlorine Plant.

3. West Dinajpur Spinning Mills Ltd.

The Project for construction of a Spinning Mill with 25,088 spindles at Raiganj, West Dinajpur is nearing completion.

4. Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Limited.

The company has been in the red since it was taken by the State Government. To achieve viability the company has undertaken during the 7th Plan period, two programmes -

- i) Expansion of capacity of some of its existing plants, and
- ii) Diversification of its product range.

In 1986-87 the company has proposed to undertake the following three schemes :-

- a) Electronic Signalling.
- b) Computerised Route Relay Interlocking.
- c) Electronic Automatic Warning system.

5. West Bengal Ceramic Development Corporation Ltd.

Most of the plants/machinery of the company are in a dilapidated condition. Some of the plants/machines e.g. Toggle Press, Cylinders, Chimney, etc. require immediate replacement.

6. M/s. Eastern Distilleries Ltd.

The company has undertaken a project during the 7th Plan period which deals with cultivation of Sugar Beet in the backward coastal-saline area of the Sunderbans to be purchased and processed by the Company for conversion and marketing of industrial alcohol and other chemical derivatives.

7. West Bengal State Textile Corporation.

The company has undertaken the following two projects during the 7th Plan period with a view to enhancing the income

of marginal farmers in the backward districts of North Bengal :-

- a) Production of Fibres & Textiles from Agro-wastes in North Bengal.
- b) Setting up of a factory for processing and packaging of fruits and vegetables.

III. Programmes of the Industrial Reconstruction Department.

The Industrial Reconstruction Department has so far acquired managerial and ownership control over 13 units under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, 4 Government Companies and one Departmental Undertaking at Darjeeling. The Plan allotment for this Department is spent mostly for the above units. The expenditure primarily consists of the following categories :

- i) Expenditure relating to replacement of old machinery and addition of balancing facilities.
- ii) Expenditure for formation of new Companies pursuant to nationalisation and contribution to equity base of these new Companies; and
- iii) Payment of compensation for nationalisation.

2. Expenditure relating to replacement of old Machinery and addition of balancing facilities.

Almost all the units under the Industrial Reconstruction Department are badly in need of substantial injection of funds for replacement of old Machinery and changing technology and product-mix. Based on the availability of Plan fund a review has been made of the minimum needs of the following Units and necessary provisions has been made in the Plan budget for 1986-87 :

- a) Eastern Distilleries Limited.
- b) Gluconate Limited.
- c) Engel India Machine & Tools.
- d) Dr. Paul Lohmann (I) Ltd.
- e) Darjeeling Ropeway Co.Ltd.

3. Expenditure for formation of new Companies pursuant to nationalisation and contribution to the equity base of these New Companies.

Four Companies under this Department have already been nationalised. Besides, the Government of West Bengal has purchased from the High Court the India Paper Pulp Company and a New Company has just been floated. This Department proposes

that for 1986-87 equity contribution to these five new companies be made as under :-

Britannia Engineering Co.Ltd.	..	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
National Iron & Steel Co.Ltd.	..	Rs. 30.00 "
Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd.	..	Rs. 20.00 "
Eastern Distilleries Ltd.	..	Rs. 10.00 "
India Paper Pulp Co.Ltd.	..	Rs. 50.00 "
Total	..	<u>Rs.150.00 lakhs</u>

4. Payment of Compensation for Nationalisation.

The total commitment for the 7th Plan period for the units already nationalised is Rs.299.08 lakhs. The following plan expenditure is proposed to be made under this head for 1986-87 :-

Britannia Engineering Co.Ltd.	..	Rs.123.36 lakhs
National Iron & Steel Co.Ltd.	..	Rs. 5.83 "
Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd.	..	Rs. 18.69 "
Eastern Distilleries Ltd.	..	Rs. 7.62 "
Total	..	<u>Rs.155.50 lakhs</u>

5. The Industrial Reconstruction Department has laid special emphasis on the task of revival of Closed & Sick Industrial unit through Workers' Industrial Co-operatives. In few cases such as Elvoc, Ganges Printing Ink etc. encouraging results have been obtained. The assistance is given by way of loan to acquire assets of the Company by the Go-operative. On this account a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1986-87.

6. A provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs is made for 1986-87 for the set up of the Department of Industrial Reconstruction and also for the Office of the Commissioner of Payments for compensation.

IV. Programmes of the Finance (Banking) Department.

West Bengal Financial Corporation.

The West Bengal Financial Corporation is a premier lending institution in the State. The paid-up capital of the W.B.F.C. mainly consists of the contributions from the Government of West Bengal and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The authorised capital of W.B.F.C. has recently been enhanced from Rs.10.00 crores to Rs.50.00 crores after amendment of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 by the Government of India. Before the said amendment of the SFCs Act, Contributions both from the Government of West Bengal and IDBI towards share capital of WBFC would exceed the authorised capital of Rs.10.00 crores. As such only an amount of Rs.24.36 lakhs was

sanctioned for the purpose out of the current year's Budget provision. Besides as advised by the IDBI, a loan of Rs.57.64 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government in favour of the WBFC for implementation of its business plan during 1985-86. A provision of Rs.95.00 lakhs has been proposed for contribution towards share capital of WBFC during 1986-87 on matching basis with the IDBI.

Grants to West Bengal Financial Corporation for
Running Entrepreneures Assistance Cell.

As directed by the Government of West Bengal, the West Bengal Financial Corporation Constituted a Special Cell viz. "Entrepreneures 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 (Banking) Department agreed to provide assistance to the WBFC for running its Entrepreneures' Assistance Cell. A provision of Rs.1.25 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose during the year 1986-87.

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M I N I N GSchemes of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals:-

1.0 The Directorate of Mines and Minerals, West Bengal have three principal activities viz. Geological Prospecting, Mining Estate Branches for processing of lease applications and assessment of royalties and imparting of vocational training in Mining Industry.

Geological Prospecting

1.1 It has been estimated that about Rupees ten thousand crores worth of proved, indicated and inferred resources of China Clay, Fire Clay, Dolomite, Moulding Sand, Building Materials, Sand, Gravel etc. have so far been identified in the State of West Bengal. In addition to the abovementioned non-coal minerals, occurrences of Tin, Tungsten, Base Metal, Radio active minerals, Rare earths, Kyanite, Baryte, Graphite etc. have already been reported in this State. However, in order to plan for mineral based development, exact knowledge of its mineral resources would have to be obtained and for the purpose attention has to be given for prospecting using modern scientific methods such as Geophysical Geochemical, Photogeology, Remote sensing etc.

In the recent seminar on "Small Mineral Deposits- Their Development and Industrial Possibilities" it had been recommended that the Geological Prospecting Branch of the West Bengal State Directorate need to be expanded and strengthened as followed in other States.

1.2 There are about 3600 Units in West Bengal engaged in mineral based industries. The aggregate turnover of those units have been estimated as Rs.75 crores annually with employment of about 17 lakhs persons. As assessed by SISI, these industries consume raw materials which are met from sources of Bihar, Rajasthan, U. P. etc. with negligible quantity received indigenously. The Estimated annual consumption of

minerals in West Bengal may be shown as :-

1. China Clay	...	32,800 Tns.
2. Quartz	...	15,000 "
3. Felspar	...	15,000 "
4. Limestone	...	15,000 "
5. Gypsum	...	12,000 "
6. Fire Clay	...	2,06,000 "
7. Glass Sand	...	27,000 "
8. Kyanite and Sillimonite.	...	5,000 "

Of these, excepting gypsum, Kyanite & Sillimonite all the minerals are available in plenty within our State.

1.3 With this **end** in view, the Directorate of Mines and Minerals have been engaged in detailed prospecting in the Purulia district for China Clay, Dolomite, Gold and Base Metals; in the evaluation of clay resources in Birbhum district for setting up Ceramic and Refractory industries; prospecting of Coal in Coal, Base metal and evaluation of Quartz in Darjeeling district, evaluation of China Clay and Sand in Bankura, Midnapore and Birbhum district. Systematic mapping of the shear zones extending from Purulia to Bankura and Midnapore is also **expected** to be undertaken soon.

1.4 During 1986-87, the target is to continue mapping of the shear zones in Purulia, Burdwan and Birbhum and to intensify geological prospecting in the concerned districts of North and Sough Bengal.

Mining Estate Branch :

1.5 The average earning of our State from mineral royalties during the last three years varied from 10/12 crores. Besides royalty Government get revenue on mineral production in the form of various types of cess. In case of coal presently it is more than 10 times of royalty amount. Thus during the year 1985-86 total earning from mineral revenue will come to about 120/125 crores.

1.5.1 Without increasing rate of cess or amending rate of royalty of minor minerals, the revenue earning from minor minerals may easily be increased five fold by plugging royalty and cess evation by **certain** reorganisation in the Directorate and by undertaking administrative reforms bringing assessment, realisation and all **other** matters concerning revenue under one umbrella.

1.6 However, in order to achieve as much fruitful result as possible within the existing frame-work, Mining Estate Branch has been decentralised by setting up, for the present, four zonal offices at Suri, Purulia, Hooghly and Siliguri. The main objectives under this scheme are (i) speedy disposal of Lease applications; (ii) timely assessment of royalty and Deed rent and (iii) prevention of illegal extraction of minerals.

During the first six months of the current year 72 lease applications have been processed and royalty to the tune of Rs.3.10 crores assessed.

During 1986-87, it is proposed to initiate steps for separate offices for Mining for Mining Officers of each district in addition to processing of lease applications and assessment of royalty.

VII. T_R_A_N_S_P_O_R_T

CIVIL AVIATIONDevelopment of Flying Training Institute, Behala.

Flying Training Institute, Behala is one of the oldest flying training institute in India. It had produced so many pilots who are now employed in Indian Airlines, Air India and other Airlines. At present this Institute is housed in Civil Aviation Department hanger at Behala Civil Aerodrome on rental basis. There is no scope to construct Administrative Building including Laboratory, A.M.E. Institute, Hostel etc. on the land of Civil Aviation Department. Considering this, Government of West Bengal has acquired 7.70 acres of land adjacent to Behala Civil Airport. The aim is to prepare F.T.I. complex where there will be an Administrative building, A.M.E. Institute, residential quarters for officers and staff, hostel for flying trainees as well as for the aircraft maintenance engineering students, a restaurant and a swimming pool.

At present the Institute have three Pushpak aircraft in good condition and to facilitate modern flying training, it has been decided to procure another two modern training aircraft. Fortunately Aero Club of India has assured the Institute to give two Cessna Aerobat 152 on lease term basis, one of which is expected to be received by February/March, 1986.

At present flying training has become very costly. Only boys from the rich class of society can afford to undertake this training since a trainee has to spend about one lakh of rupees for procurement of Commercial Pilots Licence. Considering this for the meritorious boys of the poor and lower middle class of the society, it is proposed to introduce Aircraft Maintenance Engineering training. This has tremendous employment opportunities in aviation world. Though there is privately run Institution, located at Dum Dum, namely 'Air Technical Training Institute' but it has no practical training facility and performance does not appear to be up to the mark.

In 1987 it is proposed to start A.M.E. course and to cope with this facility the Institute will construct in 1986-87 annual plan period A.M.E. Institute building and workshop and a hostel to accommodate 50 boys of aircraft trainees and A.M.E. students.

ROADS AND BRIDGES1. Programme of the Metropolitan Development DepartmentSecond 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. for completion of the project by December 1987, a sum of Rs. 1700.00 lakhs was estimated to be necessary for the Seventh Plan period with an annual phasing of Rs. 345.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

2. Programme of the Public Works Department

The Public Works Department has a total stretch of 6,000 K.M. of roads. As these roads are very old, they require thorough renovation to keep them traffic-worthy. The Department have also to take up reconstruction work of culverts and bridges which are very old. The reconstruction and strengthening work of both roads and bridges have been proposed to be taken up in phases.

3. Programme of the Public Works (Roads) Department.

The work programme of the P.W (Roads) Department is aimed at completion of the on-going projects carried over from the Sixth Plan period. Attempt is being made to complete the projects so that cost-escalation is avoided. Besides, development of roads in Falta Export Processing Zone, a project of emergent nature has been taken up by the Department for execution.

R_O_A_D T_R_A_N_S_P_O_R_T1. Schemes of the Home (Transport) Department.1) Reorganisation and Modernisation of Public Vehicles Department.

(a) Modernisation of vehicle Registration, Tax realisation and Information System.

(b) Setting up of a Motor Training School, Drivers' Training & Testing Tracks and Administration.

(c) Vehicle Testing (for C.F., Pollution Control, Motor verification etc.).

(d) Administration of vehicles and drivers on road.

(e) Training and visits of officers and staffs to cities in S.E. Asia having similar systems and infrastructures.

(f) General Infrastructure Development like setting up of a Traffic Safety Division, allied installation and establishments.

2) Setting up of transfer and transit depots at district head quarters and Calcutta.

This is a continuing scheme. It aims at constructing bus stands and passenger shelters in the important urban agglomeration as also in the important outlying areas of the State. It also aims at providing passenger facilities inclusive of sanitary installations. The scheme has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 for extension of the existing facilities and for construction of new bus stands.

3) Transportation Operation Improvement Programme.

It is needless to emphasise the need for improving the transportation operation in order to achieve more benefits from the existing and newly added stocks. The basic objective of this programme is to make the transport system more efficient and safe. This objective can be reached by using different measures in different combinations depending upon the situation. Different measures will include intersection improvement, local widening, route modifications, circulation changing, addition and improvement of new links, introduction of transit bases, providing grade separated pedestrian facilities, developing terminating points, providing parking facilities, imposing traffic restrictions, improving street lighting, removing unsafe elements from the roads and a large number of such methods. This programme will be applied to all urban areas of the State including Calcutta.

4) Calcutta Urban Transport Project.

1. C.S.T.C. Component : The plan fund earmarked for 1986-87 will be required to meet cost of Kasba Depot., land civil construction of depots.

2. CMDA Component : The plan fund earmarked for 1986-87 will be required to meet cost of construction of bus terminus at Dunlop Bridge, Corridor Improvement Schemes of Dum Dum Road, B.T. Road, North South Corridor, Construction of bus terminating points at Bally Khal, Botanical Garden, Bichalighat, Parnasree, Sarsuna, West Howrah and Lake Town, construction of special passenger shelter at Band Stand, B.B.D. Bag and Howrah bus terminus.

3. Establishment cost of office of the Director, CUIP :

Even though the CUIP will terminate on 31.12.85 there are sufficient reasons for continuance of the office of the Director, CUIP for another period of six months i.e. upto June, 1986. This will be in order to arrange to send reimbursement claims to the Government of India within a period of six months from the Credit closing date as directed by the World Bank. To prepare project completion report and also to coordinate other residual works of the Project, the establishment of Director, CUIP needs to be continued.

2. Schemes of the Calcutta Tramways Co.(1978) Ltd.Part A - Extension programme.

For improving the performance of the Company as well as for providing greater transport services to the newly developed area of this metropolitan city, extension of the tram service in different areas has become necessary. One extension programme from Maniktoal to Ultadanga has already been completed and this service has been appreciated by the travelling public of that area. In view of the increasing cost of fuel and pollution effect of automobiles, intensification of tram service within and outside metro core should be encouraged. Various planning authorities have also recommended for such extension, particularly where reserved right-of-way can be made available for this service. In fact, trams running through reserved right-of-way can take up high speed and may provide high capacity transit facility. Accordingly, the State Government has already sanctioned extension of tram service from Behala to Joka along the Diamond Harbour Road, Reserved right-of-way has already been provided at the time of widening of the road.

Part B - Improvement of Existing Facilities.

(i) Tram Programme - CTC has at present 83 SLT cars which were procured before 1931. All these cars have outlived their utility and need to be replaced. Besides, 17 articulated cars need replacement. It has, therefore, been proposed to replace 25 tram cars during this plan period. Order along with the advance payment has already been made and it is expected that 15 tram cars will be delivered during this year.

(ii) Procurement of Traction Motors - For keeping the existing tram cars in good condition, replacement of the over-aged traction motors have become necessary. Order for 50 nos. has already been placed in 1985-86 on M/s. BHEL and arrangement for placement of additional 50 motors has also been made with this supplier. All these traction motors are expected to be delivered during this financial year.

(iii) In each year replacement of a part of the rolled steel tyres, wheel sets and bearings has become necessary for keeping the tram service in good condition. Provision has, therefore, been made on this account.

(iv) Renewal of tram track - Under CUIP, 20 km. out of 62 km. of tram tracks could be attended. The remaining 42 km. of tram tracks also require immediate attention. It has, therefore, been proposed to take up the renewal work of tram track during this year to minimise the number of derailments in tram service.

(v) Renewal of overhead system - Similar to that of tram track, part renewal of overhead system each year is necessary for smooth operation of the service. Accordingly provision has been provided for this purpose.

(vi) Service requirements - A provision has been made for procurement of service equipments like delivery van, lorry and other small equipments.

3. Schemes of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation.

It is proposed to undertake the following works during 1986-87 :-

1. Acquisition of new buses.
 - (a) 200 Single decker buses.
 - (b) 30 SADD buses.
2. Purchase of float unit for TATA, Leyland buses.
3. Renovation/re-building of 108 old buses.
4. Purchase of Plant and machinery, furniture, other vehicle, namely, Cash Van, Wrecker, Ambulance, etc.

5. Civil construction works.
6. Electrical construction works.

4. Schemes of the North Bengal State Transport Corporation.

North Bengal State Transport Corporation is a State Transport undertaking providing transport facilities particularly in the northern districts of West Bengal including the hill areas of Darjeeling. Its net work extends to other parts of the State as well including Calcutta.

During the Annual Plan period 1986-87 the North Bengal State Transport Corporation proposes to undertake the following works :-

1. Central Workshop :
 - a) Construction of a two-storied building for workshop, office security barracks etc.
 - b) Electrification including installation of transformer.
2. Purchase of buses and other vehicles.
3. Purchase of office furniture.

5. Schemes of the Durgapur State Transport Corporation.

The Durgapur State Transport Corporation plans to execute the following development works during the Annual Plan period 1986-87.

1. Acquisition of 20 new buses.
2. Re-building of 10 old buses.
3. Acquisition of Auxiliary vehicles - one diesel jeep.
4. Acquisition of one wrecker.
5. Development of Suri depot.
6. Development of Central depot.
7. Development of city depot.
8. Plant and machinery.
9. Other workshop facilities.
10. Construction of housing accommodation.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.Expansion of Inland Water Transport Navigation Cell.

The Inland Water Transport Committee in its report observed that Inland Water Transport cannot improve unless the State Government established suitable technical organisation and then rest it with the exclusive responsibility for this subject. In the context of above, Inland Water Transport Navigation Cell was set up in this State in the year 1969 with limited staff. The IWT has vast potential in West Bengal and can play a vital role in resolving a very crucial problem of Transport. But due to constraint on resources this organisation could not be adequately developed and equipped with the desired infrastructural facilities with an eye to the growing developmental activities in the navigable waterways of the State. The organisation under the IWT Navigation Cell is required to be strengthened and expanded so that it can fulfil the responsibility likely to be entrusted on it during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). During the Sixth Plan period the Navigation Cell surveyed and prepared different important schemes for development of some of the important navigable Waterways of the State.

During the Annual Plan period (1986-87) necessary outlay has been proposed for the administration and organisation of the Navigation Cell.

Improvement of Hijli Tidal Canal.

This is a very important and useful coastal canal system connecting West Bengal & Orissa - starting from Geonkhali on River Hooghly in West Bengal and ending on river Matai in Orissa. When in operation this river system may be utilised for bulk movement of cargoes between the States concerned. For lack of maintenance the Range I & II of the river is being silted up heavily. Ministry of Shipping & Transport, Government of India is quite interested in seeing this river system navigable. In July'83 a joint inspection of the river was held with officers for the Ministry as well as the technical officers of West Bengal & Orissa.

During 1986-87 it is proposed to take up the techno-economic survey of the project. A consulting Engineering firm has already been engaged by I.W.T. Cell to conduct the said survey work.

Jetties in Sunderbans.

Sunderbans is full of creeks and canals and rivers. Here the only mode of transport is the water transport. In order to promote water transport in this area infrastructures are to be set up at selected/important points. In the year 1986-87 it is contemplated to construct jetties at different points along with passenger sheds, approach roads etc.

Hydrographic survey of river in Sunderbans and Rupnarayan River.

Rivers in Sunderban are the only means through which people can move about. Government of India is also contemplating to declare the river system in Sunderbans as National Waterway. Of the rivers in Sunderbans, Rupnarayan is one of the most important ones. Government of India is interested in seeing this river desilted. For the purpose Hydrographic survey of the rivers in Sunderbans along with Rupnarayan river has to be carried out by the State Government. This survey will certainly help to locate the important points at the river system for the construction of terminal facilities thereby enhancing the volume of water transport in the Sunderban area.

Acquisition of Pool and Ferry Vessels.

The pool vessels belonging to the Inland Water Transport Directorate are very old and require replacement. The ferry vessels presently operating between different points in the river Hooghly are not adequate to cater the ever increasing number of the commuters availing of the ferry services. Due to the above reason the fleet has to be increased in number.

Ferry Services across the river Hooghly at selected sites.

A. New Schemes : The schemes for construction of new terminal facilities at Naihati, Serampore and Daighat may not be completed during the financial year. As such, the spill over, if any, will naturally be carried on to the next financial year.

B. On going Schemes : While attempts are being made to complete the on going schemes at Nazirgung, Ratanbabu Ghat, Katwa and Chandpal Ghat within the current financial year, Spill over, if any, will naturally be carried on to the next financial year.

Construction of Administrative building/ Crew Training Centre/Purchase of equipments.

A Crew Training Centre was established in 1950 for manning the inland vessels with the suitably trained crews. To run the administration and Centre construction of the administrative building and purchase of equipments are essentially required.

Construction of I.W.T. Dockyard.

The lease of the existing premises at No.3, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-23 where the Dockyard and the Training Centre are housed has expired in 1970 and the premises has to be made over to the Indian Navy who is the actual owner of the site. Obviously, an alternative site will have to be arranged for constructions of the Dockyard and its slipway to maintain the fleet of the Pool vessels and, if necessary the ferry vessels also in future. The ferry vessels which have been handed over to the co-operative society, were constructed by the Government of West Bengal.

VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT.Scientific Research
(including S & T)

The role of Science and Technology in the economic development of the country specially in the rural areas needs little to be emphasized. Science and Technology has also to play a very important role in the protection and improvement of the environment. The Science and Technology Committee set up under the administrative control of the Development and Planning Department was broadly oriented with above objectives in view. The Committee released as grant to different Universities, Scientific Institutions, voluntary scientific organisations and Science clubs for the purpose of implementing result oriented projects. Grants were also sanctioned to several Scientific Organisation and Science clubs etc. for holding Seminars/Workshops, publications of Scientific journals, and other miscellaneous activities aimed at popularisation of Science and Science movement in the State.

While the Development and Planning Department will act as the nodal department in respect of research and development projects on Science and Technology, other Departments are also to include a Science & Technology Component in their proposals so that every sector of the economy is benefited by scientific and technical improvements.

The Science & Technology Committee under the Development and Planning Department proposes to take up areas where there are certain critical gaps and where pilot actions are necessary in the form of research, demonstration and dissemination. In the proposals of the S.& T. Committee maximum emphasis has been laid on Research and Development Projects for increasing agricultural productivity through non-conventional methods, replacement of traditional fuels by non-conventional and renewable sources of energy and also promotion of self-employment of Science & Technology personnel through selected training and dissemination of Scientific and technological advances.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

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.

The Department looks after the activities of the following organisations :

- i) West Bengal Pollution Control Board.
- ii) Zoological Gardens -
 - (a) Zoological Garden, Alipore.
 - (b) Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling.
- iii) Botanical Garden -
 - Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling.

Environmental Information and Awareness Programme :

Considering the long history of environmental degradation, all efforts towards protection and improvement of environment need to be mounted. In order to encourage public awareness-seminars, exhibitions and similar such activities among the people particularly children and youth, modest-support will be provided to interested institutions/organisations, who will undertake programmes in this regard.

Environmental Research and Studies :

The programme of Environmental Research and Studies is another major responsibility of the Department of Environment. There are serious environmental problems in different areas such as conflicting land uses in the countryside, damage due to mining, soil erosion, depletion of ground water, rapid reduction of forest areas, land slips, saline intrusion, wind and sea erosion in the coastal belt etc. The Department's role will be one of identifying and sponsoring quick investigation into these problems so that preventive or remedial action can be taken. The Environmental Studies Advisory Committee guides the Department on the studies and investigation to be undertaken.

Establishment of an Environmental Impact Assessment Unit in the Secretariat :

The Department is responsible for co-ordinating Government policies and also for environmental protection and conservation. Guidelines for assessing the environmental impact of all development projects have already been issued categorising

all development activities which require such an assessment prior to sanction. To ensure that such assessment is done and to assist in the process, a small environmental impact assessment unit is proposed to be set up in the Secretariat.

Improvement of Zoological Gardens :

At present two gardens namely the Zoological Garden, Alipore and Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling are under the administrative control of the State Government in the Department of Environment. Alipore Zoo is one of the oldest Zoos in the Country and existing facilities such as animal enclosures, water bodies, pathways lighting arrangements etc. need substantial improvement.

Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park is mainly concerned with the study of the Himalayan Fauna with special reference to research and conservation of animal behaviour, biology and physiology of high altitude Himalayan Fauna. The Park has undertaken implementation of some important projects viz. setting up of breeding centre for Snow Leopard, breeding of Ussuri Tiger in captivity and study of Salamandar (Himalayan Newts, also an endangered species), captive breeding programme of Lesser Panda (Red Panda) etc. It is necessary to improve Nature's trail of the Park, develop the Angulet enclosures and also construct new animal enclosures and improve old ones. Strengthening of protective measures in this park is also needed. An animal Medical Care unit is also an urgent necessity.

For these purposes the programmes include provision for construction of retaining walls in areas vulnerable to land slides, improvement of storage system, reinforcement of existing boundary walls and perimeter fencing, improvement of the habitat etc.

Lloyd Botanic Garden :

The Lloyd Botanic Garden is the only high altitude facility of its kind in the whole country. The Garden, though a tourists' attraction in Darjeeling, is primarily intended to provide research and conservation facilities for students of Botany and Scholars. For development of the facilities and strengthening of the Botanic and scientific activities in the Garden, programmes, namely improvement of Herbarium, extension of glass house, protection measures and water supply arrangements etc. are proposed to be taken up.

Natural History Centre :

It is proposed to set up a Himalayan Natural History Centre in Darjeeling with focus on the natural history of the Flora, Fauna, Geology and ethnic-geography of the Himalayas, in particular the Eastern Himalayas. This will be a valuable centre of education and instrument for developing awareness of the environment and its conservation.

Water and Air Pollution :

West Bengal Pollution Control Board administers the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977. The Board is responsible for monitoring industrial effluents, water quality in important rivers, technical assistance and research for pollution treatment, collection of Cess and promotion of public awareness about problem of pollution and safeguards.

Since the State Pollution Control Board is also to administer the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 the State Board is being restructured to enable it to perform functions under the Act. The Smoke Nuisances Inspectorate which used to administer Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905 had merged with effect from 1.12.1984 with the West Bengal Pollution Control Board to enable the Board to perform the functions under the Air Pollution Act, although it will continue for the time being to implement those provisions of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act which are not in conflict with the Central Air Pollution Act.

To enable the Board to undertake the following activities necessary outlay has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1986-87 :-

i) Strengthening of Pollution Control Board and its regional offices and planning cell (including air pollution control increasing the capability in stack monitoring), strengthening of offices in Haldia, Durgapur, opening of office and laboratory at Serampore, Barrackpore, Siliguri and other vulnerable areas.

ii) Public participation for pollution control programme through Municipalities, Panchayat Bodies and the Local Organisations.

iii) Laboratory Development and Management (Both Water and Air).

iv) Research in pollution control measures for small scale units and problem pockets in industrial areas, development of treatment facility packages, training of Pollution Board staff in University and other National Training Programmes.

v) Pollution monitoring and control including performance studies on pollution control mechanism and treatment plants.

vi) Land and Buildings for offices.

Implementation of the Ganga Action Plan :

The Ganga Action Plan has been envisaged to effect immediate reduction of the pollution load in the river arising from discharge of domestic wastes. Department of Environment is the NODAL Department in the State for the purpose of implementation of the Ganga Action Plan. In this State, implementation of the schemes will be undertaken by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority along with its subsidiary organisations - The Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority, Public Health Engineering Directorate, Irrigation and Waterways Department and other agencies. The Inter-Departmental Committee at the State Level has also been set up with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman to advise the Government in the task of selection and sponsoring of the schemes under the Ganga Action Plan. This Committee will be assisted by a Small Technical Committee. The estimated cost of the works proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Plan period, as endorsed by the Central Ganga Authority comes to about Rs.134 crores. This Department, being the NODAL Department, has to play State Level co-ordinating and monitoring role. The monitoring of the Action Plan involves two distinct aspects, namely the monitoring of the programmes of the schemes and the monitoring of the river quality including impact of the Action Plan Schemes. Necessary infrastructure is, therefore, essential for this purpose. This has been endorsed at the first meeting of the Central Ganga Authority.

IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services

1. State Planning Organisation

The State Planning Organisation has been constituted in 1980-81 under the scheme "Strengthening of Planning Machinery". The provision is being made for every year for meeting the organisational expenses of the State Planning Organisation. Under the organisation a number of Group 'A' posts of Technical experts and one post of Deputy Secretary have been created and filled up. The State Planning Board is likely to be expanded with a team of technical experts and supporting non-technical staff for monitoring the plan programmes.

Some machineries will be of urgent necessity for the use of State Planning Board in 1986-87. These are absolutely necessary for preparation of plan documents. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs will be necessary for this purpose.

Keeping in view the above, the amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs have been proposed as annual plan outlay for the year 1986-87.

2. District Planning Committee

It was decided that with the onset of Seventh Five-Year Plan, Annual and Five-year Plans would be formulated from the grass-roots level conforming to the local needs and situations in order to ensure active participation and involvement of the common people in the planning exercise. With this end in view and for achieving the objective of decentralised planning, District and Block Planning has been introduced from the current financial year. (1985-86).

District Level set-up for equipping the District Planning Committees has already been approved by the Cabinet. Government orders creating the posts are under issue in consultation with Finance. Block Planning Set-up is under examination of the Finance. Posts will be created as soon as concurrence of Finance and approval of the Cabinet are received.

A provision of Rs.36.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan, 1985-86. For the Annual Plan 1986-87 too, the proposed outlay has been fixed at Rs.36.00 lakhs. This is meant for meeting the staff costs and contingencies for preparation, implementation and monitoring of the District Plans and the Block Plans.

3. Evaluation Machinery.

1) Organisation and its achievements.

The Evaluation Organisation was set up in 1966 under the Development & Planning Department with the purpose of evaluating Plan schemes under different sectors of development. Since its inception, the Organisation is being headed by an I.A.S. Director who is assisted by a Deputy Director and 5 Senior Research Officers with a complement of technical and secretariat staff. The Organisation besides having its headquarters unit in Calcutta has three regional formations at Calcutta, Chinsurah and Jalpaiguri under three Senior Research Officers. The jurisdictions of these regional Offices are coterminous with the administrative jurisdictions of the three divisions. The Evaluation Organisation has till now finalised 53 reports with an inventory of 8 on-going studies to its credit. Needless to say that this is to be considerably stepped up in order to justify evaluation's role as an integral part of the Planning process.

Numerous experimental plan projects concerning service sector have since been implemented, their concurrent evaluation of the diagnostic type has assumed great importance for success of the schemes. Such concurrent evaluation studies may relate to procedural points of achievements of the objectives of the schemes and such studies may provide timely corrective measures to be adopted at the implementation stage. Moreover, area development programmes are now assuming increasing importance and so ex-post evaluation studies may also be undertaken on an extensive scale. Apart from these, some areas need fresh evaluation due to lapse of sufficient time since evaluation studies in these areas were conducted long ago.

Regarding conducting of regional as well as state-wide studies, the Organisation at present is badly handicapped. The unwieldy jurisdiction of a Regional Office now spreading over 5/6 districts with a skeleton staff stands very much in the way of expeditious completion of both state level and regional studies.

Horizontal expansion of evaluation network, will necessitate concurrent strengthening of its headquarters apparatus. Moreover, Dobhashi Committee appointed by the Planning Commission recommended inter-alia the need for conducting joint evaluation studies by the Programme Evaluation Organisation in collaboration with the states and setting aside a few technical hands for its specific purpose.

2. Proposal for Strengthening of Evaluation Machinaries

The operational part of the expansion programme based on consideration above, resolves itself into two components viz. (a) Creation of 2 additional Regional Offices and (b) Strengthening of Headquarters.

(a) Creation of additional 2 Regional Offices

Creation of 2 more Regional Offices will result in realignment of entire jurisdiction over the state among 5 Regional Offices. Each of these offices will have 3 districts under it. Such reduction of jurisdiction will facilitate conduct of both regional and state-wide evaluation studies with greater speed and much bigger sample size. Each Regional Offices, to start with, may be provided with a minimum complement of staff viz. 1 Senior Research Officer, 1 Supervisor, 3 Investigator, 1 Computer, 1 U.D. Clerk, 1 L.D.Clerk, 1 Clerk-cum-Typist & 3 Peon/Night Guard. The purpose is to creat a set of self-contained and viable technical units.

(b) Strengthening of Headquarters

Headquarters is envisaged to be correspondingly strengthened in order to cope with the increased workload. Such strengthening will also be accompanied with re-structurings of its present apparates. Accordingly, the following 3 Divisions are proposed to be created at the headquarters.

i) Methods, Research, Documentation & Reference

This Division will be responsible for designing the approach to the study, framing of schedules & questionaries, working out sampling design and attending of statistical problems of other two Divisions. This Division will also be responsible for developing research base for evaluation and to disseminate latest information on evaluation among other Divisions. Library will be placed under this Divisions.

ii) Survey, Investigation & Joint Evaluation

This Division will take over the entire responsibility of organising the field work of all evaluation studies.

iii) Nucleus, Co-ordination & Training

The Division will be responsible for processing and analysis of data and drafting of all

evaluation reports. It will also organise training courses for field & compilation staff and seminars & workshops on evaluation techniques and methodology as assigned to state organisation by Programme Evaluation Organisation.

At the headquarters additional requirement will be as under :

Additional Director(Tech)	..	1
Deputy Director	..	2
Senior Research Officer	..	1
Research Officer	..	3
Supervisor	..	4
Investigator/Computer	..	2
U.D.Assistant	..	2
Stenographer	..	3
L.D.Assistant	..	2
Record Supplier	..	1
Peon	..	3
Librarian	..	1

3. Pattern of Assistance

At present the entire expenditure on account of the State Evaluation Organisation is borne by the State Govt. Our proposal for strengthening the machinery has been drawn up in the expectation that additional expenditure on the score will be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio 2:1. The Dobhashi Committee also made suggestion in favour of such assistance to State.

Central Monitoring Cell

The Central Monitoring Cell of the Development and Planning Department is engaged in the work of monitoring of the Plan Schemes of the State. It is proposed to strengthen the Central Monitoring Cell and also to create four Regional Monitoring Offices one each at Jalpaiguri (to look after Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling Districts), Malda (to look after Malda, West Dinajpur and Murshidabad Districts), Burdwan (to look after Burdwan Birbhum and Purulia Districts) and Midnapore (to look after Midnapore, Howrah and Bankura Districts) during 1986-87. Posts proposed to be created are indicated below :-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
A. <u>Headquarters</u> :		
1.	Senior Research Officer	1
2.	Cartographer-C-Artist	1
3.	Section Officer	1
4.	Typist	1
5.	Record Supplier	1
6.	Peon	2
		<u>7</u>

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>
B. <u>Regional Offices</u> :		
1.	Senior Research Officer ..	1
2.	Investigator/Computer ..	2
3.	Typist - Clerk ..	1
4.	Peon ..	1
		<u>5</u>

The proposal for strengthening of the Machinery has been drawn up in the expectation that the expenditure on the score will be shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 2:1.

I - 6
T_O_U_R_I_S_M

Till the end of the Sixth Plan period, 45 tourist accommodations have been created with bed capacity of 1500. Many of the facilities like those at Mukutmanipur, Kankrajhore, Bakreshwar, Barrackpore, etc. have been built on a small scale primarily for exploring the market at the initial stage of development of these centres. Many of these units have proved extremely popular and the small accommodations built are proving inadequate for demand. Apart from these inadequacies, it is considered that such small units can never prove financially viable and the index of viability should be at least 40 beds. It is therefore considered necessary to adopt a programme of expansion of these tourist lodges.

During the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods development of Mirik was conceived and executed. Tourism activities at Mirik has paved the way for total area development, creating additional employment opportunities and opening the field for further economic activities. During the Seventh Plan period such programmes of total development are proposed to be undertaken in respect of projects like Ajodhya Hills, Gadlora, Sunderbans, etc. Such projects would include construction of accommodation complex arrangement for supply of drinking water, provision of electricity, construction of link roads, etc. Development of Sunderbans is also proposed to be undertaken by way of refurbishing the image of Calcutta, which will be the base for tourists intending to explore the Sunderbans area. Programme for development of Sunderban will include construction of floating accommodation in the heartland of the Sunderbans, improvement of view points at different locations, purchase of additional water craft etc.

During earliner Plan periods sufficient emphasis had not been given on construction of wayside facilities for the convenience of tourists travelling by highways. This aspect of development of is proposed to be attended to properly during 1986-87 and wayside facilities are proposed to be created at Saktigarh, Durgapur, Mecheda, Mogra and other strategic locations on NH-2, NH-6, NH-34 and NH-31.

Tourist transport is a vital factor in promoting tourism activities in an effective manner. Tourist transport fleet now being operated from Calcutta, Darjeeling and Siliguri, consists of 37 coaches, cars and jeeps. There is also one watercraft being utilised for journeys to the Sundarbans and other riverine areas. As an adjunct to the scheme of setting up a floating

accommodation at the Sunderbans one supply craft and another towing craft need be purchased. For expanding activities regarding conducted trips to the Sunderbans another water craft need be purchased. This watercraft also may be utilised for sightseeing trips on the river front of Calcutta. Many of the vehicles in tourist transport are more than 10 years old and replacement/renovation of many of these vehicles will be necessary. As such extra allocation need be made under the head Tourist Transport.

Effectiveness of Tourism promotion obviously depends on imaginative and successful dissemination of tourist information. Such information is also necessary for promotion of sales of different tourist facilities created in the "Plan" sector. Many of the States of the country have successfully embarked on marketing campaign by producing attractive literature and publicity materials. For production of standardised publicity materials and dissemination of tourist information through advertisements and hoardings etc., extra allocation on publicity budget is necessary particularly in the context of escalation of costs for production of publicity materials.

Activities of Tourism Department in the matter of promoting adventure tours and subsidising excursion by educational institutions should also be made more broadbased. This is necessary for properly educating the younger generation of the districts about their own motherland as also for orienting them about the values of conservation of natural resources and national heritage. Expansion of activities in this direction will also obviously necessitate allocation of extra funds.

West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation is a fully owned Government Corporation responsible for pursuing commercial activities connected with tourist accommodation, transport, etc. The Corporation has several projects on its card. Execution of such projects has resulted in depletion of the capital base of the Corporation which need be properly replenished.

SURVEY AND STATISTICSScheme No. 1 : Installation of a Mini Computer at the Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics

The Mini Computer system is intended to fully meet the current and near future data - processing requirement of the Bureau and is in replacement of present conventional data processing infrastructure which has outlived its utility. For implementing the scheme with eleven (11) staff the anticipated expenditure during the current financial year (1985-86) would be Rs. 7 lakhs. For selection of a suitable model of a mini-computer and consideration of related affairs a proposal for instituting an Expert Committee is under consideration of the Government. This is a continuing scheme.

Scheme No. 2 : Survey of unorganised Sectors

In order to achieve a higher level of reliability of estimates of State Domestic product and a more complete picture of the growth in unregistered sectors of trade, industry and transport it has been agreed that a survey of such unorganised sectors in the state should be conducted during the 7th plan. The proposed staff strength for the purpose is 77 employees. For initiating implementation of the scheme with a limited number of staff the anticipated expenditure during the present year (1985-86) will be Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme will be in full operation with effect from the next year i.e. 1986-87.

Scheme No. 3 : Strengthening of analytical capabilities

The scheme which will be of continuing nature has been proposed for developing appropriate expertise for effective analysis and interpretation of the already available data for the use of the Govt. The scheme entails a staff strength of 21 employees. The staff proposal is already under consideration of the Government. The scheme may be started with immediate effect.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

Modernisation of Inspection & Quality Control Directorate
Laboratory and installation of Zonal Laboratories.

Food and Supplies Department has a Quality Control Laboratory under the Directorate of Inspection & Quality Control. This laboratory was set up in prepartition days and the analysis was limited to rice and wheat only, but presently, its works have been increased to a great extent covering analysis of various food articles such as rice, wheat, edible oil, oil seeds, wheat products, bread, pulses etc. and the Laboratory as such requires up-to-date instruments for modernisation and efficient functioning. Besides two Zonal Laboratories one at Siliguri in North Bengal and the other at Durgapur in Burdwan district have been decided to be set up for analysis of food articles.

Other General Economics Services.

(a) Weights and Measures.

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 Inspectorial units of Weights and Measures Organisation;
- d) Strengthening of the District Offices of the State Weights and Measures Organisation; and
- e) Setting up of the Calibration Unit for Taxi metres, Storage tanks etc.

During the second year of the Seventh-Five Year Plan (1986-87) the following programme has been proposed.

a) None of the seventeen district offices under the organisation Weights of Measures has any vehicle for transportation of equipment to Camp Offices, for conducting the enforcement drives/and for bringing the seized articles to office for producing before court in all. The efficiency of the district offices thus are hampered and the desired level of work not achieved. The district offices are therefore proposed to be strengthened with adequate staff and vehicle, in phases. During 1986-87, it is proposed to purchase 3 vehicles to serve the necessity of three divisions viz. Jalpaiguri, Burdwan and Presidency. Some staff will also be recruited in District Offices.

b) The second phase of extension of the headquarters building at Kankurgachi will be undertaken and some staff recruited and 12 sets of working models purchased.

c) Some equipments for the RSS Laboratory at Siliguri will be purchased.

d) For strengthening the Inspectorial units, working models, test weights and balances will be procured.

e) For setting up of the Calibration Unit for taxi metre, storage tank etc., a four-storied building is proposed to be constructed at Salt Lake. The allotment of land is expected very shortly. It is proposed to start construction of the ground floor of the said building covering a floor space of 230 sq.m. during 1986-87.

(b) District Planning

District level planning was introduced in the State from 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan. A three-tier planning machinery has been set up for this purpose. At the district level there are two tiers, one a deliberative and approval body designated as the District Planning and Co-ordination Council (DPCC), and the other the actual planning agency known as the District Planning (DPC). At the block level the planning agency is the Block Planning Committee (BPC). Though formally, the gram panchayats have been left out of the official planning machinery - as this would have created an unmanageable number of agencies involved in planning - the gram panchayats have a significant role in that the BPC's are supposed to ascertain the needs and the aspirations of people through the gram panchayats, so that the latter play an important role in drawing up the block-level plans. The implementation of the plans is also entrusted primarily to the Panchayati bodies, i.e. principally, the gram panchayats in their geographic areas.

The DPCC is headed by a Minister of the State Government hailing from the district. The Sabhadhipati of the Zilla Parishad is the Vice-Chairman of the DPCC. The other members of the DPCC are the Karmadhyakshas of the standing committees of the Zilla Parishad, Sabhapatis of all Panchayat Samitis, Chairmen of Municipalities, MLAs and MPs of the district, a representative of each of the statutory authorities operating in the district and responsible district level officers of the different departments of the Government. The District Magistrate acts as the member-secretary of the DPCC and the Commissioner of the division is a permanent invitee.

The DPC is headed by the Sabhadhipati of the Zilla Parishad with the District Magistrate as the Member-Secretary. The other members of the DPC are the Karmadhyakshas of the Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad, the Sabhapatis of the Panchayat Samities, Chairmen of the Municipalities, representatives of the statutory authorities functioning in the district and district level officers of the departments of the Government. The DPC is also provided with a team of technical experts to assist it.

The Block Planning Committee (BPC) is headed by the Sabhapati of the Panchayat Samiti and has the Block Development Officer as its Member-Secretary. Karmadhyakshas of the Standing Committees of the Panchayat Samitis, Pradhans of Gram Panchayats and block-level officers of the Government departments are the other members of the BPC. The BPC is also provided a few technical personnel to assist it.

The district planning set-up is thus devised so as to involve the representatives of panchayats and municipalities intimately in every aspect of the planning process.

The district planning process starts from the block level. The B.P.C. - draws up an inventory of a block's human and natural endowments and existing man-made facilities. In consultation with the gram panchayats a statement of felt needs is prepared. Block level plans are prepared in the light of the picture of resources endowment of each block and the felt needs as indicated by the gram panchayats.

The size of the block-plan incorporating its need statements is notionally of the order of Rupees One crore or so as a preliminary exercise. This is in keeping with the fact that the total outlay of diverse departments/ authorities adds up to around Rs. 40 - 50 lakhs per block per annum as of now. Since the present outlays - amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs or so - comprise the total of outlays by different departments/ authorities, the block-level plans attempt to break up the plans in accordance with different likely source of funding. In case of an inter-block scheme which a block or blocks feel is necessary, the block-level plans indicate the necessity of the scheme, but do not include it in the block level plans. The DPC takes the decision regarding such schemes, as a district scheme. The district plans also include the plans of municipalities falling within the district.

The DPC integrates the block level plans and municipal-area-specific plans within the over-all district plans by exercising judgment on the relative priorities of all the schemes and keeping the overall district plan size within the limit of available resources. To the extent that the schemes can be fitted into departmental programmes, that is done. For many departments, this is possible if an approach is made before the departmental plans are finalized. The DPC thus has over-riding authority in pruning block level schemes and in deciding on inter-block schemes.

District planning as introduced w.e.f. 1985-86 has two major objectives as well as two major fronts of attack on the problem of local level planning. First, there is the issue of co-ordination. Until now, the different departments of the Government have been operating in the field more or less independently, with their own separate programmes, and unrelated to programmes of other departments, even where their role is complementary. District planning is intended to bring about greater co-ordination in this regard. The very knowledge and scrutiny - of all schemes (of all authorities/agencies)

in an area is likely to bring to surface any anomalies or contradictions that exist which can then be corrected. Secondly, the operations of different authorities can, by this means, be made to increasingly meet the felt needs of the people.

In the first year of district planning, considerable success has been achieved on both counts, though as far as moulding departmental plans to the felt needs of the local people has not been achieved to the extent desired because many departments plans and schemes had been finalized before the detailed district planning exercise was launched. Nonetheless, the principle and the procedures laid down hold promise of much greater success on both counts as from 1986-87.

The success of a district plan is of course dependent on the integration of the plan programmes of diverse authorities in a district on the basis of a well conceived set of priorities. Thus, the DPC and BPC must have an idea of the scheme-wise investments made in the district and in the blocks by different departments of the Government. Starting from this year, the departments have been instructed by the State Planning Department to inform the DPC and the BPCs of the projects to be executed by them in each district and block and the funds that are likely to flow out of the departmental coffer.

The DPC not only requires to know the departmental investment in the district but also the overall fund available to it from such sources as the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and DPAP etc. These are programmes which have been traditionally implemented by the Panchayats. But now, the schemes under these Programmes are to be fitted into a well-knit plan programme so that the benefits from these programme can be maximized and durable assets and employment opportunities created for the community as a whole.

Apart from the funds of diverse departments/ authorities, 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 Development and Planning Department and funds from this budget head have been placed at the disposal of the district planning authorities. The district authorities have been instructed to utilise this fund to meet the critical gaps between their fund requirements (according to the district plan drawn up) and the available resources. Thus, the district plan funds are expected to be used for schemes which are considered essential for the district but for which no funds are available from other sources. The DPCs were also instructed to prepare a matrix indicating against each scheme the source of funding.

The format of the matrix is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Brief description of the schemes	Physical target	Requirement of fund
1	2	3	4	5

Sources of funding							Remarks
IRDP	NREP	RLEGP	Departmental plan outlay	District plan scheme fund	Other sources, if any		
6	7	8	9	10	11		12

The matrix is an useful tool to bring about both improved understanding of the financing of different outlays and the locale of these outlays, as well as bring about co-ordination between different agencies operating in a district. Such a matrix would provide an overview, at a glance, of the development outlays in different blocks of the district in their totality.

The district plan formulated by the DPC is discussed with the State Planning Board (SPB). The State Planning Board plays a crucial yet essentially advisory role in the district planning process. The State Planning Board and the Planning Department indicate the overall State priorities to the DPCs and provide technical guidance and administrative supervision during the process of plan formulation. However, this role in the planning process remains advisory. Neither the State Planning Board nor the State Planning Department issues any orders/directions to either D.P.C. or B.P.C. binding them to act as per the perception of the Headquarters. Except where there is danger of the guiding principles being violated, at no point does the SPB or the Planning Department impose its views on the DPCs. This (namely, 1985-86) being the first year of district planning, the participation of S.P.B. and the Planning Department in the district level planning process involved repeated interaction with the district authorities, both at the district and the State headquarters so as to provide guidance and help, yet leaving the final decision on the use of DPS funds to the district authorities.

After discussion with State Planning Board, the DPC places the district plan before the DPCC, where it is discussed and, if necessary, suitably amended. It is only after the approval of the DPCC that the district plan becomes operative. The implementation of the schemes funded by the DPS is mainly by the Panchayats - same as the NREP, RLEGP etc. - though the use of other agencies/authorities (like the Departments of the Government) is not ruled out.

In 1985-86, all the districts in the State formulated their district plans according to the procedure outlined above. In this first year, not all districts could in the first instance draw up plans which met the requirements outlined above. Some difficulties were faced regarding information on departmental schemes at the block level. Several departments could not specify their schemes at the block level, but these problems were sorted out after several rounds of discussion. There were also instances where the DPC did not agree with specific departmental schemes, and suggested alternatives. In most of these cases, discussion between DPC and the relevant departments resolved these problems. In many cases, the schemes had already been formulated and even partly implemented by the Departments; and the options were therefore foreclosed. As far the details of the district plans, it was found roughly 1/3rd of the schemes were irrigation related schemes. But there has also been an overhang of road schemes in many of the district plans. It must be added that communications being vital, and the state of roads being very poor in the areas affected by heavy monsoon, this has been a reflection of the most pressing felt need in many areas. We are presenting herewith some representative District Plans for 1985-86 for perusal and examination of the Planning Commission.

In the first year 1985-86, Rs. 20 crores have been allotted under District Plan Schemes. Of this, Rs. 3.8 crores were spent on the distribution of mini-kits to pattaholders of vested land, and the balance on all other types of schemes. During 1986-87, taking into account the total availability of funds, a sum of Rs. 24 crores have been earmarked for distribution under District Plan Schemes.

X. EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART & CULTURE.General EducationElementary Education :

As against the target of universal enrolment for the age group 6-14 by the year 1989-90, it is expected that by the end of the year 1985-86, 96% of children in the age group 6-11 and about 62% of children in the age group 11-14 will be enrolled in schools. During 1986-87, it is proposed to achieve an additional enrolment of 3,60,000 children in the age group 6-11 and 2,25,000 children in the age group 11-14. This is proposed to be achieved by a massive enrolment drive by the mobilisation of local bodies.

During 1985-86, no additional primary school or additional teacher could be sanctioned due to financial constraints. During 1986-87 it is proposed to set up 200 new primary schools for un-schooled and SC/ST majority areas and appoint 1,600 additional teachers to make good the backlog. For the age-group 11-14, 250 new Jr. High Schools are to be opened by the end of the financial year 1985-86 and more than 5,000 additional teachers posted to such schools. By fuller utilisation of the created capacity, it is expected that the target for the age group 11-14 will be achieved even though no additional Jr. High School is proposed to be opened during the year.

To prevent the high rate of drop-outs, the incentive programmes are proposed to be operated at an appropriately high level. This would enable the State Government to cover all the needy children of the age group 6-11 within the fold of the incentive groups. The mid-day meal programme is also proposed to be expanded.

It is proposed to construct 3,000 new primary school buildings at a cost of Rs.30,000/- each by matching educational development grants with funds available to local bodies. Additional provisions for repairs of school buildings have also been made.

Non-Formal Education :

The programme for non-formal education has been expanded to bring un-schooled children and drop outs from formal education to the ambit of educational programmes. Enrolment in such non-formal education centres has expanded from 49,000 in 1979-80 to 5,31,000 by 1985-86. During the year 1985-86, 3,000 new NFE Centres are expected to be opened. An additional 3,000 centres are proposed for the year 1986-87 which would bring the enrolment of NFE Centres to 6,26,000 by the end of the year.

Secondary Education

During the 6th Plan period, enrolment of Class-IX & X in recognised high schools has increased from 6,78,000 to 9,00,000. The enrolment is expected to reach 9,77,000 by the end of the year 1985-86. An additional enrolment of 85,000 is expected to be achieved during 1986-87 by fuller capacity utilisation of 150 schools upgraded during 1985-86. In addition, proposals for improvement of school facilities and quality of teaching by strengthening of library and laboratory facilities have also received importance in the draft plan.

Higher Secondary Education

During the year 1985-86, 50(fifty) new higher secondary institutions are expected to be opened. An additional 50 higher secondary schools are proposed for upgradation during the year 1986-87 to accommodate the outturn of secondary schools of the State. In addition, 300 additional posts of teachers are proposed to be created for higher secondary schools to give special attention to subjects which are not taught at Secondary School levels.

General

The offices of the District Inspector of Schools, Primary and Secondary Education are proposed to be strengthened during the year 1986-87 by providing them with additional inspecting man power, adding mobility and providing suitable office accommodation. At the Head Quarters also, the Directorate of School Education is proposed to be further strengthened and the monitoring system streamlined during the year. Appropriate budget provisions have been made for such programmes for the year 1986-87.

University and Other Higher Education

Besides development of the existing Govt. Colleges there are proposals for setting up of new Govt. Colleges. Administrative approval for construction of a Govt. College at Haldia has been accorded.

Non-Govt. Colleges

During 1985-86, 17 new non-Govt. Colleges have been set up. It is proposed to set up some more colleges during the next financial year.

The requirements are on the following accounts :-

- 1) Appointment of additional teachers and non-teaching employees.
- 2) Purchase of books and equipment for introduction of new subjects.
- 3) Capital grants to be provided for construction of buildings.

Adult Education

The State Government have included the Adult Education Programme under 34 Point and priority programme under Minimum Needs Programme.

The main thrust since inception of the National Adult Education Programme has been towards organisation of the Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

Notwithstanding financial constraints the State Government so far launched 30 State Sector Rural Functional Literacy Projects against 23 Rural Functional Literacy Projects sanctioned and funded by the Central Government.

The salient features of the plan proposal for 1986-87 are :-

- a) provision for post-literacy and follow-up programme without which a significant percentage of the neo-literates are apt to elapse into illiteracy and
- b) setting up of 18 new Projects in the State Sector.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION1. Programmes of the Education Department

The development proposals for the year 1986-87 have been formulated with major thrust on the following areas :

1. Consolidation and modernisation of existing technical institutions;
2. Completion of on-going schemes; and
3. Improvement of facilities in areas of weakness emerging fields.

Improvement and modernisation of facilities in laboratories and shops and also special repairs of buildings of the twenty-five existing polytechnics of the State has become very urgent and essential. Funds have been provided for the above purposes on a priority basis. It has also been proposed to undertake modernisation of laboratories and shops of the century-old Bengal Engineering College, the Jalpaiguri Government Engineering College and the four Technological Colleges of the State.

As regards on-going schemes, it has been proposed to complete construction works of the two new Polytechnics at Contai and Raigunge so that the courses may be started in both the Polytechnics from the next academic session. Funds have also been provided to start two additional courses at the Darjeeling Polytechnic where the new building has already been completed.

In the areas of weakness and emerging technologies, it is proposed to organise the following new schemes :

(a) Introduction of Diploma Courses in Instrumentation Technology at A.P.C. Roy Polytechnic, Computer Application Courses at The Central Calcutta and Women's Polytechnic, Advanced Technician's Course at Jnan Ghosh Polytechnic and Electronics Course at Birla Institute of Technology and at Asansol Polytechnic.

(b) Establishment of the new Engineering College at Salt Lake City. The new college will offer courses in emerging areas of Construction Technology, Production Technology, Computer Science & Technology, Power Plant Technology and Instrumentation Technology. The scheme had been approved by the Government of India in 1983.

2. Programme of the Commerce and Industries Department
Training in Mining

1.0 The Institute of Mining, West Bengal is under the Mining

Education

Education Branch of the State Directorate of Mines and Minerals. In this Institute, vocational training is imparted in three courses covering Mining Industry. There is a serious shortage of trained personnel in Mining industry and as such, all the trainees have 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.

1.1 For effective 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.

A R T & C U L T U R E1. Programme of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department.

Cultural policy and planning in the State cannot be dissociated from general perspective of the heritage in the various fields of creative activities. It is also essential to keep in view the present decadent trend in the cultural arena of the State, nay the whole country. The main line of approach is, therefore, based on two corner-stones, viz. to encourage and assist, directly and indirectly, the promotion of healthy and progressive cultural activities and secondly, to disown and ignore the morbid cultural aberrations. The other side of the policy necessarily lies in the preservation, conservation and dissemination of culture, particularly those of the tribal folk in different parts of the State which otherwise would be dried up uncared for. Lastly, a renewed emphasis on preservation, documentation and promotion of our varied folk cultural heritage is to continue to constitute an important segment of governmental and government sponsored activity.

It is viewed that there should be some minimum number of forums, both in the urban and in the rural sites, where different cultural performances may be organised on non-commercial arrangements. Construction of theatre halls, art gallery, Rabindra Bhavans, public halls, etc. do, therefore, form a sizeable part of the plan programmes. Besides, in order to aid and assist the old and distressed persons in the field of culture and also to give a financial support to the various voluntary cultural organisations in the city and in mufosils areas, financial allocation have been proposed in the Plan.

So far as Tribal Culture is concerned, two Centres have already been opened and will have to be expanded during the Seventh Plan. In Darjeeling district, a Nepali Academy is working in the advisory capacity to uphold and promote the different streams of Nepali Culture. An Institute of Folk Culture has also been proposed to be set up with a view to fostering the growth of an research in folk cultural activities in the State. Some amount of enthusiasm amongst the folk artistes as also younger scholars in this non-elitist but rich heritage that could be generated during the 6th Plan should be maintained and taken forward.

Thus the overall idea on the part of the Government is to play a promotional role in the field of culture. This may be done by lending financial support to the deserving talents

and organisations after bringing them out of the clutches of different vested groups. The heritage is to be kept up, the decadence has to be tackled and the headway is to be made.

Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre :

The centre has been set up at Bolpur. State Government's share of contribution is Rs.1.00 crore, out of which Rs.10.00 lakhs is being paid during 1985-86. The balance has to be paid in three equal instalments. The centre was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on December 5, 1985.

Bangla Academy :

It is proposed to set up a Bangla Academy in this State to promote, encourage, assist and disseminate in the field of Bengali language and literature which enjoys a glorious heritage. The object of this Academy will cover various fields of literary activities, such as, publication of books and journals, research on literature, language and dialects, translation, compilation of dictionary, preservation and documentation of manuscripts, organisation of seminars and workshops and other literary conferences, creation of literary archives etc. For this, necessary provision has been made in the next year's Plan.

National Theatre :

A society for Theatre and performing Arts has already been set up as the sponsoring agency in respect of National Theatre Complex.

2. Programme of the Education Department.

Under this broad head, the Education Department has several schemes. The State Government has a proposal for acquisition of the houses of the illustrious Sons of Bengal. There is a proposal for setting up a centre for research of Bengali novels at the house of Late Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay at 31, Aswini Dutta Road, Calcutta, under the auspices of Sarat Samity, Calcutta.

The State Government is also considering the proposal for renovation of the building of the Institute-De-Chandernagore and for development of its library and museum.

The State Government has also acquired the ancestral properties of Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay at Naihati and at Pratap Chandra Chatterji Street, Calcutta, and it has been decided to set up a guest house, library and a Cultural Hall at Naihati and a multi-storied building at Pratap Chatterji Street.

The State Government has also acquired the ancestral house of Late Bhudev Chandra Mukherji at Chinsurah and it has been decided to setup an educational complex in the said premises.

The proposal for development of the Netaji Institute of Asian Student and expansion of its library is under consideration of the Government.

Production of books and literature in regional language is a scheme of the State Government and the scheme is looked after by West Bengal State Book Board. The expenses towards maintenance of the Book Board are met by the State Government.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICESI. Programmes of the Sports and Youth Services
(Sports) Department1. Improvement of Sports and 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.

2. Development and Maintenance of Khudiram Stadium and Ranji Stadium

The provision has been proposed for the development of and maintenance of Khudiram Stadium and Ranji Stadium.

3. Establishment of Eastern Wing of National Institute of Sports

The provision has been made for the completion of the first phase of the construction work of the N.I.S. Eastern Wing. This includes construction of Administrative Block & Trainee's Hostel. The centre has already started functioning since January, 1983 and achieved distinction in imparting coaching training to the trainees of the states of the Eastern India.

4. Expansion of Games and 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 women's organisations of the state for participation in various National and International Meets in this country and abroad.

5. Scheme for Floodlighting System in the Enclosed Grounds

The provision has been proposed for arranging flood-lighting systems in the East Bengal/Aryans Ground, Mohammedan Sporting/Howrah Union Ground and also for the up-keep and development of high power lines already functioning at the Mohun Bagan/C.F.C. Ground.

6. Development and Maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium

The provision has been proposed for the development and maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium including air-conditioning plant. Additions, alterations and repairs to the structure and fittings of the stadium have become a real necessity. Installation of a water-plant inside the campus has also been proposed under this head.

7. Rabindra Sarobar Stadium and Subhas Sarobar Swimming Pool at Beliaghata

Govt. 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 complex 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 Govt. as a lessee.

8. Stadium Complex at Bidhannagar

The provision has been made for meeting expenditure in connection with the completion of the 1st phase of the work of the Salt Lake Stadium. The Stadium is already functioning and International football games are also being held there. Completion of the 1st phase of work has, therefore, become an urgent necessity.

9. Sports Hostel

The scheme for setting up one sports hostel has been included in the Seventh Plan.

The highlights of the scheme are as follows :-

- i) It will accommodate three hundred students, both boys and girls. The students will be not more than 12 years on 1st January, 1986. At present it is proposed to start with 100 boys and girls. The games for which it will now be open are, football, volleyball, swimming, athletics, gymnastics and basketball. Selection of the boys and girls will be made after screening of all applicants for which newspaper advertisement will be issued.
- ii) These students, for their academic studies, will be linked to the nearby school for which necessary seats will be kept reserved in classes IV, V & VI.
- iii) All expenses of this hostel will be borne by the State Govt. 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, to start with.

iv) Dormitory accommodation will be provided to the students at the Salt Lake Stadium for which a portion of the basement will be converted into dormitories. This is being worked out with the Salt Lake Stadium authorities.

10. Campus works, Stadium and Playgrounds

It is proposed to grant financial assistance, on accepted pattern, towards construction and development of stadia, swimming pools, gymnasias and playgrounds etc. in all the districts and sub-divisions of the State. Besides, development and repairs to the galleries in the three enclosed grounds on the Calcutta Maidan have also been proposed under this head.

11. District Sports Councils

The provision has been made for effecting development work of the District Sports Councils in the field of Sports and Games at the village level. Sixteen District Sports Councils are at present working in this state.

II. Programmes of the Sports and Youth Services (Youth Services) Department

The Department of Youth Services which was created in August, 1972 has already set up Youth Offices in 335 Blocks out of 341 Blocks of this State. It has also District Youth Offices in all the Districts with a Directorate which has been overseeing the activities of Youth Offices at different levels. The Department has also been the controlling authority in respect of eight Nehru Yubak Kendras in this State. With the expansion of different types of activities it was noticed that in some cases there has been lack of co-ordination between the Sports Branch of Education Department and Youth Services Department. In order to obviate that, there has been merger of Sports Branch of Education Department with Youth Services Department, the Department being new named as Sports and Youth Services Department. This has resulted in better co-ordination and more effective implementation of sports and youth services programmes of this State.

Celebration of the International Youth Year

1985 having been marked as International Youth Year the Department has already implemented different programmes for observance of International Youth Year, 1985.

The Government of West Bengal has formed West Bengal State Preparatory Committee for celebration of International Youth Year, 1985. This is represented by youth organisations of this State. Apart from officials of the State Government, the Chief Minister, West Bengal and the Youth Services Minister are the Chairman and Working Chairman of the Committee. Committees have also been formed at the Block, Municipal and District levels which have been implementing different schemes at their respective levels. The programmes at the Block level, municipal level, district level and State level included items of cultural competitions, seminar and Socio-economic cultural and Scientific matters and campaign of 'Know Your Area'.

The important programme to Celebrate IYY is 'Know Your Area'. The programme has already been completed in different blocks by dividing the blocks into two parts, each part being surveyed by 100 volunteers in accordance with a prescribed questionnaire. This has resulted in involvement of about one lakh youths in voluntary service in the villages. The item of the questionnaire were on "Education for all, Health for all, Job for all" and Asia's biggest stadium Youba Bharati Krirangan. Final compilation of the questionnaire, already filled up by the volunteers, is being made now. On the basis of final compilation there will be voluntary labour donation camps securing participation of youths in voluntary services.

The competitions at the block, municipal, district levels ultimately culminated at the State level. The successful competitors at the State level are being sent to different youth festivals organised by Government of India as also by different State Government. There were in all 2.58 lakhs competitors in all the competitions.

Plan Proposal of the Department are indicated below :-

1. Development of Rural Sports

This programme consists of two parts

- i) Development of Play Grounds
- ii) Supply of Sports Equipments.

The objective of the programme is to provide at least one play ground in each Gram Panchayat area of the State and to supply sports equipment to rural youths.

2. Sports Coaching Camps :-

The objective of the programme 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.

3. Construction of Gymnasium and Supply of Gymnastic Equipments :-

Keeping in view that physical culture apart from being a part of life of youths is a sine qua non of being a good sportsman, it is proposed to purchase gymnastic equipments and develop Gymnasium on a moderate scale.

4. Promotion of mountaineering :-

It is proposed to set up a Mountaineering Foundation which will look after every aspects of mountaineering and trekking.

5. Excursion of students :-

It is proposed to promote touring habits amongst the youths which meet their educational need and provide active recreation.

6. Youth Hostels :-

The objective of the programme is to set up a good number of youth hostels and develop the existing ones inside and outside the State for providing accommodation to the touring youths at a very cheap rate.

7. Open-air-stage :-

In order to provide large scale opportunities to youths in cultural activities in rural areas it is proposed to construct Open-Air-Stage in rural areas.

8. Annual State Festival :-

In this State Youth festivals are held each year at Block, District and State levels for securing active participation of youths in cultural activities and to encourage them in healthy cultural pursuits.

9. Information Centre at Block level and District level :-

In the Block Youth Office there is an attached information centre which disseminates information to rural youths regarding all important matters including employment.

10. State Youth Centre :-

The State Youth Centre at Moulali, Calcutta 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.

11. District Youth Centres :-

There is a scheme of establishing District Youth Centre in the districts on a smaller scale.

12. Vocational Training :-

It is proposed to import vocational training to unemployed rural youths so that they can take up suitable economically viable schemes.

13. Schemes Aiming at National Integration :-

The objective of this scheme is to promote inter-state exchange of ideas and organize seminars.

14. Permanent Office Building :-

The purpose is to build up infrastructural facilities in the form of office buildings, auditorium etc. on a permanent basis.

K - 1
H E A L T H
M E D I C A L A N D P U B L I C H E A L T H

1. Programmes of the Health & Family Welfare Department

While formulating the annual plan 1985-86 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.

A brief description of the proposals is given in the following paragraphs.

Medical Scheme :

Establishment of Health Centres and 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 1984-85 was as below :

P.H.C.	::	335 (including 25 tentative PHCs)
S.H.C.	::	815
Sub-Centre	::	6100
Rural Hospital	::	21

In the proposal for 1986-87 the following provisions have been made :-

	<u>Target</u> <u>1986-87</u>	<u>Anticipated Achievement</u> <u>1985 - 86</u>
P.H.C.	5 (To replace tentative P.H.Cs)	2 (To replace tentative P.H.Cs)
S.H.C.	24 (including 5 reverted S.H.Cs)	5 (including 2 reverted S.H.Cs)
Sub-Centre	1500	200
Rural Hospital	6	1

Besides provision has been made for execution of constructional programmes under the scheme and taking up of new constructions.

2. There are four sub-divisions in the district of Cooch Behar. Only one Sub-divisional hospital started functioning at Dinhata in the year 1978-79. During 1986-87 the new Sub-divisional hospital at Tufangunj is programmed for opening. While the remaining 2 sub-divisional hospitals will be under-construction, the existing district and Sub-divisional hospitals will be upgraded and improved in regard to accommodation, equipment and personnel.

It

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.

In the annual plan for 1986-87 provision has been made for opening of new Blood Banks in some of the Sub-divisional Hospitals and for additional staff for improvement of existing blood banks. 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-Govt. Hospitals taken over by Government. This basically involves bringing the personnel of these hospitals under Govt. rates of pay and allowances and upgrading some existing facilities.

Grants-in-aid

Provision has been made for payment of grants-in-aid to non-Govt. 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 1986-87 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 and 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

Other System of Medicine

In the Annual Plan for 1986-87 adequate provision has been made for creation of new treatment facilities in the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy by opening new dispensaries, hospital 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 Medicine.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCHEMESI. Control of Communicable Diseases:Malaria

The revised Plan of operation for eradication of malaria implemented in the State at the instance of the Government of India will continue to operate for reduction of malaria cases by 50% of incidence each year and prevention of death from malaria totally.

Filaria

The provision is for setting up of 2 Filaria Control Units and Research and surgery units during 1986-87.

Other Communicable Diseases

Provision has also been made for control of Kalazar, Japanese Encephalities, Gastro-enteritis etc.

II. Other Programmes :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.

Drugs Control

The provision has been made for expansion and strengthening of the State Drugs Control Directorate by reorganisation of Regional and District Organisations. Besides, provision has been made for development of the Central Public Health and Drugs Laboratory.

Health Transport Organisation

The provision has been made for strengthening and development of the State Health Transport Organisation and also for establishment of Regional Workshops.

Health Statistics and 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.

2. Programmes of the Labour Department

E.S.I. Scheme

This scheme relates to extension of E.S.I. Scheme to new areas as also opening of Service Dispensaries sanctioned under the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2. Extension of Central Medical Stores

The scheme relates to strengthening of Central Medical Stores and envisages creation of a large number of additional posts.

3. Improvement in administrative arrangement relating to E.S.I. Scheme

The scheme relates to strengthening of the Directorate of E.S.I. as well as de-centralisation of the office of the A.M.O.

4. Setting up of Physiotherapy Centre

Physiotherapy Units of the hospitals will be strengthened under the scheme so that the patients can be treated there.

5. Establishment of Nurses Training Centre

A Nurses Training Centre has been opened in March 1985 in the Manicktola E.S.I. Hospital under the scheme.

6. Opening of Rajya Bima Ousadhalays

Sanction for opening 28 RBOs. was given. Out of this 15 RBOs could be opened during the 5th and 6th Five Year Plans. 13 RBOs are yet to be opened.

7. Hospital cost for insured workers and their families

The scheme includes proposal for opening of additional 50 beds in Belur ESI Hospital and additional 40 beds in Gourhati ESI Hospital.

8. Improvement in Ambulance Service

There is a proposal for purchase of 13 Ambulances this year. If all the 13 Ambulances cannot be purchased this year a part of the scheme will be carried over to the next financial year.

9. Opening of Family Welfare Centre

Family Welfare Units are proposed to be opened in each ESI Hospital excepting Belur.

10. Implementation of Immunisation Programme

The scheme is mainly staff oriented and will be carried over to the next financial year.

11. Opening of Central Blood Bank

The scheme relates to opening of a Central Blood Bank in the ESI Hospital at Manicktola.

12. Opening of Central Pathological Laboratory

The scheme aims at Up-gradation of Pathological Laboratory of the ESI Hospital.

13. Strengthening of the Pathological Laboratory in ESI Hospitals Other than Manicktala (New Scheme)

The Pathological Laboratories of all ESI Hospitals are to be strengthened by sanction of additional staff and equipments.

14. Opening of Engineering Cell

The scheme is staff oriented and will be carried over to the next financial year.

15. Strengthening of the fleet of vehicles
ESI Scheme

16. Opening of Occupational Therapy / Rehabilitation Centre

The scheme includes establishment of a Occupational Health Centre at Manicktala ESI Hospital and also opening of a Rehabilitation Centre at ESI Hospital at Budge Budge.

17. Establishment of a Cell for Testing ESI Drugs

A proposal for testing of drugs by agencies other than Drugs Control Directorate is under consideration, as the Drug Control Authorities take a long time in carrying out the testing of drugs.

18. Establishment of a Training Centre for Technical and Para Medical Staff

This relates to training of Technical and Para-Medical Staff such as X-Ray Assistant, Laboratory Assistant etc. for efficient discharge of their duties.

XII. WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING &
/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/

Water Supply & Sanitation.

I. Rural Water Supply :

Due to the reduced Plan outlay for 1985-86, only 180 of the targetted number of problem villages can be covered under MNP. This will leave a gap of 8981 problem villages still to be covered considering the likely achievement under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the current year also. This number is based on the basis of problem villages identified in 1977. Since then changes have been observed and a fresh survey of problem villages has been taken up. For the year 1986-87 the strategy will be to give attention to completing as many of the ongoing piped water Supply Schemes as will be possible so that some more problem villages can be covered.

II. Urban Water Supply (non-CMD area) :

This is a major problem area. The level of water supply is far below the expected standard. Unlike the rural sector, heavy investment is required for the urban area to create piped water supply schemes. Though funds are often tapped from financial institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation of India, heavy investment from the state revenue is also essential. There are a number of major schemes which require attention.

2. A difficult area is the maintenance of urban schemes. In the rural sector, a provision had been made in 1985-86 for operation and maintenance of schemes. On the same analogy a provision for maintenance of urban schemes has been kept for 1986-87.

III. Sanitation :

Progress in this area has been negligible both in the urban and the rural sector due to constraint of funds. For the rural areas, the UNICEF and UNDP jointly launched a project in 1985-86 for which the State Government also had to contribute a share. The entire limited outlay available for rural sanitation had to be pledged to this project. Even so there is a backlog of committed liabilities for which provision has been made in the 1986-87 plan. The outlay will merely liquidate the liabilities but will not produce any new assets. Due to lack of funds it has not been possible to make matching provision for urban sanitation.

IV. Direction and Administration :

The PHE directorate requires strengthening in order to enable it to discharge its role effectively for the huge investment anticipated for water supply and sanitation in the 7th Plan. The field organisation has to be suitably geared to respond to challenges.

V. Survey and Investigation :

The directorate is expected to keep a shelf of schemes to meet the demand for water supply and sanitation sources/ distribution. For this purpose the planning wing requires to be strengthened.

H O U S I N G (including Police Housing)1. Programmes of the Housing Department :

The State Housing Department with the resources available out of the Plan allocations, implement the following Social Housing Schemes : -

- 1) Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of the Community.
- 2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
- 3) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
- 4) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.
- 5) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

The proposed outlay of Housing Department is Rs.525.00 lakhs including Rs.110.00 lakhs for Market Borrowing. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been kept aside for providing house building loan assistance to the individuals who are interested in construction of their own residential houses. A sum of Rs.355.00 lakhs is expected to be spent by the Housing Department itself for the construction of flats and houses and for development of plots of land which will be utilised for housing purpose and for distribution to the individuals belonging to the EWS/LIG/MIG.

Regarding physical targets during 1986-87, the Department will be able to complete construction of 1600 units and develop 456 acres of land for construction of houses as well as to distribute the developed plots among the eligible EWS/MIG and LIG people.

A sum of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan outlay for 1986-87 for the market borrowing programme of the West Bengal Housing Board, to implement the hire-purchase scheme of flats/houses for the people of different income groups.

2. Programmes of the Panchayat & Community Development (CD) Department:Provision for House-sites-cum-construction for rural landless labourers (M.N.P.) :

- 1) The Scheme provides fund for -
 - (a) Allotment of house-sites to landless labourers etc. of the rural areas of the State on vested/acquired land.
 - (b) Grant of financial assistance to the beneficiaries of the scheme for construction of huts on lands made available to them. It is proposed that house-sites will be allotted to 7400 families of landless labourers and construction assistance will be given to 4200 families during 1986-87.

3. Programmes of the Home (PAR) Department :

- 1) Construction of Type II quarters at Vishnupur, Bankura.
- 2) Construction of quarters for 2nd & 3rd officers at Rampurhat, Birbhum.
- 3) Construction of residential quarters of Sub-Divisional Officer, Katwa.
- 4) Construction of quarters for Deputy Magistrate at Alipurduar.

4. Programme of the Excise Department:

Construction of residential quarters for the Excise Officers 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.

5. Programme of the Home (Parliamentary Affairs) Department:

The scheme envisages construction of a multistoried building at High Court Tram Terminus for accommodation of M.L.As and Group 'D' staff of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

6. Programme of the Public Works Department:

Public Works Department propose to construct residential quarters for the officers and staff of the Department to the tune of 50,000 m³ of structural work during the 7th five year plan period and 3,000 m³ of structural work in the Annual Plan (1986-87).

7. Programme of the Development & Planning Department:

IYSH (International Year of Shelter for the Homeless) Programme.

The year 1987 has been designated the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by the General Assembly of the United Nations. On the basis of that decision, the Government of India have since formulated a phased programme upto 2,000 A.D. for extending the benefit of Shelter to all the homeless people.

As a part of the first phase of the programme, the State Government propose to provide a total sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1986-87. The fund will be utilised for construction of houses and latrines of the homeless people including provision for water sources and approach roads to the housing pockets.

House-sites will be made available free of cost and will be restricted to 0.02 acre per individual beneficiary. Beneficiaries will have to be shelterless and will belong to the category similar to the IRDP target group. They will be selected in consultation with the Municipalities and Panchayat Samitis concerned.

The expected number of persons to be benefited during the year is 2040. Houses will be constructed in the districts. District-wise allocation of funds will be decided shortly.

8. Programmes of the Home (Defence) Department :

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented :-

(A) Second phase construction of 71 staff quarters' for the 1st Biswakarma Battalion W.B.N.V.F. at Durgapur (old Scheme).

(B) Construction of office quarters', Barracks, Guest House etc. at Salt Lake Area for the W.B.N.V.F. (new Scheme).

9. Programme of the Judicial Department :

Judicial Department propose to undertake construction of 51 residential quarters for Judicial Officers under Upgradation Programme during 1986-87. Out of the said 51 quarters, 21 quarters will be constructed in different stations of the District of Midnapore, 22 quarters in the District of 24- Parganas and 8 quarters in the District of Murshidabad.

10. Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department:

It has been proposed to provide as much residential accommodation as possible to the officers and staff of the Directorate of Commercial Taxes. The important centres where such schemes are proposed to be implemented are at Salt Lake, Beliaghata, Purulia, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Howrah, Durgapur, Asansol and Cooch Behar.

11. Programmes of the Home (Police) Department :

Upgradation Programme of the Home (Police) Department as per recommendations of the Eight Finance Commission relates to the following subjects :-

- i) Construction of housing units for Lower Subordinates ;
- ii) Creation of posts of Woman Constable ;
- iii) Setting up new police Stations in rural areas.

Action Plan : Police Housing.

As decided by the State Level Empowered Committees the physical targets for construction of housing units for policemen has been reduced by 30% due to financial constraint and

spill-over Schemes of the Sixth Plan period. The schemes envisage construction of 404 quarters for upper sub-ordinates (S.I. & A.S.I.) and 2058 quarters for lower sub-ordinates (Hd. Constables/Constables) at a total cost of Rs.2797.60 lakhs. The major portion of construction under these schemes will be in Calcutta and its suburbs where accommodation problem is very acute and rent for houses is very high. That will have a balance of Rs.1600.40 lakhs. This amount is proposed to be utilized for construction in rural areas only where the average cost per sft. is expected to be Rs.175/-. Therefore, with that amount of Rs.1600.40 lakhs 382 units for upper sub-ordinates (S.I. and A.S.I.) and 1440 units for lower sub-ordinates can be built. Those constructions are proposed to be taken up next year. To sum up the following is the action plan :-

Y e a	Upper Sub- ordinate.	Lower Sub- ordinate.	Amount (Rs.lakhs)
1985-86	404 qrs.(119 qrs. for S.I. & 285 qrs. for A.S.I.)	2058 qrs.(Hd. Const./Consts)	2797.60
1986-87	382 qrs.(290 qrs. for S.I. & 192 qrs. for A.S.I.)	1440 qrs.(Hd. Const./Consts)	1600.00
Total ::	786	3498	4397.60

Though the action plan has been shown for 2 years only, the works will actually cover the entire 4 years period till 31st March,1989.

The reasons are obvious. Constructions, particularly multistoreyed constructions cannot be completed within a year or two. Similarly the money, though shown to have been distributed in 2 years only, will actually be expended over the entire 4 years period and it is not possible to specify the exact amount of money that will be necessary in a particular year.

It should be mentioned here that in preparing plans and estimates, the West Bengal norms of accommodations for different ranks have been adopted. They are : S.I.-680 sft., A.S.I.-564 sft. and Head Constable-470 sft. It will be noticed that though in respect of lower subordinates the West Bengal norm is somewhat higher, it is much lower in respect of upper subordinates. It will be worth mentioning here that according to the above action plan only 26% of the physical targets fixed by the 8th Finance Commission will be achieved.

If the reduced target of 70% is to be fulfilled, then construction of additional 1119 units of quarters for upper subordinates (S.I. and A.S.I.) and 6117 units of quarters for

lower subordinates will be necessary. On a rough estimate, these units will cost an additional amount of Rs.8500 lakhs. If this additional amount is provided by the Government of India, the action plan given above can be suitably modified for accommodating the additional units in the last two years.

Action Plan : Creation of the posts of Women constables.

There is a stipulation that 207 Women Constables are to be recruited in the State during the period 1985-86 to 1988-89. The Government of India has also laid down the phasing of targets as follows :-

Year.	Target.
1985-86	83
1986-87	41
1987-88	42
1988-89	41
	<u>207</u>

After careful examination and assessment it has been found that an additional amount of Rs.14.08 lakhs will be necessary if the target of 207 Women Constables is to be fulfilled. But pending receipt of assurance that the additional amount will be available, action plans have been drawn up within the given amount for achieving the target.

Action Plan : Creation of new Police Stations in Rural Areas.

An amount of Rs.131.66 lakhs has been allotted to the State Government for the 4-year period from 1985-86 to 1988-89 under the subject mentioned above. There is a stipulation that 34 new police stations are to be set up in the State during the period within the funds mentioned above. The phasing of targets has already been laid down by the Government of India as follows :-

Year.	Target.
1985-86	14
1986-87	7
1987-88	7
1988-89	6
	<u>34</u>

The matter has been examined in depth by the State Government. First, for a police station, the norm set by the Government of India for staff is S.I.-1, A.S.I.-1 and Constable-13. But in this State, the minimum staff for a police station is S.I.-2, A.S.I.-2 and Constable-13. It has been decided that in setting

up new police stations, no deviation should be made from the State Government norm. Therefore, in preparing our action plans we are to adopt our norms and requirement of funds has been assessed accordingly. It has been calculated that observance of our norms, in preference to Government of India norms, will mean additional expenditure of 12%.

While working out the plans, we found that the amount allotted by the Government of India could not be reconciled to the targets fixed by them. If we are to adhere to the targets and make new police stations in 3 years 4 months instead of 4 years (as originally contemplated), even then, an additional amount of Rs.62.71 lakhs will be necessary over and above the allotted amount of Rs.131.66 lakhs. Therefore, we have been compelled to draw our plans with reduced targets so as to limit ourselves to the said amount of Rs.131.66 lakhs. An action plan has accordingly been drawn. According to this Plan because of the fund-constraint target has been reduced by 53%. But if the achievement of the target envisaged by the 8th Finance Commission is to be ensured, then an additional amount of Rs.62.71 lakhs would be required. It may be noted in this connection that orders have already been issued for creation of 10 Police Stations during the current year.

Besides, construction of houses under Upgradation Programme, Home (Police) Department propose to undertake the following housing schemes :-

1. Construction of two additional storeys on the existing building in I.B. compound, 13, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta, for accommodation of 4 superior Officers.
2. Construction of barracks at 15, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.
3. Construction of Senior Officers' quarters at Body Guard lines, Calcutta Armed Police Headquarters.
4. Sinking of a deep tube-well at Gopal Lal Thakur Road at Shantineer Police Housing Estate, and
5. Repair/replacement and original work in regard to 250 flats at Shantineer Police Housing Estate at Gopal Lal Thakur Road, Calcutta.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (including State
Capital Projects)

1. Programmes of the Local Government &
Urban Development Department.

At present there are 111 urban local bodies in West Bengal, of which 36 are within the Calcutta Metropolitan Area (CMA).

The urban local bodies in the CMA have been brought under the CUDP-III and there has been a massive programme for financial assistance to these local bodies through the CMDA. That apart, these local bodies including CMDA also get 93% of the total distributable amount of the entry tax. Since the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, when for the first time the problems arising out of urbanisation were recognised as a separate planning issue, urban planning and development programmes in West Bengal were largely addressed to the problems of the Calcutta Metropolis. The problems of other urban areas were practically ignored because of the financial constraints. This has resulted in serious regional imbalance. The imperative need for setting right the direction of urban development in the State demands adoption of an approach which will ensure balanced urban growth in the State both in terms of employment generation and creation of civic and economic infrastructure.

In early 1980, conscious and deliberate efforts were made to review the approach to urban development when the Local Government & Urban Development Department set up the West Bengal Urban Development Strategy Committee for recommending policy guidelines for the purpose of regulating developmental expenditure in the urban areas of the State. Constitution of the West Bengal Urban Development Strategy Committee was a landmark in the history of urban policy formulation in the State, and as a follow-up measure of its recommendations, for the first time, an approach to balanced urban development was spelt out in 1981.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee, increasingly higher allocations of Plan fund were earmarked for urban development in municipal areas outside CMA, simultaneously replacing the specific purpose development assistance with block assistance, thereby enabling an individual municipal body to accord priorities to its area's specific needs and to formulate its plan of action all by itself. Investments made out of such allocations were not, however, directly addressed to employment generating projects. For the functional domain of the municipalities is oriented to creation of civic infrastructure which no

doubt gives support to the growth of secondary and tertiary sectors but does not ⁱⁿ itself create employment opportunities.

The Committee's recommendations form the basis of the policy guidelines of the Local Government & Urban Development Department and necessary directives were issued to the urban local bodies in respect of priorities in investments which are reproduced below:

i) The schemes which can improve the most backward areas and the lot of the poorest section of people should receive the highest priority;

ii) Since the problems of drinking water, drainage, sanitation and roads are most acute in areas inhabited by poor people, attention should first be given to such schemes;

iii) Schemes for fruitful utilisation of solid waste should be given priority;

iv) Projects like construction of community halls should receive low priority;

v) Projects capable of generating employment are to receive higher priority. Examples of such projects are :-

- (a) market centres for agricultural produce and cottage industry products;
- (b) centres where facilities for setting up of cottage and small scale industrial units can be provided; and
- (c) repairing shops of various types.

The above directives clearly spelt out the State's approach to urban development in general providing the basic for formulation of the policy which was adopted during the fag end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and which is being continued during the Seventh-Five-Year Plan. The Centrally sponsored schemes like Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Conversion of Service Privies into Sanitary Latrines, Improvement in the working conditions of the Scavengers and the like are well in tune with the policy spelt out above. Another major centrally sponsored urban development project, namely, Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) which is now being continued as a spill-over work in the 20 towns of the State also fits in well within the policy framework.

While framing the Annual Plan and proposing allocations of funds under the various sectors, the needs of the urban local bodies and their capacities for spending have been borne in mind.

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 local bodies. It is

now recognised that training is a part and parcel of the development process. There is an urgent need for the ILGUS to have its own building complex to enable them to run residential courses. The Institute has acquired land at Salt Lake City and architectural designs for the proposed building complex are now being prepared by the State Housing Board.

Under the Urban Basic Services Programme the UNICEF is assisting the Government of India in providing urban basic services to the selected districts, towns and cities in India. In West Bengal Darjeeling District has been selected as a unit under this programme.

It is proposed that the cost of the project which has to be shared by the State Government will be met out of the budgetary provision under IDSMT. The Government of India have proposed to provide a sum of Rs.50 crore in the Central sector and the cost of the project would be shared by the Central Government, State Government and local bodies in the ratio of 2:1:1.

Besides, the Central Valuation Board and the Directorate of Local Bodies will have to be expanded and further strengthened, particularly in the context of CUDP III. Necessary provision has, therefore been made for Central Valuation Board and the Directorate of Local Bodies under the head "Direction and Administration".

2. Programmes of the Development & Planning (Town & Country Planning) Department.

The Town and Country Planning Branch of the Development & Planning Department is concerned with planned Development of rural and urban areas in West Bengal (excluding Calcutta Metropolitan District). Three Development Authorities namely (1) Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority, (2) Haldia Development Authority and (3) Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority have been set up so far for this purpose.

The main functions of these authorities are to prepare existing land use maps and registers followed by Outline Development Plans and to control and regulate land use in their respective regions and to execute specific development schemes envisaged in the plan. The preparation of land use maps and registers is complete and public objections are being heard and disposed of. The work of preparing outline development plans has also been simultaneously taken up. A number of development schemes like roads, water supply and drainage, hospital, community centres, parks etc. have been completed by the authorities

during the sixth plan period, when financial assistance of the order of Rs.13.08 crores was given to them from the state budget. Additionally one of the Development Authorities (Haldia Development Authority) has availed itself of LIC loan for Water Supply Scheme. The Development Authorities have to some extent generated internal resources by way of realisation of premium for land development cost, rental for commercial centres and deposit work charges from public and private enterprises.

It has also been proposed to undertake planning and development of certain industrial areas, small and medium towns, rural growth centres and South 24-Parganas region areas, outside the jurisdiction of the three development authorities.

The enormous investment in both public and private sectors at Haldia has ensured its growth as an urban industrial complex necessitating rapid development of infrastructural facilities all-round. With the setting up of the Petro-Chemical complex, Haldia will assume greater urgency and importance. In order to ensure permanent water supply for the civic population and the industrial needs a permanent water supply scheme has to be executed requiring an investment of Rs.150.00 crores or so. Haldia Development Authority has already availed of LIC loan as also the budgetary support of the State Government. The scheme is nearing completion. But a much bigger water supply scheme (100 mgd. capacity) may have to be undertaken for which preliminary work is already under way and World Bank assistance has been proposed.

Progress of work of the Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority and Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority is also very slow particularly in matters of water supply, road communication and housing infrastructure owing to financial constraints. A Planning Authority is also being set up for a portion of South 24-Parganas which has assumed importance on account of Falta Export Processing Zone.

3. Programmes of the Metropolitan Development Department
 A. Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority
State Capital Projects

The Plan Outlay for C.M.D.A. during 1986-87 has been worked out on the basis of requirements for implementation of schemes included in the Third Calcutta Urban Development Programme (CUDP-III) which included a few schemes taken up under the IDA-I & IDA-II packages but which remained incomplete and thus spilled over to the CUDP-III. In addition some on-going schemes not included in any of the IDA packages are also provided for in the total works outlay proposed for 1986-87. All the schemes for which provision has been made are thus vitally important projects aimed at satisfying the minimum needs for urban services at affordable standards in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area which covers, besides, the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta and Howrah, 37 other Municipalities and three semi-urban conglomerates, looked after by Anchal Panchayats.

2. The major schemes are discussed group-wise below :-

i) Municipal Development Programme (MDP) :

This includes various development works, multi-sectoral in nature, covering water supply, drainage, solid waste disposal, conversion of service privies, improvement of roads, etc. which are identified, planned and executed by the Local Bodies and covers activities restricted to the jurisdiction of the municipal and other local bodies concerned. This is one of the important segments of the CUDP-III Programme and has made appreciable progress.

ii) Trans-Municipal Infrastructure Programme (TRIP)

The provides for planning and execution by the C.M.D.A. of critical infrastructure in the water supply, drainage, sanitation and traffic & transportation, etc. sectors from which the benefits will be shared by two or more Municipalities. The major schemes for which detailed project reports have been prepared, evaluated and approved and where tendering and contracting work has been completed and which will involve fairly heavy investment during 1986-87 are (a) the Baranagar-Kamarhaty Water Treatment and (b) Serampore Water Treatment Plants (in the W.S. & E.H. Sector). The other major works in the Sector, namely remodelling of water transmission mains from Tallah to

Auckland Place has also made appreciable progress after receipt of the reports and recommendation of M/s.Thames Water Authority, London. In Sewerage & Drainage Sector, for almost all the major schemes, detailed project reports have been prepared and cleared for implementation. Substantial investment during 1986-87 is also anticipated in Solid Waste Management for Calcutta City involving procurement of vehicles and equipment and construction of roads and disposal areas.

iii) Calcutta/Howrah (Metropole) Investment Programme (CHIP)

This programme involving investments within the jurisdiction of Calcutta Municipal Corporation and Howrah Municipal Corporation aims at optimising the use of the existing infrastructure from the investments made under CUDP-I & CUDP-II.

In T. & T. Sector, the Durgapur Bridge with an estimated outlay of Rs.3.75 crores and Zeerat Bridge with an outlay of over Rs.96.00 lakhs will require heavy investment during 1986-87.

iv) CMA-WIDE Complementary Programme (CMACP)

This includes CMDA-initiated and co-ordinated Health Programme, Employment oriented Programme and Panchayat Development Programme.

v) National Minimum Needs Programme are also implemented through the C.M.D.A., such as Bustee Improvement component of Municipal & Anchal Development Programme covering water supply, sanitation, etc.

3. To sum up, the CUDP-III Programme which accounts for the major outlay by C.M.D.A. during the five-year period from 1983-84 to 1987-88 and which could not make sufficient progress in the initial years due to various reasons, such as, delays and difficulties in land acquisition, the time taken in drawing up and evaluating detailed project reports, uncertainty about availability of funds etc., has now overcome almost all these constraints and large-scale investments are now possible.

B. Calcutta Improvement Trust

In all fourteen schemes have been recommended for inclusion within the Annual Plan 1986-87. Of these six schemes are remunerative in nature and the other eight are mainly non-remunerative schemes, the main purpose being widening of roads.

2. Within the remunerative schemes two major Civic Centre Projects - one in Manicktala and the other in Gariahat have been contemplated. This would 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 are already under disposal and it is expected that it would start functioning within few months time. A five storeyed office building at Manicktala has already been let-out to State Bank of India and actions are being taken for disposal of shopping facilities nearing completion within the project.

3. Another Similar spot development project at the junction of Diamond Harbour Road and Judges Court Road is also under scheme framing stage.

4. 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. The major areas contemplated to be developed are, Cossipore, Belgachia, Manicktala, South Suburban Municipality, etc.

5. As regards non-remunerative schemes the main concentration is on road widening projects. These non-remunerative schemes include widening of Bentinck Street, Amharst Street Extension from Natabar Dutta Row to Park Street, and also widening of Strand Road. These Projects when completed will help in easing out traffic movement in different parts of the city.

6. Within the year's plan projects three more schemes have been proposed to be included. These are --

- 1) Widening of Deshpran Sasmal Road (Portion)
- C.I.T. Scheme No. 107.
- 2) Rashbehari Connector of E.M. Byepass (Portion) and its rehabilitation scheme - C.I.T. Scheme Nos. K-II & III.
- 3) Widening of Dhakuria Station Road
- C.I.T. Scheme No. 101

C. Howrah Improvement Trust

The proposed outlay for 1986-87^{is} 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.

D. 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, 1986-87 annual plan envisages, as part of Seventh Plan outlay, installation of sewer plant, construction of water lines, sinking of deep tubewell and pumping station, electrification, construction of community hall and auditorium hall and setting up market, burning ghat and cremation ground.

E. 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.P.T. along the Strand Road would give land for substantially widening of it and thereby to open expressway facilities for relief to traffic and providing a diversion route during the period of Metro Railways Works along C.R. Avenue. Besides, beautification of Kadapara dumping ground near Subhas Sarobar has been included under this scheme.

F. 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 24,000 (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. 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. Programme of the Development & Planning Department

Digha Development Scheme.

1. Objective :

Digha Development Scheme was started in the year 1956-57 as a Plan Scheme at the instance of Late Dr. B.C. Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal. The programme of development has two main objectives viz., (a) Development of Digha as an attractive tourist resort just on the sea and (b) Development of a modern township at Digha along with economic growth of the hinter land.

2. Achievement :

So far about 1100 acres of land have been acquired for Digha Development. About 100 acres of land has been fully developed and demarcated into residential plots. Almost all the plots have already been given on lease for 999 years. Supporting facilities like water supply, power supply, road connections, market and park have been provided. Some lands have also been earmarked for construction of Hotels, Holiday Homes etc. and plots of land are being given on lease.

Tourist accommodations have been provided at a modest scale for all sections of tourists. Also a rest house for Day-Trippers has been commissioned. To ensure orderly movement of buses and for the facility of the tourists a luxurious bus terminus has been constructed.

The most critical problem of Digha Development, however, is the erosion of beach and bank by the sea. To save the Digha Township Area the work of the embankment along the sea-beach for protection of the coast line and the schemes for afforestation were undertaken. Simultaneously with the protective works, illumination and beautification programmes of the beach have been implemented.

During the current financial year i.e. 1st year of the Seventh Five Year Plan the development activities inter-alia include construction of a 2nd Deep-Tubewell for the water works, development of Nehru Maidan into a market, construction of a few link roads within the township and plantation in beach garden.

3. Proposed provision for the Annual Plan 1986-87 :

Since housing activities have gathered pace and since the available accommodation including the private hotels are being considered inadequate in view of growing tourist population at Digha the programme for 1986-87 envisages implementation of a number of new schemes to provide further tourist accommodation, improvement of the basic infrastructural facilities and also extension of such facilities to the uncovered areas besides implementation of the on-going schemes.

XIII. INFORMATION & PUBLICITYA. Schemes of the Information Wing of I. & C.A. Department1. Construction of Information & Culture Complex at Head Quarters :

There is a severe scarcity of accommodation at Writers' Buildings, Several offices of the department are housed in rented houses scattered throughout the city. To do away with the difficulties and to bring all offices of this department under one roof - an Information & Culture Complex is proposed to be constructed at 85, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta. The land is owned by this Department.

2. State Level Information Centre at Siliguri :

The centre was opened during the Sixth Plan period. A building with auditorium and library and other ancilliary facilities is under construction.

3. Setting up of Information Bureau in different States:

During the Sixth Plan three Information Centre were opened at Agartala, Bhubaneswar and Madras. It is proposed to open some such centres in Rajasthan, Maharastra and Kerala during the Seventh Plan period. One such centre was proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1985-86. But this could not be opened. It is now proposed to open the centre during 1986-87. The information centres opened during the Sixth Plan period are also proposed to be equipped with Audio Visual Units.

4. Setting up of Information Cell in Rural Areas :

The existing information net work is proposed to be extended to village level. Under the programme at least one village level Government Sponsored Information Cell is proposed to be set up in collaboration with Gram Panchayats. The work will be completed in phases.

5. Setting of Block Level Information Centre :

Information Centres of the Government now extend upto Sub-divisions. It is now proposed to extend these centres upto Block Level.

6. Setting up of Information Centres at Kalyani, Haldia, Bolpur and Sunderbans :

Kalyani, Haldia and Bolpur have recently been declared as Sub-divisions. Three Information Centres will be opened at these places. Another Centre will be opened at Kakdwip to serve the Sunderbans. Proposal for opening two

centres during the current financial year is under examination.

7. Setting up of Teleprinter Service linking Calcutta with districts :

For quick dissemination of various information and release of press material for the small newspapers in districts all the districts will be linked up with Calcutta by Teleprinter Service in a phased manner. One such district will be linked up during 1986-87.

8. Appointment of Field Workers at Block Level :

The scheme was taken up during the Sixth Plan period. It is continuing during the Seventh Plan. The Field Workers organise publicity work at village level. At present there are 90 such workers against 341 blocks. It was proposed to cover all the blocks by appointing one such worker for each block. But due to inadequate budget allocation no additional post could be sanctioned during 1985-86. 30 new posts are proposed to be created during 1986-87.

9. Strengthening of A.V. Units :

The scheme envisages replacement of Projects, Generators, Vans which constantly go out of order for long use. It is proposed to replace these old and worn out equipment in phases during the Seventh Plan period.

10. Strengthening Exhibition Set up :

To cope with the increased volume of exhibition work it was proposed to strengthen the exhibition set up by inducting new hands both for exhibitions and production of exhibits. But the scheme could not be taken up for implementation due to inadequate fund provision and also demand of large amount for construction of a permanent pavilion of West Bengal at Pragati Maidan, which form a part of Scheme.

The construction of permanent pavilion at Pragati Maidan at a cost of Rs.85 lakhs has been entrusted with a firm on turnkey basis. It will be completed by March 1987.

11. Installation of T.V.Sets for Community Viewing :

The department has been supplying T.V. sets to various public institutions under the scheme. Upto 1984-85 270 such sets have been distributed. Rs.1.50 lakhs is being spent for the purpose during 1985-86. 40 such sets will be distributed during 1986-87.

12. Setting up of Video Publicity Unit at H.Q. :

Two VCP Units are proposed to be set up at H.Q. during 1986-87. Each unit will be manned by one Sound Mechanic-cum-Projectionist and a helper.

13. Conversion of Fixed Point A.V. Units into Mobile Units:

All the A.V. units excepting 14 are mobile ones. It is proposed to convert these 14 units into mobile units by providing vehicle and a driver.

14. Setting up of a Folk Entertainment Unit at Siliguri :

This is a continuing scheme. A Folk Entertainment unit was set up during Sixth Plan period. The unit is capable of producing dramas in very limited scale. Some more posts of drama artistes with technical hands are required. A Song squad consisting of 14 artistes is to be created to make it a composite one. But due to inadequate budget provision these posts cannot be created. It will also not be possible to take up the expansion programme during 1986-87 due to tight financial position. Necessary provision has been made only to run the existing unit.

15. Setting up of a Song Unit and Jatra Unit :

This is also a continuing Scheme. The Scheme was taken up for implementation during the Sixth Plan period but could not be completed. The posts required were created but could not be filled up. The units could not function effectively as it was found necessary to create some more posts to make the units self-dependent. But for inadequate provision no expansion programme could be taken up during 1985-86. It will not also be possible to take up expansion programme during 1986-87 due to greater demand of fund in other programmes. Necessary provision has been made to maintain the existing arrangement.

16. Setting up of Colour Photo Laboratory :

Colour photography has assumed a great importance during recent times. But we do not have any colour photo processing laboratory. These jobs are being done through private agencies which is costly and also delaying. So it has been proposed to set up a Colour processing unit in the existing B. & W. processing laboratory. Only machinery and equipments and technical personnel are required. All other infra-structure are available. Necessary provision has been made for the scheme.

B. Programmes under the Film Wing are detailed below :-

1. Film Festivals :

The department will organise festival of Bengali film within and outside the State for which necessary provision has been made.

2. Development and Maintenance of Film Production Unit :

A Small Film Production Unit was created during the Sixth Plan. The unit aimed at providing infra-structural facilities towards production of news-reels and documentaries. The existing staff strength is to be strengthened. The Film Vault which is housed in a rented building will be transferred and amalgamated with the Film Production Unit. The unit will ultimately work as a production unit which will produce documentary films on behalf of the Govt.

3. Setting up of a Colour Film Laboratory :

The work of a composite sound and colour film laboratory is under progress. West Bengal Film Development Corporation was set up by the Govt. who was entrusted with the job. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.5.27 Crores, out which Govt. will provide Rs.2.64 Crores as equity participation and additional land costing Rs.14 lakhs. Thus the Government's commitment is for Rs.2.77 Crores and the balance will be collected by the corporation from IDBI as loan. Government has so far contributed Rs.2.16 Crores and the balance of Rs.61 lakhs will be paid during 1986-87. Unless the entire fund is released institutional finance will not be available in full, and the project will be delayed.

4. Setting up of an Art Theatre and Film Archive :

The construction of an Art Theatre Complex was taken up during the Sixth Plan. The Project was completed this year and inaugurated in September, 1985 and Christened as 'Nandan'. Necessary provision has been made in the Plan budget of the next year for payment of salary of the Staff, electric consumption and maintenance and new projects to be taken up by the Theatre.

5. Acquisition of Studios :

The Deptt. acquired Technicians Studio sometime back. Full compensation of the land and equipment has not yet been paid. The acquisition proceeding is under progress. The balance of compensation for land to be paid is about Rs.14.00 lakhs. Under orders of Hon'ble Calcutta High Court a Tribunal has been set up to assess the cost of equipment.

It is estimated that the cost will be around Rs.10 lakhs. Thus the total requirement will be around Rs.24.00 lakhs. As completion of acquisition proceeding will take some time, full payment will not be necessary. It can be staggered. A sum of Rs.10 lakhs will be minimum requirement during 1986-87 and provision has been suggested accordingly.

6. Financial assistance for construction of Cinema Houses:

The number of cinema houses in West Bengal is very low considering the area and population. While Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have 1282, 2135, 1226, 2131 and 1325 permanent and temporary cinema house respectively, the number of cinema houses in West Bengal is a miserable 591. To increase the number of houses the State Govt. proposed a target of constructing one cinema house in each district and three houses in Calcutta during the Seventh Plan period. The West Bengal Film Development Corporation was entrusted with the job. Three plot of lands purchased in Calcutta during Sixth Plan period were handed over to the Corporation. In district it will be low cost cinema in the model provided by the NFDC. The WBFDC was asked to explore the possibilities of procuring institutional finance and private finance. The Govt. proposed to provide the Corpn. 50% of the cost as loan. Government's share for construction of 18 Cinema houses (15 in districts and 3 in Calcutta - $15 \times 15 \text{ lakhs} + 3 \times 50 \text{ lakhs} = 375 \text{ lakhs} + 10\% \text{ escalation} = 413 \text{ lakhs}$) is Rs.207 lakhs. But the Deptt. could provide only Rs.5 lakhs during 1985-86 and a provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been suggested during 1986-87. These amounts will be made available to WBFDC.

7. Modernisation of Studios and Laboratories :

The State Govt. took the ownership of the Technicians' Studio in 1983. The floors and the equipments are very old and there is need for modernisation of its different facilities. It will be difficult to run the Studio as an economically viable unit unless adequate steps are taken towards its improvement. A Technical Committee of the Department suggested that the improvement of the Studio may be taken in two phases and the total cost was estimated to be Rs.51 lakhs. Due to fund constraint, a nominal provision has been made in the plan budget of next year on this score.

XIV. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

According to the Census Report, 1981 in West Bengal the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute 28 per cent approximately of the total population. They are socially, educationally and economically backward compared to other population of the State.

The State Government have attached much importance to the task of the uplift of the S.C. and S.T. and have evolved various programmes and fixed priorities to serve the interests of these population. The benefits of land reforms measures through distribution of ceiling surplus lands and recording of share-croppers have largely benefited these population. The concessions provided to these population in the shape of allowing subsidies, free rights, job opportunities etc. also have, no doubt, went in improving their lots. The State policy of making education free to all students upto secondary stage of education and of providing reading materials to all students upto primary level also benefited these population considerably.

A brief note on different schemes to be implemented during 1986-87 is given below :

1. Strengthening of Staff at Headquarters and at Field Level

To ensure the proper implementation of the programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes under the Plan 1985-90 restructuring and reinforcing of the administrative organisation at all levels is essential. Necessary amount for the purpose has been provided in the plan for 1986-87.

2. Ashram Hostels Attached to Primary Schools

The scheme has been taken up for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children of the families having annual income not exceeding Rs. 3,600/- per annum. Previously an amount of Rs. 50,000/- was fixed for construction of an Ashram hostel with the provision for 30 children. But, due to soaring prices of all the commodities it would not be possible to complete constructions of the hostel buildings within the ceiling fixed for the purpose. The ceiling cost per building is proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 1,00,000/-. Primary school children would be provided with board, lodging, clothes, medicines, books, etc. free of cost.

The amounts proposed for 1986-87 are for completion of Ashram Hostels started earlier and for construction of new Ashram hostels under Government management.

3. Book Grants and Examination Fees

Book grants are paid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students reading in secondary stages.

nag/-.

Grants

Grants are also given for payment of Examination fees at the rate prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education. It may be noted that the same beneficiary may be awarded stipends for more than one year.

At present 4,10,000 students (approx) are being benefited under the scheme.

4. Hostel charges at the Secondary Stage

The object of the scheme is to provide Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at Secondary stages with hostel charges. At present 57,000 students are being provided with hostel charges @ Rs.75/-p.m. for 12 months in a year.

The present rate of hostel charges was fixed in the year 1978-79. During the span of 6 years the price index has gone up. In these hard days it is not possible to provide 2 square meals a day within Rs.75/-p.m. per head. In consideration of soaring rise in prices of all commodities, the question of upward revision of the rate is under consideration of Government.

5. Grant of Maintenance charges to the Day Scholars at the Secondary Stage.

The object of the scheme is to grant maintenance charges to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe 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 Scheduled Tribe all the eligible day scholars are given the stipends and in case of Scheduled Caste awards are be given to a limited No. of day scholars on the basis of poverty-cum-merit.

At present 33,000 Scheduled Tribes & 40,000 Scheduled Caste day scholars are being benefited under the scheme.

6. Construction of Hostel Buildings

Grants at the rate not exceeding Rs. 40,000/- are given for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys reading in schools. Considering the rise in prices of materials and enhancement of labour charges the rate of grants-in-aid has been enhanced to Rs. 50,000/- per hostel building from the current financial year.

7. Construction of Hostel Buildings for Scheduled Tribe College Students-in-Different Districts

Grants at the rate not exceeding Rs. 80,000/- are sanctioned for construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe College students. Considering the rise in prices of materials and enhancement of

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labour

labour charges the rate of grants-in-aid per hostel building has been enhanced to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

8. Construction and Improvement of Ashram Hostels

The object of the scheme is to construct Ashram hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students reading in Secondary stage and to sanction maintenance expenditure for running of those Ashram Hostels. Under the scheme a lump grant at the rate not exceeding Rs. 40,000/- is sanctioned for the construction of Ashram Hostel buildings. Considering the rise in prices of materials and enhancement of labour charge the rate of grants-in-aid per hostel buildings has been enhanced to Rs. 80,000/- Ashram facilities also include provision for meal charges and amenities to the ashramites.

The provision proposed for the Plan period is for construction of sixty new Ashram hostels and maintenance thereof.

9. Coaching Arrangement for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students Reading in School

To avoid wastage, stagnation, etc. special coaching scheme has been introduced for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in secondary stages.

10. 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 provision proposed in the Plan is for construction of boundary walls, construction of new hostel buildings, construction of another building for staff quarter consisting of 8 units, renovation of existing Headmistress staff quarters and construction of quarters for class IV staff and for maintenance of 120 new students admitted during 1985.

11. Improvement of Working Condition of the Boys' Hostels and Girls' Hostels started previously out of the fund sanctioned by the State Government including Provision for Repair and Completion of Incomplete Building

There are reports which indicate that hostels established out of the fund sanctioned by the State Government do not function properly due to lack of adequate funds. It has been decided that for proper supervision of such hostels one Superintendent and Cook as in the case of Ashram Hostel will be provided. Moreover, there is no provision out of which grant may be sanctioned for repair of the hostel buildings constructed out of the grant sanctioned by the State Government. In view of the above and for completion of incomplete hostel building the provision has been proposed.

12. Scholarships to Meritorious Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Students Reading in Secondary Stages

In order to encourage the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in general it has been decided to introduce a scheme for awarding merit scholarships to the students of secondary schools. Successful students obtaining at least 60% marks in case of Scheduled Caste and 50% marks in case of Scheduled Tribes in the Annual Examination (for classes V to IX) & Madhyamik Examination and those completing the studies in Class X will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 100/-.

13. Training Facilities in Vocational Trades and Crafts

The object of the schemes is to give training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in selected vocational trades and crafts so as to enable them to adopt suitable vocation for employment.

14. Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Artisans Trained in Approved Institutions

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe artisans are given financial assistance @ Rs. 500/- per artisan after successful completion of training for setting up of trades or industry individually or on a co-operative basis. The artisans may utilise the amount of assistance with institutional finance for the purpose stated above.

15. Training-cum-Production Centres in various Trades and Crafts

Industries Branch under Scheduled Castes & Tribes Welfare Department is implementing 20 industries schemes with 68 units under them. Most of these industrial units are located in rural areas.

The aims and objects of the schemes are to impart vocational training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons of the areas where such centres are located and thereby create employment potentialities among the persons.

The provisions proposed in the Annual Plan for 1986-87 are for improvement of working conditions of the existing Centres and for opening of new Training Centres.

16. Roads, Bridges and Culverts

Most of the villages predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes and more backward Scheduled Castes are located in inaccessible and remote areas. Important roads are being constructed by the Public Works Department (Roads) of this Government. But the problem of approach roads, bridges and culverts are very acute in such areas. Approach roads, linking the important market places with isolated Tribals (living outside I.T.D.P. areas) and Scheduled Caste hamlets are required to be constructed. Provisions have been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1986-87 for this purpose.

17. Special Development Programmes for the Scheduled Tribe People Living Outside I.T.D.P.

It has been estimated that on the basis of mouzas having concentration of Scheduled Tribe population between 25% to 50% about 68% of State Scheduled Tribe population can be brought under some form of area development programmes. The remaining 32% of State's Scheduled Tribe population live in a more scattered way for whom mostly family-oriented schemes and also to some extent community benefiting schemes can be taken up.

A brief outline of the schemes intended to be taken up for them is discussed below :

a) Infrastructural Development Programmes :

The non-recurring cost of the schemes proposed to be undertaken will be fully subsidised and for any recurring capital the schemes will be linked up with suitable financing institutions.

i) Community Assets : The schemes benefiting more than 50% Scheduled Tribe population quantitatively will be selected for implementation. Such Schemes will include soil conservation and land development schemes mainly on vested lands allotted to Scheduled Tribe agriculturists, water harvesting in mini and micro water sheds, shallow tube-wells or dug-well in clusters with motor/pumps, social forestry/horticulture/floriculture/fodder cultivation on community lands, tank fisheries, small industrial units, training arrangements in various trades and business etc.

ii) Social Services : The tribal hamlets and paras within a mouza are proposed to be provided with some minimum civic amenities like spot sources for drinking water supply, link roads, welfare centres with adult literacy units, preventive medicines, recreational arrangement etc.

b) Family Oriented Schemes :

The schemes will be implemented for Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line. The pattern of the scheme will be similar to that which are now being implemented under I.R.D.P. and T.S.P. Similar to the tie up arrangement made under T.S.P. the family oriented schemes will be linked up with 50% Government subsidy, margin money of West Bengal Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development & Finance Corporation and Bank Loan. The schemes may be implemented either for individual families or for groups of Scheduled Tribe families of eligible category.

Some

Some individual family-oriented schemes like distribution of minikit, agricultural demonstration, fodder plot demonstration, distribution of grafts and gooties, distribution of water lifts etc. will, however, be implemented with 100% subsidy provided cost of individual project does not exceed Rs. 100/-.

c) Co-operative Organisation :

It is proposed that the poor Scheduled Tribe families, who have little repayment capacity and who can not be endowed with assets, should be brought under co-operation fold for initiating economic activities among them. These co-operatives may be organized for each functional groups like unskilled labour, forest workers, live-stock farmers, fishermen, artisans, small traders etc. Besides, the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies catering more than 50% Scheduled Tribe members may also be activated suitably for undertaking various economic activities for the Scheduled Tribe people. The assistance will be provided on the basis of each project cost in the shape of share capital contribution, membership fee, establishment cost etc. The Co-operative will have forward and backward linkages with the various apex co-operatives, Bank and West Bengal Tribal Dev. Co-operative Corporation Ltd. in the matter of working capital, supply, marketing, processing etc.

d) Special Programme for Development of Rayas :

Special Programme for development Raya families living in Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar districts is also necessary for the improvement of their economic conditions. A specific programme for providing gainful occupation for them in ancilliary cottage industries like weaving & spinning (particularly eri-silk in which they have some traditional expertise) dairy, piggery, poultry, bee-keeping etc. may be incorporated under this scheme and necessary infrastructural facilities may be built up to support these activities.

18. Housing :

Provision of shelter to the homeless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to those Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupation is considered a minimum requirement. Houses under the scheme would be constructed for the poor and deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at variable cost noted below :

1. Rs. 1,600 per family in plain areas.
2. Rs. 2,150 per family in riverine belts.
3. Rs. 2,200 per family in hill & Tarainregion.

The

The scheme will be mainly implemented for the benefit of the assignees of homestead plot distributed under the West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead Land for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans and Fishermen Act, 1975.

19. Development of 'Olchiki' Script :

State Govt. have accepted 'Olchiki' as recognised script for Santali language and books are being printed in 'Olchiki' script. As such teachers working in Santal inhabited areas having knowledge in Santali would undergo a short training course in 'Olchiki'. The provision proposed for the plan is for meeting partial cost of the training to be organised by Education Deptt. of this Government.

20. Aid to Voluntary Agencies and Cultural Institutions :

Financial assistance is provided to non-official Organisations for carrying on various types of welfare activities like running Adult Education Centres, Night Schools, Libraries, Charitable dispensaries and Publication of Journals, etc. and for Cultural activities including sports and games etc.

21. Construction of Dug-well/Water-Supply Schemes and Other M.N.P.

The S.C. basties and tribal hamlets suffer from lack of civic amenities like water-supply, electrification, sanitation etc. The Working Group on the Development of S.C.s during the 7th Plan also recommended that by the end of the 7th Plan all such facilities should be extended to these areas.

Accordingly the continuing scheme for construction of dug-wells in these areas have been broad-based to provide other M.N.P. also. Thus the dug-well schemes will be related to such location that the need for drinking water-supply can also be met out of the same project. The sanitation measures both as an extension scheme of Basti Improvement Programme and as a new programme can be adopted to pay proper attention to these pockets. In respect of electrification it is proposed that the rural electrification programme and programme for electrification of Harijan basties can be supplemented with the adoption of a scheme of extending street-light points within the houses of the poor S.C. and S.T. people also.

22. Development of Tribal Culture Through Sports, Games & Other Recreational Activities in Tribal Concentrated Blocks of West Bengal :

In order to strengthen national spirit and solidarity amongst the tribal youths it has been decided to develop tribal culture

through

through sports games & other recreational activities. Grants-in-aid will be given to the sponsoring authorities at Block level for holding of athletic events, Sports, Games and other recreational activities.

23. Scheme for Promotion of Literary and Cultural Activities for Tribal Development :

Under this scheme assistance in the form of subsidy will be given to tribal people for publication of literary works and participation in cultural and educational programmes. This is considered essential for development of tribal leadership in the field of art and culture and also literacy. The scheme may also be extended to benefit those writers who are non-tribals, but writing of subjects must be of exclusive interest and help promotion of tribal art and education, social and cultural development.

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE
Labour (including Welfare & Training)

1. Programmes of the Labour Department
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I. Schemes of the Labour Directorate

a) Strengthening of the Industrial Relations Machinery
(Continuing Scheme)

A Free Export Processing Zone has been set up at Falta by the Government of India. In order to maintain good industrial relations it is proposed to set up there one Regional Labour Office with an Assistant Labour Commissioner and supporting staff.

b) Strengthening of the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions & (Continuing Scheme)

This is a staff oriented scheme for strengthening the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions. The proposal is to create the following posts :-

Assistant Labour Commissioner ...	1 (One)
Inspector ...	1 (One)
Head Clerk ...	1 (One)
Peon ...	1 (One)

c) Strengthening of the Enforcement Machinery :
(Continuing scheme)

For strengthening the enforcement machinery set up to enforce various Labour Acts, it is proposed to create 20 posts of Inspectors and 10 posts of Peon-cum-Process Servers.

d) Improvement of the Labour Statistics & (Continuing Scheme)

The scheme envisages creation of 5 posts of Investigators and 3 posts of Assistant Computers for improving the Statistical Section of the Labour Directorate.

e) Strengthening of the Training Institute-cum-Central Library and holding of refresher courses for officers of Labour Department (Continuing scheme)

The Training Institute-cum-Central Library at Manicktala, Calcutta where Government conducts every year a Training Course for awarding certificates in Labour Welfare is proposed to be further strengthened.

f) Grant-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare & Business Management : (New Scheme)

Under the provisions of the Factories Act and Rules framed there under Welfare Officers are required to be posted in factories having 500 or more workers. In order to meet the requirement of the industries a Certificate Course in Labour Welfare is being conducted by the State Government. About 70 students pass out every year.

Of these the first 10 to 12 candidates are sent for the Diploma Course in Social Welfare in the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management in Calcutta. As the workers are the ultimate beneficiary it is proposed to give some financial assistance to the Institute.

II. Schemes of the Boilers Directorate.

a) Opening of a Branch Office at Malda : (Continuing Scheme)

In view of the establishment of different projects at Haldia, the Thermal Power Project at Kolaghat and Super Thermal Power Project at Farakka it is considered necessary to have a Branch Office of the Boiler Directorate near these areas. Accordingly it is proposed to open a Branch Office at Malda.

b) Setting up of a Testing Laboratory for Examination of Boilers : (Continuing Scheme)

A Computer Section will be set up in the Testing Laboratory for flexibility and analysis of pipe-lines as stipulated in the amendment to the Indian Boilers Regulations.

c) Opening of a Welders' Training Centre : (New Scheme)

It is proposed to open a Welder Training Centre under the Boilers Directorate. The Training Centre will provide training for Welders passing out from IIT/CTI in Welding trade.

III. Schemes of the Factories Directorate.

a) Opening of a new Branch Office of the Factories Directorate : (Continuing Scheme)

It is proposed to open a Branch Office at Kalyani, Nadia to cover 200 factories in the district of Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda which are at present being looked after by the Inspector of Factories posted at Barrackpore.

b) Strengthening of the Research and Development Wing of the Factories Directorate : (Continuing Scheme)

It has been established that many accidents were not caused by direct infringement of the statutory provisions of the Factories Act and Rules. So the Research and Development Cell was formed to study other causative factors and recommend steps for prevention. It is proposed to strengthen the Cell by creating a few posts of officers and staff.

c) Grant-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management for training of safety Officers (New Scheme)

Safety Officers are required to be appointed in Factories having 1,000 or more workers in accordance with the Factories Act and Rules framed thereunder. The Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management are conducting a Certificate 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. It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to the Institute to assist the Institute in conducting the course.

d) Creation of a Chemical Wing in the Factories Directorate :
(New Scheme)

It is proposed to create a Special Cell in the Factories Directorate to enforce safety measures in Chemical and other hazardous industries.

IV. Schemes of the Labour Department.

a) Strengthening of the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts :
(Continuing Scheme)

At present 2796 cases are lying pending with the Tribunals and Labour Courts (figures upto 31.8.85). As a consequence of the 1982 amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, adjudication of industrial disputes has become time bound. It is, therefore, necessary to set up adequate number of Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts. These Courts would also exercise powers under payment of Wages Act and Workmens Compensation Act. It is proposed to open one Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal during the year 1986-87.

b) Strengthening of the Planning Cell of the Labour Department :
(Continuing Scheme)

The Planning Cell of the Labour Department is running short of staff. To cope with the increasing work load it is proposed to strengthen the cell.

V. Schemes of the West Bengal Labour Welfare Board.

a) Construction of Haldia Model Labour Welfare Centre-cum-
Holiday Home : (Continuing Scheme)

This project was taken up during the 6th Five Year Plan. The total estimated cost is Rs. 14.85 lakhs of which Rs.5.50 lakhs has already been spent. For completing the project as early as possible necessary provision has been proposed for 1986-87.

b) Construction of Bakkhali Holiday Home : (Continuing Scheme)

This is also a continuing project from the 6th Five Year Plan. The estimated cost is Rs.29.39 lakhs of which Rs. 6.25 lakhs has already been spent. Necessary provision has been proposed for 1986-87 with the aim of completing this project as early as possible.

c) Pokhriabong Model Labour Welfare Centre : (Continuing Scheme)

This is also a continuing project from the 6th Five Year Plan. The total estimated cost is Rs.15.56 of which 2.00 lakhs have been spent. Necessary provision for this project is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1986-87.

VI. Schemes of the Training Directorate.

a) Hostel building (Continuing scheme)

I.T.I. Hostels are proposed to be completed and improved at Kalyani, Durgapur, Cooch Behar and Tung.

b) Boundary wall at I.T.I., Raigunge (Continuing scheme)

Boundary wall is proposed to be constructed around I.T.I., Raigunge.

c) Staff quarters (Continuing scheme)

It is proposed to build a few staff quarters for the essential staff in the I.T.I. campus.

d) Water supply project (Continuing scheme)

There is an acute scarcity of drinking water in the areas like Purulia, Jhargram, Howrah Homes. Water supply arrangement is, therefore, proposed to be made for the I.T.Is at those places.

e) Replacement of obsolete machine in different I.T.Is. (Continuing Scheme)

Most of the I.T.Is were set up 20 - 25 years ago and the machineries purchased at that time are now old and obsolete and need immediate replacement. Government of India is expected to share the expenditure on 50 : 50 basis.

f) Purchase of new machinery for modernisation of I.T.Is : (Continuing scheme)

g) Class-rooms in I.T.Is at Gariahat, Kalyani, Durgapur etc. : (Continuing scheme)

New rooms are proposed to be construction in the I.T.Is like Gariahat, Kalyani, Durgapur, Purulia, Cooch Behar, Tollygunge and Krishnagar under this scheme.

h) Composite buildings for store-cum-library-cum-Audio-Visual Centres at I.T.Is : (Continuing scheme)

It is proposed to build up a composite four storied building for accommodating stores, library and Audio-visual system.

i) Setting up of new I.T.Is for women and physically handicapped : (Continuing scheme)

It is proposed to set up a new I.T.I. for women and Physically handicapped persons in Salt Lake,

j) Introduction of Social Studies in I.T.Is : (Continuing Scheme)

Introduction of social study for the vocational trade in I.T.Is is completely new and now it is compulsory for written examination. The proposed provision is for payment of remuneration to the lecturer.

h) Deficient machinery and equipment as per DGET norms at I.T.I. Gariahat (Continuing scheme)

As present trades are running with deficient machinery and equipment. To meet up these deficiency necessary provision has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

1) National Apprenticeship Schemes :

The following National Apprenticeship schemes are proposed to be implemented :-

- i) Construction of hostel at I.T.I., Howrah Homes for apprentices and trainees.
- ii) Strengthening of the head quarter and regional offices at Siliguri and Durgapur.

2. Programme of the Public Works Department

The objective of this scheme is to provide apprenticeship training to sufficient number of degree and diploma holders in Engineering for twelve months by providing stipends to such trainees. It is proposed to provide apprenticeship training to 500 trainees in the Seventh Plan and 55 trainees in the Annual Plan (1986-87).

E_M_P_L_O_Y_M_E_N_T1. Programmes of the Labour Department.(a) Opening of five new Exchanges : (New Scheme)

It is proposed to open three new Employment Exchanges one each at Bolpur, Raghunathpur and Chanchal and two additional Employment Exchanges one each at Durgapur and Barrackpur.

(b) State Training Institute : (New Scheme)

In order to impart training to the Employment Exchange personnel in a proper manner, it is proposed that a State Training Institute be established.

(c) Vocational Guidance & Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped : (New Scheme)

It is proposed to open a Vocational Guidance & Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped. The proposed centre would provide composite package of services to the blind, deaf, orthopaedic, negative leprosy patients and the mildly mentally retarded to facilitate their vocational rehabilitation.

(d) Research and Survey Wing of the Directorate of Employment : (New Scheme)

It is proposed to set up a research and survey wing of the Employment Directorate which will have modern data processing facilities.

(e) Provision for Audio-Visual Equipment for the V.G. Units: (New Scheme)

It is proposed to provide each Exchange having a Vocational Guidance Unit with Audio-Visual Equipment and necessary staff.

(f) Extension of Employment Service :
Opening of 5 E.I.A.B.X. (Continuing Scheme)

It is proposed that 5 EIABX in 5 Blocks may be opened.

(g) Up-gradation and strengthening of district level Employment Exchange - creation of the Office of Deputy Director in the districts : (Continuing Scheme)

The proposal is to strengthen the district level Employment Exchanges for the purpose of effective supervision and co-ordination of the work in the districts.

(h) Opening of three Special Cells for the physically handicapped : (Continuing Scheme)

It is proposed to open three Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped persons.

(i) Opening of 4 Women's Cell : (Continuing Scheme)

The Working Group of the Planning Commission recommended setting up a separate Cell for Women at each Employment Exchange. As such it is proposed to open 4 such Cells

(j) Strengthening of the Staff Training Unit :
(Continuing Scheme)

It is proposed to strengthen the existing Staff Training Unit by additional staff and modern equipment.

(k) Computerisation of Employment Exchange Operation :
(Continuing Scheme)

For effective and efficient running of the Employment Exchanges operation, computerisation is proposed.

(l) Opening of two E.M.I. Units : (Continuing Scheme)

In order to enable the National Employment Service in this State to build up a viable EMI system, EMI units in all 32 Exchanges need to be opened. Accordingly opening of two such units are proposed.

(m) Strengthening of Statistical Unit and Statistical Cell : (Continuing Scheme)

It is proposed to strengthen the existing Statistical Cell of the Directorate of Employment so as to enable it to collect relevant information and data and to compile the same.

(n) Self Employment Scheme : (Continuing Scheme)

The objective of the Scheme is to enable the un-employed youth validly registered with Employment Exchanges in West Bengal over a long period of time, to secure financial assistance from the Bank at low rate of interest for embarking on economically meaningful projects. The State Government would provide margin money upto Rs.1800/- in individual case. The total amount of loan admissible will also vary depending on the size of the Scheme.

2. Programme of the Development & Planning Department - Additional Employment Programme.

Concept :

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. Special attention is also paid to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribe 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe 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 term 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 the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was Rs.439.66 lakhs.

During the current financial year i.e. 1st year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the full plan allocation of Rs.65.00 lakhs has so far been allotted to different Implementing Agencies of Additional Employment Programme. In terms of the stipulations in the guidelines, expected employment generation during the 1st year of Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-86) is 2,600 approximately.

Proposed provision for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

To continue the programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan ~~it~~ is proposed to make a provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs for the programme in the Plan budget of 1986-87 for generating 4,000 employment approximately.

XVI SOCIAL WELFARE & NUTRITION

Social Security & Welfare

1. Programmes of the Relief & Welfare (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.

2. Cell for Vocational Training for Physically Handicapped Persons, Delinquent and Neglected Children, Women in Moral Danger :

It has been decided to set up a cell 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.

3. Women Bureau and Crisis Care Cell :

It will gear up a social defence measure for women and attend to calls from women and children in distress.

4. Cost of Construction of Additional Storey for I.C.D.S. Cell located at Juvenile Court Building at Salt Lake :

Necessary provision has been proposed for construction of an additional Storey for I.C.D.S. Cell located at Juvenile Court Building at Salt Lake.

5. Training Scheme for Different Categories of Functionaries of Welfare Directorate and Department :

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 the impact of programmes operated by the Directorates.

7. Strengthening of District Set-up :

It is proposed to fill up 30 posts of Inspector of Social Welfare in 1986-87.

Welfare of Handicapped :

1. 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. It is proposed to set-up a separate Home for them preferably managed by a competent voluntary organisation\$.

2. Expansion of Capacity and Modernisation of Composite Homes for Deaf, Dumb and Blind :

The construction work at Deaf and Dumb School, Raiganj taken up during the Sixth plan period is nearing completion. The Blind School at Cooch Bchar when completed is required to be modernised and equipped with aids and appliances for setting up training-cum-production centres.

3. Awards to Outstanding Employers 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 granted scholarships under the scheme.

6. 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 proposed provision is meant for maintenance of the existing centres and setting up of one or two new centres.

7. Assistance to the Physically Handicapped Persons in All Districts (Disability Pension) :

The scheme provides for grant of financial assistance to destitute physically and mentally handicapped persons.

8. Economic Rehabilitation to the Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Persons :

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to enable them to take up projects in any trade or vocation in which

they may have skill. Under the scheme Rs. 1,000/- 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 where-ever possible.

Women's Welfare :

1. Strengthening and Remodelling of Destitute Women's Home, Uttarpara with Residential Staff Quarters and Reception Unit for Girls' :
2. Expansion and Remodelling of Destitute Home for Girls' at Purulia :
3. Remodelling of Dhrubashram Boys' 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 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.

4. Vocational Training Centres for Girls' and Women in Government Homes :

It is felt necessary to strengthen vocational training in Government Homes for Girls' and Women. The inside wages scheme is proposed to be expanded in Homes maintained by Government.

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.

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.

7. Establishment of District Shelters, Moral Danger Homes and Reception Homes in Districts :

A proposal to set-up a District Shelter as well as a Reception Home for girls under the Children's Act at Nadia is being processed.

8. Setting up of Women's Development Corporation :

The purpose for setting up of the Corporation will be to assist women in getting loans from financial institutions by giving margin money and seed money to help them to start income generating activities.

9. Assistance towards Setting up of Working Women's Hostels :

Three proposals for setting up of working women's hostel have already been approved by the Government of India and two more are awaiting the approval of the Government of India.

10. Grant of Pension to Destitute Widows :

As a social security measure the Department has been operating a scheme for pension to destitute widows @ Rs. 30/- per month. The rate of pension has been raised to Rs. 60/- per month with effect from 1st October, 1985.

Child Welfare :

1. Remodelling and Renovation of Cottages at Digha for Destitute Boys and Girls :

The proposal for remodelling and renovation of cottages at Digha at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been approved.

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 by the Governor.

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 is also proposed to be rewarded.

4. Establishment of Child Guidance Clinics :

This is a proposal to set-up Child Guidance Clinics by voluntary organisations for children who show behavioural problems through neglect or exploitation.

5. Establishment of Destitute Home for Boys :

The Home at Tumbani is located in hired building. It is in a state of disrepair and may collapse at any time. It is proposed to shift this Home to Kharikasuli in Bishnupur.

6. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations 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 group of 6 - 18 years. Each Cottage under the scheme has 25 children. It is proposed to set-up some cottages in the second year of the 7th plan period. 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.

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.

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.

9. Establishment of Creches for Children of Working Women :

The proposed provision is for establishment of creches for children of working mothers by State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

10. Establishment of I.C.D.S. Projects :

The Government of India have sanctioned 94 ICDS Projects till 1985-86. In addition, 16 I.C.D.S. Projects have been sanctioned by the State Government in the State Sector. 80 ICDS Projects out of which 74 are centrally sponsored were sanctioned till 1984-85. These projects have been functioning. 30 Mother and Child Care (M.C.C.) projects which were elevated to ICDS in 1985-86 are now in take off stage. All these 30 upgraded Mother and Child Care (MCC) projects will become operational by the first quarter of 1986-87.

Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute :

1. 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 benefited per annum.

2. Economic Rehabilitation of Discharged Destitute Boys from Government Houses/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. 30 beneficiaries are likely to be benefited during 1986-87.

3. 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.

4. 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. The expenditure for these works are to be spilled over to the 7th Plan.

Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Social Welfare Works

Voluntary organisations have a vital role to play in the field of social welfare activities. Therefore, these organisations have always been encouraged by the Government by providing financial assistance.

Correctional Services

The West Bengal Children's Act, 1959 was extended to the whole of West Bengal in 1979. In the absence of separate custodial facilities for children, the Jails and Sub-Jails had to be declared as Homes under the Act in most of the Districts though this was clearly against the spirit of the Act. It has been decided to provide separate custodial facilities for children as early as possible and denotify-Jails and Sub-Jails as Homes under the Act.

Correctional Complexes for Girls

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented :-

1. Setting up of a Reception Home, Reformatories for delinquent and neglected girls, Borstal School and Industrial School for the districts of 24-Parganas and Calcutta at Salt Lake City.
2. Setting up of ^a Reception Home for Sadar Sub-Division of Purulia District.
3. Setting up of a Reception Home, Reformatories for delinquent and neglected girls, Borstal School and Industrial School at Malda District.
4. Setting up of Reception Homes in the district of Nadia, West Dinajpur, Coochbehar, Hooghly, Murshidabad and Midnapore.

5. Setting up of a Correctional Home for Girls at Burdwan by taking over a portion of women wing of Burdwan Jail.

Correctional Complexes for Boys

1. It is proposed to set up a Reception Home, Reformatories for delinquent and neglected boys, Borstal School and Industrial School for the district of Midnapore.

2. It is also proposed to set up a Reception Home, Reformatories for delinquent and neglected boys, Borstal School and Industrial School for the district of Jalpaiguri.

3. It has been decided to take over the management and control of the Institute of Correctional Services at Barasat by the Welfare Branch of the Relief and Welfare Department from the Home (Jails) Department. This Home will accommodate 250 children of different age groups now lodged in different Jails and Sub-Jails of the State.

2. Programme of the Education Department

Social Welfare Homes

A good number of Government and aided Welfare Homes are under the administrative control of the Education Department. The expenses on account of food and lodging of the inmates are borne by this Department. The proposal for enhancing the per capita expenditure for the inmates is under consideration of the Government. The Government is also considering the proposal for repairs and renovation of the buildings of the Homes.

N_U_T_R_I_T_I_O_N

1. Programmes of the Relief & Welfare (Welfare)
/Department./

The proposed provision is meant for meeting the cost of the following :-

- 1) Food for 18 new centrally sponsored I.C.D.S. Projects.
- 2) Pulses for 7 new centrally sponsored tribal projects for which F.C.I. wheat will be supplied free of cost for three months.
- 3) Pulses for 80 old projects sanctioned upto 1984-85.
- 4) Pulses for 30 projects sanctioned in 1985-86.
- 5) Utensils for 2500 centres of new 25 projects.
- 6) Fuel and condiments for 80 old projects.
- 7) Fuel and condiments for 30 projects sanctioned in 1985-86.
- 8) Fuel and condiments for 25 new projects for 1986-87.
- 9) Construction of Low cost Latrine.
- 10) Setting up a food processing plant.

2. Programme of the Education Department.

The Mid-day Meal Programme constitutes an ~~important~~ additionality to the package of important programmes. During the Seventh Plan period the mid-day meal programme will take care of the entire rural primary school children. The nutritional content of the food is also proposed to be enhanced by cooking local nutrition rich food at Central Kitchens.

XVIII. GENERAL SERVICESJ A I L S

In West Bengal the various district and sub jails lack proper amenities. There is an acute dearth of staff quarters. The jails also suffer from accommodation problem and at present prisoners whether under-trial or convict are all kept in jails without adequate segregation. In a number of jails lunatics are also provided shelters. The result is that the jails have become unfavourable places for mental and physical development of their inhabitants, far from being correctional institutions which is the appropriate role of all jails. The State Govt. feels that jails should be properly developed so that the prevalent attitude towards them as den of convicted criminals, where one loses his moral fibre, once admitted, is discarded. Prisoners whether convicts or under trials are also human beings and deserve social and economic rehabilitation. The State Government wants to foster this idea and to translate it into reality by providing proper amenities and facilities to the jail inmates and by expanding the number of jails in different areas so that the prisoners get proper accommodation and the jails are developed as correctional institutes to play their proper role. Identically, the persons responsible for manning the jails should be provided with proper accommodation facilities and amenities so that a lot of contented workers help in the rehabilitation of the prisoners. With this end in view the Annual Plan proposal for 1986-87 have been prepared.

In the Plan proposals for 1986-87 efforts have been made to provide as much amenities to the jails in the matter of electrification, water supply, sanitation and recreation as possible. There are proposals for extension of jails/sub-Jails. construction of One Institution for lunatics and one Central Jail for women for better accommodation of women under trials/convicts. Some fresh housing units have also been added for the staff.

PUBLIC WORKS1. Programmes of the Public Works Department.Construction of Office buildings :

Owing to prevailing congestion, functional office buildings with proper environment are essentially necessary. The necessity of constructing office buildings for the Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Sub-Assistant Engineers of the P.W.D. is keenly felt for many of the PWD offices are situated in rented houses. P.W. Department have, therefore, proposed for construction of office buildings in some of the district head quarters and sub-divisional towns where the P.W.D. offices are situated in rented houses. The proposed outlay in the Annual Plan (1986-87) will be spent in the spill over schemes. With the proposed provision P.W. Department have a target for construction of 80,000 M³ and 10,000 M³ of structural work during the 7th Plan and Annual Plan period respectively.

Research and Inservice Training :

In order to afford an opportunity to the Engineers and other officers of the P.W. Department to participate in Symposia, Seminars etc. sponsored either by Government of India or by different workshop in or outside the State, some provision has been made in the Plan budget of the Department for 1986-87.

2. Programmes of the Home (PAR) Department.

Home (PAR) Department administers the following two schemes :

(1) Establishment of an Administrative Training Institute at Bidhannagar (Salt Lake City).

(2) Administrative Reforms-Expansion/Construction of Collectorate Buildings, Sub-divisional Office Buildings etc.

Scheme No.1:

The Administrative Training Institute at Salt Lake City has come to occupy a place of pride in this State. This Institute is proposed to function as a nodal agency for coordinating various training programme under this Government.

The plan proposals of this Training Institute fall under two heads of account namely, (a) Outlay for administrative services. (b) Outlay for public works.

The outlay under (a) above is meant for organising training courses. It is heartening to note that already 22 training courses were organised upto 9.10.85 in the current year. The number of projected training courses for the rest of the current year is 16. In the coming year i.e. in 1986-87 there will be a substantial step-up of the number of courses

in this Institute.

The outlay under (b) above is meant for running construction work in A.T.I.

Scheme No.2:

It is well known that conditions prevailing in Government offices in and around Calcutta as well as in districts and sub-divisions are quite distressing. In order to improve the working conditions in these offices as well as to provide amenities to government officers and offices in public interest various projects relating to construction of office buildings in Calcutta and districts as well as in sub-divisions are undertaken. Since 1976-77 about 42 projects have already been completed. Upto date the number of sanctioned and running projects is 31. 12 projects have been selected in order of priority out of 31 running projects for completion in the coming year.

3. Programmes of the Excise Department.

1. Construction of a multi-storeyed office building at premises No.32 & 33, Bepin Behari 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 Government land is available it is considered expedient to construct a new building for the District Excise office at Jalpaiguri.

3. Construction of staff quarters at Jaigaon in Jalpaiguri.

As Jaigaon is at Indo-Bhutan Border, it is felt necessary to set up a check post and staff quarters to prevent smuggling of Excisable articles across the border.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Cost of purchasing railway land for Kharagpur Excise Complex in Midnapore (West).

It has been felt necessary to construct an Excise complex at Kharagpur for better Excise administration. A plot for the said purpose is essential. Railway authority have agreed to sell a plot of land for the said purpose to the Excise Department.

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. Land and building for setting up of a chemical laboratory for Excise Department.

It is proposed to set up a fullfledged chemical laboratory for testing samples of different excise commodities.

10. Additions and alterations to the District Excise Office, Berhampore.

This is required to provide for latrine, water supply and fencing of varandah etc. at the said office.

11. Acquisition of the premises No.33, Bellilious 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.

12. 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.

4. Programmes of the Land and Land Reforms Department.

1. Construction of Circuit House :

A proposal to construct a new Circuit House at Jalpaiguri, in a phased manner, starting from 1985-86 has been taken up.

2. Construction of Hajat :

It is proposed to construct a new Hajat at Burdwan in front of the Court Inspector's Office during the year 1986-87.

3. Reconstruction of Bunglow :

The official residence of the Additional District Magistrate of Darjeeling at Darjeeling is in a dilapidated State. The Bunglow is proposed to be re-constructed.

4. Acquisition of property for office accommodation:

There is a long pending proposal for acquisition of the premises known as "Burton's Kuthi" at Berhampore in the district of Murshidabad in which the district Settlement Office is housed. The acquisition proceedings have made much headway and the proposal is likely to be implemented during the year 1986-87.

5. Miscellaneous Schemes :

Besides the schemes mentioned above it is also proposed to implement a number of miscellaneous small schemes during the year 1986-87.

5. Programmes of the Finance (Audit) Department.

Most of the Treasuries are now ^{housed} in old buildings. Due to increase in manpowers as well as Governmental activities with consequent increase in receipt and expenditure the workload in Treasuries has also been increased manifold. As a result it has become imperative to provide additional space for the

Treasuries which is not possible in post of the cases in the existing accommodation. It is, therefore, necessary to shift most of the treasuries in alternative accommodation with larger space for which construction of new buildings is necessary.

Moreover, it has already been decided to set up new treasuries byfurcating the existing ones or otherwise. As such, construction of more building for such new treasuries will be necessary during the year 1986-87.

6. Programme of the Home (Parliamentary Affairs) Department.

The scheme envisages construction of Library Building within the compound of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

7. Programme of the Food & Supplies Department

1. Acquisition of land in Calcutta and districts.

Government of West Bengal constructed large number of food storage godowns all over the State of West Bengal immediately after World Water II. Most of the lands on which godowns were constructed were requisitioned. It has been decided by Govt. to acquire most of the requisitioned lands permanently for construction of food storage godowns. Acquisition proceedings in respect of many of these lands have been completed while some other cases are under processing. Compensation for such acquisition will have to be paid by the Govt. in subsequent years. Besides it has been decided that a chain of new godowns will be constructed at important Rail heads and other Strategic points for strengthening infrastructure of procurement and Distribution System. For this purpose new land will also have to be acquired.

2. Construction of Food Storage godowns.

Large number of food storage godowns constructed all over the State of West Bengal including Calcutta immediately after World Water II have now become unfit for storage of foodgrains and require renovation/reconstruction etc. About 150 godowns are required to be reconstructed in place of old and dilapidated godowns in a phased way and execution of the work is considered very urgent to meet the acute shortage of storage space. In addition a number of godowns are proposed to be constructed at important Rail heads and the strategic point.

3. Construction of Workshop Sheds and allied works at Lake Garage and a mini workshop at North Garage.

It has been decided to construct 4(four)workshop sheds and allied works within the Lake Garage campus 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 in this regard is in progress.

4. Creation of office accommodation at the districts and subdivisonal headquarters and also in S.R.areas

At present most of the offices of the Food & Supplies Deptt. at the districts and subdivisonal headquarters are accommodated in hired buildings. Similarly, all their Rationing Offices in the S.R.areas are housed in hired/requisitioned buildings. There are dearth of adequate space in those hired buildings which are in bad shape. It is proposed to take up construction of office buildings at the district and subdivisonal head quarters and also in S.R.areas in a phased manner.

8. Programmes of Finance(Taxation)Department

It has been proposed to construct office buildings for Commercial Tax Directorate at Salt Lake, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Serampore, and Asansol. Construction of these buildings is considered necessary for smooth functioning of Sales Tax Offices. It has also been proposed to set up Check Posts in different location of the State. Since the checkpoints are important mechanism to curb evasion of Sales tax, setting up of check posts can no longer be delayed.

9. Programmes of the Judicial Department

The High Court, Calcutta has finalised the station-wise schemes concerning the up-gradation programme which has three components viz.

- i) Amenities in Courts
- ii) Construction of Buildings for existing Courts
- andiii) Construction of Quarters for Judicial Officers

The same has also been placed before the State Level Empowered Committee. To implement the up-gradation schemes on the above three Courts a sum of Rs.292.20 lakhs will be required during the period from 1985-86 to 1988-89. Out of the said amount a sum of Rs.92.00 lakhs will be required for financing construction of 23 Court Buildings for existing Courts at an unit cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs each, fixed by the Finance Commission. Sums of Rs.98.00 lakhs and Rs.102.20 lakhs will similarly be

required for providing Amenities in Courts and construction of quarters for Judicial Officers respectively. The Commission has prescribed unit cost for each scheme concerning Amenities at Rs.1.00 lakh and that for construction of quarters at Rs.0.70 lakhs each. Accordingly, 98 schemes concerning Amenities and 146 schemes concerning quarters have been included in the Five Year Plan for 1985-90.

Under the upgradation programme it is proposed to undertake construction of 51 residential quarters for Judicial Officers and 8 Court Buildings for existing Courts and to finance 34 schemes concerning amenities in Courts during 1986-87. Besides the schemes mentioned above it is proposed to finance a few urgent schemes including the scheme concerning construction of Pathway between the High Court Main Building and the Centenary Building.

Out of the 51 quarters proposed to be constructed during 1986-87 under the upgradation programme 21 quarters will be constructed in different stations of the District of Midnapore, 22 quarters in the District of 24-Parganas and 8 quarters in the District of Murshidabad. Out of the 8 Court buildings proposed to be constructed during 1986-87, one building each will be constructed at Kalimpong and Siliguri in the District of Darjeeling. Other six buildings will be constructed at Burdwan, Balurghat, Kalyani, Jangipur, Howrah, Purulia in the District of Burdwan, West Dinajpur, Nadia, Murshidabad, Howrah and Purulia respectively. Out of the 34 schemes concerning amenities in Courts, 12 schemes have been selected for the District of Midnapore, 11 schemes for Purulia, 4 schemes each for Howrah and Jalpaiguri, 2 schemes for Malda and one scheme for the District of Hooghly.

10. Programmes of the Home(Police)Deptt.

It is proposed to undertake construction of Barbani P.S. in the District of Burdwan, Golabari P.S. in the District of Howrah, Indus P.S. in the District of Bankura, Kotwali P.S. in the District of Jalpaiguri and a 5-storeyed building within the campus of Beniapukur P.S. in Calcutta. It is also proposed to expand the existing F.S.Laboratory Building at Calcutta and to set up a new laboratory at Siliguri.

