

ANNUAL PLAN

WEST BENGAL

1995-96

Volume I



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DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

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ANNUAL PLAN

WEST BENGAL

1995-96

VOLUME I

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FOREWORD

The basic objectives which we keep before ourselves in formulating the proposal for the State Plan are: (a) generation of employment, to the maximum extent possible, by helping the growth of production in agriculture, industry and in services within the limited powers of the State, and (b) achieve further decentralisation by involving the common people through the elected Panchayats and municipalities in formulation and implementation of plan schemes. In addition, attempts are being made to narrow down the gap between the demand and supply of important item of mass consumption, such as is feasible and desirable at the level of the State.

It is for these reasons that we keep on according high priority to redistributive land reforms. Since the highest record of not only production but also employment generation per acre is obtained at the lands of smaller farmers, redistribution of land in favour of working smaller farmers helps to increase both employment and crop output, and make us move towards the objectives just mentioned. Land reform measures need to be simultaneously supported by the provision of non-land inputs, particularly irrigation water, improved seeds and fertilisers, with appropriate mix of chemical and bio-inputs, marketing and credit facilities. Emphasis is being placed on optimal cropping and land-use pattern consistent with the objectives of employment and output generation, and narrowing the demand-supply gap in important areas. We propose to achieve, to the extent possible, a socially balanced use of land and water bodies so that appropriate importance is given to fodder cultivation and animal resource development, social forestry and fishery. I wish to record, with modesty, that because of the overall thrust, the State has now achieved a front position in the country, in land reforms, in the rate of growth of foodgrains production and productivity, in social forestry and fishery.

We are now optimistic in noting that a situation of potential breakthrough has recently arisen in the State with respect to the industrial sphere as well. A part of this potentiality is related to the significant growth in agriculture and allied sector making the ground ready for industries connected with agri-inputs as well as agro-processing. New possibilities have arisen in jute, tea and particularly in leather. At the same time, the State is regaining its natural comparative advantage in the sphere of iron and steel and engineering industry—an advantage which has been denied to this State for over three decades, due to the freight equalisation policy. Strong impulses are now also clearly visible in petrochemicals and electronic software. In several of these spheres, large industrial ventures will be necessary. At the same time, linked with these ventures, and also independently, enormous possibilities have arisen for medium-scale and particularly small-scale industries. This is where numerous entrepreneurs at the district level will have an important role to play. This will help generate employment, and develop the competitive base.

In order to support these growth impulses in industry and agriculture, and through that employment generation, it is absolutely essential to improve the

infrastructure, particularly in relation to roads and transmission and distribution of power in rural areas. At the same time emphasis on social infrastructure relating to education, public health and housing will continue. A special emphasis is given, in terms of empowerment of common people, to mass literacy programme, preventive health care and training relating to self-employment programmes.

Consistent with this overall pattern, we remain committed to decentralised urban development. The metropolitan city of Calcutta and the CMA area will get importance in terms of the Mega-City programme. But, at the same time, we have decided to adopt a symmetric programme for the non-CMDA municipalities as well, so that process of urbanisation is more decentralised over the years.

It is in this context of overall priorities that it is important to extend our exercise in decentralisation further, with a special concern for employment generation, and a more direct involvement of people at the grass-root level.

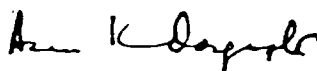
With this end in view, plan provision for each department is divided into two parts, relating, respectively, to State-level and District-and-below-level schemes. It is expected that in 1995-96, a little more than 50% of the entire State Plan will be devolved to the level of Districts and below for the purpose of decision-making.

All the District Planning Committees are being informed about the allocation of the different departments for their District-level divisible schemes within the overall priorities. After obtaining information about the provisioning of funds, the District Planning Committee of each District will allocate funds in favour of the Block Planning Committees for formulation of proposals for the Block-and-below-level schemes. While formulating these proposals, the Block Planning Committees will, beginning from now, indicate the present position of unemployment and underemployment in the block and also point out additional employment that is expected to be generated directly and indirectly from the plan activities proposed.

Before formulating these plans, mass meeting at level of each Gram Panchayat in the block is essential for taking a priority-based decision. These Block Plans, along with the Municipality-level Plans will be integrated in the formulation of District Plan. These District Plans, after discussion in the State Planning Board, and after integration with the State-level schemes of the departments, will together form the State Plan.

In implementing these plan schemes, particularly in this decentralised framework, attempts will be made to go beyond the Block-level set-up, and involve the local people through the formation of "Beneficiary Committees" connected with the schemes. Progress of implementation will be monitored quarter-wise, and a special attention will be given to record the employment generation from the plan schemes for each block. At the end of the year, open mass meeting at the level of each Gram Panchayat will be necessary to report on expenditure and physical achievement of the schemes.

While we carry on this serious exercise in decentralised planning with participation of people by devolving down resources from the State level to the District level and below, it is logical and essential that a corresponding devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is effected simultaneously. In this context all of us concerned should keep in mind that the decision unanimously taken at the meeting of National Development Council on transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State subjects, along with funds, has not yet been implemented with any seriousness. If we are collectively committed to decentralisation in planning, credible measures should be taken without any further delay.



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Government of West Bengal.*

Calcutta,
16th February 1995.

REVIEW OF PLAN PERFORMANCES

Review of plan performances

The Eighth plan has now moved forward into third year in 1994-95. It may be recalled that the 8th plan was launched in our country at a turning point of domestic and international economic environment. Around the world market forces and liberal policies were making waves and impacts. The new economic policy of the Central Government had also its distinct impact on the normal functioning of our economic system. These facts need to be taken into consideration in any assessment of plan performances during the initial years of the 8th plan period.

Employment Generation:

In the 8th plan it is aimed at bringing employment into a sharper focus in a medium term perspective. However, employment generation and economic growth are always treated as mutually complementary rather than conflicting process. Employment has to be generated in the process of economic growth and has to be gainful, sustainable and productive in character.

The State 8th plan has accorded highest priority to employment generation. The total number of registered unemployed is about 50 lakhs with an annual addition of 4 lakhs. Confronted with this situation, the State Govt. has decided to adopt a minimum programme of creating, through production impulses in the different spheres and through specific employment programmes, opportunities of employment for at least 5 lakhs of unemployed in each year, so that at the end of the year the backlog of unemployment, to an extent, is reduced.

In agriculture, production increase in different crops on the basis of land reforms and irrigation extension has resulted an increase in employment per acre of production. It appears from the Economic-Review 1993-94 that estimated mandays created on two consecutive years 1992-93 and 1993-94, based on Farm Management studies, are 1202,48 million

and 1237,56 million. It is estimated that if the current production impulses are augmented, additional employment of 300 days per year for at least 2 lakhs of people on this account can be achieved on a sustainable basis.

Keeping this objective of employment in view, the State Govt. has also introduced a new and comprehensive incentive scheme in the form of a package of Sales Tax remission to encourage new initiatives in the sphere of industrial investment. Moreover, additional benefits will be available for 'Multiplier' industries with fixed capital investment exceeding Rs.100 crores and having multiplier effects on downstream employment. In case of substantial expansion of existing industries facilities of remission/deferment of Sales tax have also to be provided for.

In the interest of employment generation the State Govt. has been forging coordination between the large and small scale sector and also with various self-employment programmes. It is expected that number of potentially benefited persons in rural and urban areas may cross the figure of 41 lakhs per annum. On the basis of experience of the last few years it is possible that with involvement of the Panchayats and Municipalities and with coordination between the representatives of different departments and the banks, it might be possible to reach at least 5 lakhs of benefited persons in the coming years.

Population Control :

One of the six most important objectives of the 8th plans is to contain population growth by reducing the birth rate from 29.3(1991) to 26 by 1997. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is also sought to be brought down from 80(1991) to 70 per thousand live births by 1997.

Against this national agenda, the level of achievement of West Bengal is good as would be evident from the following table :-

Table : 1

Vital Rates of India and West Bengal

Years	Birth Rate		Infant Mortality Rate		Death Rate	
	India	West Bengal	India	West Bengal	India	West Bengal
1991	29.3	27.0	80	71	9.8	8.3
1992	29.0	24.8	79	64	10.1	8.4
1993 (P)	28.5	25.6	74	58	9.2	7.3

In other words, West Bengal has already achieved the national targets and even surpassed them within the first year of the 8th plan. The State Government is aware that there is no scope of complacency in the

population control front and that the national goal to achieve birth rate of 21 and infant mortality rate of 60 by the 2000 A. D. has to be achieved as expeditiously as possible and even within the 8th Plan period.

Table 2
Progress of Family Welfare Programmes in West Bengal

Year	Method				Total Acceptors
	I.U.D.	Sterilisation	C.C.Users	O.P.Users	
1986-87	75473	301171	154096	85002	615742
1987-88	94994	324575	197732	81084	698385
1988-89	116864	335873	252470	3572	788799
1989-90	131126	320212	319860	99700	870898
1990-91	140226	320480	315987	110816	887509
1991-92	168186	327112	342551	131044	968893
1992-93	162713	312959	370213	174057	1019943
1993-94	164677	354909	446098	184716	1150400
1994-95	54921	91339	310458	145035	601753

(upto Sept. 1994)

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

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

Table 3
Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme in West Bengal

Year	Total expenditure on Family Welfare (Rs.inlakhs)
1984-85	1909.38
1985-86	2602.51
1985-86	2602.51
1986-87	3021.78
1987-88	3469.23
1988-89	3455.21
1989-90	4694.87
1990-91	3081.51
1991-92	4974.43
1992-93	4708.30
1993-94	5857.76

The response in the matter of acceptance of the Family Welfare Programmes has been encouraging in recent years, which is indicated in the fall of average

age of wife and correlated fall in the number of living children among sterilisation acceptors of West Bengal. This feature is shown below :

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

Year	Average age of wife	Average number of living children
1985-86	29.22	3.28
1986-87	30.34	3.23
1987-88	28.86	3.13
1988-89	28.62	3.09
1989-90	28.59	3.09
1990-91	28.12	3.08
1991-92	28.45	3.16
1992-93	27.64	3.07
1993-94	27.81	3.07

The literacy of acceptors for both husband and wife has been found to be always higher than that of the general population. This is shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Percentage of literates among Acceptors of Family Welfare Programmes

Acceptors Group	Percentage of literates among acceptors (Vasectomy, IDU, Tubectomy)							
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Husbands	58.33	69.15	65.56	62.67	67.56	65.54	66.44	67.00
Wives	46.35	54.24	58.98	51.98	59.51	54.22	54.95	58.00

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

As a result of the steps taken, the Birth Rate in West Bengal declined from 42.9 in 1951-61 to 25.6 in 1993 as against the decline in the national level from 41.7 to 28.5 over the same period. The Death Rate in West Bengal in 1993 was 8.1 as against 7.3 for India. The Infant Mortality Rate in West Bengal was 58 in 1993 as against 74 for India as a whole.

Special attention has been given to the quality of performance in the family welfare programmes, so that the average age of wife of sterilisation acceptors and the average number of living children of sterilisation acceptors can decline over the years. It may be noted in this context that although West Bengal has a couple protection rate of 37.17, which is lower than the All-India average 45.48 it has a Birth Rate of 25.6 which is lower than the All-India average Birth Rate of 28.5.

The intervention strategies that are being followed for furtherance of this end are Maternal and Child Health Care Programme and decentralisation of family planning services enlisting in the process latent drive, initiative and commitment of peoples representatives, Panchayat and Municipal functionaries, NGOS and Govt. functionaries at various level. The mass communication programme has also been appropriately redesigned to play its assigned role in a professional and competent manner.

Universilisation of Elementary Education and complete eradication of illiteracy:

The human resource base of a country depends to a large extent on Universilisation of Elementary Education and complete eradication of illiteracy among the people. In our 8th Five Year Plan this faith was reemphasised when human development was declared to be the ultimate goal of the 8th Five Year Plan and thrust area would be universilisation of elementary education with special emphasis on

education of girls and weaker sections and eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years.

In the 8th Five Year Plan in our State in the sphere of Elementary education the thrust has been placed on retention and achievement rather than universal enrolement. As a matter of fact, additional infrastructural support required to meet the growth of student population is rather difficult to meet on grounds of resource constraint and that Literacy Programme has been playing the crucial role of intervention strategy in the programme of eradication of illiteracy.

Through sustained campaign and programme monitoring about 66.14 lakhs of people have been made literate in the 11 districts of Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Birbhum, Bankura, Coochbehar, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Howrah during the last three years. Purulia, Malda, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur and Calcutta are likely to add 28.50 lakhs literates by the end of this year. 35 Lakhs female illiterates could also be made literate during the last three years. The impact of TLC is increasingly felt in the enrolement of target groups in the Primary School.

The literacy rate of West Bengal has registered significant rise from 57.70 in March, 1991 to 69.50 per cent in July, 1994. A separate note on literacy is given below:

Literacy

Literacy is a priority agenda in the educational sector in our State. The State Government is of the view that just as land reforms bring the right of the working farmers over land, the mass literacy programme gives the common people their access to human capital. It provides a forum for self-realisation with an urge to move forward which in turn helps ensure gradual enrichment of human resources. Under this programme it is aimed to extend literacy for a particular age group, say 9 to 50 or so, through a network of community centres run on voluntary spirit with active participation and guidance of people's organisations, panchayats, municipalities and the Government functionaries. The programme has been fairly successful as can be seen from the following indicators:

Table : 6
Nature of Growth of Literacy in India and West Bengal
(7 years and above)

		Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1971	India	48.92	23.00	36.49
	West Bengal	42.81	22.42	33.20

(Contd.)

		Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1981	India	56.37	29.75	43.56
	West Bengal	59.35	36.07	48.64
1991	India	63.86	39.42	52.11
	West Bengal	67.24	47.15	57.72

Table: 7
Position of Literacy in Different Districts of West Bengal
(As per 1991 Census)

SI. No.	Name of District	Percentage of Male Literacy	Percentage of Female Literacy	Overall Percentage
1.	Calcutta	89.04	78.90	84.70
2.	Midnapore	80.10	57.30	69.10
3.	Hooghly	77.80	59.20	69.10
4.	Howrah	77.10	59.80	69.00
5.	North 24-Parganas	74.20	58.20	66.60
6.	Burdwan	71.40	52.80	62.70
7.	Darjeeling	67.10	55.00	61.40
8.	South 24-Parganas	65.50	36.60	53.70
9.	Nadia	59.90	44.80	52.70
10.	Bankura	64.80	37.30	51.50
11.	Birbhum	57.00	36.50	47.10
12.	Cooch Behar	55.70	33.60	45.10
13.	Jalpaiguri	55.50	33.50	45.00
14.	Purulia	60.50	23.90	42.90
15.	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur	47.80	28.30	38.50
16.	Murshidabad	44.00	28.60	36.60
17.	Malda	43.40	24.20	34.20

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

Table : 8
Literacy Scenario of the Rural and Urban Area of West Bengal

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

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

Table : 9
Change of Literacy Scenario in 16 Districts of the State of West Bengal, after the Literacy Campaign. (Figures in lakhs)

District	Districts age group	Target of Literacy			Achievement			%of achievement
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Burdwan	9-50	5.47	6.53	12.00	4.54	5.32	9.86	82.06
Midnapur	"	6.41	10.06	16.47	3.24	5.20	8.44	51.24
Bankura	"	2.97	4.46	7.43	2.15	2.85	5.00	67.29
Birbhum	"	3.50	3.80	7.30	3.00	3.08	6.08	83.29
Cooch Behar	"	2.64	3.13	5.77	1.71	1.24	2.95	51.13

Table : 9

(Contd.)

District	Districts age group	Target of Literacy			Achievement			%of achievement
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
24-Pgs. (N)	"	4.50	5.55	10.05	3.81	4.25	8.06	80.20
Hooghly	"	3.80	4.25	8.03	3.59	2.84	6.43	80.09
24-Pgs. (S)	"	4.90	5.17	10.07	3.75	3.79	7.54	74.78
Murshidabad	"	6.04	6.44	12.48	2.88	2.42	5.30	42.47
Howrah	"	1.83	2.81	4.64	0.62	1.02	1.64	36.44
Nadia	"	3.72	4.03	7.15	2.43	2.41	4.84	62.45
Calcutta	15-35	0.75	0.87	1.62	No evaluations have taken place.			
Purulia	9-40	2.08	3.66	5.74	"			
Maldah	"	4.06	5.13	9.19	"			
Jalpaiguri	9-45	3.50	4.69	8.19	"			
Dakshin Dinajpur	9-40	1.70	2.14	3.84	"			
		57.87	72.70	130.57	31.72	34.82	66.14	

(Source : Print-out of the Directorate of Mass Education, West Bengal.)

Provision for Safe drinking water and Primary Health Care Facilities including immunisation to all villages and the entire population and complete eradication of scavenging :

Safe drinking water supply and Primary Health Care Facilities are basic human needs for health and efficiency. Disease, drudgery and death are directly attributable to the lack of these essentials. The poor, specially women and children are the primary victims. The State is quite responsive to this important thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

At the beginning of the 8th Plan the number of fully covered villages under water supply stood at 16360 and the number of partially covered villages was 15611. The agreed target for the 8th Plan was to fully cover these 15611 partially covered problem villages. However, survey of drinking water status of 1991 revealed that all the villages of the State were covered to a certain extent; of the 80,377 habitations only 28889 were fully covered, 20441 partially covered and 31047 not covered at all. This was primarily due to the breaking up of the unit from the village to the habitation and partly due to break down and nonreplacement of resources in already covered habitations. The State has been able to achieve a target of 1715 villages as against a target of 2682 villages in 1992-93 and 1788 as against 2008 villages in 1993-94. Water supply schemes are ready for commission for another 660 villages with a population of 12.56 lakhs and would be operational as soon as they are energised. The State is also on course to cover 2380 villages (5000 habitations) during 1994-95.

The Urban water Supply programme could not make much progress during 1992-93 as only 28% of the agreed outlay could be made available. Major water supply Schemes for the municipal towns of Siliguri, Durgapur, Kharagpur and Darjeeling were launched in 1993-94 and are expected to be completed by the end of the 8th Plan. Some urban schemes are under execution with financial assistance from LIC. Efforts are on to tie up HUDCO assistance in the Urban Sector.

The State has built up a massive primary Health Care infrastructure with a net-work of 8226 sub-centres, 1248 Primary Health Centres and 145 Community Health Centres (including 60 other hospitals catering mainly to rural population). In this area the State Govt. has emphasized on consolidation and operationalisation rather than undertaking major expansion of three tier system for delivery of health care service. It is accordingly felt that Minimum Needs Programme should be redesigned with allowance for flexibility, consolidations and upgradation of operational services.

In the field of immunisation, net-work of services have been structured all over the State. It has been made sure that weaker sections of our society do get the benefits of this programme with no difficulty. It is monitored regularly as part of the 20-point Programme. During 1992-93 and also 1993-94 the State could achieve 77% of targets. By the end of November, 1994 the achievement was 56% of annual coverage.

The State is also on course to eradicate scavenging practices. The department of Municipal Affairs, under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation programme, has taken up time bound programme so that by the end of the 8th Plan 2,30,000 conversion and

90,000 construction programme could be implemented. The SC & ST Development Corporation has also undertaken liberation and rehabilitation of scavenger for 15000 persons during the 8th Plan period.

Growth and diversification of Agriculture to achieve, self-sufficiency in food and generate surplus for export:

In order to meet requirement of food for our growing population and of commercial crops for our industry and generate surplus, the State has adopted some short term, medium term and long term measures with the available resources. Efforts have been concentrated on stepping up per hectre production through higher cropping intensity. The strategy followed was timely supply of good quality seeds, extension of high yielding varieties, improvement of local varieties with potential, creation of additional irrigation facilities and optimal use of available irrigation water, balanced and optimum use of organic manures and bio-fertilisers, uninterrupted supply and scientific use of chemical fertliseres, integrated pest management adaptive research on cropped and agro-technology suited to different agro-ecological situations and adoptions thereof in the farmers' fields through agricultural training, demonstration and

extension systems. Timely supply of farm credit both for the production and marketing with an adequate net-work of storage, transportation and marketing facilities were also tied up along with support prices for agricultural commodities.

It may be pertinent to point out that Land reforms benefited peasants and sharecroppers continued to form the basis of enthused production proceses by creating a situation of more equal access to land holdings and was instrumental in shaping higher agricultural output.

The Agricultural situation in the State is encouraging. Despite delayed monsoon, uneven periodicity of rain, flood in certain regions and prevailing dry weather subsequent to the withdrawal of monsoond major crops during 1992-93 remain largely unaffected which indicated strength gained over the years indicating in the process resilience to face adverse weather condition. The target of production of foodgrains for 1992-93 was 113.96 lakhs tonnes against which the achievement was 123.09 lakh tonnes. In 1993-94, the target for total food grain production was 119.44 lakh. The position of area, production and productivity of different crops in West Bengal for 1993-94 are given below :-

Table : 10
Target and production of some important crops during 1993-94

SI. No.	Crop	Target		Achievement	
		Area (in ' 000 ha)	Production (in ' 000 tonnes)	Area (in ' 000 ha)	Production (in ' 000 tonnes)
1.	Autum Rice	600.00	834.00	539.63	908.19
2.	Winter Rice	4175.00	7515.00	4290.85	7961.18
3.	Summer Rice	850.00	2595.00	1045.04	3241.54 (P)
	TOTAL RICE	5625.00	10945.00	5875.52	12110.91 (P)
4.	Wheat	300.00	613.00	306.90	632.08 (P)
5.	Other Cereals	100.00	155.00	80.02	186.98 (P)
	TOTAL CEREALS:	6025.00	11723.00	6262.45	12929.97 (P)
6.	Pulses	340.00	221.00	268.99	170.85
	TOTAL FOOD	6365.00	11944.00	6531.44	13100.82 (P)
	GRAINS :				
7.	Rape and Mustard	410.00	390.00	380.88	292.80 (P)
8.	Other Oilseeds	166.00	146.00	151.46	123.04 (P)
	TOTAL OILSEEDS	576.00	536.00	532.34	415.84 (P)
9.	Jute	450.00	5125.00	475.20	5568.95 *
10.	Sugarcane	15.00	1155.00	10.28	543.36
11.	Potato	200.00	4664.00	228.55	5150.02

*Production in ' ooo bales.

p = Provisional

Strengthening the infrastructure (Energy, Transport, Irrigation etc.) in order to support the growth process on a sustainable basis :

Infrastructure is one of the key areas in which Government policy and finance have an important role to play because of its pervasive impact on economic development and human welfare. In keeping with the new perception of indicative planning in our 8th Five Year Plan, the importance to build up infrastructure has gone up. Planning Commission emphasised on weightage in Energy, Transport and Irrigation while allocating plan outlay. Having regard to availability of resources and its optimal use the State has accorded due importance in allocating plan outlay. Accordingly, 30.42% of the total 8th plan outlay was earmarked for the Energy Sector, 5.79% for Transport and 12.07% for Irrigation Sector. In other words, 48.28% of the total 8th plan outlay was earmarked for development of infrastructure in three key sectors only. The position may be shown as below:-

Table : 11

Sector	Percentage of outlay			
	8th plan	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Energy Sector	30.42	29.38	20.77	19.84
Transport Sector	5.79	5.91	5.41	5.38
Irrigation Sector	12.07	11.56	9.84	11.80

Agreed outlay of the 8th Five Year Plan in the power sector was fixed at Rs. 3020.88 crores of which Rs. 4.88 crores were kept apart for Non-conventional sources of Energy. The Annual Plan outlay for 1992-93 of the power sector was fixed at 452.71 crores, for '93-94 at 331.81 crores and for the current financial year, 1994-95 at 340.72 crores. In other words, plan outlay for the power Sector during the first three years of the 8th Plan was fixed at 1126.13 crores.

Against the projected demand of 3229 M.W. during 1996-97 it could be planned to add to the generation capacity to the extent of 1168.50 MW during the 8th plan period of which 118.5 MW would fall under hydel power and 1050 MW in Thermal power Sector. During the first 2 years of the 8th plan it has been possible to add 420MW to existing installed capacity of the Thermal power sector. It is expected that Rammam Hydro Electric Project and the Teesta Canal Falls Hydro Electric Project would start generation during the next financial year when another 118.50MW would be added to the existing capacity.

The generation of Power was to the extent of 8,125 MU in 1992-93 and 9968 MU in 1993-94 registering a significant increase of 22.7%. During 1993-94 the target of generation of State Sector was

achieved. The P.L.F. during 1992-93 and 1993-94 were 31.2% and 40.5% for W.B.S.E.B., 61% and 67.5% for W.B.P.D.C.L. and 27% in the case of D.P.L. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Kolaghat Thermal Power Station of the W.B.P.D.C.L. registered 93.5% time availability factor which is super performance by all standards.

Transmission and Distribution loss has been somewhat on the higher side for quite some time and it was about 23.3% in 1992-93. It could be brought down to 22% during 1993-94. Steps have been taken to reduce it by 1% every year.

In the Rural Electrification 435 new mouzas were electrified in 1992-93 and 351 in 1993-94. The number of pumpsets energised were 2316 and 2378 respectively in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Transport sector :

Transport infrastructure has expanded considerably in terms of network and services over the years but it requires considerable upgradation to provide desirable infrastructure base with change of time. Construction of roads and bridges and network of transport services constitute two important parts of this sector :

Roads & Bridges :

Under the Roads and Bridges the agreed outlay of the 8th plan stands at 280 crores. During the first three years of the 8th plans, Planning Commission approved Rs. 48.13 crores for 1992-93, Rs. 38.42 crores for 1993-94 and Rs. 59.28 crores for 1994-95. The 8th plan target has been fixed to add 300 Km. of new roads and to extend village connectivity in the 750 villages.

The total length of surfaced roads under PWD and PWD (Roads) Departments in the State as a whole stood at 18243 Kms on 31/3/93. The PWD (Roads) Deptt. has taken up two externally aided projects. The work of the road project from Calcutta (Dankuni) to Palsit (on N.H.2) with world Bank assistance is in progress. Another important road sanction under construction is the improvement of Panagarh-Moragram Road linking N.H. 2 and N.H.34 with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank.

During 1993-94, the following important bridges were constructed by the PWD (Roads) Deptt. :

- (1) Bridge over the river Sati in the district of Coochbehar.
- (2) Road over bridge at Sodpur in the district of North 24-Paraganas.
- (3) Bridge over Bagjola canal at Gabtala on Shikarpur Kulti Road.
- (4) Bridge over Bagjola canal at Ghatakpukur in the district of South 24-Parganas.

During 1994-95 the PWD (Roads) Deptt. is due to construct 60 Km of additional roads and is expected to complete the following schemes :

- (1) Bridge over the river Dwarka in the district of Birbhum.

- (2) Bridge over the river Kulik in the district of Uttar Dinajpur.
- (3) Bridge over the river Baliakhari in the district of Dakshin Dinajpur.
- (4) Bridge over the river Churni in the district of Nadia.
- (5) R. O. B. at Purulia.
- (6) Bridge over Tangoan on Kushmundi-Mahipaldighi Road in the district of Dakshin Dinajpur.

Besides, considerable progress would be made in six other bridges and other ongoing projects.

The rural roads constructed were 35 Km during 1992-93 and 50 Km during 1993-94.

Transport Sector :

The transport services in the State has been a mix of State undertakings and private entrepreneurs for quite sometime. At the State level the Govt. takes the responsibility of operating bulk passenger carriers in selected areas. The main thrust of Transport Department is on Calcutta project, where the Calcutta State Transport Corporation (C.S.T.C.) has been functioning since June, 1960. In course of time the North Bengal State Transport Corporation (NBSTC) has been formed to run state bus services to districts of North Bengal and South Bengal. Finally, the West Bengal Surface Transport Corporation (WBSTC) has come into existence and it looks after the transport system of mainly Sunderban area, linking up its different points with Calcutta. The Calcutta Tramways Co. has so long run tram services. Now it is also operating luxury buses on selected routes. However, private sector shares bulk load in transport services both in Calcutta and also in the districts.

For the 8th Plan Rs. 295.15 crores were approved by the Planning Commission in the following manner.

Road Transport	266.57 crores
Inland Water Transport	26.39 crores
Civil Aviation	2.19 crores

The fund components of Rs. 37.53 crores, for H.R.B.C (which now falls at Transport Deptt.) having added, the total 8th plan outlay comes around Rs. 332.68 crores. During 1992-93 the expenditure incurred was of 55.62% and during 1993-94 it shot upto 113.33%. The plan outlay for 1994-95 has been pegged at 41.02 crores. The plan outlay is being used for replacement of fleet, civil works for construction of new depots and workshops, computerisation of M.V. Data System and construction of Bus Stand etc. With the opening of the second Hooghly River Bridge, now named Vidyasagar Setu, the road networks for integration of traffic in between Calcutta and Howrah are now being implemented under H.R.B.C. scheme.

Irrigation sector :

The provision of assured Irrigation is a crucial component for Agricultural development. The infrastructural base of Irrigation is provided mainly through two supporting departments of our State namely, the Irrigation & Waterways Department and the Water Investigation and Development Deptt. The Irrigation and Waterways Department provides the infrastructure of major and medium project while Water Investigation and Development Department is concerned with Surface and Ground water potential development.

Major and medium Irrigation base of our State is structured around 4 major and 26 medium Irrigation Projects. Of these, one major (Mayurakshi Reservoir Project) and 9 medium Irrigation Projects were completed upto the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. Other projects were spilled over to the subsequent Annual Plans and the 8th Plan period. Irrigation potential created up to the end of 7th Five Year Plan was to the extent of 1236000 hectares. The Irrigation potential utilised was of the order of 1127000 hectares. In other words, 91.18% of Irrigation potential was effectively utilised up to the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

During the 8th Plan period Rs.380.00 crores were agreed by the Planning Commission on Major and Medium Irrigation scheme of our State. The said amount was subsequently revised with the addition of 150.00 crores as Special Central Assistance for Teesta Barrage Project. For the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 Planning Commission approved the size of Annual Plan outlay for major and medium irrigation at Rs. 58.50 crores and Rs. 67.02 crores and Rs. 101.60 crores respectively. In other words, during the first 3 years of the Annual Plan Rs. 227.12 crores worth of Plan outlay were earmarked for Major & Medium Irrigation. Targets for additional coverage were fixed for 1992-93 at 65.05 thousand hectares, for 1993-94 at 69.90 thousand hectares and for 1994-95 41.40 thousand hectares. Performance during the two years of the 8th Plan were to the extent of 14% and 40% of the target respectively. However, from the trend of performance during 1994-95 it is expected that target would be fully achieved during the current year.

Under the Major Irrigation project Teesta Barrage is the largest on-going project having a total cultural command area of 923 thousand hectares. The work of phase 1 is presently under execution to create irrigation potential of 534 thousand hectares. During the 8th plan Rs. 315 crores have been fixed for the project which is inclusive of additional Central assistance amounting to Rs. 150 crores. During the year 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs. 29.88 crores was incurred, and nearly 33.73 thousand hectares of Irrigation potential created. About 27 thousand

hectares of additional Irrigation potential was to be created during 1993-94 with Rs. 57 crores sanctioned for the Project. For the year 1994-95 Rs. 60 crores have been sanctioned to add additional Irrigation potential of 40 thousand hectares by the end of 1995.

The State Govt. lays special emphasis on Minor Irrigation in our State as the Minor Irrigation has records of higher utilisation of potential created and is also users friendly. Agreed outlay for the 8th plan on the Minor Irrigation sector was Rs. 370 crores and for the Annual Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 they were fixed at Rs. 57.39 crores, Rs. 38.14 crores and Rs. 64.25 crores respectively.

Minor Irrigation target for the 8th Five Year Plan has been fixed at 450 thousand hectares of which 320 thousand hectares are to come from Ground water sources and 130 thousand hectares from surface water. The achievements of 1992-93 and 1993-94 were 60 thousand hectares and 90 thousand hectares respectively and the target for 1994-95 is 100 thousand hectares. The balance left for the remaining 2 years of the 8th plan is 200 thousand hectares. The likely percentage achievement at the end of 1994-95 would be 55.50.

Expenditures during 1992-93 and 1993-94 were Rs. 34.92 crores and Rs. 78.14 crores respectively.

Minor Irrigation potential is also created through construction of field channels under the command area (of Major Irrigation System) development programme and during 1992-93 it was 4.4 thousand hectares. Minor Irrigation potential on an average of 8 to 10 thousand hectares each year is also created under JRY and other District Specific Schemes.

Minimum Needs Programme :

The basic objective of our five year plans is poverty alleviation. Development activities mainly aim at general development without always being in a position to cater to special needs of the poor and vulnerable sections of our society, specially those in rural areas. This concern for basic human needs of the poor and vulnerable sections to carry on a livable life found expressions in the Minimum Needs Programme introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan that continued since then with the rationale to establish a net-work of basic services and facilities to enable the beneficiaries to attain certain nationally accepted norms within a specified time frame.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme the items covered are Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Housing, Rural Electrification, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Nutrition, Rural Domestic Cooking Energy, Rural Sanitation and Public Distribution System.

Elementary Education :

The basic approach is the aim to bring out a child with a questioning mind and to create an environment which allows optimum development of every pupil. The State Govt. is aware that education

is the cornerstone of economic and social development and that primary education is its foundation. In the sphere of Elementary Education the thrust has been placed on retention and achievement rather than universal enrolment.

During the 8th Plan period an outlay of Rs. 9911.69 lakhs was tentatively fixed for the Elementary Education. During 1992-93 expenditure incurred was of the size of 1363.10 lakhs against a budgeted outlay of Rs. 3305.50 lakhs while the corresponding figures for 1993-94 were Rs. 1188.50 lakhs and Rs. 2300.55 lakhs respectively. Rs. 3140.90 lakhs have been provided during 1994-95 which have been revised at Rs. 2100 lakhs. For the year 1995-96 outlay as indicated in Volume II have been proposed.

Adult Education :

Since education is closely linked with increased productivity and social development, the State Government has stressed the need of providing alternative education of comparable quality to adults who are unable to join formal school. The alternative means of providing education is now carried through Adult Education primarily in the forum of Total Literacy campaigns. Arrangements have also been made for continuing education through publication of appropriate literatures relevant to the neo-literates and by way of monitoring the learning sequences through the net-work of community participation. It may be worthwhile to point out that during the last 3 years literacy rate has gone up from 57.70 in March 1991 to 69.50 in July 1994.

During the 8th Plan period an amount of Rs. 3056.59 lakhs has been tentatively fixed for Adult Education. For the year 1992-93, Rs. 238.89 lakhs were spent against an outlay of Rs. 431.50 lakhs while the corresponding figures for 1993-94 were Rs. 193.00 lakhs and Rs. 480.00 lakhs respectively. During 1994-95 Rs. 526.00 lakhs are due for spending and for the year 1995-96 an outlay as indicated in Volume II may be set apart for Adult Education.

Rural Health :

Improvement of human resources through establishment of health infrastructures, specially in the rural areas, has been another thrust area of our annual plan. In this, the State Govt. is keen on improving the qualitative standard of the existing infrastructures rather than taking up further expansion of the existing net-work of 8126 sub-centres, 1248 primary health centres and 145 community health centres (including 60 other hospitals servicing rural population). This would be achieved through strengthening of physical facilities and ensuring supply of essential drugs and other materials. Apart from this, promotion of Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of medicine would be undertaken in the rural areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The 8th plan outlay for the Rural Health Sector would be around Rs. 13502.80 lakhs. During 1993-94 Rs. 831.37 lakhs could be spent while budgeted outlay for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 593.00 lakhs. For the year 1995-96 an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been proposed for this sector.

Rural Water Supply :

Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Since the position is dismal in the rural areas, it was decided in the 8th Plan that highest priority should be given for providing drinking water to 'no-source' villages and partially covered villages having a supply level of less than 40 litres per capita per day .

At the beginning of the 8th Plan the number of fully covered villages under water supply stood at 16360 and the number of partially covered villages was 15611. The agreed target for the 8th plan was to fully cover these 15611 partially covered problem villages. However, survey of drinking water status of 1991 revealed that all the villages of the State were covered to a certain extent ; of the 80377 habitations only 28889 were fully covered, 20441 partially covered and 31047 not covered at all. This was primarily due to breaking up of the unit from the village to the habitation and partly due to break-down and non-replacement of resources in already covered habitations. The State has been able to achieve a target of 1715 villages as against a target of 2682 villages in 1992-93 and 1788 as against 2008 villages in 1993-94. Water supply Schemes are ready for commission for another 660 villages with a population of 12.56 lakhs and would be operational as soon as they are energised. The state is also on course to cover 2380 villages (5000 habitations) during 1994-95.

The 8th Plan outlay on Rural water Supply has been fixed at Rs. 14400.00 lakhs. During the first two years of the 8th Plan Rs. 3680.45 lakhs could be spent. For the year 1994-95 Rs. 2298.94 lakhs have been provided and are expected to be fully utilised. Outlay as indicated in Volume II would be made available for 1995-96.

Rural Roads :

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

The 8th Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 7633.45 lakhs. During 1992-93, Rs. 1064.93 lakhs were spent

while during 1993-94, Rs. 1390.00 lakhs could be spent. For 1994-95 Rs. 1300.00 lakhs have been kept for the sector. In terms of physical achievement 35 kilometers have been added in 1992-93 and 50 Km during 1993-94.

Rural Housing :

The Rural Housing Scheme in our State is mainly concerned with rural land-less workers and artisans including SC and ST. There are two components of the Rural Housing Scheme viz. Providing house-sites free of cost and also provision for construction assistance. Under the first component the scheme provides for selection of house sites from land, either vested in Government or acquired for the purpose where no suitable land is available. An area of 0.02 acre is provided to each of the beneficiaries to enable him/her to construct a hut with construction assistance. The present scale of assistance is Rs. 8000/- only for each hut in plane areas, up to Rs. 9000/- for riverine areas of Sunderban and up to Rs. 9,800/- for Tarai and Darjeeling hill areas.

Rural Housing is also provided through Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a sub-scheme of JRY which provides for construction assistance to SC & ST. Recently the scheme has been extended to beneficiaries other than SC & ST but that it would be limited to the extent of only 4% of the total beneficiaries. The scale of assistance, since revised, is Rs. 14,000/- for plane areas and Rs. 15,800/- for Hill and difficult areas. Within the scale of assistance the costs are apportioned under construction of houses (basic cost) at Rs.9,000/- for plain areas and Rs. 10,800/- for Hill/difficult area; for construction of sanitary latrine and smokless chulla at Rs. 1500/- and for construction of provision for infrastructural facilities at Rs. 3500/-. During 1993-94 the number of beneficiaries covered under Indira Awas Yojana were 12815 while 4470 beneficiaries could be covered up to November 1994-95.

In addition to the above, the Housing Department of this Govt. has also undertaken Rural Housing during 1994-95 out of institutional loan of L.I.C. and G.I.C.

Rural Electrification :

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

participation in distribution and realisation of power tariff has also been enlisted in our State.

For electrification of villages, an outlay of Rs. 5070.00 lakhs has been provided in the 8th Plan. In 1992--93, our target for electrification was 430 villages and we could achieve physical target of 438 villages. In 1993-94, our target was for electrification of 350 villages and the achievement was of 351 villages. In 1994-95, the target for electrification was 462 villages and up to January, 1995, it was possible to cover 146 villages. Similarly, for pump-set energisation during 1992-93, against the target of 6752 it was possible to achieve 2316 pump-sets. For the year 1993-94, the target for energisation was 4700 number of pump-sets and the actual achievement was 2278 pumpsets. During 1994-95 against the target of 1000 number of pump-sets, it was possible to cover 1129 number of pump-sets up to January, 1995.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums :

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums has come up as an intervention strategy to take care of those urban population falling below the poverty line and usually concentrated in the slums. Generally slums in which two-thirds of the families earn less than Rs. 250/-per month are selected for improvement. The scheme improvement package usually covers (1) one watertap for 150 persons, (2) open drain for waste water, (3) storm waterdrains, (4) one lavatory set for 20 to 50 persons, (5) widening and paving of existing lanes and (6) electric poles for every 30 meter for street lighting. In implementing this minimum needs programme, the State Govt. also views that by improving the living conditions in urban slums, the quality of life of the urban poor can be improved and the ends of developmental programme ensured. To further this end improvements are also being effected through installation of low cost sanitary latrines and conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines and also by implementing the environmental support programme under 20-point programme. Two schemes are in operation in our State : Slum improvement in the CMDA areas and Bustee Improvement scheme outside CMDA areas, the latter being implemented by two agencies : by the Urban Development Deptt. through CMDA and by the Municipal Affairs Department through various municipalities in the State. It may be stated that during 1993-94 the target for our State was to cover 37000 population and we could achieve 107% of achievement. During 1994-95 our target is to cover 37000 population and we have been able to cover 26083 population upto November, 1994.

Nutrition :

The nutritional States of a Nation has close relationship with other social and economic indicators.

The children and women in our society are most deprived of proper nourishment and health care. In the 8th Plan of our State, Nutrition Programme lay emphasis on nutrition education, particularly about the nutritional needs of women specially during infancy, adolescence, pregnancy and breastfeeding of the newborn.

The Social Welfare Department has been taking care of supplementary nutrition need to children from 0-6 age group and expectant and nourishing mother through ICDS Programmes spread across the districts. The ICDS Programme also undertakes health and nutrition education to upgrade the nutritional status of the individual family without pressing additional financial commitment in family budget. 232 number of ICDS Projects are in operation in our State up to November, 1994.

Rural Domestic Cooking Energy :

In the rural areas, the main sources of cooking energy are firewood, animal waste etc. for which hardly any money is spent by them. These sources are, however, rapidly dwindling and as a result the villagers resort to large scale destruction of other timberwoods for the required fuel. Given this situation, our objective is to meet fuelwood, fodder and small timber requirements of the rural people as well as to provide alternate sources in the form of thermally efficient chullas and minimise the extent of deforestation. It is also envisaged to make use of integrated rural energy programme that has been launched in the rural areas like Solar Cooking.

During 1993-94, 84668 Chullahs were installed. During 1994-95 against the target of 150000 number of Chullahs the coverage up to November, 1994 was 9500 number of Chullahs. Training courses for construction and maintenance of improved Chullahs are also organised. It is ensured that programme coverage extends to SC and ST beneficiaries.

Area oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Plantation programme is being implemented by the Forest Department to raise fuelwood plantation on all available lands in the rural areas. The target for the 8th Plan Period is for 15000 Ha. During 1994-95 the target has been fixed at 1765 Ha which have already been achieved. For the Annual Plan 1995-96 the target has been set up for 1500 Ha.

Rural Sanitation :

Rural sanitation is one of the less focussed areas where Govt.'s intervention through packages of programme is needed. In the 8th Five-Year Plan, it has been envisaged to achieve coverage of about 5 per cent of rural population (cumulative) with their full involvement with sanitary facilities by the end of Eighth Plan. In this end, priority has been placed on Information, Education and Communication. In order

to achieve total environmental sanitation practices, efforts are being made to educate rural population through appropriate programme in the matter of disposal of refuse, garbage and waste water through the forum of Gram Panchayats and other community organisations and by way of constructing biogas plants adjacent to the sanitary complexes.

Rural Sanitation Programme based on Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) funding aims at construction of sanitary facilities for the poorer sections with subsidy. The programme that is being implemented in our State is somewhat of a different kind structured on experiences of a pilot project at Midnapore district. Under this programme participation of the village youth clubs, their cluster organisations and the institution of Panchayats are enlisted in implementation of this intensive Sanitation programme of community motivation, awareness building, infrastructural support creation and training of workers. The entire delivery system of this programme is organised on the concept of social marketing and the element of subsidy has been avoided. People get their sanitary facilities constructed as per their need out of a wide range of choices. In addition to household latrines, soaking pits, garbage pits, bathing platforms and smokeless chullahs are also constructed. In other words, under this programme sanitary marts are created for providing all necessary sanitation facilities on payment of prescribed charges. Fifteen of such marts are run by different Panchayat Samities in the Hooghly district under the active guidance of the Zilla Parishad.

Till June 1994, more than 50,000 household latrines have been constructed and the entire costs were borne by the beneficiaries themselves. However, for people living below the poverty line, small amount of subsidy is being given under C.R.S.P. fund from the year 1993-94. This programme is expected to spread to all the Blocks of the State.

Tentative outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan for this programme is Rs. 200 lakhs. For the year 1993-94 Rs. 4 lakhs were provided under this programme which could also be spent. During 1994-95 Rs. 4 lakhs have been provided and it is expected that the entire amount would be spent where as for the year 1995-96 outlay as indicated in Volume II has been proposed under this programme.

Public Distribution System :

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

vulnerable sections of the society at reasonable and affordable prices.

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

Plan Outlay and Revised Plan Outlay for 1993-94:

Annual Plan Outlay for 1993-94 was initially fixed at the level of Rs. 1550 crores. Planning Commission has thereafter approved additional Plan assistance to the extent of Rs. 12.06 crores for the 7 schemes and taking these additional Plan assistance into account, the size of the approved plan outlay for 1993-94 stood at Rs. 1562.06 crores.

Sectoral allocation in terms of Planning Commission's approval (Rs. 1550 crores) was as follows :-

Agriculture and Allied activities 4.07%, Rural Development 6.09%, Special Area Programme 1.53%, Irrigation & Flood Control 9.84%, Energy 20.77%, Industry & Minerals 8.42%, Transport 5.42%, Science & Technology 0.13%, General Economic Services 23.85%, Social Services 19.03%, General Services 0.86%.

The Annual Plan, 1992-93, could not, however, be taken up in the manner in which it was designed. In view of certain exogenous forces operating beyond the control of the State Govt. serious dislocations in the area of resource mobilisation had taken place, more particularly in the small savings collection. Confronted with this critical situation State Government had to bring in the concept of Core Plan to take care of the State relevant aspect of self-reliance, employment generation, decentralisation and for protection of the common people from the ravages of inflation. Core plan was initially worked out at Rs. 1152 crores. However, Core Plan finally budgeted by the State Govt. was of the size of Rs. 1214 crores.

In the context of resource crunch and also in requirement for revision of Plan outlay before 31st December '93, the State had to revise the Plan Outlay for 1993-94 based on resource position relevant at the particular period and sought for Revised Plan Outlay of Rs. 1020.93 crores for 1993-94 which were approved by the Planning Commission. However, the Plan release of fund for 1993-94 was of the order of Rs. 1217 crores. This was made possible by sustained campaign on decentralised resource mobilisation programme. This enabled the State Government to mop up critical resources to protect priority commitment of the Annual Plan and release Rs. 1217

crores for Plan outlay, an amount significantly higher than what Planning Commission had revised earlier. In other words, at the end of 1993-94 financial year Rs. 1217 crores could be spent which represented

119.20% of the Revised Budgeted Plan for 1993-94.

The Table 12 gives an idea about the percentage of Plan expenditure in West Bengal during the last few years :

Table : 12

	Total Outlay	Total Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	percentage of Expenditure
1980-85 (6th Plan)	300897.41	236715.65	78.67
1985-90 (7th Plan)	437888.90	434750.51	99.28
1990-91(Annual Plan)	132822.30	112247.90	84.51
1991-92 (Annual Plan)	148600.00	98343.64	66.18
1992-93 (1st year of the 8th Plan)	154100.00(O) 887.02 (R)	881.23	99.34
1993-94 (2nd year of the 8th Plan)	155000.00(O) 102093.00(R)	1217.00	119.20
1994-95 (3rd year of the 8th Plan)	170600.00 (O) 148331.38 (R)	92894.45	62.62
		(upto 31.1.1995)	
			O=Original R= Revised

Plan Methodology :

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

It has been mentioned time and again that the introduction of decentralised planning has brought about a radical change in the methodology of plan formulation and implementation in the State. Within the overall priorities, the plan budget of each concerned Department is broken down into State-level and district-level items. Budgetary provisions of the different departments for district-level items are disaggregated and communicated to the District Planning Committees and significant part of these provisions are then taken down to Block Planning Committees starting the exercise from the level of Gram Panchayats. These block plans are then integrated at the level of the District Planning Committee and, incorporating the district-specific and municipal-specific schemes/project into it, the District Plan is formulated. The District Plan prepared at each district forms an integral part of the State Plan. Through this process of decentralised planning it has been possible to devolve more than 50% of the entire Plan budget of the State to the command of the District and Block Planning Committees. The Table-13 shows the gradual increase in percentage of disaggregated outlay over the years.

Table 7

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Disaggregated Outlay chart							
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Cooch Behar	1587.31	1913.66	1877.75	2442.76	4831.00	6193.03	6812.33	7493.56
2.	Jalpaiguri	2060.81	2476.56	2621.48	4781.95	5759.06	6334.96	6968.45	7665.29
3.	Darjeeling	1764.18	1438.40	1974.32	3010.50	3371.39	3708.52	4079.37	4487.30
4.	Dakshin Dinajpur	2428.66	3741.47	3634.43	4183.61	4601.97	1541.75	1695.92	2761.25
5.	Uttar Dinajpur	—	—	—	—	—	1541.75	1889.94	2078.93
6.	Malda	1573.36	1692.81	1829.69	2539.89	4239.47	4663.41	5129.75	5642.72
7.	Murshidabad	2180.25	2392.60	2752.02	4963.15	6284.92	6814.52	7495.97	7533.11
8.	Nadia	1484.58	1743.09	2246.03	2690.15	2332.26	2565.48	2099.66	2309.62
9.	24-Parganas (N)	1956.74	2349.93		4510.03	4961.03	5457.13	6002.30	6020.58
10.	24-Parganas (S)	3053.85	3562.07	7837.76	5527.90	7738.51	8512.36	9363.59	10299.94
11.	Howrah	1106.12	1385.24	2177.05	2544.70	2799.17	2816.44	3098.08	3407.88
12.	Hooghly	1848.19	2211.31	3239.09	3691.24	4060.36	4466.39	4913.02	5404.32
13.	Midnapore	5002.26	6519.39	8292.43	8770.24	9121.69	10033.85	11144.11	12918.52
14.	Bankura	1807.97	2442.41	3121.33	3779.15	4157.06	4572.76	5030.03	5533.03
15.	Purulia	1919.07	7176.51	2939.49	3431.26	3774.57	4152.02	4567.22	5023.94
16.	Burdwan	2832.51	3389.70	4115.86	4639.64	5103.60	5613.96	6250.09	6875.09
17.	Birbhum	1656.53	2060.16	2115.93	2682.74	2951.01	3246.11	5269.17	5796.08
				2210.00	1350.00				
	Distribution of Outlay (Lump)	34262.39	41495.31	52984.66	65538.91	76087.07	82234.44	91809.00	101251.16
	Approved Plan Outlay	86200.00	95088.90	111500.00	132800.00	148600.00	150100.00	155000.00	170600.00
	Percentage	39.75	43.64	47.52	49.35	51.20%	54.78%	59.23%	61.00%

Apart from disaggregation of these funds to meet the critical gap between their percentage of outlay from the budget provision of concerned Departments, a separate budget head is being operated since 1985-86, namely "District Plan Schemes fund" (D.P.S.) and funds from this budget head are placed entirely at the disposal of the District Planning Committees. The District Planning Committees have been advised to utilise these funds to meet the critical gap between their fund requirements (according to the district plan) and the available funds from diverse sources. The schemes implemented under this fund cover almost all the sectors of the economy. The yearwise allotment and expenditure on account of District Plan Schemes Fund is tabulated in Table 14.

Table : 14

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1985-86	2000.00	1744.66
1986-87	2400.00	819.13
1987-88	2408.00	2179.33
1988-89	2100.00	3335.50
1989-90	2100.00	6597.72
1990-91	2326.00	5277.62
1991-92	1152.20	858.33
1992-93	1152.20	594.62
1993-94	800.00 *	907.90
1994-95	772.00 *	6404.30

* Core Plan Component.

Source : Development & Planning Department.

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

Monitoring and evaluation of the plan schemes/projects are done by the District Planning and Co-ordination Council (DPCC) at the district level. The Chief Minister and other concerned Ministers also visit the district and attend the meetings of the DPCC. Monitoring at the district level by the highest

authorities of the Government indicates the emphasis placed by the State Government on the District Plan.

Decentralised Resource Mobilisation

Decentralisation is the core of all objectives set out in the 8th five year plan. In keeping with this spirit of decentralisation and also having regard to weightage to the item of resource mobilisation in the Mukherjee Formula of Plan assistance, the State Govt. has launched a scheme of Decentralised Resource Mobilisation in the districts from 1. 11. 92. This collaborative programme was designed in such a way that efforts at the district level would enhance the revenue collections of four specified item namely 1) Stamp duty and Registration Fee, 2) Amusement Tax, 3) Motor Vehicles Tax, 4) Royalty/Cess from Major/Minor Minerals, which, in turn, would benefit both the state and the individual district. Apart from earning higher score in the accounting matrix of Mukherjee Formula of Plan assistance, the State would be initiating a new culture of shared responsibilities through the infusion of latent drive, initiative and skill that are abundantly available in the organisation of the district set-up and in the forum of representatives of the people at the district level. Needless to mention, this would mop up additional resources to meet critical requirements of plan schemes. The individual district would tend to be benefitted in that if the collection in a district over any item exceeds the stipulated target, then 50% of the additional collection will be shared back to the district for purposes of development expenditure to be decided by the District Planning Committee.

The innovative programme was found to be very effective in plugging defects in the collection mechanism and enlisting desired cooperation of the district administration and people's organisations. There emerged healthy competition among the districts to avail of the incentive packaged in the programme. It would be worthwhile to note that within 5 months of its operation Rs. 337.92 lakhs could be mopped up as additional resources where 168.56 lakhs were disbursed as incentives. In 1993-94 Rs. 206.81 lakhs worth of incentives were released in favour of 7 districts, whose revenue collections were verified with the treasury. This indicates a healthy trend of decentralised resource mobilisation and would look even brighter when verified accounts of other districts are available.

For the year 1994-95, targets of collection of the districts are shown below :

Table : 15

Sl. No.	Name of the District (including Siliguri Sub-division)	Targets (Rupees in lakhs) during 1994-95 for collection of -			
		Motor Vehicles Tax	Amusement Tax	Stamp Duty & Registration Fees	Royalty from Major & Minor Minerals (including Coal)
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)
1.	Darjeeling	92.40	35.00	70.00	10.00
2.	Siliguri	237.60	103.00	230.00	37.05
3.	Coochbehar	77.00	49.00	350.00	9.30
4.	Jalpaiguri	253.00	80.00	450.00	91.60
5.	Uttar Dinajpur	82.50	62.00	600.00	15.00
6.	Dakshin Dinajpur	66.00	42.00	450.00	15.00
7.	Malda	181.50	74.00	750.00	17.30
8.	Murshidabad	220.00	115.00	1250.00	36.85
9.	Nadia	165.00	157.00	1250.00	54.90
10.	North 24-Parganas	825.00	602.00	2750.00	105.85
11.	South 24-Parganas	412.50	181.00	2900.00	60.75
12.	Howrah	1045.00	386.00	900.00	43.20
13.	Hooghly	440.00	400.00	1300.00	86.25
14.	Burdwan	1265.00	439.00	1700.00	1462.98
15.	Birbhum	143.00	63.00	650.00	168.63
16.	Bankura	143.00	65.00	375.00	146.86
17.	Purulia	110.00	47.00	350.00	83.18
18.	Midnapore	566.50	253.00	2500.00	155.30
		6325.00	3153.00	18825.00	2600.00

State Domestic Product

In 1993-94, the State Domestic product (SDP) of West Bengal, at constant 1980-81 prices, according to quick estimate as shown in Table 16, increased by 4.46%. The per capita SDP at constant prices, also registered an increase of 2.68% in 1993-94.

Therefore the growth in SDP in West Bengal, at constant prices, in 1993-94, is estimated to be higher than the rate of growth of Gross National Product (GNP) of 3.64 at the National level as perceived in the Economic Survey in 1993-94 of the Government of India.

The increase in SDP, at constant prices, in 1993-94 was due primarily to the growth of Agricul-

ture which registered an increase from Rs. 4356.33 Crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 4485.65 in 1993-94 thus registering an increase of 2.97%.

In 1993-94, the production of Boro and Aman increased but the production of Aus marginally declined. Despite a decline in Aus production, total rice production in the State registered an increase from 114.45 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 121.09 lakh tonnes in 1993-94. This was 110.65% achievement over target fixed for the year 1993-94. Total food production also increased in 1993-94 from 123.89 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 130.92 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 thus registering 109.88% achievement over the target fixed for the year. It may be mentioned that total foodgrain production in our State has registered

a continuous rising trend without any break since 1991-92. The increase in SDP in Agricultural sector was due mainly to the increase in area and production of Boro paddy during 1993-94.

It may be mentioned that in 1993-94 in the Animal Husbandry sector, which is included in the Agriculture sector, the production of milk and egg also increased. The production of milk in 1992-93 was 30.23 lakh tonnes which registered a further increase of 2.31% during 1993-94 by reaching a figure of 30.93 lakh tonnes of milk production. The production of eggs also increased from 2330 million during 1992-93 to 2365 million in 1993-94 resulting in a growth of 1.50%. It would not be out of place to mention that West Bengal is the third highest producer of eggs among the states of India. The production of broiler chickens increased from 290 lakhs in 1992-93 to 360 lakh in 1993-94 thus registering 24.13% growth.

It may, therefore, be stated that increase in food production in 1993-94 coupled with rising trend in production in the allied sector accounted for the growth for the SDP from the Agriculture sector from Rs. 4356.33 crores to Rs. 4485.65 crores.

The transformation of the Agriculture sector in the State is related to the basic development strategy followed in the State over the years. This strategy begins with land reforms which include distributing ceiling surplus agricultural land to the landless labourers and providing security of tenure to sharecroppers. The resources of the State are then utilised to assist the beneficiaries of land reforms measures as well as marginal and small farmers with crucial non-land inputs like credit, irrigation, seeds, fertilisers etc. This basic strategy is implemented through the decentralised district level planning process in which the rural poor, through the panchayats, play a decisive role. It is this strategy that has not only curbed the social and economic power of the vested interest in the rural areas but also brought the poor within the productive fold. And the involvement of the poor in the development and production process also made it easier for the introduction of improved agricultural practices to a wide segment of the poor farmers.

In the Forestry sector, SDP at constant prices, increased from Rs. 27.89 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 28.55 crores in 1993-94 resulting an increase of 2.3% over the previous year. This increase in SDP from the Forestry sector, at constant prices, is mainly due to increased out-turn of timber.

In the Fishery Sector, SDP at constant prices, increased from Rs. 493.46 in 1992-93 to Rs. 545.38 crores in 1993-94 resulting an increase of 10.52%. This increase was due to rise in fish production in the

State from 757 tonnes in 1992-93 to 806 tonnes in 1993-94. West Bengal at present is the highest producer of fish among the States in India.

The SDP from the Mining and Quarrying Sector declined from Rs. 60.01 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 51.08 crores in 1993-94 registering a decline of 14.88%. The SDP from this sector declined because coal production in the State declined to the extent of 14.88%.

In the Manufacturing (Registered Sector) SDP, at constant prices, increased from Rs. 2214.93 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 2216.05 crores in 1993-94. This resulted a marginal growth of 0.07% over the previous year.

The SDP from the Manufacturing (Un-registered) increased from Rs. 1232.36 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 1277.39 crores in 1993-94 resulting an increase of 3.6%. The growth in SDP from this Sector is related to a significant increase in the tiny Small Scale Units set up under IRDP in recent years as well as the increase in production in different Cottage Industries in the State.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in investment in the small and large scale industry in the State. In 1992 total industrial approvals, inclusive of proposals under Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, Licensing System and for investment in the Faltta Export Processing were 227 involving an investment of Rs. 4423.96 crores. In 1993 total Industrial approvals were 172 entailing an investment of Rs. 3736.06 crores and with the State Government introducing a new Industrial policy in the current year it is expected that industrial investment in the State will increase significantly in the coming years.

In the Small Scale Industries Sector, the number of Small Scale Units set up has been remarkable. In 1990-91, 800 new Small Scale Units were set up against 17036 units set up in 1989-90. In 1992-93, 7594 new units have been added while during 1993-94, 5276 units have come into being. These figures do not include the tiny units set-up under IRDP.

In the Construction Sector, the SDP increased from Rs. 641.97 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 705.51 crores in 1993-94, that is, an increase of 9.90%. This increase in SDP in this Sector is related to extensive construction works being carried out under JRY, State and District plan schemes as well as through the construction works being undertaken in Urban areas under different Housing schemes and Urban Renewal programme.

In the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply Sector the SDP at constant prices, increased from Rs. 147.19 crores in 1992-93 to Rs. 162.40 crores in 1993-94 resulting a growth of 10.33%. This growth was primarily due to the electricity generated by all the power agencies in the State.

The SDP from the Transport & Storage Sector as a whole, (inclusive of Railways, Transport by other means, Storage and Communication) increased very satisfactorily during 1993-94. The SDP from Railway

component increased by 10.97%, Transport by 13.30% and Communication by 19.74%.

All other Sectors, as can be seen from Table 16 registered an increase in SDP in 1993-94.

Table : 16
Estimates of Net State Domestic Product of West Bengal by Industry of Origin at Constant 1980-81 Prices for 1992-93 and 1993-94

Industry	Estimates of Net Domestic Product (Rs. in Crores)			
	At 1980-81 prices		At current prices	
	1992-93 (P)	1993-94 (Q)	1992-93 (P)	1993-94 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	4356.33	4485.65	12300.38	13311.04
2. Forestry	27.89	28.55	143.94	147.34
3. Fishery	493.46	545.38	1354.65	1591.16
4. Mining and Quarrying	60.01	51.08	310.05	263.97
5. Manufacturing	3446.75	3493.44	9921.79	10080.08
5.1. Registered	2214.39	2216.05	5709.15	5712.93
5.2. Un-registered	1232.36	1277.39	4212.64	4367.15
6. Construction	641.97	705.51	1413.78	1464.86
7. Electricity, Gas and water supply	147.19	162.40	637.86	775.47
8. Transport Storage & communication	705.03	804.41	3228.85	3678.68
8.1. Railways	118.88	131.92	377.94	419.40
8.2. Transport by other means & Storage	455.94	516.58	2397.56	2716.44
8.3. Communication	130.21	155.91	453.35	542.84
9. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	1376.24	1423.76	4659.44	4820.33
10. Banking & Insurance	992.21	1097.38	1887.59	2087.67
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	1075.37	1123.98	1878.53	2088.17
12. Public Administration	422.96	436.96	1825.10	1885.51
13. Other Services	751.30	785.11	2041.51	2146.48
Total	14496.71	15143.61	41603.47	44340.76
Per Capital Income (Rupees)	2056.09	2104.76	5900.68	6162.79

P = Provisional : Q= Quick

Note : Population figures have been estimated on the basis of 1981 and 1991 Census figures.

Source : Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, Government of West Bengal.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

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

CHAPTER ONE
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 Programme of the Agriculture Department

West Bengal is located between 21°31' and 27°14' North Latitude and 85°53' and 85°53' East Longitude. The tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of the State, runs through the districts of Nadia, Burdwan, Bankura and Purulia. West Bengal has a high concentration of population. In all 68.08 million people (1991 Census) in an area of 88.75 lakh hectares. Density of population per sq. km. comes to about 767.

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

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

Table 1
Sub-regionwise small and marginal farmers and area under their operation

Region	Sub-region	No. of holdings (in%) of small & marginal farmers	Area under operation (in %)
1. Eastern Himalayan Region	a) Hills	81.12	28.59
	b) Terai	86.17	48.03
2. Lower Gangetic Plain Region	a) Old alluvium	89.79	63.31
	b) New alluvium	87.98	60.70
	c) Coastal saline	94.46	73.85
	d) Lateritic	85.42	57.47
3. Eastern Plateau and Hill region West Bengal	—	85.99	57.10
		90.00	63.00

Agro Climatic Region

The Planning Commission has divided the country into 15 Agroclimatic Regions. For scientific management of regional resources and for formulation of need based Agricultural plans the districts of West

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

Table 2

Regions	Sub-Regions/Sub-Zones	District
Eastern Himalayan Region. Zone-II	a) Hills	Darjeeling
	b) Terai	Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar
Lower Gangetic Plain Region. Zone-III	a) Old Alluvium	Uttar Dinajpur Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda
	b) New Alluvium	Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly, Burdwan and North 24-Pgs.
	c) Coastal Saline	South 24-Parganas, Howrah and Midnapur (E)
	d) Lateritic	Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore (West)
Eastern Plateau and Hill Region. Zone-VII		Purulia

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

Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II)

i) Hill Sub-Zone:

Soil of Hill Sub-Zone is mainly brown forest soil, acidic in nature, pH varies from 3.5 to 5.

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

ii) Terai Sub-Zone :

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

Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone-III)

i) Old Alluvium sub-Zone:

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

ii) New alluvium sub-region :

This is the most fertile tract of the State. Soil is deep and mostly neutral in reaction. Annual average rainfall ranges from 1350 mm. to 1630 mm.

iii) Coastal Saline Sub-Zone :

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

iv) Lateritic :

Coarse textured but well drained soil honey comb type ferrogenous-concentration at a depth of 15 to 30 mm. Soils are moderate to strongly acidic in reaction, p^H ranges from 4.5 to 6.5 poor in available nutrients. The annual rainfall varies from 1100 to 1400 mm.

Eastern Plateau and Hill Region (Zone-VH)

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

Objectives of Eighth Five-Year Plan-1992-1997

The plan objectives in the Eighth Plan are as follows :

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

ii) Bringing more area under High Yielding and improved varieties of crops through increased supply of quality seeds.

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

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

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

vi) Farmers would be encouraged to adopt better management practices and increase fertiliser use efficiency and also to use more Bio-fertilisers.

vii) The training and visit system of extension will be strengthened to establish better linkages between Research Scientists, extension workers and farmers.

viii) Farmers will be encouraged for partial mechanisation of Agriculture through the usage of Agricultural implements which are suitable for small holdings and also for post-harvest operations like threshing etc.

ix) Creation of more employment in agriculture programme would be another major objective of agricultural production programme.

Adequate emphasis will be laid on execution of Boro Bundh, Dug-well excavation, soil conservation work etc.

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

xi) Agricultural Marketing and Transportation system for movement of agricultural products from various Production Centres will be strengthened.

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

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

Items	Unit	First year of 8th Five- Year Plan (i. e. 1992-93)	Terminal year of 8th Five- Year Plan (i. e. 1996-97).	Average C. G. R. assumed over base year (average of last 5 years) (1986-87 to 1990-91)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FOODGRAINS '000 Tonnes				
1. Rice	"	10417	12081	3.32
2. Wheat	"	600	630	0.37
3. Other Cereals	"	162	172	1.56
4. Pulses	"	217	230	1.73
TOTAL FOODGRAINS :		11396	13113	3.11
Commercial Crops				
1. Oilseeds	"	489	700	9.27
2. Sugarcane	"	1076	1374	7.36
3. Jute	'000 bales	5000	5400	2.26
4. Potato	'000 tonnes	4140	4800	2.50
Fruits & Vegetables :				
Fruits				
1. Mango	'000 Tonnes	199	212	
2. Pineapple	"	184	205	
3. Banana	"	223	237	
Total (Including Others)		934	1035	
VEGETABLES				
Improved Seeds '000 Tonnes				
1. Production	"	17.78	22.05	
2. Distribution	"	23.55	32.00	
Consumption of				
Chemical Fertiliser				
i) Nitrogen (N)	"	505	700	
ii) Phosphate (P)	"	256	325	
iii) Potash (K)	"	165	210	
TOTAL :		926	1235	
Plant Protection				
i) Pesticides				
Consumption	"	6.03	6.70	
ii) Area covered	"	6850	7600	
High Yielding Varieties				
i) Rice—total area '000ha.		5593	5815	
ii) Area under HYV	"	3180	3085	
iii) Wheat (Total area)	"	300	300	
Total area under HYV		300	300	
Total area under				
Rice & Wheat	"	5895	6115	
Area under HYV				
(Rice & Wheat)	"	3480	4185	
Dry land/Rainfed				
(a) Farming in selected micro watershed				

Table 3 (Contd.)
Physical Targets recommended by the Working
Group of the Planning Commission

Items	Unit	First year of 8th Five- Year Plan (1992-93)	Terminal year of 8th Five- Year Plan (1996-97)	Average C. G. R. assumed over base year (average of last 5 years) (1986-87 to 1990-91)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i) No. of watershed taken up	No.	166	174	
ii) Area covered-	'000ha.	32	40	
iii) Area under land Development	"	4	6	
(b) Area covered outside the selected watersheds by Dry Farming Practices"		52	58	
(c) Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watershed	"	84	98	
Soil Conservation Area	"	12	12	
Covered under Agril. land:				
Cropped Area				
i) Net	"	5400	5400	
ii) Gross	"	8500	8750	

Weather Condition and Review of Crop Production during 1993-94

Weather of this year in the State was marked by violent torando in summer and three incidences of flood during monsoon.

Winter : (December' 92-February'93) rain was excess in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal but negligible in the Gangetic West Bengal (Table-1). Districts of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal as well as Gangetic West Bengal Recorded normal to excess rainfall during summer (March'93-May'93).

Six villages of the Kandi Sub-division of Murshidabad district were severely wrecked by a devastating torando on 9th April. This torando caused extensive damage over this area which includes complete damage of mature boro paddy of 450 hectares of land.

Monsoon : Although the amount of total monsoon rainfall in the State was normal but the pattern of distribution was not very mush favourable for agriculture. The monsoon of the year has left three major flood wounds in different parts of the State in July, August and September.

South-west monsoon advanced into the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal on 5th June but the onset

over the Gangetic West Bengal was delayed by about a week. Except Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Uttar Dinajpur and Malda in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal all other districts of the State recorded normal to excess rainfall in June. This helped for a good start of the cultivation of Aman paddy.

But in July rainfall was deficit in Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Bankura, Purulia and Burdwan in the Gangetic West bengal. The most important event of this month was the severe flood in the Alipurduar Sub-division of jalpaiguri and Coochbehar district.

Except Coochbehar all other districts of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and except Murshidabad and Purulia all other districts of the Gangetic West Bengal recorded normal to excess rainfall during August. But due to the occurrence of heavy to very heavy rain on 10th and 11th in association with the passage of a low pressure area vast areas of Midnapur East, Midnapur West and parts of Hooghly and Howrah came under the grip of flood.

Again by the end of the first fortnight of September a greater part of the Gangetic West Bengal covering the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapur, Murshidabad and Nadia came under the grip of fresh

flood as a result of heavy rain from 13th to 15th in association with the passage of a low pressure system, consequent release of water from all the reservoirs located in the Gangetic West Bengal and rise of water level of the Ganga at Farakka. Monsoon withdrew from the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal on 19th and from the Gangetic West Bengal on 20th October.

Retreating Monsoon : Delayed withdrawal of monsoon and frequent rain in the season caused considerable delay in the sowing of Rabi crops in many districts.

Monsoon weather and its impact on the Kharif crops during 1994.

West Bengal experienced a very unfavourable monsoon weather particularly relating to agriculture in 1994. In spite of timely onset (5th June) and slightly delayed withdrawal (15th October) of monsoon in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal the regions came under the grip of moderate drought situation. The Gangetic West Bengal districts on the other hand experienced a more or less timely onset (11th June) but early withdrawal (29th September) resulting in a considerable reduction in the span of monsoon. The quantity of rainfall was low and the spatial distribution was erratic over a considerable part of the region specially in the district of Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah.

As a result of timely onset of monsoon and more or less satisfactory rainfall in June the cultivation

of Kharif crops had a good start (seed-bed preparation, sowing etc.) but subsequently in the months of July and August deficient to scanty rainfall in almost all the districts of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and a few districts of the Gangetic West Bengal like Murshidabad, Naida, Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah, seriously hampered the transplantation of Aman paddy. Remarkable low rainfall has resulted in the considerable reduction of the area under Aman paddy over the sub-Himalayan West Bengal and in some parts of the adjacent Murshidabad district of the Gangetic West Bengal. Subsequent to that the crops also suffered during its tillering and vegetative growth stage due to low and erratic rainfall. Early withdrawal of monsoon from the Gangetic West Bengal (29th September) districts and consequently deficient to scanty rainfall over almost the entire Gangetic West Bengal and a greater part of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal in September has obvious consequences on the crop particularly during the stages of flowering and grain formation. Although the monsoon withdrew from the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal on 15th October which is about a week later than the usual but the amount of rainfall during the period was also below normal over a wide area in this region.

This low and erratic rainfall during monsoon specially during the second half has obviously reduced the volume of ground water recharge and also the

Table 4

Target and production of some important crops during 1993-94

Crop	Target		Achievement	
	Area (in '000ha)	Production (in '000 tonnes)	Area (in '000ha)	Production (in '000 tonnes)
Autumn Rice	600.00	834.00	539.63	908.19
Winter Rice	4175.00	7515.00	4290.85	7961.18
Summer Rice	850.00	2596.00	1045.04	3241.54 (P)
TOTAL RICE	5625.00	10945.00	5875.52	12110.91 (P)
WHEAT	300.00	613.00	306.90	632.08 (P)
OTHER CEREALS	100.00	165.00	80.02	186.98 (P)
TOTAL CEREALS :	6025.00	11723.00	6262.45	12929.97 (P)
PULSES	340.00	221.00	268.99	170.85
TOTAL FOOD- GRAINS :	6365.00	11944.00	6531.44	13100.82 (P)
Rape and Mustard	410.00	390.00	380.88	292.80 (P)
Other Oilseeds	166.00	146.00	151.46	123.04 (P)
TOTAL OILSEEDS	576.00	536.00	532.34	415.84 (P)
JUTE	450.00	5125.00*	475.20	5568.95*
SUGARCANE	15.00	1155.00	10.28	543.36
POTATO	200.00	4664.00	228.55	5150.02

* Production in '000 bales. P = Provisional.

Table 5

Districtwise Seasonal and Annual Rainfall & Rainy days-1993

Districts and Regions	Winter (Dec. '92-Feb. '93)				Hot Weather (Mar. '93-May '93)				Monsoon (June '93-Sept. '93)				Retreating monsoon (Oct. '93-Nov. '93)				Annual-1993 (Jan. '93-Dec. '93)			
	Act	Nor	% Dep.	R.D.	Act.	Nor	% Dep.	R.D.	Act	Nor	% Dep.	R.D.	Act	Nor	% Dep.	R.D.	Act	Nor	% Dep.	R.D.
Darjeeling	47	37	27	6	401	327	23	23	2191	2319	6	79	442	146	203	13	3071	2829	9	123
Jalpaiguri	94	20	226	5	719	450	60	27	2858	2677	7	73	420	164	156	13	4085	3319	23	118
Coochbehar	65	31	110	3	669	622	9	25	2358	2753	14	61	270	202	34	10	3254	3608	10	99
Uttar Dinajpur	54	24	125	2	313	288	9	17	1289	1648	22	56	199	130	53	10	1844	2087	12	84
Dakshin Dinajpur	81	15	440	3	491	269	83	14	1324	1273	4	47	73	128	43	4	1964	1690	16	67
Malda	44	34	29	2	278	163	65	15	985	1116	12	53	116	135	14	5	1419	1453	2	75
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	64	28	129	4	462	354	31	21	1834	1964	7	62	253	151	68	9	2606	2498	4	95
Murshidabad	11	34	68	1	253	202	25	15	1201	1063	14	60	123	128	4	6	1584	1477	12	81
Nadia	19	43	56	1	240	267	10	13	1115	1015	10	61	127	149	15	5	1501	1474	1	80
Birbhum	3	32	91	1	187	111	68	14	1234	1009	22	58	130	137	5	5	1554	1289	21	78
Bankura	10	52	81	1	187	156	20	14	1274	1109	15	63	101	105	4	6	1569	1422	10	84
Purulia	10	27	63	1	81	82	1	10	1071	1046	2	55	116	94	23	5	1274	1249	2	71
Burdwan	9	50	82	1	219	183	20	14	1185	1140	4	59	126	123	2	6	1539	1496	3	80
Hooghly	3	28	89	0	196	191	3	14	1262	1137	11	62	119	167	29	7	1500	1523	4	83
Midnapur (East)	0	47	100	0	336	188	79	15	2084	1220	71	66	180	169	7	11	2600	1624	60	92
Midnapur (West)	4	54	93	1	288	206	40	16	1449	1154	26	62	97	146	34	8	1837	1560	18	87
Howrah	28	44	97	0	254	219	16	14	1295	1208	7	62	110	154	29	6	1662	1625	2	82
24-Pgs. (North)	30	28	7	1	413	191	116	14	1329	1137	17	66	64	167	62	6	1836	1523	21	88
24-Pgs. (South)	0	45	100	0	324	197	64	15	1660	1271	31	64	232	201	15	11	2216	1714	29	90
Gangetic West Bengal	9	40	78	1	248	183	36	14	1347	1125	20	62	127	145	12	7	1729	1493	16	84

surface water sources which altogether has definitely reduced the minor irrigation potential in the State. We must, therefore, be very much cautious and judicious in utilising ground water resources during the coming Rabi and pre-Kharif season.

Prospect of Crop Production during 1994-95

Although the estimate of production of Kharif crops is yet to be finalised, it can be predicted from the information available at hand that the production of main Kharif crop i. e of Winter rice would be lower than that of the previous year because of the lesser coverage due to aberrant weather condition. In productivity, however it is expected that there will not be any significant difference in comparison to

the previous year. The stand of Aman paddy crop appeared to be satisfactory in the districts of Gangetic West Bengal, but it is not so satisfactory in other parts of the State due to very late transplantation in those districts. In case of Jute, the productivity and production both are estimated to be on the lower side than that was achieved during the last year.

To cope up with the situation steps have been taken to go in for alternate cropping as well as for intensive Rabi production programme. Sowing of Rabi crops has just started and right at this moment it is, however, not practicable to make a guess about the production scenario of Rabi/Summer crops.

An estimate of production of various Kharif and Rabi crops during 1994-95 is given in table below:

Table 6
Prospect of crop production during 1994-95 in West Bengal

Crop	Target		Anticipated Achievement	
	Area (in '000ha)	Production (in '000 tonnes)	Area (in '000ha)	Production (in '000 tonnes)
Autumn Rice	600.00	847.80	530.00	840.00
Winter Rice	4200.00	7850.00	3850.00	7122.50
Summer Rice	885.50	2730.00	885.50	2730.00
Total :	5685.50	11427.00	5265.50	10692.50
Wheat	300.00	625.20	300.00	625.20
Other Cereals	100.00	166.50	100.00	166.50
Total Cereals :	6085.50	12218.70	5665.50	11484.20
Pulses	340.00	222.80	340.00	222.80
Total Foodgrains :	6425.50	12441.50	6005.50	11707.00
Total Oilseeds	596.00	561.30	596.00	561.30
Sugarcane	16.00	1220.00	15.00	1220.00
Potato	210.00	4897.20	210.00	4897.20
Jute	450.00	5165.00 *	450.00	5000.00 *

*Production in '000 bales.

Table 7
Rainfall in mm. in the districts of West Bengal
Period : June to September : 1994.

Name of the District	Act	Nor	Dep.	% Dep.	Rainy Days
Darjeeling	1934	2319	- 385	- 17	76
Jalpaiguri	1878	2677	- 799	- 30	66
Coochbehar	1395	2753	- 1448	- 53	57
Uttar Dinajpur	1195	1648	- 453	- 27	49
Dakshin Dinajpur	852	1273	- 421	- 33	39
Malda	1045	1116	- 71	- 6	37
Murshidabad	859	1053	- 194	- 18	46
Nadia	746	1015	- 269	- 27	49
Birbhum	1047	1009	31	4	61
Bankura	1141	1109	32	3	64
Purulia	1285	1046	239	23	67
Burdwan	898	1140	- 242	- 21	57
Hooghly	894	1137	- 243	- 21	53
Midnapur (East)	1186	1220	- 34	- 3	61
Midnapur (West)	1242	1154	53	8	63
Howrah	936	1208	- 272	- 23	61
24-Parganas (N)	1063	1137	- 74	- 7	62
24-Parganas (S)	1524	1271	+ 253	20	67
Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1369	1965	- 596	- 30	
Gangetic West Bengal	1066	1125	- 59	- 5	

Crop production target for 1995-96

The production target of various crops during 1995-96 has been fixed on the basis of our basic approach as was initiated in the Eighth Plan document. Keeping the results achieved in view during the previous three years of the Eighth Plan Period some minor adjustments have, however, been made in regard to target of area and productivity of a few crops. The broad and main features including the modifications in respect of fixation of target for 1995-96 are indicated below:—

(i) The sub-regionwise targets of area productivity and production of each crop have been developed and thereafter the State level target has been finalised in

accordance with the guidelines provided by the Planning Commission.

(ii) Growth rate in respect of area, productivity and production of various crops fixed for the year 1995-96, is generally within the ambit of growth rate as envisaged during the Eighth Plan Period excepting that of Sugarcane and Pulses. In the case of Sugarcane it has been scaled down a little bit since the envisaged growth rate appears to be on the higher side which is not achievable. In the case of Pulses the growth rate has been lowered considerably considering the achievement made during the past years. In spite of that it is not going to tell upon the total foodgrain production of the State in accordance with the envisaged growth rate.

Table 8
Production target of foodgrains during 1995-96

Crop	Item	Base mean of 5 years 1986-87 to 1990-91	Target for 1995-96	Annual compound growth rate (in%) over base year (Col. 3)
Autumn Rice	A	640.150	530.00	(-) 3.71
	Y	1323	1600	(+) 3.88
	P	846.676	848.00	(+) 0.16
Winter Rice	A	4170.985	4130.00	(-) 0.20
	Y	1630	1938	(+) 3.52
	P	6799.280	8003.90	(+) 3.32
Summer Rice	A	769.002	947.28	(+) 4.26
	Y	2971	3100	(+) 0.85
	P	2284.970	2936.57	(+) 5.15
TOTAL RICE :	A	5580.137	5607.28	(+) 0.49
	Y	1780	2102	(+) 3.38
	P	9930.926	11788.47	(+) 3.49
Wheat	A	333.542	292.08	(-) 2.62
	Y	1847	2147	(+) 3.06
	P	616.146	627.63	(+) 0.37
Other Cereals	A	99.610	100.00	(+) 0.0
	Y	1570	1700	(+) 1.60
	P	156.372	170.00	(+) 1.68
TOTAL CEREALS:	A	6013.289	5999.36	(+) 0.04
	Y	1780	2098	(+) 3.34
	P	10703.440	12586.10	(+) 3.29
Pulses	A	335.545	300.00	(-) 2.21
	Y	620	655	(+) 0.0
	P	208.028	196.00	(-) 1.18
TOTAL FOODGRAINS :	A	6348.834	6299.36	(+) 0.16
	Y	1719	2029	(+) 3.37
	P	10911.474	12782.10	(+) 3.21

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

Table 9
Production target of major Commercial Crops during 1995-96

Crop	Item	Base mean of 5 years 1986-87 to 1990-91	Target for 1995-96	Annual compound growth rate (in%) over base year (Col. 3)
Rape & Mustard	A	358.800	449.703	(+) 4.62
	Y	835	981	(+) 3.28
	P	299.782	441.294	(+) 8.04
Sesamum	A	101.000	118.802	(+) 3.30
	Y	773	935	(+) 3.88
	P	78.109	111.045	(+) 7.29
Groundnut	A	18.051	29.859	(+) 10.59
	Y	1275	1433	(+) 2.37
	P	23.007	42.803	(+) 13.22

Table 9 (Contd.)

Crop	Item	Base mean of 5 years 1986-87 to 1990-91	Target for 1995-96	Annual compound growth rate (in%) over base year (Col. 3)	
Other Oilseeds	A	22.898	24.281	(+) 1.18	
	Y	3.50	517	(+) 8.10	
	P	8.014	12.541	(+) 9.37	
	TOTAL OILSEED :	A	500.829	622.334	(+) 4.44
		Y	816	976	(+) 3.65
		P	408.915	607.536	(+) 8.24
Jute	A	456.656	447.596	(-) 0.40	
	*Y	10.34	11.78	(+) 2.65	
	**P	4723.674	5282.127	(+) 2.26	
Potato	A	188.494	215.772	(+) 2.74	
	Y	21954	23674	(+) 1.52	
	P	4138.216	5107.810	(+) 4.30	
Sugarcane	A	13.419	16.72	(+) 4.50	
	Y	67093	70760	(+) 1.07	
	P	900.316	1182.824	(+) 5.61	

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

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

Thrust areas and action points

To achieve the target, crop-wise thrust area and action points are given below:

Rice

i) *Expansion of area* : There is practically no scope to increase the area under Autumn and Winter Rice, only area under Summer Rice will be increased from 8.85 lakh hacs. (targetted area during 1994-95 to 9.47 lakh hacs. target fixed for 1995-96).

ii) Expansion of area under HYV and location specific improved varieties :

Location specific and right type of early released highyielding variety offers significant possibilities of increasing production. During 1995-96, attempt will be made to cover about 65.31 per cent of Kharif paddy under HYV. It is needless to mention here that cent percent of the area under Summer Rice is under HYV.

Increased coverage under HYV and improved location specific early released varieties is to be considered in the Tarai, Old Aluvium, Coastal saline, Lateritic sub-zones and in the Eastern Plateau and Hill Regions.

A detail programme has been chalked out for production and distribution of improved HYV seeds of Rice. A centrally sponsored Project namely Integrated Cereal Development Programme is being implemented in this State in 125 selected Blocks. There is adequate scope for introduction of several

new and early released varieties of paddy under one of the components for increasing and stabilising the productivity of Rice in those Blocks of the State.

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

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

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

v) *Plant Protection* : In the light of the present concept of Integrated Pest Management, need based seed treatment, seed-bed treatment and treatment of the main field will be taken up.

vi) *Cultural Management* : Crop management through improved Cultural Management like use of proper seed rate, staggered sowing in seed-bed, timely sowing, transplanting with proper aged seedling, proper spacing and with proper plant population,

timely weeding and intercultural operation as well as timely harvesting will also be considered.

Wheat

Due to some obvious reasons, there is practically no scope to increase the area under Wheat. Our objective is to increase the productivity of Wheat for which the following measures will be taken up to increase the productivity of the crop :—

- i) Increased use of quality seeds, specially in the Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II), where the present productivity is low;
- ii) Increased use of fertiliser, soil amendments, and micro-nutrients in identified deficient areas ;
- iii) Plant protection measures ;
- iv) Improved Cultural Management like proper seed rate, line sowing, timely sowing, proper spacing, timely weeding and intercultural operations, application of irrigation at critical growth stages will be considered.

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

Pulses

In spite of a phenomenal increase in the productivity of Pulses during the last 2 years, not much could be done in increasing total production of Pulses due to rapid shrinkage of Rabi Pulse area, which covers 75% to 80% of the total Pulse area of the State. Since new addition of irrigated area attracted remunerative crops like Boro Rapper Mustard, Potato and Vegetables with much better economic return, it would be more difficult to increase Rabi pulse area in future in view of the increasing demand of cereals and edible oil.

Therefore, attempts would be made to stabilise Pulse area and to increase productivity through adoption of improved production technology to augment production of Pulse in the State during 1995-96.

Considering the improvement and achievement made during the last two years of the 8th Plan, some minor adjustment has been made in regard to target of area and productivity of few Pulse crops keeping in consideration of our basic approach as was indicated in the 8th Plan document.

Oilseeds

There has been a good progress in production of Oilseeds in the State and now able to meet about 50% of its requirement. But still the State has to go a long way, that the requirement of the Oilseeds can be met from its own production. Keeping in mind the above points, the following strategies have been formulated to increase the production and productivity of the Oilseeds crops:

i) Increase of area under 'Rapeseed and Mustard' and "Sisamum" has very little scope. Only Teria can be taken up in the short duration HYV. Paddy rotation. But there is enough scope to increase the productivity of these crops by using certified seeds, balance dose of fertiliser, giving one or two irrigations at critical growth-shape time, using micronutrient where it is deficit in soil etc.

ii) Increase of area under Sunflower as a second crop in coastal saline and lateritic region.

iii) Increase of area under Groundnut as a second crop in Rainfed rice follow with the available residual moisture in the soil in coastal, lateritic Eastern Plateau and New alluvial areas.

iv) Groundnut is a sulphur loving crop and to increase the productivity of the crops use of Phospho, Gypsum, a cheap source of sulphur is recommended. Farmers will be encouraged to use this cheap source of sulphur.

Jute

With the increase in irrigation facilities, some of the traditional Jute areas, at present being used to grow Summer rice followed by HYV rice during Kharif season. Due to some other reasons also it is proposed to increase the productivity of Jute instead of increasing the area. Thurst area and action point to increase the productivity of Jute fibre are as follows :

i) Diversion of area from capsularies to olitorious Jute traditionally, the Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II), and Old Alluvium Sub-Region of Lower Gangetic and Plain Region (Zone-III) grow capsularies Jute in large areas. The yield potentiality and quality of fibre of capsularies. Jute is lower than olitorious Jute. Plan has been drawn up to switch over to cultivation of olitorious varieities in medium to medium high lands of capsularies belt of above mentioned Agro-climatic Region/Sub-Region.

ii) Increased fertiliser use—A plan has been made to encourage Jute farmers, specially in Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II) and Old Alluvium Sub-Region of Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone-III) to use more fertiliser including folier application of urea in this crop.

iii) Almost entire quantity of Jute seed requirement is imported from other States through Public and Private Sector Organisations, it is proposed to increase the Public Sector intervention in regard to supply of quality seeds.

iv) Improved Agronomic practices—this includes sowing in time, line sowing, maintenance of proper spacing and plant population by timely weeding, need based plant protection, timely harvesting, proper steeping and better retting technique.

Sugarcane

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

Potato

The targetted area, production and productivity of Potato in the State of West Bengal during the year 1995-96 are 215.772 thousand hectares, 5107.810 thousand M. Tonnes and productivity 26674 kg/ha respectively.

In order to achieve the aforesaid targets our action plan on Potato crops is as follows :

i) *Expansion of area* : Area expansion will mainly occur in non-traditional area of Eastern Himalayan Region.

ii) *Distribution of quality seed* : The distribution of quality Potato seeds will take place through Public Sector Organisation and priority for supply of seeds will be given to Eastern Himalayan Region.

iii) *Use of fertiliser* : Fertiliser consumption is high in the lower Gangetic and Plain Region. There is scope for increase use of fertiliser in the Eastern Himalayan Region where considerable Potato area is

unirrigated and rate of fertiliser application is low and as a result productivity is also low.

iv) *Plant Protection* : Prevention measure like seed treatment and need based plant protection measures will be taken particularly under adverse weather condition.

v) *Improved Agronomic Practice* : This consists of proper land preparation, timely sowing, use of proper seed rate, timely earthing up, proper placement of fertiliser, irrigation at critical stages. Timely harvesting and storing will also be followed.

Operationalisation of Agro-climatic Regional Planning

As desired by the Planning Commission, the State Agricultural Department has taken up the task of operationalising of the Agro-climatic Regional Planning. The first aspect of this task is presentation of the State Plan from 1993-94 and onward for Agriculture and allied sector with disaggregation of physical target and priorities on the basis of sub-regions. Accordingly, this exercise has been done for the Annual Plan for the year 1995-96 too. The sub-regionwise achievement of some important crops for the year 1993-94 and target of major crops of this State are presented in tables in the following pages. Other tables in this respect are presented in appropriate chapters.

Table 10

Achievement of some important crops during 1993-1994

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	AUTUMN RICE			WINTER RICE			SUMMER RICE		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	8.300	1611	13.37	35.216	1569	55.240	0.377	3173.63	1.190
	b) Terai	138.147	1289	178.12	407.224	1312	534.400	12.752	2404	30.660
	Total of zone II :	146.447	1307	191.49	442.440	1332	589.640	13.129	2426	31.850
LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	59.232	1476	87.46	521.424	1736	905.450	128.477	3250	417.550
	b) New Alluvium	200.854	1911	383.88	1155.627	2321	2682.130	481.560	3265	1572.510
	c) Coastal Saline	18.017	1612	29.04	807.879	1454	1174.220	232.979	2763	643.830
	d) Lateritic	106.889	1936	206.95	1079.831	2022	2183.800	186.536	3057	570.240
	Total of zone III :	384.992	1837	707.330	3564.761	1948	6945.600	1029.552	3112	3204.130
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		8.193	1143	9.37	283.652	1502	452.94	2.360	2356	5.560
	TOTAL : WEST BENGAL	539.632	1683	908.190	4290.853	1855	7961.180	1045.041	3102	3241.540

Table 10 (Contd.)

Achievement of some important crops during 1993-1994

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	TOTAL RICE			WHEAT			OTHER CEREALS		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	43.893	1590	69.800	2.693	1986	5.350	34.203	4006	137.030
	b) Terai	558.123	1331	743.180	34.460	1533	52.840	4.036	1074	4.334
	Total of zone II :	602.016	1350	812.980	37.153	1566	58.190	38.239	3697	141.364
LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	709.133	1989	1410.460	81.408	2177	177.240	13.111	906	11.884
	b) New Alluvium	1838.041	2524	4638.520	153.730	2113	324.880	7.205	949	6.837
	c) Coastal Saline	1058.875	1744	1847.090	0.670	1791	1.200	0.002	1000	0.002
	d) Lateritic	1373.256	2156	2960.990	31.659	2093	66.260	5.632	1213	6.833
	Total of Zone III	4979.305	2180	10857.060	267.467	2129	569.580	25.950	985	25.556
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		294.205	1498	440.870	2.283	1888	4.310	15.835	1267	20.063
	TOTAL : WEST BENGAL	5875.526	2061	12110.910	306.903	2060	632.080	80.024	2337	186.983

Table 10 (Contd.)

Achievement of some important crops during 1993-1994

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	TOTAL CEREALS			KHARIF PULSES			RABI PULSES		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	80.789	2626	212.180	0.934	640	0.598	1.169	502	0.587
	b) Terai	596.619	1341	800.354	6.414	616	3.950	8.537	592	5.056
	Total of Zone II :	677.408	1495	1012.534	7.348	619	4.548	9.706	581	5.643
LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	803.652	1990	1599.584	25.344	723	18.320	49.485	689	34.103
	b) New Alluvium	1998.976	2486	4970.237	22.655	306	6.944	91.160	638	58.119
	c) Coastal Saline	1059.547	1744	1848.292	0.465	589	0.274	22.492	861	19.373
	d) Lateritic	1410.547	2151	3034.083	3.504	460	1.611	17.620	726	12.793
	Total of Zone III	5272.722	2172	11452.196	51.968	522	27.149	180.757	688	124.388
EASTERN PLATEAU HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		312.323	1490	465.243	14.928	437	6.528	4.286	607	2.600
TOTAL : WEST BENGAL		6266.453	2065	12929.973	74.244	515	38.225	194.749	681	132.631

Table 10

Achievement of some important crops during 1993-1994

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	TOTAL PULSES			TOTAL FOODGRAINS		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	2.103	563	1.185	82.892	2574	213.365
	b) Terai	14.951	602	9.006	611.570	1323	809.360
	Total of Zone II	17.054	598	10.191	694.462	1473	1022.725
LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	74.829	701	52.423	878.481	1880	1652.007
	b) New Alluvium	113.815	572	65.063	2112.791	2383	5035.300
	c) Coastal Saline	22.957	856	19.647	1082.504	1726	1867.939
	d) Lateritic	21.124	682	14.404	1431.671	2129	3048.487
	Total of Zone III	232.725	651	151.537	5505.447	2108	11603.733
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		19.214	475	9.128	331.537	1431	474.371
TOTAL : WEST BENGAL		268.993	635	170.856	6531.446	2006	13100.829

Table 10 (Contd.)

Achievement of some important crops during 1993-1994

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	RAPESEED & MUSTARD			TOTAL OILSEEDS			POTATO		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	0.781	627	0.49	1.717	569	0.978	4.520	12173	55.020
	b) Terai	12.723	549	6.99	24.552	537	13.195	16.159	12077	195.150
	Total of zone II :	13.504	554	7.48	26.269	539	14.173	20.679	12098	250.170
LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	74.662	646	48.23	80.487	631	50.774	8.450	6265	52.940
	b) New Alluvium	206.062	823	169.57	274.337	860	236.036	114.896	26697	2805.150
	c) Coastal Saline	14.214	700	9.95	34.356	837	28.761	23.447	21785	510.800
	d) Lateritic	70.927	979	56.57	108.755	754	82.049	59.879	25319	1516.100
	Total of Zone III	365.865	777	284.32	497.935	798	397.620	206.672	23636	4884.990
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		1.512	661	1.00	8.142	497	4.049	1.206	12322	14.860
	TOTAL : WEST BENGAL	380.881	769	292.80	532.346	781	415.842	228.557	22533	5150.020

Table 10 (Concl'd.)

Achievement of some important crops during 1993-1994

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	JUTE			SUGARCANE		
		A	Y*	P**	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	2.519	6.85	17.26	—	—	—
	b) Terai	99.973	5.80	579.94	0.070	51143	3.58
	Total of Zone II	102.492	5.82	597.20	0.070	51143	3.58
LOWER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	79.910	8.57	685.06	2.011	51154	102.87
	b) New Alluvium	279.448	9.61	4081.56	5.547	57170	317.12
	c) Coastal Saline	9.187	14.68	134.87	0.038	58947	2.24
	d) Lateritic	4.165	16.87	70.26	2.523	43967	110.93
	Total of Zone III	372.710	13.339	4971.75	10.119	52689	533.16
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		—	—	—	6.095	69684	6.62
TOTAL : WEST BENGAL		475.202	11.791	5568.95	10.284	52835	543.36

A = Area in '000 ha.

Y = Yield rate in kg/ha.

P = Production in '000 tonnes

Y* = Yield rate in Bales/ha

P** = Production in '000 Bale

Table 11

Sub-Regionwise target of Area, Production and Productivity of major crops in West Bengal during 1995-96

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	AUTUMN RICE			WINTER RICE			SUMMER RICE			TOTAL RICE		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	12.17	1052	12.80	38.27	1468	56.17	0.14	2857	0.40	57.44	1229	70.61
	b) Terai	125.43	1077	135.11	420.69	1414	594.75	8.22	2635	21.66	568.12	1347	765.34
	Total of Zone II	137.60	1075	147.91	458.96	1418	650.92	8.36	2639	22.06	625.56	1336	835.95
LOWER GANGETIC & PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	94.63	1162	110.00	513.57	1580	811.20	199.11	3002	357.64	731.32	1758	1285.42
	b) New Alluvium	209.60	1889	396.00	1070.16	2385	2552.19	470.21	3218	1513.59	1724.49	2560	4414.99
	c) Coastal Saline	7.96	2764	22.00	771.62	1565	1207.76	203.88	2985	608.77	959.67	1892	1816.59
	d) Lateritic	78.71	2158	169.90	1053.26	2180	2296.00	144.25	2985	430.62	1280.61	2283	2924.24
	Total of Zone III	390.90	1790	697.90	3408.61	2015	6867.15	937.45	3105	2910.62	4696.09	2223	10441.24
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		1.50	1460	2.19	262.43	1851	485.83	1.47	2646	3.89	285.63	1790	510.28
TOTAL : WEST BENGAL		530.00	1600	848.00	4130.00	1938	8003.90	947.28	3100	2936.57	5607.28	2102	11788.47

A = Area in '000 ha

Y = Productivity in Kg/hec.

P = Production in '000 tonnes

Table 11 (Contd.)

Sub-Regionwise target of Area, Production and Productivity of Major Crops in West Bengal during 1995-96

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	WHEAT			OTHER CEREALS			TOTAL CEREALS			TOTAL PULSES		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	1.49	1382	2.06	41.38	2531	104.71	94.46	1930	182.37	1.02	755	0.77
	b) Terai	38.58	1598	61.67	8.72	1692	14.76	620.96	1312	841.94	12.22	602	7.35
	Total of Zone II	40.07	1590	63.73	50.00	2389	119.47	715.42	1432	1024.31	13.24	613	8.12
LOWER GANGETIC & PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	67.39	2183	147.11	16.80	841	14.13	822.02	1776	1460.00	70.44	666	46.95
	b) New Alluvium	145.68	2301	335.21	9.78	1057	10.34	1894.19	2522	4778.07	146.47	680	99.53
	c) Coastal Saline	1.90	1863	3.54	0.04	750	0.03	958.77	1884	1806.64	26.04	646	16.82
	d) Lateritic	34.04	2134	72.65	5.39	1521	8.20	1320.49	2267	2994.04	26.23	600	15.74
Total of Zone III	249.01	2243	558.51	32.01	1022	32.70	4995.47	2210	11038.75	269.18	665	179.04	
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		3.00	1797	5.39	17.99	991	17.83	288.47	1813	523.04	17.58	503	8.84
TOTAL : WEST BENGAL		292.08	2147	627.63	100.00	1700	170.00	5999.36	2098	12586.10	300.00	655	196.00

Table 11 (Contd.)

Sub-Regionwise target of Area, Production and Productivity of Major Crops in West Bengal during 1995-96

ZONE	SUB-REGIONS	TOTAL FOODGRAINS			TOTAL OILSEEDS			SUGARCANE			POTATO		
		A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P	A	Y	P
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	a) Hill	95.01	1921	182.49	1.70	765	1.30	—	—	—	5.90	10946	64.58
	b) Terai	630.90	1344	848.24	31.80	608	19.08	0.03	44333	1.33	11.07	11379	125.96
	Total of Zone II	725.91	1420	1030.73	33.50	608	20.38	0.03	44333	1.33	16.97	11228	190.54
LOWER GANGETIC & PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	895.58	1682	1506.01	110.89	760	84.27	2.32	60879	141.24	8.15	8761	71.40
	b) New Alluvium	2045.48	2400	4909.13	302.84	1092	330.61	7.96	68858	548.11	116.63	26168	3052.03
	c) Coastal Saline	984.36	1842	1813.18	32.20	1066	34.33	0.03	52667	1.58	24.50	23640	579.18
	d) Lateritic	1341.49	2229	2990.10	134.30	969	130.09	5.86	77425	453.71	48.36	24837	1201.14
	Total of Zone III	5226.91	2130	11218.42	580.23	998	579.30	16.17	70788	1144.64	197.64	24811	4903.75
EASTERN PLATEAU & HILL REGION (ZONE VII)		306.54	1738	532.95	8.60	914	7.86	0.52	70865	36.85	1.16	11655	13.52
	TOTAL : WEST BENGAL	6299.36	2029	12782.10	622.33	976	607.54	16.72	70760	1182.82	215.77	23674	5107.81

Sub-regionwise Prioritisation of Strategies for development during the 8th Plan Period is indicated in Table

Table 12

Sub-regionwise Prioritisation of Strategies

Region	Sub-region	Constraints to Higher Productivity	Prioritisation of Strategies
EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION (ZONE II)	(a) Hill	i) Slopy land and shallow depth of soil ii) Low pH and high content of undecomposed organic matter iii) Low temperature and persistent winter iv) Lower No. of sunny days v) Inadequate input supply infrastructure vi) Inadequate marketing facilities	i) Soil and Water Conservation ii) Crop substitution and use of locations— specific varieties iii) Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables cultivation iv) Use of soil amendment and micronutrients v) Vegetable seed production
	(b) Terai	i) Porous soil with low pH ii) Micro nutrient deficiency iii) Lack of sunny days during rainy season iv) High rainfall v) Lack of irrigation facilities vi) Economic backwardness of farmers vii) Inadequate marketing infrastructure and storage and communication facilities	i) Use of Soil amendment ii) Need-based use of micro nutrients iii) Soil conservation and Irrigation Development iv) Crop substitution including change of varieties and agronomic manipulation v) Increased use of inputs and adoption of improved management practices
LOWER GANGETIC & PLAIN REGION (ZONE III)	a) Old Alluvium	i) Lower input use and micro-nutrient deficiency ii) Considerable area of low lying and flood prone iii) Lack of marketing infrastructure and storage facilities iv) Inadequate irrigation facilities	i) Use of more inputs and need-based micro- nutrients ii) Crop substitution including changes of varieties crop and agronomic practices iii) Development of irrigation.

Table 12 (Concl.d.)

Sub-regionwise Prioritisation of Strategies

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

Seeds

Demand Projection, availability and Marketing of Certified Quality Seeds in West Bengal

Seed is the basic agricultural input round which all other agronomic practices revolve. In recent time, the combination of desirable characters like high yield, short duration, fertiliser response, disease resistance, moisture/flood/drought resistance etc. in seeds by the scientists have created revolution in crop yields. Seed consciousness amongst the farmers of West Bengal has been increasing rapidly. Around 65.31 per cent of the total rice is covered under HYV during Kharif, hundred per cent coverage in wheat and Boro paddy during Rabi-Summer. Seed is one of the low cost inputs which can truly give benefit to all section of farm communities.

Demand Projection during the Eighth Plan Period

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

Paddy—10%, Wheat and Maize—20%, Moong—20%, Gram—4%, Lentil—8%, Groundnut—50%, Mustard and Til—20% and Jute—50%.

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

Cereals—2700 tonnes, Pulses—1000 tonnes, Oilseeds—1590 tonnes, Jute—1850 tonnes.

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

Availability of Seeds

Seeds of high yielding or improved varieties of important crops recommended by the State Government for the six agro-climatic sub-regions both National and State varieties are eventually distributed. In the State, the Institutional Agency i.e., W.B.S.S.C. is responsible for supply of quality seeds to the farmers. Besides, the National Agencies like NSC, SFCI and UPS & TDC, WBSC is mainly responsible for production of certified seeds within the State but to cope with the demand they procure quality seeds from National agencies and some other State seeds Cropn. Very frequently, the total demand of different varieties of quality seeds cannot be satisfied by procurement from outside the State. Of course, certain other organisations and also private agencies are coming up for production of certified seeds in the State for making seeds available to the farmers.

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

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

Marketing of Seeds

The marketing of seeds in the State is made normally through trade channels with very little supply from the Farm-Gate, owned by the State Government. During the 7th Plan Period, the State Govt. had taken up a programme of increasing the production and productivity of rice in 70 selected Blocks up to 4th year of the said plan period. Subsequently, 208 Blocks were brought under this programme since 1989-90. During the year 1991-92, this programme was continued in 270 selected Blocks and it has also been continued during 1992-93 and 1993-94. During 1994-95, this programme is continuing in 125 selected Blocks when productivity of rice is below National/ State average, as Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Rice). In the items of work under the Project (IPRD/ICDP-Rice) seed has a very prominent role to play during the total rice growing season in a year. It has been estimated that a minimum of 1,000 Qntls. of seed would be required to meet the demand for each of the Blocks the total requirement of which is estimated around 1,25,000 Qntls. Besides this, there are certain other schemes and projects which are normally handled by the State Govt., where large quantity of seeds of different crops are utilised. With a concentrated effort and through extension education, it is felt that demand for quality seeds amongst the farmers will increase steadily in the years to come and as such it will be our endeavour to make available quality seeds to the farmers in time through different agencies.

Table 13

Target and Achievements during 1993-94 and 1994-95 and Target for 1995-96 for seed production and distribution

Zone/Sub-Regions	Items	Unit	1993-94				1994-95				Annual Plan 1995-96	
			Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target	
			P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D
Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone II)												
a) Hill	Cereals	'000 tonnes	0.300	0.500	0.300	0.700	0.30	0.700	0.30	0.400	0.500	0.710
	Pulses	"	—	0.020	0.020	0.020	—	0.020	—	0.020	0.020	0.020
	Oilseeds	"	—	0.030	—	0.0325	—	0.035	—	0.035	0.020	0.035
	Jute	"	—	0.050	0.050	0.050	—	0.050	—	0.050	—	0.050
b) Terai	Cereals	"	1.500	3.000	2.50	4.000	2.500	4.000	2.500	2.000	2.000	4.000
	Pulses	"	0.004	0.090	0.060	0.180	0.100	0.200	0.100	0.200	0.180	0.200
	Oilseeds	"	0.080	0.150	0.06	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.100	0.140	0.100
	Jute	"	—	0.410	—	0.410	—	0.410	—	0.410	—	0.410
Total Zone—II	Cereals	"	1.800	3.500	2.80	4.700	2.800	4.700	2.800	2.400	2.500	4.710
	Pulses	"	0.004	0.110	0.06	0.220	0.100	0.220	0.100	0.220	0.220	0.220
	Oilseeds	"	0.080	0.180	0.06	0.185	0.150	0.185	0.150	0.15765	0.160	0.15165
	Jute	"	—	0.460	—	0.460	—	0.460	—	0.460	—	0.460
Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone-III)												
	Cereals	"	2.500	3.000	2.500	4.500	2.500	4.500	2.500	2.500	1.500	4.500
	Pulses	"	0.070	0.150	0.100	0.250	0.150	0.250	0.150	0.250	0.250	0.250
	Oilseeds	"	0.200	0.154	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
a) Old Alluvium	Jute	"	—	0.450	—	0.450	—	0.450	—	0.450	—	—
b) New Alluvium	Cereals	"	5.500	7.000	5.00	9.000	5.000	9.000	5.000	6.000	5.000	9.500
	Pulses	"	0.093	0.230	0.28	0.250	0.500	0.250	0.500	0.330	0.250	0.330
	Oilseeds	"	0.220	0.402	0.59	0.400	0.350	0.400	0.350	0.500	0.570	0.500
	Jute	"	—	0.500	—	0.500	—	0.500	—	0.500	—	0.500

Table 13 (Contd.)

Target and Achievements during 1993-94 and 1994-95 and Target for 1995-96 for seed production and distribution

Zone/Sub-Regions	Items	Unit	1993-94				1994-95				Annual Plan 1995-96	
			Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target	
			P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D
Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone-III)												
c) Coastal Saline	Cereals	'000 tonnes	3.000	4.500	2.80	4.700	2.800	4.950	2.1800	2.10	2.10	950
	Pulses	"	0.050	0.1500	0.10	0.100	0.150	0.070	0.150	0.170	0.10	0.170
	Oilseeds	"	0.100	0.160	0.10	0.110	0.150	0.200	0.150	0.369	0.10	0.369
	Jute	"	—	0.200	—	0.200	—	0.200	—	0.200	—	0.200
d) Lateritic	Cereals	"	3.500	5.200	3.50	6.000	3.500	6.500	3.500	4.500	3.500	6.500
	Pulses	"	0.80	0.200	0.25	0.240	0.200	0.300	0.200	0.300	0.240	0.300
	Oilseeds	"	0.600	0.353	0.60	0.400	0.350	0.400	0.350	0.3905	0.600	0.3905
	Jute	"	0.020	0.240	0.04	0.240	0.020	0.240	0.020	0.240	0.020	0.240
Total Zone-III	Cereals	"	14.500	19.700	13.80	23.200	13.800	24.950	13.800	15.10	11.100	25.450
	Pulses	"	0.293	0.730	0.73	0.790	1.000	0.870	1.000	1.05	0.790	1.050
	Oilseeds	"	1.120	1.069	1.49	1.170	1.050	1.200	1.050	1.4595	1.490	1.4595
	Jute	"	0.020	1.390	0.04	1.390	0.020	1.390	0.020	1.390	0.020	1.390
c. Eastern Plateau and Hill Region	Cereals	"	0.850	1.000	0.550	1.700	0.550	2.000	0.550	1.000	1.110	2.000
	Pulses	"	0.003	0.050	0.030	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.040	0.050
	Oilseeds	"	0.100	0.050	0.100	0.050	0.050	0.0675	0.050	0.0675	0.10	0.0675
	Jute	"	—	—	0.010	—	0.010	—	0.010	—	0.01	—
Total West Bengal	Cereals	"	17.150	24.20	17.150	29.600	17.150	31.650	17.150	18.500	20.310	31.160
	Pulses	"	0.300	0.89	0.820	1.040	1.150	1.1400	1.140	1.320	1.030	1.320
	Oilseeds	"	1.300	1.299	1.650	1.4025	1.250	1.4525	1.4525	1.662	1.610	1.662
	Jute	"	0.020	1.850	0.050	1.850	0.030	1.850	0.030	1.850	0.030	1.850

Table 14

High-Yielding Variety Programme

Achievement during the year 1993-94

Anticipated achievement during 1994-95

Targeted for the year 1995-96

Zones/Sub-Regions	Sub regions	Area under kharif HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under Summer HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under wheat HYV Programme ('000ha)	Area under kharif HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under Summer HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under HYV Wheat ('000ha)	Area under kharif HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under Summer HYV Rice ('000ha)	Area under HYV Wheat ('000ha)
A. Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II)	a) Hill	22.285	0.140	2.000	23.210	0.100	2.000	25.000	0.100	1.500
	b) Terai	282.613	18.900	53.000	283.500	13.900	52.000	320.000	16.900	50.000
Total of Zone-II :		304.898	19.040	55.000	306.710	14.000	54.000	345.000	17.000	51.500
B. Lower Gangetic & Plain Region (Zone-III)	a) Old Alluvium	305.505	190.000	62.000	355.000	120.000	60.000	480.000	140.000	60.000
	b) New Alluvium	975.081	400.000	148.000	1075.000	395.000	145.000	1080.000	410.000	142.640
	c) Coastal Saline	304.189	284.000	3.000	339.000	220.000	3.000	400.000	233.780	2.960
	d) Lateratic	686.540	270.000	34.900	786.000	134.500	34.000	800.000	144.500	33.000
Total of Zone-III :		2271.315	1024.000	247.900	2555.000	869.500	242.000	2760.000	928.280	238.600
C. Eastern Plateau & Hill Region	Total of Zone-VII Purulia Dist. only	90.375	2.000	4.000	91.500	2.000	4.000	95.000	2.000	1.980
TOTAL OF WEST BENGAL :		2666.588	1045.040	308.900	2953.210	885.500	300.080	3200.000	947.280	292.080

Fertiliser

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

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

Organic : Special incentive is given to the farmers for production and distribution of organic manure in the form of green manure, construction of pucca manure pit etc. we demonstration on improved method of composting.

Biological : This component is one of the cheapest source of plant nutrients and has been given much importance for its production in selected Government farms and popularisation of the same amongst the farmers by way of demonstration etc. Demonstration on free living micro-organisms of economic importance have also been considered.

Chemical including micro nutrients

i) *Chemical fertilisers* : As this component is the costliest one, provision has been made in the plan for

subsidy on its price and transport cost, so that the small and marginal farmers of inaccessible areas and also of the areas affected by natural calamities are not deprived of this most potential input of crop production.

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

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

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

Table 15
Target and Acheivement in respect of chemical fertiliser distribution and target for 1995-96

(Figure in '000 tonnes of nutrients)

Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II)		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Anticipated)	Target
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
a) Hills	N	12.0	8.3	13.2	12.6	14.0
	P	5.0	4.4	5.2	5.0	6.0
	K	2.5	3.5	3.1	2.1	3.5
	Total	19.5	16.2	21.5	19.7	23.5
b) Terai	N	36.3	33.5	40.4	40.0	42.0
	P	19.0	14.4	18.0	18.0	19.0
	K	8.5	9.4	12.0	11.0	13.0
	Total	63.8	57.3	70.4	69.0	74.0
Lower Gangetic Plain Region (Zone-II)						
a) Old Alluvium	N	53.0	45.7	56.3	55.0	57.0
	P	25.3	17.9	27.0	27.0	28.0
	K	12.1	13.3	17.0	16.0	18.0
	Total	90.4	76.9	100.3	98.0	103.0

Table 15 (Contd.)

(Figure in '000 tonnes of nutrients)

Eastern Himalayan Region (Zone-II)		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Anticipated)	Target
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
b) New Alluvium	N	188.0	180.3	205.9	204.8	210.0
	P	93.0	73.7	93.0	93.0	95.0
	K	56.5	56.6	67.0	66.0	70.0
	Total	337.5	310.6	365.9	363.8	375.0
c) Coastal Saline	N	74.9	66.4	83.9	82.9	85.0
	P	40.0	31.7	37.5	37.3	40.0
	K	27.0	25.6	26.0	25.0	28.0
	Total	141.9	123.7	147.4	145.2	153.0
d) Laterite	N	83.5	75.8	96.8	95.8	100.0
	P	42.0	33.1	41.5	41.5	45.0
	K	27.5	22.4	30.5	29.5	32.0
	Total	153.0	131.3	168.8	166.8	177.0
Eastern Plateau & Hill Region (Zone-VII)						
	N	18.0	15.2	21.0	21.0	23.0
	P	9.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	9.0
	K	5.0	5.7	6.5	6.2	7.0
	Total	32.0	29.0	35.5	35.2	39.0
Total West Bengal						
	N	465.7	425.3	517.5	512.1	531.0
	P	233.3	183.2	230.2	229.8	242.0
	K	139.1	136.6	162.1	155.8	171.5
	Total	838.1	745.1	909.8	897.7	944.5

Plant Protection—Broad objective during the 8th plan period and the strategy followed during 1993-94

The objective and the programme during 8th plan period are based on the recent development in the plant protection discipline. It is also true that tremendous progress has been achieved in the plant protection technology where use of chemical pesticides alone is not recommended rather Integrated Pest Management Programme in all the crops are being recommended. In this approach of the control measures like cultural, mechanical, varietal, biological and chemical have been given priority.

Since 1990-91 the State Directorate of Agriculture has given emphasis on Integrated Pest Management Approach. Through this approach it has been possible to manage the insect pest & disease situation of any crop instead of controlling them. This strategy was aimed at due to widespread introduction

of modern cultivation of different crops, and adoption of intensive crop management practices has resulted in substantial increase in crop yield. It has also aggravated the problems related with different insect pests & diseases situation in the respective crop fields. The infestation of different weeds, rodents, nematodes also play an important role as a barrier towards the crop production. Previously, in name of pest control the routine application of highly toxic and persistent type of chemical pesticides was used to control these insect pests, diseases, weeds, rodents etc. The side effect of these chemicals account for the elimination of the creatures like snakes, frogs, spiders in the crop field.

In the light of global concern in the increased load of pesticides in the environment and its far reaching adverse effect in the eco-system, the concept of pest control has been reviewed. The consequent reliability of chemical pesticides alone in tackling the pest situation came in question. The routine application

of only chemical pesticide has also resulted in the resurgence of minor insect pest as a major one like the situation of Brown plant hopper in rice, secondary outbreak of leaf roller, rice hispa, earcutting caterpillar etc.

Keeping this in view, major emphasis has been given on the Integrated Pest Management. This IPM Technology is an attempt to promote available ecological, economical and sociological outcome which has all accomplishments by the best mix of pest control tactics collectively launched in the respective crop fields. The farmers and the extension workers at different levels are very much interested in the programme which has resulted in the adoption of such tactics in the farmers field. The following are the points on which the work of IPM is done: -

Survey & Surveillance

The survey & surveillance is one of the important tactics of IPM programme. The State Directorate has taken up this as a routine bound programme by formation of District Level Survey Team. The Expert from the Research Wing (Entomologist & Plant Pathologist) has been kept as a team leader for each of the survey team engaged in the respective district. All the 18th agricultural districts have been covered and this scheme will taken up the programme for scanning of the rice growing areas in the kharif season. The other crop which will also be covered under the programme are vegetables, jute, summer rice, mustard, potato etc.

This work has also been carried out the Central Integrated Pest Management Centre, Burdwan (under the Central Plant Protection Directorate, Government of India). The reports of these stations are also considered for issuing necessary forewarning to the farmers. In a nutshell it may be stated that survey and surveillance work is a routine programme which has been taken up during previous years and the same will be continued during 1995-96.

Training

Training is the part & parcel of the IMP programme. The Plant Protection Wing of the Agriculture Directorate has taken up different programmes for Extension Officers at different levels, for pesticide formulators/dealers as well as farmers. In this training programme all aspects of IPM are discussed and explained. The role of safe pesticides are also discussed. Major emphasis is generally placed for early detection of insect pest and diseases along with the respective parasites and predators of this insect pests. The role of bio-control agents for suppression of insect pests are also being highlighted so that prophylactic and indiscriminate use of pesticides may be stopped. In each of the districts 2 types of training programme are being funded by the State Directorate of Agriculture one for the Extension Officers and another for Pesticide Dealers/Manufacturers. In the

State headquarters, 2 days training programme in each year is being organised where PAO & DPPO of the districts. Experts from the Research Wing, experts from the Universities, experts from the Central Plant Protection Directorate and different Pesticide Manufacturers generally participate.

Field Demonstration

“Seeing is believing”. Keeping this in view IPM field demonstrations for rice crop have been taken up since 1990-91. During 1994-95 IPM cluster Demonstration has been organised in the State. One Cluster Demonstration is meant for 4 Nos. of IPM village under 4 blocks in one district. In each village 30 Nos. of farmers were included with a total area of 40 hectares rice field. The continuous 10 weeks field observation-cum-training was organised by the District/Block level core team. This programme is totally financed by the Government of India through Central IPM Centre, Burdwan. Approximately Rs. 36,000/- per demonstration per village has been kept as financial assistance from the Government of India. Very good response has been shown by all levels for such field-oriented observation-cum-training programme. A total of 14 nos. of such demonstrations have been conducted by the State Deptt. of Agriculture utilising financial /technical support from the Government of India.

This type of demonstration has also been conducted under the ICDP programme in the State. The training-cum-field observation under ICDP, IPM programme has not been organised so rigidly like 10 weeks Cluster IPM demonstrations but the response in this demonstration is also very good. A total of 125 blocks under ICDP have been covered in the State for IPM field demonstration. The work will also be taken up during 1995-96.

Advisory Services

All the districts of the State have been provided with Diagnostic Centre where insect pest/disease infested samples of any crop will be properly identified and necessary advisory services will be given to the farmers. This is also a routine programme and will be continued during the year 1995-96.

Supply of pesticides

The State Directorate of Agriculture never distribute any sort of pesticides amongst the farmers directly after making necessary purchase under any Government programme. This is generally being done by placement of order to the Institutional Agencies in emergent situation.

In addition, the farmers of the State generally purchase pesticides to control insect pest and disease situation by themselves from private trade channel. The sale of pesticides is also governed under the Insecticides act & Rules framed thereunder. As such,

the implementation of Insecticides Act & Rules are generally done by the Notified Functionaries at different levels. Necessary instructions are being communicated time to time as per instructions of the Government of India. The short supply of any pesticide, if observed, is taken up with the Government of India by the Plant Protection Section of the Directorate. We have never experienced any short supply of pesticides in this State. The programme for supply of pesticides will also be taken up during 1995-96. The indent for the Technical Grade Pesticide has also been submitted to the Government of India in the Zonal Conference.

Quality control of pesticides

The State Deptt. of Agriculture is also having one of the important roles for assessing quality pesticides available in the private trade channel. A

total of nearly 8000 pesticide dealers are engaged in the State up to village level for smooth supply of pesticides. A total of nearly 700 pesticide samples are collected from these dealers to judge the active ingredient content as per Insecticides Act. Approximately 750 nos. of sample will be kept as target for the programme during 1995-96.

Arrangements for combating emergent insect pests and diseases

Necessary arrangements were also made for combating massive outbreak of insect pests & diseases in any crop in any part of the State by free distribution of pesticides to the farmers. We are lucky enough that during 1994-95 no such happening has been experienced. The provision for management of such emergent situation has also been made during 1995-96.

Table 16
Physical Targets and Achievements during the Annual Plan 1993-94 and Proposal for the Annual Plan 1994-95 and 1995-96

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Eighth Plan Target Unit	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	Remarks
				Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Plant Protection									
1.	Pesticides consumed (Technical Grade material).	'000 M.T.	31.720	6.171	4.785	6.344	4.500	5.800	
2.	Area covered	'000 Ha	35900	7000	5454	7200	5200	6500	

Table 17
Regionwise Break-up for Target of different P.P. Component during 1995-96

Region	Pesticides consumption '000 M.T.	P.P. coverage '000 Ha.
Eastern Himalayan Region Zone-II		
A) Hilly—Darjeeling	0.075	100
B) Terai—Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar	0.200	170
Lower Gangetic Zone-III		
A) Old Alluvium-U. Dinajpur, D. Dinajpur, & Malda	0.500	550
B) New Alluvium-Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly Burdwan, North 24-Pgs.	2.800	3200
C) Coastal Saline-24-Pgs. (S), Howrah & Midnapur (E)	1.500	1700
D) Laterite—Birbhum, Bankura & Midnapur(W)	0.650	650
East Plateau Zone-VII		
A) Purulia	0.100	130
Total :	5.825	6500

Establishment of bio-control laboratories including biological control of pests

Over-reliance on pesticide along has resulted failure in the pest control due to pest resurgence, development of resistance to pesticides and destruction of naturally occurring bio-control agents. The alarming socio-economic situation that develop due to over-uses of pesticides and environmental concern attracted national attention for developing and exhibiting the Integrated Pest Management Programme.

Integrated Pest Management is a broad ecological approach for managing pest problems by encompassing available methods and techniques of pest control such as varietal, cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical in compatible manner, keeping emphasis on not to complete eradicate the pests. In fact, IPM approach is the best mix of pest control techniques and agronomical practices for total crop management in order to keep the pest population below economic threshold level. In this approach extensive field visit by the Extension workers and farmers is required, empowering them the knowledge and analysis of agro-eco. system and decision making after thorough observation in the field followed by group discussion and community learning.

To popularise and promote integrated pest Management Approach amongst the extension agencies up to grass-root level and farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has taken up large scale programme of principal crops throughout the country. In our State rice being the principal crop an extensive integrated pest management field demonstration on rice has already been taken up since 1990-91. This type of programme will also be undertaken with the Central assistance during 1995-96.

Survey and surveillance for monitoring the pest and disease situation in all the crops is one of important aspects of the Integrated Pest Management Programme. It requires technically sound extension workers to observe insect pests/diseases level in the crop fields along with the respective bio-control agents. There are enormous number of bio-control agents which are naturally observed in the rice eco-system. This is more applicable in case of the climatic condition under which rice is being grown in our State particularly in the kharif season.

Indiscriminate, unilateral and prophylactic use of chemical pesticide as the plant protection tool to sustain crop production potential of modern varieties in the intensive cropping system generally causes the elimination of these bio-control agents. As such survey and surveillance of both the insect pests as well as bio-control agents play the prime role for implementation of the IPM programme.

It is also one of the important aspects that some of the bio-control agents can be multiplied under laboratory condition. The methods of rearing of these

bio-control agents have already been standardised. This will be multiplied artificially by setting up of Bio-control Multiplication Laboratory in the State. The establishment of Bio-control Laboratory in the State has already been sanctioned by the Government Grant-in-aid for construction of building and cost of instruments/equipment/vehicle will be provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The recurring expenditure for running Bio-control Laboratory one at Tollygunge and another at Coochbehar (or a suitable location in northern districts of the State) is to be borne by the State Government. The staff component for running this laboratory is also to be borne by the State Government.

Agricultural extension through training and visit system

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

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

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

The message and impact points that are developed in the monthly colloquium are discussed in the Fortnightly Training Meeting where the subject-

matter specialists are the trainers and the Agricultural Development Officers and Krishi Prayukti Sahayaks participate as trainee and recommendations to be adopted in the next fortnight are supplied to them for transferring the technology to the farmers.

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

Fruits and vegetables

Horticultural Crops viz. fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops and flowers occupy about 7.5 lakh ha. of the gross cropped area. At present daily per capita availability of fruits is little over 35 gm. and that of vegetables (excluding potato) is 160 gm. as against the requirement of 80 gm. and 200 gm. respectively.

In order to raise the availability of fruits and vegetables, emphasis has been laid in the Eighth Plan on expansion of area, improvement of production and productivity from existing orchards, introduction of high-yielding varieties including hybrids, control of pest and diseases and organising training of farmers etc. The strategy for the remaining period of the 8th Plan will be setting up of a large number of small demonstration centres in the field, organising plant protection and distribution of quality planting materials, seeds, plant protection equipment and training of farmer and extension workers on modern techniques of fruits and vegetable growing. In this context thrust areas will be increasing production of major fruit crops viz. Mango, Pineapple, Banana, Mandarin Orange, Guava, Papaya, Limes etc. in the present production belt by introduction of varieties and recent agro-techniques.

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

Above-mentioned production programme of fruits and vegetables will be concentrated mainly in

the present production belts i.e. Mandarin Orange and Temperate fruits in Hill Sub-region, Pineapple in Terai Sub-region, Mango in the new alluvium Sub-region, Guava, Lime, Mosambi in the Lateritic Sub-region, Banana in the Terai and New Alluvium Sub-regions. Special emphasis will be given for expansion of area under fruits in the lateritic tract, having large area marked as cultivable waste and fallows where profitable cultivation of field crops are not possible.

In the case of vegetable crops, new varieties including hybrids and recommended package of practices will be introduced to raise the production level up to the target of 56.44 lakh tonnes (excluding potato). This will ensure supply of about 165 gm. vegetables per head per day in the terminal year of Eighth Plan.

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

1.1.2 Programme of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department

Lac Development Consolidation of Broodlac farms : Under the scheme supplementary assistance is provided to maintain the Broodlac farms located in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Malda, Murshidabad and Midnapore. The establishment cost of the Broodlac farms are borne from the provisions made under the scheme.

Industrial centres for manufacturing Lac products : Under the scheme 3 Training centres in Lac products are maintained in Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad. The provisions are made towards training cost of 3 centres.

Price Support Scheme : The scheme aims at solving marketing problems of lac growers and assists in implementation of price support and buffer stock operation which are operated by S.T.C. supplementary funds are taken for establishment costs of the Broodlac farms since the provision under that scheme does not meet total requirement.

Finance assistance to Lac Societies for formation of Lac Marketing Federation : Financial assistance is given to 3 lac Mfg. Co-ops. formed in the district of Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad to enable them effectively to undertake production/business in Lac products with ex-trainees and other artisans. The grants and equity are given to Lac Co-ops.

Modernisation of Lac Industries : A new scheme for modernisation of Lac processing unit and crop insurance has been introduced. Most of the processing units located in Purulia require improvements in

process so as minimisation of health hazards and anti-pollution grants will be provided to such units for introduction of infrastructural and process modification under technical supervision. The provisions are made for the modernisation.

Lac Development (New Scheme) : The new scheme has been introduced since 1994-95 when Government of India discontinued the fund flow under Central Sector Scheme—Lac Development. The establishment costs towards Central Scheme—Lac Development is to be borne out of the State Plan Scheme. As such equivalent provision has been kept.

1.1.3 Programme of the Water Investigation and Development Department

Agriculture in West Bengal is dominated by small and marginal farmers. More than 80% of the farmers may be categorised as small and marginal having fragmented land holdings. A fair proportion of these small and marginal farmers belong to S.C. and S.T. communities.

Capital investment on the fragmented land owned by these farmers for development of agriculture is becoming unprofitable gradually due to high escalation in price of the agricultural inputs. Water being one of the major and costly inputs for agriculture, these small and marginal farmers cannot afford to make arrangement from their own investment to create the source for assured irrigation for their fields.

With a view to providing assistance to these small and marginal farmers and to boost up agricultural production, Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the year 1988-89 which was financially shared by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 50 : 50 by way of subsidy for execution of M.I. Schemes of Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells. Contribution from Government of India towards crop husbandry sub-sector has been discontinued from 1992-93. Since the scheme is specially meant for small and marginal farmers, Government of West Bengal is continuing the scheme with State fund from 1993-94.

During 1993-94, 12,000 Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells were installed at an expenditure of Rs. 3.23 crores. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been approved for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for installation of 6,600 Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells.

Operational objectives

One of the main objectives of Eighth Five-Year Plan is to encourage the small and marginal farmers who are the main entrepreneurs in agriculture in the State. As agricultural enterprise is not sustainable without assured irrigation, under this sectoral outlay assistance to small and marginal farmers is given in the form of subsidy for installation of shallow tubewells/dugwells. Emphasis is under this scheme has also been given for providing assured irrigation facilities to the S.C. and S.T. farmers of the State.

Quantification of the objectives for target settings

In the 8th Plan under crop husbandry programme it has been targeted to create an irrigation potential of 0.30 lakh hectares. During the annual plan period of 1993-94 it has been possible to achieve an irrigation potential of 0.065 lakh hectares out of a target of 0.12 lakh hectares subsequently reduced to 0.06 lakh hectares. Target for creation of an additional irrigation potential of 0.04 lakh hectares has been kept during the year 1994-95. At the end of 8th Plan (i.e. 1996-97), generation of employment for agricultural labour will be of the order of 45 lakh mandays. Out of this it has been possible to create 9.75 lakh mandays in the year 1993-94 while the target for the year 1994-95 is 6.0 lakh mandays.

Implication of targets in terms of financial requirement

The total provision of outlay in the Eighth Plan (1992-1997) for crop husbandry for M.I. sector was Rs. 29.30 crores including outlays of 1.76 crores and 6.45 crores for TASP and SCP respectively. But the target will now stand at Rs. 15.00 crores out of which outlay of Rs. 0.90 crores and Rs. 3.30 crores will be for TASP and SCP respectively.

In the Annual Plans for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 outlays for Rs. 5.86 crores and 2.00 crores respectively were approved out of which an amount of Rs. 3.23 crores was utilised in execution of the scheme during 1993-94. Anticipated expenditure in 1994-95 will be Rs. 2.00 crores.

Role of Panchayats

The Panchayat organisation has been actively involved for implementation of this scheme. The requisite fund as approved in the plan for execution of crop husbandry scheme under M.I. sector is placed at the disposal of the District Rural Development Agencies which identify the beneficiaries in consultation with various Panchayat Samities.

District component of the departmental programme

During 1993-94, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 3.23 crores, the scheme has been executed in the following six districts as per allocation shown against each through the concerned DRDA.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Burdwan	Rs. 100.00
2.	Hooghly	Rs. 42.00
3.	Murshidabad	Rs. 30.00
4.	Nadia	Rs. 60.00
5.	Birbhum	Rs. 40.75
6.	Coochbehar	Rs. 50.00
Total :		Rs. 322.75 lakh

Details of schemewise financial estimates for the year 1995-96 have been shown in annexure in Volume-II.

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1 Programme of the Agriculture Department

(a) Soil and Water Conservation

Soil conservation means wise and right use of land to check deterioration and build up productivity on sustained basis. Deterioration of soil occurs in this State from soil erosion, soil exhaustion, water-logging, salinity etc. But soil erosion losses are most alarming and dangerous requiring immediate attention. The most vulnerable areas from soil erosion point of view is the gravelly and lateritic tract of western district, the hilly areas of Darjeeling district and coarse sandy areas of Terai Region in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar and Darjeeling.

The main strategy is to execute the programme on micro-watershed basis. Soil and land use survey of each watershed is taken up by the soil survey branch under the soil conservation wing for appropriate planning and designing of soil conservation measures on watershed basis other than land development works like land levelling, bench terracing, gully control etc. Large scale development of water harvesting and storage structures has been taken up in the western districts which will help the farmers to combat drought and will enable them to utilise this natural resource for life-saving irrigation in critical periods. Field bunding, surface drainage scheme and sweet water ponding schemes have also been taken up in saline and drainage impeded areas.

From a low beginning in mid-sixties till 1993-94, an area of 2.49 lakh hectares, i.e. about 40% of the total degraded area, could so far be treated by different soil and water conservation measures. Impressive physical and socio-economic gains have been possible to achieve through this programme. The measures like field bunding, land levelling, bench terracing and gully control have increased the water table of the treated areas through percolation/infiltration of rain water. Arresting the run-off in situ, by constructing water harvesting structure, not only provides protective irrigation in short-spell drought during rainy monsoon but also increases the moisture regime of the command area thereby increasing the productivity of different crops. Secondly, the farmers owning uplands are found to change or adjust their cropping pattern by way of growing of upland crops like Groundnut, Arhar, Millets, short-duration HYV Paddy, vegetables etc. The soil conservation programmes are mostly employment-oriented and labour-intensive. In each year the employment potential under this programme is of the order of about eight lakh mandays. The average annual expenditure under works programme is to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs.

(b) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)

Watershed is a geo-hydrological unit or apiece of land that drains at a common point. This natural unit is evolved through the interaction of rain water with land mass and typically comprises of arable lands, non-arable lands and natural drainage lines in rainfed areas. Sustainable production depends on health, vitality and purity of production environment of which land and water are important constituents. Therefore, for scientific utilisation of the natural resources base of land and water, the ideal geographical unit would be the product of interaction of rain with land, i.e., the watershed in view of agricultural, ecological and socio-economic concerns. Government of India have resolved that "ending, neglect of vast rainfed and dryland areas" would be a major policy concern as reflected in Approach Paper to VIII Five-Year Plan. In pursuance of this, the present National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWOPRA) has been restructured and is being expended to create models of scientific land use through development of integrated farming systems on the principles of watershed management in each development block where less than 30% arable area is under assured means of irrigation.

Objectives

The basic objective of the project is to introduce simplest approaches through people's participation for conservation, upgradation and utilisation of natural endowments like land, water, plant, animal and human resources in a harmonious and integrated manner, generation of massive employment in rural areas, restoration of ecological balance through scientific management of land and rain water and reduction of inequalities between irrigated and rainfed areas.

NWDPR in West Bengal

The State Government have decided to adopt the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, NWDPR during Eight Five-Year Plan Period in the agricultural districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore (East), Midnapore (West), Bankura and Purulia. One hundred and seventy blocks in six agro-climatic zones of the State have been selected for implementation of the programme with a physical target of development of 95,250 hectares of area involving Rs. 44.84 crores during 1990-91, 1991-92 and VIII Plan Period.

Physical Progress : (Up-to-date since 1990-91).

Total Nos. of micro-watershed (Target) ... 170

No. of micro-watersheds identified and delineated.	...	165
No. of micro-watersheds surveyed	...	163
No. of micro-watershed project approved by State Watershed Development Implementation Committee	...	147
No. of model projects out of six agro-climatic zones approved by Govt. of India	...	6
No. of micro-watershed project already submitted to the Govt. for necessary sanction	...	155
No. of WPR sanctioned & fund released	...	116
No. of micro-watershed projects under process	...	7
Barani Chetna Kendra complete	...	49
Composite Nursery complete	...	10

Scheme for Dry Land/Rainfed Farming

Indian agriculture is traditionally a system of rainfed agriculture. Considering the present rate of development of irrigation facilities and also water potentiality of the country, experts estimate that at any point of time 50% cropped area in India will remain under rainfed farming system.

The scheme is implemented in 59 Blocks in the district of (i) Western part of Bankura, (ii) Purulia, (iii) Birbhum, (iv) Midnapur (West) and (v) part of Burdwan district.

In these 59 Blocks, usually rainfall is low and erratic in nature and soil is acidic and poor in nutrient content and due to poor level of management, crop productivity is also very low resulting in socio-economic backwardness of the people. In view of this imbalanced development, Government has given special emphasis for development of rainfed agriculture from the 6th Five-Year Plan and it is continued in the 7th Plan. The 8th Plan envisages topmost priority for rainfed agriculture on watershed basis for optimum utilisation of all the local resources with a holistic and farmers participatory approach.

Significant agricultural advancement, no doubt, has been achieved in recent years in well-endowed irrigated areas enabling farmers to accrue benefit from technological advance. But the vast majority of resource, poor and tribal farmers living in rainfed areas could seldom derive the benefits from improved farm technology. Conventional agricultural extension system also hardly could reach such agro-ecologically difficult rainfed areas.

Rainfed areas suffer from certain inherent constraints for which the process of transfer of technology is low, its impact is less perceptible and retention is poor. The problem of rainfed areas are broadly categorised as : (i) Climatic, (ii) Soil, (iii) Technological, (iv) Socio-economic and (v) Organisational.

In view of the above backdrop, determined efforts are needed in pursuing location-specific low cost rainfed technology and allied farming activities so as to act in a process of change in the standard farming practices and style of living of poor farmers constituting the core-sector of rural population of the State. 20% of the rainfed areas of West Bengal falls under plateau region. The rolling topography with varying land slopes from 150 to 1200 mts. make it a difficult task for any radical development programme in agriculture. The land is situated in three catenary sequence; upland, medium lands and low lands. Due to undulating terrain, light-textured soil, poor soil fertility, erratic rainfall, faulty cultivation practices, destruction of forests and vegetative covers and other biotic factors, soil erosion is the greatest impediment for pursuing any improved agricultural practices. Rainfall in the plateau areas of West Bengal varies from 1200 to 1500 mm per annum, of which 80-90% is received during 4 months from Mid-June to Mid-October and 80% of which is generally lost as run-off. Farming in these areas is solely rain dependent. The high eroded soils are acidic (below pH5.5).

Rice is the main crop occupying 60% of cropped area in medium and low lands whereas millets and some oilseeds and pulses are taken on rainfed uplands. Mono-cropping is the usual system.

Judging from the above facts appropriate location specific rainfed technologies are required to be persuaded for tribal and poor farmers. In fact, the strategies of improved rainfed technologies have the following broad concepts and practices :

- Soil and water management,
- Cropping system management,
- Fertiliser use management,
- Alternative remunerative land use system.

The overall objective of the project is to increase and stabilise farm production and thereby improve overall socio-economic conditions of poor farming communities engaged in rainfed agriculture with limited resources.

The broad objectives are :

- (i) To increase and stabilise agricultural production in the rainfed areas.
- (ii) To improve socio-economic conditions and welfare of poor farming families in the rainfed areas.
- (iii) To achieve the above objectives, the operational objectives to be followed are :
- (iv) Adoption of farmers participatory and systems evolution approach for technology transfer.
- (v) To undertake technological and socio-economic evolution of rainfed farming technologies for different land types and categories of farming families on a range of treated and untreated watershed areas.

- (vi) To identify and develop practices for supplementary resources development and income generation for poor farmers of rainfed areas.

So far 301 Micro-watersheds have been identified in the districts of Midnapore (West), Bankura, Purulia and Birbhum. All these watersheds will be developed through series of activities like soil survey, land use capability, classification, adoption of soil conservation measures, soil acidity correction measures through application of soil amendment and intensification of laying out demonstrations under drought tolerant and improved varieties for adoption of package of practices through extension machinery so as to cover extensive area of the districts brought under the Dryland Farming Programme.

Simultaneously land development works like field bunding, gully plugging, bench terracing, land levelling, application of soil amendments and construction of water harvesting storage structure is being continued in the watersheds.

During the last five to six years to motivate the farmers for adopting crops like Maize and other Millets, Arhar, Gowpea, Kulthi, Kalai, Groundnut, short duration HYV Paddy, rainfed vegetables in the Kharif season and mustard, linseed etc. during Rabi season have been introduced under the programme either as a single crop or mixed with one or more crops by laying out large number of demonstrations in the farmer's fields in these districts. Establishment of progeny orchards have been undertaken for distribution of planting materials of fruit trees in these areas.

4179 nos. of demonstrations were laid out in an area of 0.2 hectares for each D.C. during 1993-94. 6750 nos. of demonstrations each of 0.2 hectares area is programmed to be laid out with improved seeds of different dryland crops in farmers field. The productivity of different crops in the demonstration areas have shown a steady rise and is considered to be encouraging.

A budgetary provision of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is made for the execution of the scheme during 1994-95.

This scheme has created an impact in the drought prone areas and the farmers are adopting the package of practices and also accepting the new varieties of crops being introduced to them.

The scheme will be continued during the year 1995-96.

1.2.2 Programme of the Development and Planning Department

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 advise the Government on such issue. The matter of Land Use Planning is to ensure optimum conservation of soil fertility and moisture, reduction of flood hazards and sustainable utilisation of natural resources like forest and grassing land etc. The Board functions as a co-ordinating agency between various relevant departments. The Board meets periodically to discuss all those issues. The Government of India has sponsored a Central Sector Scheme for strengthening of State Land Use Boards, for which Central assistance is available on 50% grant and 50% loan basis for conducting studies, holding seminars (workshops), making publications, developing infrastructure etc. and for meeting the cost of salary of officers and staff up to a certain limit.

The Board has already conducted studies in two Blocks (one in drought-prone laterite belt and the other in water surplus area of North 24-Parganas) to examine the present land use pattern. The Board is engaged in a study on "Cropping Pattern" in West Bengal in collaboration with the West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation. Training Programmes are also being held by the Board on land use planning. The Board is now in the process of finalising a Draft Prospective Plan on Land and Water Resources of the State in collaboration with the Government of India with the help of Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. The Board is also considering scientific study and preparation of model action plan for geological resurrection of Ranigunj Coalfield scientific study on management of water and integrated terrain development is also being considered by the Board. Besides study regarding Land Resources Management Act and evaluation of Coastal Land Use Planning is proposed to be undertaken by the Board.

In order to carry out these programmes and to strengthen the State Land Use Board an outlay of Rs. 28.37 lakhs has been fixed for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The outlay for 1994-95 was fixed at Rs. 6.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

1.2.3 Programme of the Forest Department

(a) Protective Afforestation

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

(b) *Integrated Eco-afforestation Project in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Bankura, Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts.*

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and has been discussed under 1.6 (Forestry and Wild life).

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.3.1 Programme of the Animal Resources Development Department

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

Particular importance is always attached to programmes calculated to popularise Animal Husbandry practices among the farmers. Considerable efforts have been made to maximise extension services to the farmers involved in Animal Husbandry activities. The upward trend of production of important livestock products since 1990-91 along with

anticipated achievement for 1994-95 and proposed targets for 1995-96 and for the terminal year of the 8th Five-Year Plan are shown in the Table 1. Estimates of livestock and poultry population for 1993-94 and 1994-95 are shown in the Table 2.

Objectives of the 8th Five-Year Plan

The Eighth Five-Year Plan was formulated mainly to achieve the following objectives under A.H. Sector.

- (i) Extensive use of exotic germplasm to instil milk producing potential in local breeds through implementation of the Artificial Insemination Programme on a large scale.
- (ii) Adoption of Frozen Semen Technology in A.I. Services and development of necessary infrastructure.
- (iii) Raising production of poultry birds, duck, goat, pig, sheep etc. through adoption of the latest technology and providing proper extension services to farmers engaged in livestock farming.

Table 1
Rate of Increase of Production of Important Livestock Products since 1990-91

(Base Year : 1990-91 = 100)

Items	1991-92 Achievement	1992-93 Achievement	1993-94 Achievement	1994-95 Anticipated Achievement	1995-96 Target	Terminal year of 8th Plan 1996-97 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk	104	107	115	120	127	137
Meat	102	104	106	108	110	112
Broiler	123	150	190	200	204	208
Egg	102	105	106	117	120	124
Wool	100.3	100.5	101	102	103	104

Table 2
Estimates of Livestock and Poultry Population

(In lakh nos.)

Livestock	1993-94	1994-95
1. Cross-Bred Cattle	13.43	14.90
2. Non-Descript Cattle	158.88	159.55
Total Cattle :	172.31	174.45
3. Buffalo	9.53	9.59
4. Sheep	15.36	15.56
5. Goat	125.80	127.59
6. Pig	10.13	10.38
7. Fowl	300.09	311.82
8. Ducks	116.53	121.86

- (iv) Arranging training and publicity programmes to motivate farmers in livestock farming.
- (v) Raising production of fodder by motivating farmers in fodder cultivation through establishment of Fodder Demonstration plots and distribution of Fodder Minikits and development of necessary infrastructure.
- (vi) Development of proper infrastructure to increase animal feed production in the State.
- (vii) Distribution of improved variety of livestock among the livestock farmers to upgrade the local non-descript varieties.
- (viii) Creation of adequate rural employment opportunities by developing suitable subsidiary occupation in the field of livestock farming.
- (ix) Establishment of new Veterinary units as well as strengthening and modernisation of existing units to ensure proper health care of livestock assets of the State.
- (x) Development and production of Vaccines and implementation of vaccination programmes on a large scale to protect the livestock from major preventable diseases.
- (xi) Welfare of S.C. and S.T. population through implementation of beneficiary oriented Animal Husbandry programme.

Performance of some important programmes/schemes is given below :—

Cattle & Buffalo Development Programme

A.I. services with the help of chilled liquid semen and frozen semen are undertaken through a chain of A.I. centres all over the State. A.I. services with liquid semen is being replaced by frozen semen in phases. The LN₂ plant installed at Belgachia, Calcutta has started production. During the first two years of the 8th Plan, 16.6 lakhs cases of A.I. were performed. About 94% of the allocation for FST was utilised during 1992-93 and 1993-94. The existing herd at Haringhata has been replenished by Mura Buffaloes purchased from Haryana as the foundation stock for upgrading the local breeds.

Poultry Development

Various schemes under Poultry Development Programme have been taken up mainly to increase production of poultry meat and egg and also to create opportunities for self-employment in rural areas through poultry farming.

Improved varieties of chicks and patching eggs are distributed among the farmers to upgrade the local stock.

There is a scheme for creation of additional source of income for poor families belonging to S.C., S.T. and other backward classes through establishment of small poultry units with the help of subsidy/bank loan.

Due attention has been paid to a scheme which is calculated to encourage duck rearing in the State. Necessary genetic materials are distributed among the farmers to encourage duck rearing. There is a scheme for establishment of a Duck Breeding Farm at Raigange, North Dinajpur with khaki Campbell Duck.

Goat/Sheep/Pig Development Programme

Improved varieties of goat/pig/sheep are distributed among the farmers to upgrade the local non-descript varieties.

There is also a scheme for establishment of Goat and Pig rearing units under beneficiary-oriented Animal Husbandry Programme for welfare of SC and ST and other backward classes. There is a proposal for setting up three Sheep Breeding Farms, one each in three Agro-Climatic zones viz. (1) Laterite Zone ; (2) Saline Belt and (3) Tarai Belt and also 2 Duck Production Farms, one at Kalyani (Nadia) and the other at Adina (Malda). These units will be set up with matching grant from the Central government.

Feed and Fodder Development Programme

Distribution of fodder minikits and subsidised sale of fodder seeds constitute the main extension tools to motivate farmers in fodder cultivation.

Fodder Demonstration Plots are also set up in farmers' land to demonstrate economic viability of fodder cultivation.

Fodder Development under World Bank Forestry Development Programme

The scheme for production of fodder and livestock in the periphery of forest areas has been taken up under fodder and livestock component of the World Bank-aided Forestry Development Programme. The scheme will cover 13 Blocks in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore, Birbhum and Jalpaiguri for the present. There is also a Research Programme for introduction of perennial grass and legumes which will provide green fodder throughout the year.

West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation and West Bengal Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation produce Animal Feed under Government Sector. These two organisations are provided with necessary financial assistance to increase Animal Feed production.

Veterinary Services Programme Animal Health Care

A number of schemes have been taken up for rendering proper Animal Health Care Services to protect the Livestock assets of the State against various types of animal diseases. Steps have been taken to render Animal Health Care Services even in the remote areas of the State. Existing Veterinary Units are being strengthened and modernised in phases to ensure introduction of modern techniques in Veterinary Services.

Animal Health Camps are organised to ensure extension of Veterinary Services in remote areas. A considerable amount of fund is set apart every year for purchase of life-saving drugs and other medicines essential for proper treatment of livestock.

Vaccination Programme

The scheme for mass vaccination of animals against preventable diseases has been continuing in this State in full swing. It is anticipated that about 2.00 crore animals may be vaccinated during 1994-95.

Vaccine Production

Steps have been taken to strengthen and modernise the Biological Product Division of the Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals for development and production of various types of vaccines to ensure successful implementation of vaccination programmes. About 3.0 crore doses of different types of Vaccines were produced by this institute during the first two years of the 8th Plan.

SCP and TSP

The major portion of the provision under SCP and TSP is earmarked for implementation of beneficiary oriented Animal Husbandry Schemes. Selected SC and ST beneficiaries are provided with necessary inputs and financial assistance for establishment of Small Livestock rearing units like Backyard Poultry, House Dairy, Goatery, Duckery etc. Welfare of SC/ST community will also be effected through implementation of intensive vaccination and

A.I. programmes in SC/ST areas. Benefit under self-employment schemes under A.I. programme and training of farmers for self-reliance will also be extended to SC/ST communities. There are also schemes for self-employment of SC/ST farmers by organising co-operatives under Animal Husbandry Sector. Necessary genetic materials are also distributed among the SC/ST farmers with subsidy/free of cost with a view to upgrade the local stock. Existing Veterinary units in SC/ST areas are maintained, strengthened, modernised and equipped with necessary equipment and medicines to ensure proper health care of the livestock owned by SC/ST farmers. A considerable amount of fund out of the allocation for SCP and TSP is earmarked for this purpose.

In addition to the specific allocation for SCP and TSP, a considerable amount of fund out of allocations for normal plan schemes will flow towards benefit of SC/ST particularly under beneficiary and service oriented schemes. 1850 number of SC and 625 number of ST families have been benefitted under SCP and TSP respectively during 1993-94.

Animal Husbandry Programme for Hill Areas of Darjeeling

Certain amount of fund out of the plan outlay for A.H. Sector is set apart every year for implementation of Animal Husbandry Programme in the Hill Areas of Darjeeling through Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (D.G.H.C.). Current year's budget provision for this purpose is Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1 Programme of the Animal Resources Development Department

Dairy Development Schemes

There are five Govt. Dairies viz. (1) Central Dairy, Belgachia; (2) Haringhata Dairy; (3) Durgapur Dairy; (4) Burdwan Dairy; (5) Krishnanagar Dairy which are in operation under various Milk Supply Schemes of the State Govt. Schemes for strengthening and modernising these Dairies have been undertaken to meet the increasing demands of hygienic milk in the State. At present, a total of 1.90 lakh litres of milk per day is supplied by these Dairies. In addition to these Dairies, Mother Dairy at Dankuni supplies about 3.44 lakh litres of milk per day. In order to bridge the gap between the demand and the supply of milk in greater Calcutta and the adjoining areas, a new Metro Dairy named Third Metro Dairy is being set up by a joint venture company owned by West Bengal Milk Federation, Keventer Agro Ltd. and NDDB. Necessary steps have been taken up to strengthen and modernise

the Govt. Dairies through procurement/installation of required machineries and equipment in phases depending on availability of fund.

Removal of Cattle Kept at illegal Khatalas

The State Govt. have decided to remove Cattle kept illegally in prohibited areas under the West Bengal Cattle Licensing Act, 1957. In this context augmentation of the existing capacities of the two Dairies viz., (1) Central Dairy, Belgachia and (2) Haringhata Dairy under Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Schemes (GCMSS) is absolutely essential because greater quantities of milk will have to be supplied to these areas. In addition to the existing fund provisions about Rs. 4.00 crores will be required for this purpose during the last three years (1994-97) of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Operation Flood

A 3-tier Co-operative structure had been set up for implementation of the Operation Flood Programme in the State. West Bengal Co-operative Milk

Producers' Federation Ltd. is the apex society. There are 7 (Seven) Co-operative Milk Unions under the Federation. At present, there are about 84,000 Producer-Members including 7993 women members. Daily average procurement of milk from the Co-operatives is about 1,50,000 kgs. The Third Metro Dairy Project is being implemented under the Operation Flood-III in technical and financial collaboration with NDDB. Commercial production from the Third Metro Dairy is expected to start from January, 1995. A considerable amount of fund out of the outlay for Dairy Development Sector has been released from time to time as loan/share capital in favour of West Bengal Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd. to ensure effective implementation of Operation Flood Programme in the State. An amount of Rs. 68.00 lakhs as equity is being given to the Federation during 1994-95 of the 8th Plan.

A new scheme viz. Women's Dairy Co-operative Project has been taken up by the Milk Federation. Under this scheme, not only economic emancipation of Women is visualized but also social emancipation for which different trainings under health, nutrition, literacy and legal education are being undertaken. The scheme has been started in Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, 24-Parganas (N), Nadia, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling. Under this scheme, the Zilla Parishads and the Dist. Administrators will co-ordinate with the various deptts.

and deliver composite benefits to the Women and Children. So far, about 12,000 women have been brought under this programme. This scheme has been further enhanced by dovetailing other Livestock Development Programme for the poorest section of the Community since the aim is to tap every family & every women member in every village under Programme.

West Bengal Dairy & Poultry Development Corporation

Certain amount out of plan outlay for Dairy Development Sector is set apart for giving Loan/Share Capital to the West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under A.R.D. Deptt. for implementation of some commercial schemes under A.H. & Dairy Sectors.

Main activities of the Corporation are indicated below :

- (i) Production and marketing of Animal Feed.
- (ii) Production and marketing of livestock and dairy products like milk, meat, ghee and egg etc.

Two Animal Feed Plants, one at Kalyani and other at Siliguri are at present in operation under the management of the Corporation. The 'EPIC' brand Animal Feed and "Super Himuldana" pelletised animal feed are very popular among the farmers. A total amount of Rs. 38.50 lakh has been released to the Corporation during the first two years of 8th Plan.

1.5 FISHERIES

1.5.1 Programme of the Fisheries Department

Aquaculture in West Bengal has by this time established as an important economic activity. It includes creation of employment opportunities for unemployed youth and others income raising activities for people living below poverty line. The Department of Fisheries with its limited resources has made in significant contribution in recent years by propagating fish culture as a profitable avocation among the fish farmers of West Bengal by transmitting modern technology of pisciculture by the extension mechinaries of the Fisheries Department. As a result fish production in West Bengal has been raised to 806 lakh (1993-94) tonnes from 601 lakh tonnes during the last 5 years. Thus it registered an annual growth rate of about 7%.

The target of production of fish has been fixed during the year 1994-95 is 815000 m. tonnes of which 670000 m. tonnes being inland fish while 145000 m. tonnes marine fish.

The achievement of West Bengal in production of fish seed, the prime input for fish production is worth mentioning as West Bengal meets about 75% of India's fish seed requirement. This has been possible because of the introduction of low cost eco-hatchery of our State. This remarkable achievement has enabled us to win national productivity award for eighth consecutive years for production of fish in Co-operative sector. However, the target of seed production has been fixed 8105.32 million during 1994-95.

Record of performance of fisheries sector

The important achievements of fisheries sector during the last 5 years are as follows :

Table 1

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. (a) Fish production ('000 tonnes)	601	680	732	757	806
(b) Fish Seed (million fry)	7400	7551.79	7884.79	7981	8105.32
(c) Water Area covered under FFDA (ha.) & Jhora water area	6730.93	6132.07	5661.95	4160.84	3208.72
	447	549	371	138	97.5
	unit	unit	unit	unit	unit
(d) Water area covered under BFDA (ha.)	236.96	149.23	132.36	202.04	274.24

Plan outlay and utilisation during last 5 years was as follows :—

Table 2

Year	Plan outlay Rs. in lakhs	Utilisation Rs. in lakhs	% of utilisation
1989-90	945.00	778.62	82.39
1990-91	1100.00	939.25	85.42
1991-92	1155.00	652.60	56.50
1992-93	600.00	364.71	60.78
1993-94	800.00	629.94	78.74

Marine sector :

This State possesses a short coast line, yet the development of marine fisheries is very commendable.

This can be evident from the growth of marine catch which has been raised to 153000 m. tonnes during the year 1993-94. This has been possible due to launching of high powered mechanical boats under N.C.D.C. Project. Under this project 206 nos. high powered mechanised boats have been given to fishermen. It may be mentioned here that total Nos. of mechanised boats plying in the West Bengal coast is 2400.

Since emphasis is given for the benefit of S.C. and S.T. communities a major part of the plan outlay was utilised in fishery sector. During last 5 years the flow of plan outlay to S.C.P. and T.S.P. was as under :

Table 3

Year	Actual Expenditure in the plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Flow to S.C.P.	% of total outlay	Flow to T.S.P.	% of total outlay
1989-90	778.62	227.75	29.25	46.30	5.94
1990-91	939.25	335.40	35.70	52.00	5.53
1991-92	6252.60	215.14	32.96	54.15	8.38
1992-93	364.71	158.52	43.46	13.09	3.58
1993-94	317.00	249.92	78.83	49.00	15.45

Brackish Water Sector

West Bengal is gifted with enormous Brackish Water Fisheries potential besides an unique natural prawn seed resources in coastal areas. It has been highed potential resource for brackish water aqua culture among all maritime states (67%). The Department of Fisheries has, therefore, identified brackish water aqua culture as thrust area of development during Eighth Plan period. So far 24000 nos. of brackish water area have been under the fold of scientific farming. Several suitable schemes on brackish water fish culture have been introduced in this State. As per example 3 brackish water development Agencies have been set up in 3 coastal

districts in West Bengal such as 24-Parganas (North), 24-Parganas (South) & Midnapore.

A Project styled "Fish & Shrimp Culture Project" has recently been approved by the World Bank in which about 100 crores will be available for the implementation of the Project. 1,665 hac. of Brackish water farm will be created under the project and 1860 hac. of fresh water fisheries would be made suitable for improvement of fish culture in Ox-bow lakes (Beels). Provision of support facilities are also provided in this project. Shrimp hatchery, back yard nurseries, feed meals, ice plants and I-Q-F Plants would be constructed under this project.

Welfare measures

Apart from fish production Departmental fisheries has taken up several welfare schemes to uplift Socio-economic condition of the poor and down trodden fishermen community. These schemes include construction of village road, community hall, model village etc. welfare programmes for fishermen community like Group Personnel Accident Insurance Scheme, Old age Pension scheme would be continued during this year.

Objective of Annual Plan 1995-96

- i) Promote economic activity among rural people thereby alleviate poverty to the weaker section.
- ii) Increase production of fish by enhancing productivity through application of feed and fertilizer with the support of aerators.
- iii) Special thrust has been given on development of untapped potential brackish water resources of the State. Implementation of World Bank Aided Shrimp and Fish Culture Project has been taken up to promote Brackish water Aqua culture. Setting up of B.F.D.A's and its functioning ensured the said development.

iv) Programme for mechanisation boats under N.C.D.C. programmes is being continued. The Phase-II of N.C.D.C. Project has been taken up. Construction of Fressure Gunge Fishing harbour has been nearing to be completed. Extension of Shankarpur harbour would be taken up to Co-op. with the heavy pressure.

v) Several welfare schemes to uplift socio-economic condition of the poor would be taken in a bigger way.

vi) Production of prawn seed through prawn hatchery.

vii) Development of hill fishery (Jhora fishery) in hill areas.

viii) Support services would be provided like hatchery, ice plant, feed meals, fish processing units to the Aqua culturists by the financial assistance.

ix) Provision of marketing net work through various employment generating schemes.

x) Extensive research work would be taken up on standardisation of pearl culture in fresh water and Magur breeding.

Allocation of fund for the year 1995-96 has been described in Volume-II.

1.6 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

1.6.1. Programme of the Forest Department

West Bengal being deficient in forest area only having a recorded forest area of 13.4% of the State with a population density of 615 per Sq. Km. against a national average of 216 per Sq. Km. and productive per capita area being meagre 0.01 against an average of 0.45 ha. for less industrial part of world, a multifaceted programme of forestry development in the State for a durable eco-system with judicious use of forest resources for economic stability of fringe dwelling community, with their active involvement in forest development is the need of the hour in larger interest of survival of the eco-sytem of the State. With concerted effort through scientific forest management it has been possible to enhance forest cover by about 1.5% over the recorded forest area, as revealed during rapid forest cover as raised using satellite imageries done jointly by the Forest Department, Government of West Bengal and Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre of ISRO, Kharagpur. If the village orchard areas developed through Social Forestry programme in some districts are taken into consideration, the vegetation cover will come around 19.505.

Keeping in view the National Forest Policy of 1988 wherein conservation of Forest has been given crash priority with special emphasis programme for fuelwood, fodder etc. specially in available wasteland through people's participation to save the State from

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

i) Afforestation on available forest and private land including wasteland and restoration and rejuvenation of sal forests of South-West Bengal by involving local fringe population by forming Forest Protection Committee and to extend the same management system gradually to productive forests of other parts of then State.

ii) Soil and Water conservation.

iii) Conservation of eco-system and environment of ecologically fragile zones.

iv) Wildlife conservation and habitat improvement.

v) Socio-economic development of forest fringe population.

vi) Result oriented research, development of minor forest produce and alternative energy sources, training and education.

In consideration of the above, following schemes are proposed in the Forestry Sector of the State during 1995-96 :

Eco-Conservation

It is being increasingly felt that unless the environment and its conservation is given due priority, no developmental activity can sustain in the long run. Schemes under this category take care of those aspects in vulnerable zones.

Forest Resources survey

Under this programme, survey of forest resources done. This is necessary to continuously update the forest resources position of the State for future planning and to fix up the priority.

Forest Consolidation

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

Forest Communication

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

Building

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

Forest Protection Force

Due to all around deterioration of law and order situation, it is necessary to cover the forest areas with Radio telephone net work and create forest protection force to combat mafia activity in forest area.

Working Plans

For intensive working of forest areas, preparation of working plan is a statutory requirement. Presently, 3 working plan divisions are working all over the State to cover all the 16 territorial divisions in a phased manner.

Management Information System

For successful management of any resource, a comprehensive and informative data base is necessary.

Economic Plantation

Most of the areas previously covered under this scheme will now be covered under IFDA assisted West Bengal Forestry Project. However, some districts have not been covered under this programme. This scheme will mainly operate in alluvial zone of the

State and also take care of the plantations previously created under this scheme.

Plantation of Quick-Growing species

Under this scheme, mainly industrial plantations of laterite zone will be covered along with upkeep of older plantations created under this scheme. Area which cannot be covered under West Bengal Forestry Project, will be taken care of in this scheme.

Area Oriented fuel Fodder Project

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

West Bengal Forestry Project with World Bank Assistance

This project sanctioned with effect from the financial year 1992-93 with a total project cost of Rs. 109.33 cores over 5 years period starting from 1992-93 ending in 1996-97.

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

Forestry Development on Forest Lands

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

a) *Rehabilitation of degraded forest lands* : This constitutes the largest component of the treatment models covering a total area of 169,000 ha. and involving joint management arrangement with FPCs. Nearly two-thirds of the target area concerns regeneration from viable root stock mainly degraded sal forests of South West Bengal which includes 1,500 ha. of similar areas of North Bengal & enrichment planting totalling 2,000 hectares will also be undertaken in blank pockets within these area. The balance one third concerned treatment of large forest blanks and included 27,000 ha. in South-West and North-Bengal (including multitier reforestation and reforestation with Tassar host plants targeted at women FPC members and 20,000 hectares of mangrove plantations in the Sunderbans).

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

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

Allied Works Components

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

Special Action Programmes

Research and plant Propagation

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

Community Development

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

Wildlife & Bio-diversity

Species conservation depends first and foremost on the habitat conservation. Bulk of the project development activity is directed towards this end and

would have specific wildlife and bio-diversity focus. This will be achieved by targeting the works on the fringe population and buffer zones that require full protection on account of their wildlife values, floral composition or acute vulnerability to erosion hazards. Prior studies are to be taken up on the man-animal conflict before effective action programmes are defined. Major parts of project-finding proposals consist of these studies.

Fodder and live-Stock Development

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

Financing

The entire project cost is included in the budgeter allocation of the two implementing departments, with the IDA contribution being obtained through reimbursement to the State exchequer.

Urban Forestry, Parks & Gardens and Rural Greening Programme

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

Coastal Belt Plantation

Mainly coastal areas which are outside West Bengal Forestry Project are being taken up under this programme. Mainly this programme will be taken up in Midnapore district. Apart from maintenance of older asses, new plantations will be taken up under this programme.

Agro-silviculture

In order to keep down the weed as a subsidiary silvicultural operation, inter-planting by grass, legumes and other permitted agricultural crops are done between plantation lines. This helps in plant growth apart from giving some production in terms of cash crop. This is mainly done in high rainfall areas of North Bengal particularly in productive forests.

Timber Operation

One of the thrust area is judicious harvest of forest resource compatible with ecological, economic and environmental needs. As contractor system has been abolished in West Bengal, this operation is done wholly departmentally all over West Bengal. Mainly the areas of North Bengal are covered under this schemes. Main revenue of Forest Departments realised by working through this scheme.

Economic Rehabilitation of Fringe Population

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

Intensification of Management

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

Amenities to forest staff and labourers

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

Publicity-cum-Extension

This scheme is meant for awareness programme throughout the State.

Improvement of Wild Life

This scheme is meant for improvement of wild Life in the State which include improvement of wild Life habitat in different forest areas of the State and improvement of Wild Life Sanctuaries. It will not be out of place to mention that 32% of forest area of the State is covered under either Wild Life Sanctuaries or Tiger Reserves. Elephants menace during the harvesting season in South Bengal and North Bengal is on increase now. Therefore, it is now imperative that more and more schemes to create resource for wild Life fodder within forest areas have to be undertaken.

Tiger Reserves of Sunderbans and Buxa

These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme meant for overall development of two Tiger Reserves. Eco-development works, infrastructural development works and other developmental programmes are

pursued under this scheme. Allocation of the Government of India depends on the matching allocation by the State.

Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary

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

Control of Poaching

This is 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme meant for control of poaching in the State. This scheme is meant for upgrading the protection mechanism of wild life sanctuaries to combat poaching activities.

Development of Singalila National Park

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

Improvement of Neora Valley National Park

This is very necessary in view of population pressure all round. This is also a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Improvement of Mahananda and Senchal Wild life Sanctuaries

These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Allocation under State Sector is rather small. Development of these sanctuaries are being done to improve the wild life status of the area which is an decline due to multifarious biotic factors.

Forestry Research

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

Training of Staff

This scheme is meant for training of forest staff in Wild life, Soil Conservation, General Forestry, Management, Computer Application, Research, SED Technology, Social Forestry and other sector connected with fringe area development programmes.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (100% Allocation from the Government of India)

1. Elephant Project

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This project has been launched by the Government of India mainly for improvement of elephant habitats in different States. Of late the elephant depredation has

assumed a serious magnitude mainly due to paucity of elephant fodder in forest areas and also for encroachment on lands which used to be their traditional migration routes. Due to this bit elephant herds have been broken into sallet herds and have lost direction completely. These small herds are shortly tendency to colonise a small forest patches. Therefore, forest areas are being taken up under this project to create suitable area for their habitat so that depredation in outside villages is reduced.

2. River Valley Project—Teesta and Kangsabati

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

3. Flood-Prone River—Ganga and Rupnarayan

Work is in progress on watershed basis. This work is being done as per guideline given by the Government of India State Level and Watershed Level Committees are being formed to monitor the work.

4. Integrated Eco-Afforestation Project in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Bankura, Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts

Government of India already issued administrative approval for execution of above work on watershed basis in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Bankura, Midnapore and 24-Parganas (Sunderbans). Plantation, soil conservation, silviculture, Farm

Forestry and eco-development works are under progress.

5. Seed Development Scheme

Under this scheme, development of potential seed production areas are being undertaken. New seed stands are being created along with development of old seed stands. Seed Testing Laboratories are being strengthened. Trace has been given on production of quality seeds. Silviculture divisions of the State are undertaken this programme and supplying quality seeds to executing division.

6. Development of Minor Forests Produce

Bamboo, Myrabalon and cane plantations are being taken up under this programme mainly in South West Bengal.

7. Aerial Seeding Programme

This scheme is being operated in Sunderbans. There is a proposal to extend this to inaccessible hill areas of North Bengal also.

8. Decentralised People's Nursery

Seedlings are being raised through Kishan Nurseries under this programme. Government of India is giving subsidy to Kishans through the State Government for producing seedlings for outside sale. These Kishans are being selected through Panchayats mainly among Small and Marginal Farmers. This is a programme to improve the economic condition of the rural poor people by the additional income generated through sale of seedling. The scheme has been transferred from Central Sector to the State Sector from 1993-94 vide GOI Memo No. MEF (NWDB) : 10-1/92-M-VI dated 27.05.1992.

1.7 PLANTATIONS

1.7.1 Programme of the Commerce and Industries Department

(a) West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd.

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

The Corporation is running five tea gardens under its possession, three in Darjeeling district and two in Jalpaiguri district. To bring about overall development of these gardens the Corporation has taken up various development programmes for augmentation of production and improvement of quality of made tea. These programmes include new plantation, extension plantation, replantation and infilling of vacancies plant protection and nutrition, raising of nurseries, water supply arrangements, fencing etc. The Corporation has installed a modern

Tea Processing Factory at Hilla Tea Estate in the district of Jalpaiguri. Steps for overhauling and modernisation of the other factories have also been taken up. Besides, the Corporation is carrying out a number of Labour Welfare Programme like construction of labour houses, free distribution of firewood and distribution of ration commodities at subsidised rates for plantation workers.

The West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA) in association with WBSEB is setting up the Rongmook and Cedar (4 × 125 kw) Micro-Hydel Project which will benefit the tea gardens at Rongmook and Cedars in Darjeeling district. The State Planning Board has approved payment of Rs. 75.00 lakhs by the Corporation as its share of expenditure for the project. Of this amount, Rs. 37.50 lakhs will be paid during 1994-95 and the balance in the next year.

The outlay proposed for the Corporation during 1995-96 is indicated in Volume-II.

(b) *Schemes of the Directorate of Cinchona & Other Medicinal Plants*

The Directorate of Cinchona & other Medicinal Plants is engaged in the development and cultivation of some important medicinal plants like Cinchona, Ipeoac, Dioscorea, Cardamom etc. in the Mongpoo, Munsong Latpancher and Rango areas in the Darjeeling district. The Directorate is continuing

various research programmes for increase of principal medicinal and aromatic plants. The project for manufacturing of downstream products by conversion of diosgenin to various steroidal drugs including hormones e.g. 16-DPA, DAA-acetate, Testosterone, TTA, Cortisone etc. which are highly valued and always in demand in the world market, has been commissioned. Proposal for setting up of a high altitude Research Laboratory is under consideration.

The outlay proposed for the Directorate during 1995-96 is indicated in Volume-II.

1.8 FOOD, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1.8.1 Programme of the Agriculture Department Storage and Warehousing

The broad objective of this programme is to develop and strengthen marketing infrastructure and arrest wastage of fruit products and encourage consumption of processed fruits in order to protect the interest of the producers as well as consumers. The main thrust area is the processing of fruits and vegetables in order to create additional demand for fruits and vegetables and protect the interest of the fruits and vegetables growers particularly at a time when their prices fall during peak harvesting period due to the glut in the market because of the perishable nature of the produce. The Directorate also imparts training at the domestic level for processing and preservation of fruits and vegetables in the twenty-two fruit processing centres located in Calcutta and the various districts of the State so that the domestic households can avail of the facility of consuming processed fruits at cheaper prices. In the Annual Plan of 1995-96 it has been proposed to step up some of the existing 22 centres to augment the production of the centre. Two additional Training Centres under the supervision of the Directorate has been set up.

Directorate has also undertaken a scheme for extension of Community Canning services to spread the facilities in the areas uncovered by the existing centres. Five such centres have been sanctioned during this financial year (1994-95). More centres are proposed in the Annual Plan of 1995-96.

Another objective of the Directorate is to create godown facilities at market level to enable the storing of agricultural produce and sell them when their prices become remunerative. We also propose to create Warehouse facility at farm level in order to prevent storage loss from rodent and pest attack. Creation of two more rural godowns and 500 domestic level storage structures is our objective during the Annual

Plan of 1995-96 and thereby create additional 1000 M.T. capacity of the storage facilities of agricultural produce at farm level.

Directorate also proposes creation of one processed Fruits Marketing Cell and Sales Counter in the districts in collaboration with Regulated Market Committee in order to augment the sale of the fruit products produced in different centres.

Directorate proposes to organise Workshops/ Seminars and undertake demonstration programme for better packaging of fruits vegetables in order to minimise damage of the produce and transport loss. A scheme for setting up of a quality control laboratory for processed fruits and vegetables is also proposed in the Annual Plan in order to bring qualitative improvement on production.

1.8.2 Programme of the Public Undertakings Department

West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation

The ongoing programme for construction of further storage capacity of 35290 M.T. in different districts of West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 428.00 lakhs (Subject to provision) to be financed by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation is included in the Eighth Plan 1992-97. The Corporation has already achieved capacity to the tune of 15,020 M.T. at the end of the 2nd year of 8th Plan and is expected to achieve the target of further capacity of 4150 M.T. at the end of the 3rd year of the Plan Period. The target for the year 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume-II. A total outlays of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is earmarked for the programme for 1992-97 against which a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. An amount as indicated in Volume-II has been provided for the purpose in the year 1995-96.

1.9 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1.9.1 Programme of the Agriculture Department Agricultural Research

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

The Commodity Research Stations are located as follows :

i) Rice Research Station at Chinsurah with sub-stations located at Bankura, Hathwara (Purulia Dist.), Malda and Gosaba [24-Parganas (South)] are engaged in work related to varietal improvement, Development of plant protection measures, crop cultivation technique and breeding of varieties for high yield, pests and disease resistance etc. suitable for different eco-systems and land situations in the State.

ii) Pulses and Oilseeds Research Station, Berhampore is engaged for research work towards improvement of different Pulses and Oilseeds through breeding and selections, development of plant protection measures, development of suitable agronomic practices etc.

iii) The Field Crop Research Station at Burdwan is working on different Wheat varieties, their adaptability, reactions of pests and diseases and selection of promising Wheat varieties for the State. In addition, agronomic experiments are laid out on various crops to work out suitable agro-technique.

iv) The Horticulture Research Station located at Krishnagar in the Nadia district along with Sub-stations located at different agroclimatic zones of the State (Chinsurah with new alluvial zone, Malda in the old alluvial zone, Taldanga in Bankura district) in the laterite belt and Mohitnagar in Jalpaiguri district in the terai regions are engaged on various aspects for development of different aspects of fruit and vegetable including standardisation of techniques for increasing production and productivity of different horticultural crops.

v) The Sugarcane Research Station located at Bethuadahari in Nadia District is engaged with improvement of suitable cane varieties and development of appropriate cultural practices in the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to standardise the dose and requirements of micronutrients in different agro-climatic soil zones.

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

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

In addition, three Seed Testing Laboratories located at Tollygunge, Burdwan and Malda are

functioning to test the quality of different seeds used by the farmers in the State.

In order to explore the possibilities of biological N-fixation, farm facilities in five Govt. farms located at different agro-climatic soil conditions have been provided to Vivekananda Institute of Biotechnology, Ramkrishna Ashram, Nimpith (24-Parganas South)—one of the centres of Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India, for studies related to research work on BGA and Azolla, multiplication and demonstration. Research work in respect of evolving suitable cropping sequences under rainfed and irrigated conditions are expected to start shortly which will provide valuable information for improvement of cropping sequences in different agro-climatic situations of West Bengal.

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

1.10 AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.10.1 Programme of the Finance (I.F.) Department

Rural Banks in West Bengal

The Scheme for setting up of Regional Rural Banks was introduced in 1976 under the provisions of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The issued capital of each Regional Rural Bank is 25.00 lakhs, 15% of which is subscribed by the State Government whose contribution is thus Rs. 3.75 lakhs in the share capital of each such Bank. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs had been envisaged for the purpose for the entire 7th Five-Year Plan Period (1985-90). During the year 1986-87 five RRBs, in 1988-89 one RRB, in 1989-90 two RRBs and in 1990-91 three RRBs increased their paid up share capital by 25 lakhs each and the State Govt. had to contribute at the rate of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per RRB as its share of 15%. The revised outlay for the year 1991-92 was Rs. 22.50 lakhs which was duly spent by providing the State Govt.'s contribution at the rate of Rs. 3.75 lakhs to six RRBs in augmenting their share capital base with the approval of the Govt. of India.

Till date 9 (nine) Regional Rural Banks have been established in West Bengal. These are (i) Gour Gramin Bank (covering Malda, West Dinajpur and part of Murshidabad districts), (ii) Mallabhum Gramin Bank (covering Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore

districts), (iii) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank (covering Birbhum district), (iv) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (covering Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts), (v) Sagar Gramin Bank [covering 24-Parganas (N & S) districts] (vi) Nadia Gramin Bank (covering Nadia District), (vii) Howrah Gramin Bank (covering Howrah and Hooghly districts), (viii) Bardhaman Gramin Bank (covering Burdwan and part of Hooghly districts) and (ix) Murshidabad Gramin Bank (covering Murshidabad district).

The approved outlay for the 8th Plan Period (1992-97) has been fixed at Rs. 85.00 lakhs towards the establishment of new RRBs in West Bengal and also increasing the share capital base of existing RRBs. The revised outlay for 1992-93 was Rs. 7.50 lakhs and two RRBs were sanctioned share capital Rs. 3.75 lakhs each. The Budgetted outlay for 1993-94 was Rs. 7.50 lakhs and neither any claim was received from any RRB to increase its share capital nor any new RRB was established during that period. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 7.50 lakhs and 3.75 lakhs is being sanctioned to Bardhaman Gramin Bank to increase its share capital very soon.

The proposed Annual Plan outlay for 1995-96 is being indicated in Volume-II of Annual Plan, West Bengal, 1995-96.

1.11 OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

1.11.1 Programme of the Agriculture Department *Agricultural Marketing*

The Broad objective of Marketing Sector of Agriculture Department is to develop and strengthen marketing infrastructure and create facilities to reduce

exploitation by middlemen. In order to achieve the goal the main programmes of the Directorate are as follows :—

1. Development of Market Link Road.

2. Providing information of prices of agricultural commodities ruling in the terminal markets as well as rural and primary market.

3. Development of rural and primary market.

4. Development of Terminal market for fruits and vegetables.

5. Providing facilities for auction, grading, etc. for the farmer in the various market yards.

6. Development of rural and primary market in backward and tribal areas.

7. Improvement and extension of Agmark Laboratories.

8. Establishment of grading centre at producers level and scheme for training in grading of jute.

9. Training of marketing officials.

10. Setting up of Horticulture Produce Processing and Marketing Corporation.

11. Introduction of Pledge Finance.

The main thrust area is development of farm to Market Link road to cater to the needs of the farmers. This will enable the farmers to bring their produce in the secondary market and thereby help them to get better prices. About 60 km. of such rural link road has

been proposed to be constructed during the Annual Plan.

Another important thrust are is physical development of rural primary markets which are in bad shape and unhygienic conditions creating lot of operational troubles on the part of both producers and sellers. For the purpose of bringing more rural hat within the ambit of developmental programme, the numbers of regulated committees in the State will be increased during the Annual Plan. It is proposed that 29 rural hats and markets will be taken up for development.

The other important scheme is setting up of grading unit at producer's level and training in grading of jute. The programme will educate the farmers in the concept of grading of agricultural commodities. Jute grading training will help them to undertake production of quality fibre and grading of jute before sale in order to get better price for their produce. It has been proposed to train up 2500 farmer in the jute growing area of the State during the Annual Plan.

Introduction of auction, grading of the agricultural produces in the market yard and providing facility of pledge financial will go a long way to help the farmers to get better prices of their agricultural commodities.

1.12 CO-OPERATION

1.12.1 Programme of the Co-operation Department

The Annual Plan for 1995-96 has been prepared keeping the 8th Five-Year Plan objectives in view. Most of the on going schemes have been retained and a very few new schemes have been included in consonance with the trend of the Co-operative Development. These schemes aim at generation of employment in Co-operative Organisations and in Co-operative ventures and help the poorer section of the people find/augment the sources of income. Emphasis has been laid on strengthening the existing infrastructure, for which consolidation has given more weightage over expansion is general. The outlays proposed under various sectors have been directed mainly to the development of the grass-root level Co-operative Organisations by providing direct support and also indirect support through their higher tier organisations. The 8th Five-Year Plan has been taken as a plan for revitalisation of the grass-root level co-operative institutions so that they may emerge as multipurpose growth centres. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies including FSCSs and LAMPS are operating at the grass-root level in the State, wherefrom the poorer section of the people engaged in agriculture and allied activities including non-farm sector can derive direct benefits. The Annual Plan for 1995-96

has been prepared for creating an atmosphere congenial to the implementation of the Business Development Plans of these grass-root level Co-operative Organisations and also the supporting organisations like the Primary Marketing Co-operatives and Wholesale Consumers' Co-operatives.

The size of the Annual Plan allocation for the year 1995-96 has been shown in Volume-II.

Out of the plan allocation for 1995-96, a part will be spent for implementation of the Plan at the district level constituting of the total allocations. Besides a substantial portion of the amount kept for the State Level Co-operative Organisations will also be utilised for implementing schemes at the district level.

The overall strategies of the Annual Plan for 1995-96 in the Co-operative Sector are summarized below :

- i) To strengthen the grass-root level Co-operative Organisations like PACSSs, FSCSs, LAMPS and Marketing Societies so that adequate credit and other inputs are made available to the farmers and their produces are marketed at remunerative prices.
- ii) To create an atmosphere favourable for the smooth implementation of the Business Development Plans of the PACSSs and other grass-root level Co-operative Organisations which aim

at viability and self-reliance of these co-operatives. The ultimate objective of this Business Development Planning is to reach the benefits of Co-operative Organisations to all people in rural areas through farm, farm-allied and non-farm activities.

- iii) To enroll poorer farmers as members of the Co-operatives through Universal Membership Scheme.
- iv) To help the Co-operative Organisations create additional infrastructure for marketing of agricultural produces.
- v) To arrange for supplying agricultural inputs and other requisites at the village level.
- vi) To create infrastructures for processing agricultural produces to ensure better price for such produces to the farmers.
- vii) To strengthen the Co-operative distribution system so that essential commodities are available at the urban as rural sectors at reasonable prices.
- viii) To consolidate the achievements at various sectors of the co-operatives movement during the earlier years.

The Sector-wise outlays proposed are given in Volume-II.

Agricultural Credit Sector

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

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

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

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

It may be stated that in the short-term Credit Sector against the target of Rs. 125.00 crores for the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 123.10 crores was invested as by banks production loan. As against the target of Rs. 135.00 crores during the year 1993-94, investment of Rs. 123.14 crores was achieved. The target for the year 1994-95 has been revised to Rs. 148.00 crores. 1995-96 outlay has been indicated in Volume-II.

The Long-Term Credit is advanced under the leadership of the West Bengal State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank through its 24 Primary ARDBs and 2 Branches of the WBCARDB. The main source of the fund is the floatation of Special and Ordinary Debentures under the guidance and monitoring of NABARD. These Banks provide long-term loans to the borrowers in rural areas and their performance has been remarkable in SFPB and SRPP districts. But in this sector the expansion of credit and coverage of people could not be achieved as desired due to various reasons and mainly in the event of failure to recover the age-old overdues, which aggravated in the wake of Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme. With the implementation of the ARDB Scheme, the Co-operative Land Development Banks, which so far enjoyed restricted eligibility, have attained higher eligibility for drawing funds for lending. In 1993-94 the ARDBs in the State disbursed Rs. 23.59 crores as investment credit against the target of Rs. 18.90 crores. In 1994-95 it is expected that Rs. 24.00 crores will be invested against the target of Rs. 23.00 crores. In 1995-96 the ARDBs have a target of Rs. 26.00 crores for investment. Presently, the Co-operative Land Development Banks have taken up the programme of investment under Rural Housing Scheme in the path prescribed by the National Housing Bank, but due to some administrative reasons, the Rural Housing Programme could not achieve its desired result.

The outlay as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed for the year 1995-96 in this sector.

Consumers' Sector

Keeping in view the need for bigger investment for overall development of pecuniary conditions of the mass within the perimeter of outlay suggested, the Annual Plan for development of Consumer's Co-operatives for the year 1995-96 has been prepared. As the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in regard to Consumers' Co-operatives both in urban and rural areas has been transferred to the State Government provision has been made in the State Plan Scheme to meet the requirement of fund in this regard and the pattern of assistances have been approved.

An amount as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed for the year 1995-96 in this sector.

Marketing and Processing Sector

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

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

In the State there are 269 Primary Agricultural Marketing Societies with the West Bengal State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., (BENFED) at the Apex Level. The Marketing Societies and the PACS's have created Storage capacity of 472.31 thousand M.T. up to 1993-94. In 1994-95 the figure may go up to 497.30 thousand M.T. and the target for 1995-96 has been kept at thousand M.T. The Co-operatives have Cold Storage capacity of 1.78 lac M.T. This position will go up to 1.83 lac M.T. in 1994-95 and the target for 1995-96 is 2.08 lac M.T. The PAMS distributed fertilizers valuing Rs. 198.48 crores in 1993-94 which is expected to go up to Rs. 210.00 crores in 1994-95 and the target for 1995-96 is Rs. 230.00 crores. The value of agricultural produces marketed by these Societies in 1993-94 was Rs. 22.00 crores which will go up to Rs. 30.00 crores in 1994-95 and the target for 1995-96 is Rs. 50.00 crores.

During 1995-96 the Marketing Co-operative Sector will set up mini jute mills, 13 Horticulture Societies to help the jute growers, vegetable, Fruits and Flower growers of the State.

As total amount as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed for the year 1995-96 for the Marketing and Processing Sector, to maintain continuity in the marketing and processing activities.

Direction and Administration and Co-operative Training & Co-operative Audit

The direction and administration system of the Co-operation Directorate has to be strengthened to

over see and guide the projected huge developmental activities in Co-operative Societies. Besides expanding the manpower pattern, it has been found necessary keeping among others, the BDP of PACS's in view to educate the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups of the communities more effectively in co-operative principles and practices, and to train up a greater number of officials and non-official workers of the Co-operative movement to ensure a more professional and democratic approach to the socio-economic problems through Co-operative venture. Apart from the above, the Co-operative Audit Directorate is functioning as an independent machinery capable of carrying out the task of Statutory Audit of Co-operative Institutions.

An amount as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed for the year 1995-96 for the above purpose.

Urban Credit Co-operatives

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

A sum as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed for this purpose.

Other Sectors

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

An amount as indicated in Volume-II has been proposed for the year 1995-96 for the above scheme.

CHAPTER TWO

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1.1 Programme of the Rural Development Department

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

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

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

The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The approach under IRDP is to cover the poorest of the poor in the first instance. The poverty line is now revised at Rs. 11,000 per year for a rural household with the cut-off point at Rs. 8,500 for eligibility of IRDP assistance. In the identified target group, at least 50 per cent of the assisted families should be from SC and ST families, with corresponding flow of resources to them. Further, to ensure better participation of women in the development process, at least 40 per cent of those assisted should be women and 3 per cent of the assisted families are to be from amongst the physically handicapped.

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

From the inception of IRDP during 1980, up to 1991-92; 25.17 lakh families have been assisted with subsidy of Rs. 39,655 lakh and Bank Credit of Rs. 77,974 lakh. During 1993-94, 0.73 lakh families

were assisted with subsidy of Rs. 2,326 lakh and Bank Credit of Rs. 3,768 lakh. Per family investment has improved from Rs. 769.50 during 1980-81 to Rs. 7,800.00 during 1993-94.

Target for IRDP in 1994-95 is to assist 1,49,552 families with an outlay (State Plan) of Rs. 4,300.00 lakh. As against this up to October, 1994 56,726 no. of families have been assisted with financial achievement of Rs. 1,868.93 lakh. Out of all the beneficiaries, 41.53% were SC & ST and 36.82% of them were women. It is expected that target will be achieved by March, 1995.

During 1994-95, 21,922 youths are to be trained under TRYSEM. Against this, 6,824 nos. of youths have been trained so far. 1,770 no. of TRYSEM assisted youths have been assisted under IRDP. During the previous year (1993-94) 17,421 youths were trained against a target of 24,115.

DWCRA Programme has been introduced in all the districts from the current year. During 1994-95 against a target of forming 756 groups, 113 groups have been formed so far and Rs. 60.60 lakh have been received by 6 DRDAS including Siliguri (MRDA) as Central and UNICEF share towards revolving fund of 600 groups. The matching State share is yet to be realised. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that during 1993-94, 290 groups consisting of 3,779 women members were formed against a target of forming 450 groups.

Outlay proposed for 1995-96 has been shown in Volume II.

2.1.2 Programme of the Agriculture Department Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

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

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

Target Group

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

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

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

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

This programme is implemented as a Centrally-sponsored scheme and the allocation are shared equally by the Centre and the State. At least 75% of the total allocation is utilised for the three core sectors viz. (i) Land Shaping and Development, Soil Moisture Conservation, (ii) Water Resources Development, and (iii) Afforestation & Pasture Development.

Total expenditure for the programme during Seventh Plan period was Rs. 1,111.56 lakh out of the budgeted outlay of Rs. 1,195.00 lakh. Physical target under the Seventh Plan under major sectors were 1,436 hectares against of which 82% of the budget was achieved. About 3.75 lakh of Small and Marginal Farmers were benefited through this programme.

The success of this programme depends upon close cooperation among line departments which execute the works related to them and the DRDA which acts as coordinating agency. This has been done fruitfully. Moreover, Agriculture Department, as nodal department takes care of monitoring,

planning, implementation and coordination of all the programmes through (i) SLCC, (ii) State Level Review & Monitoring Committee and (iii) Technical Committee on DPAP.

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

During 1993-94, different DPAP Schemes amounting to total sum of Rs. 425.921 lakh against the budget provision of Rs. 501.00 lakh (i.e. 85% of budget provision) was utilised.

The budget provision for DPAP Scheme during 1994-95 is Rs. 609.40 lakh (Rs. 304.70 lakh under State Plan & Eight Plan and Rs. 304.70 lakh under Central Sector New Schemes). Action has already been taken for utilisation of the said fund.

The outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

2.1.3. Programme of the Development and Planning Department

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

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

- 1) Developing institutional mechanism;
- 2) Training, demonstration and extension;
- 3) Project preparation for the new blocks to be covered and finalisation of the projects where preliminary survey has already been taken up;
- 4) Provision of financial incentives for installation of energy devices with special emphasis on conventional and on non-conventional energy, energy conservation and environment protection.

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

The IREP is fully operational in two blocks, viz., Sandeshkhali-I in North 24-Parganas and Taldangra in Bankura District. Govt. have decided to instal various energy devices and to take other measures like the demonstration, publicity to attract the general public in utilising the alternative sources of energy. During 1992-93 a National Pilot Project on IREP has been introduced at Labpur block in Birbhum District which is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The R.E. Division of Planning Commission, Govt. of India have sanctioned Rs. 26.00 lakh during 1992-93 and Rs. 25.00 lakh during 1993-94 for implementation of the National Pilot Project. The construction of building work of training-cum-field demonstration centre Labpur National Pilot Project is nearing completion. During 1994-95, a proposal for taking up of NPP in more than one block is under consideration. Moreover, one State Level Technical Back-up Unit (STBU) and two District Level Technical Back-up Unit (DTBU)

have been set up at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, K.G. Engineering Institute, Bankura and Jagadish Chandra Polytechnic, North 24-Parganas respectively. Proposal for setting up of some more DTBUs during 1994-95 is under consideration. These Technical Back-up Units are also sponsored by Govt. of India.

Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 384.00 lakhs in the Eighth Plan a total sum of Rs. 15.61 lakhs was spent during the first two years (1992-93 and 1993-94) and the budgeted outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is anticipated to be spent during 1994-95. During 1994-95 a total of 15 blocks including the two as mentioned above have been taken up for IREP with the approval of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES), Govt. of India and additional 11 (eleven) blocks earmarked for this State is in the process of selection subject to formal approval of MNES.

2.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT

2.2.1 Programme of the Rural Development Department

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

In the last year of the Seventh Plan i.e. from 1st April, 1989, the two employment programmes, viz. NREP and RLEGP were merged into a single rural employment programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

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

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

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

In this State, the work of formulation and implementation of JRY has been entrusted with the Panchayati Raj Bodies. The State Government have an effective and elaborate system of monitoring the performances under JRY from the State level to the Panchayat level. Total availability, expenditure, target for employment generation and actual employment generation under JRY during 1992-93 to 1994-95 of Eighth Plan period up to October, 1994 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Availability of Utilisation of Resources and Employment Generation

Year	Opening Balance	Release of Funds	Total availability	Expenditure	Target of Employment Generation	Achievement
1992-93	4753.98	20545.76	25299.74	21412.74	557.24	525.55
1993-94	3815.35	24347.63	28162.98	24151.55	563.81	497.32
1994-95 (Oct. '94)	4011.43	12693.00	16704.43	10046.00	498.98	260.39

(Rs. in lakhs)

Priority was given to provide employment to the members of the landless families and to those belonging to the weaker sections of the community. In the year 1993-94, 61.4% of mandays were created for the landless; shares of SC, ST and Women amongst total mandays generated were 34.2%, 15.4% and 30.2% respectively.

The Million Wells Schemes (MWS), which is a Sub-scheme of JRY, was started from the year 1988-89 under NREP/RLEGP. Although it was started as an activity for construction of irrigation wells only, but later on the scope of the programme has been widened to include other Minor Irrigation Schemes (MI) like Tank Excavation/Re-excavation, Land Development, Reclamation of Land etc. Financial allocation, expenditure and number of wells constructed from 1992-93 to 1994-95 (Oct. '94) of the Eighth Plan Period are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Physical Assets Created (Wells in No.)
1992-93	45.66	53.50	6718
1993-94	6245.22	5635.88	2579
1994-95 (Oct. '94)	7285.00	2351.00	2203

However, facilities other than wells under MWS are also being constructed. Physical assets created during 1993-94 are given below in the Table 3.

Table 3

(a) Excavation of Canal	–	1719 Km.
(b) Irrigation Tanks	–	1799 Nos.
(c) Field Channels	–	2162 Km.
(d) Jore Bundh	–	301 Nos.
(e) Water Harvesting	–	1573 Hec.
(f) Sluice Gate	–	123 Nos.
(g) Other MS Works	–	2669 Nos.
(h) Land Development	–	257 Nos.

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was started from 1985-86 under RLEGP and continued under JRY. Around 6% of the total district outlay is earmarked for implementing IAY under which Low Cost Housing along with Low Cost Latrine and Smokeless Chullah are provided to the SC/ST beneficiaries. From the year 1993-94, a ceiling of expenditure has been raised from 6% to 10% of the district allotment, the additional 4% catering to the need of the Non-SC/ST poor beneficiaries. Table 4 below gives the year-wise Physical and Financial Progress of performance under IAY of 1992-93 to 1994-95 (June, 1994).

Table 4

Year-wise Progress of House Construction under IAY

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakh)		Physical (in numbers)	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Target	House constructed
1992-93	1752.00	1695.00	11308	13300
1993-94	1916.55	1834.62	19860	13389
1994-95 (June '94)	2428.55	759.03	17347	5090 (including 620 in progress)

In order to intensify employment generation in a few selected districts, a new scheme known as Intensive JRY (2nd Stream of JRY), was introduced in 6 districts of West Bengal (Cooch Behar, Birbhum, Bankura, Burdwan, Purulia and Midnapore) from the year 1993-94. Rs. 5,820.65 lakh was released during the year out of which Rs. 2,950.65 lakh could be utilised and 58.85 lakh mandays were generated. Major assets created under the programme during 1993-94 are :

- (i) Construction/Improvement of Rural Roads – 759 Km.

- (ii) Minor Irrigation Coverage – 569 Hec.
 (iii) Soil and Water Conservation Works – 957 Hec.
 (iv) Water Harvesting Structure – 416 Nos.
 (v) Plantation – 416 Hec.
 (vi) Trees Planted – 8,59,000 Nos.

During the year 1994-95 (Oct. '94) Rs. 1,710.03 lakh has been spent for generating 30.72 lakh mandays.

Due to peculiar nature of problems in the Sunderbans region, a special drive has been made to expand the scope for generation of employment in that region. The Govt. of India agreed to sanction Rs. 2,000.00 lakh in three years beginning from the year 1993-94. 1st instalment of Rs. 700.00 lakh was received from the Govt. of India during the last week of March, 1994. The same amount, along with the Matching Share of the State Govt., has been released to North and South 24-Pargans Zilla Parishads. After completion of the works, potential for generation of employment will substantially improve in those areas.

Employment Assurance Scheme

In order to further expand the employment opportunities of people living in the rural areas which

are relatively more backward (blocks covered under ITDP, DPAP & HADP), the Employment Assurance Scheme was launched from the year 1993-94. People in need of wage employment in the lean agricultural season are provided with employment through implementation of various works under EAS. 128 blocks in 14 districts of this State are covered under the programme. Persons who are interested in getting wage employment are required to register themselves under the programme. Out of a total allotment of Rs. 4,931.25 lakh, an amount of Rs. 2,955.28 lakh was spent generating 49.29 lakh mandays during 1993-94. Upto September, 1994, an amount of Rs. 2,538.79 lakh has been spent generating 46.47 lakh mandays. During 1994-95, number of persons registered for employment is 28.88 lakh.

2.3 LAND REFORMS

2.3.1 Programme of the Land and Land Reforms Department

Land Reforms occupies the centre piece in economic development in the State. It is considered as the only means of bringing about desired structural change in country's socio-economic frame. It aims at re-ordering of the most important asset i.e. land by redistributive measure through implementation of ceiling laws. This measure intends not only to give lands to the landless and to ensure tennurial security but also to achieve higher rate of growth with distributive justice. The hard evidence is that the small and marginal farmers are superior in production performance which necessarily lead to the invariable conclusion of urgent land reform.

Besides, the bulk of the rural population in our State being entirely dependent on land, land reforms, have therefore come to be a major component in the scheme of rural development. The main features of the programme of land reforms in our State are :

(i) Drive to detect and vest more ceiling surplus lands through quasi-judicial investigative machinery with the help of rural workers' organisation and Panchayati Raj institution. Though the achievement in vesting of ceiling surplus land is significant by all India standard, there is still scope for further vesting particularly in view of the amendment of West Bengal Land Reforms Act bringing all classes of land under the ceiling limit prescribed in the Act. More than 12.71 lakh acres of agricultural land has so far vested in the State. More than 30,000 acres of land has

vested during the last one year. As under the provision of the Act a raiyat who does not hold land beyond ceiling limit on a particular date may come to hold such land at a later date, the process of vesting is a continuous one.

(ii) Distribution of the available ceiling surplus land among the landless and the landpoor rural workers with the active cooperation of the Panchayati Raj institution. So far in the State 9.47 lakh acres of agricultural land have been distributed amongst 20.82 lakh beneficiaries. The poorest section of the poor i.e. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries constitute more than 37% and 19% respectively of the total beneficiaries. This percentage is much more than the percentage of their population in the State. Through continuous endeavour pending work in this sphere is almost nil. But due to continuous vesting process fresh lands are being available regularly, these lands along with the lands getting free from litigation are being distributed.

(iii) Quick recording of the names of the share-croppers through Operation Barga is another important programme of land reforms. Though recording of share-croppers as such is not a new element in the land reforms administration, registration of bargadars in the settlement records was taken up for the first time during the district settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. The status of the bargadars not being well-defined at that time, there was a confusion as to whether the bargadars should be recorded as tenants with title over the lands or possessors with the

right of cultivation. Though the issue was settled with the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act in 1928 and the rights and liabilities of bargadars were codified in the West Bengal Bargadar Act, 1955, the recording of bargadars up to 1977 was only nominal—slightly more than 2.0 lakhs. With the suitable amendment of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act and introduction of the administrative measure of 'Operation Barga' till date 14.61 lakh bargadars have been recorded. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Bargadars are 4.44 lakh and 1.61 lakh respectively. Total land under barga cultivation is 10.86 lakh acres.

(iv) Large number of landless share-croppers and agricultural workers live on the landowners plots as permissive occupiers. Landowners allow them to do so to have the services of such persons at their beck and call. Wherever bargadars recorded their names or the agricultural workers wanted higher wages they faced the threat of eviction from their homestead plots. This affected their morale adversely and put them to immense difficulties. To obviate this situation a programme of conferring titles on such permissive possessors in rural areas up to 0.08 acre of land was undertaken under West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead Land for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans and Fishermen Act. So far 2.69 lakh persons have been provided with title on their homestead plot.

(v) Up to date land records play an important role in the life of the rural people. Up to date land records is an essential pre-requisite for any land reforms programme. Revisional Settlement under the

provisions of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act has been taken up in the entire State with this object in view. Out of 42,303 mouzas of the State records of rights in respect of about 31,828 mouzas have so far been finally revised and the rest are at different stages of operation. Considering the volume of work and the time it takes and in keeping with the all India pattern the department proposes to modernise the method and gradually adopt latest technology for maintaining maps and records always up to date.

As a measure of integrating and strengthening land reforms set up we have taken the administration to Gram Panchayat level. Now offices have to be opened. The entire allotment of Rs. 90 lakhs in this year's budget is going to be spent.

For modernisation of survey and settlement work under Centrally Sponsored Scheme the State Government has to spent on 50 : 50 basis. Most of Rs. 200 lakh yearmarked for year will be spent.

There are the main items of expenditure, utilisation of fund under other items is also being made as proposed.

The next year's proposal will be for carrying out the tasks already taken up earlier. Hence, we maintain the same items of expenditure. However, since construction of new offices could not proceed happily in previous years we prepare to utilise more under this head in the coming year.

Proposals for the Annual Plan 1995-96 have been indicated in Volume II.

2.4 OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2.4.1 Programme of the Rural Development (C.D.) Department

Community Development

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

1) *Strengthening of Block Organisation (Provision for Staff Support and vehicles to blocks)*

It will be necessary during the Eighth Plan period to create monitoring cells of the Blocks so that they can cope with the work of monitoring of implementation of various departmental schemes. This has become essential as the Block Offices are facing difficulties in monitoring the development works in

the rural areas which is progressively increasing. Bifurcation of some big blocks is also necessary. A few blocks have already been bifurcated. A few of them have been absorbed in Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. The total number of blocks is now 340. Proposals for bifurcation of 3 blocks viz. Banshihari, Gangarampur and Tapan in the district of Daskshin Dinajpur are under consideration of Government. Necessary Staff support will have to be provided for the bifurcated blocks. Previously no provision in the Annual Plan was made on this count. As the position is now going to be changed, provision will have to be made in the Annual Plans of the remaining years of Eighth Five-Year Plan. The proposed outlay for staff support for the year 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

The total provision for strengthening of block organisation in the Eighth Plan is Rs. 138.76 lakhs

only (proposed to be revised Rs. 200.00 lakhs) for the Staff support and vehicles. The provision for vehicles for 1993-94 was Rs. 5.00 lakhs only. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 11.00 lakhs for vehicles to the blocks. Vehicles for blocks at remote places including hill areas are urgently required to be provided. The developmental activities in the rural areas have increased manifold demanding greater mobility on the part of the officials.

In 1993-94 only two vehicles could be purchased and sent to the Blocks. In this year i.e. 1994-95 four vehicles are going to be purchased. During 1995-96 it is proposed that 20 vehicles may be purchased with the proposed outlay.

2) *State Institute of Rural Development*

The Orientation and Study Centre at Kalyani has been upgraded as State Institute of Rural Development for imparting training in rural development. The activities of training personnels at the State Institute of Rural Development has also gone up considerably. The Eighth Plan outlay on this count is required to be augmented to Rs. 50.45 lakhs from Rs. 15.45 lakhs. The outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

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

This Scheme envisages establishment of Mahila Samities in each Gram Panchayat at a cost of Rs. 1,410.00 per samity and revitalisation of existing weaker samities. In 1992-93 Rs. 1.00 lakh were provided in the budget for the purpose. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs. 1.00 lakh only. The outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 0.49 lakh. The proposed outlay for the year has been indicated in Volume II.

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

There are new 340 blocks in this State. About 125 blocks are yet to be provided with permanent headquarters with administrative buildings. For many years no fund could be released for construction of residential quarters. 200 blocks are yet to be provided with residential quarters. In remote and border areas construction of residential quarters are essentially required. The total outlay for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 452.36 lakhs. In 1992-93 the outlay for construction of administrative building was Rs. 30.46 lakhs. In the year 1993-94 Rs. 50.00 lakhs were provided. The outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 64.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

The total outlay for Community Development programme for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

2.4.2 Programme of the Panchayats Department Panchayats

Ever since the reorganisation of the 3-tier Panchayat Bodies in 1978 under the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973, Panchayats of West Bengal have been playing a major role in rural development as well as in local administration. Some major rural development programmes in this State are formulated and implemented either through Panchayat bodies or under their active cooperation and guidance. During the last two years exhaustive amendments to the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973 were made to bring it in conformity with the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts and also to enable the Panchayats to function as effective institutions of self-Government. As institutions of self-Govt., the Panchayats are now required to assume a more meaningful and effective role in formulating plans and implementing schemes to ensure economic development and social justice in the rural sector.

In the above background, the plan schemes of the Department of Panchayats for the year 1995-96 have been drawn up to provide adequate infrastructural support to the Panchayat Bodies and to arrange systematic training programme of all the elected members and functionaries of Panchayats so that these institutions can effectively perform the added duties and responsibilities assigned to them both in respect of development and regulatory works.

The Eighth Plan outlay for Panchayat Department has been fixed at Rs. 2,185 lakhs, and the annual plan size of the Department for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

The plan outlay for 1995-96, as indicated in Volume II, have duly considered the important role the Panchayats are now to assume in the field of formulation of plan, implementation of rural development programmes and attainment of social justice.

With this end in view the following plan proposals for the year 1995-96 have been proposed on priority basis :

Training of Panchayat members and functionaries

The State Government has launched a massive training programme of all the elected members and functionaries of 3-tier Panchayat Bodies numbering a little over 71,000 during the year 1993-94 and this programme is likely to continue till the end of the year 1995-96. The main objective of this decentralised training programme is to impart systematic training to all the elected members and functionaries to enable them to acquire appropriate attitude, knowledge and skill in addressing issues or problems they have to face in their work situation. Depending upon the training need of different categories of the target groups such as elected members of Panchayats,

Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons of the 3-tier of Panchayats, Chairpersons of Standing Committees of Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishad, training courses of each category has been separately designed.

During 1993-94 the entire plan provision of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was utilised. Apart from this UNICEF contribution of Rs. 17.00 lakh was made available for this unique training programme. It has been possible to cover nearly 40,000 elected members of the Gram Panchayats under this training programme during the said year. For 1994-95 there is a plan provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs for this programme out of which Rs. 31.04 lakhs have already been released. Govt. of India has also sanctioned an ad-hoc amount of Rs. 29.26 lakhs over and above State Plan provision to this State for training of functionaries of Panchayat out of its own earmarked fund for such type of training programmes. It is expected that it would be possible to complete the training programmes of the remaining members of Gram Panchayats, the Pradhans of Gram Panchayats and also to organise a series of separate training programmes exclusively for women functionaries of all the tiers of Panchayats within the current financial year 1994-95. It has been decided to take up the training programmes of the Chairpersons of the Standing Committees of Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads during 1995-96.

Construction/Extension of Gram Panchayat Office buildings (Panchayat Ghar)

The Gram Panchayats play a very important role in rural development programmes. To cope with the ever increasing work-load of the Gram Panchayats it has been strongly felt that each Gram Panchayat should have its own office building (Panchayat Ghar) with adequate accommodation to make room for the employees and the functionaries and also to provide storage facilities for materials used in various schemes taken up by the Gram Panchayat.

The present Schemes is to provide financial assistance to the Gram Panchayats for construction or their own buildings and for extension of the existing Gram Panchayat buildings.

Financial and Physical Achievements during the Eighth Plan Period (till date)

Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Achievement (Number)
1992-93	25.50	14 Construction 53 Extension
1993-94	4.04	14 Extension
1994-95	96.00 (Anticipated)	100 Construction 150 Extension (Anticipated)

Construction/Expansion of Office buildings of Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads

Like the Gram Panchayats, most of the Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads are also in urgent need of further accommodation for smooth functioning, particularly in view of added duties and responsibilities assigned to them in the recent past. The present scheme is meant for construction of new office building of Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads and expansion of existing administrative buildings for the accommodation of the office bearers and other functionaries and employees of Panchayats.

Financial & Physical Achievements during the Eighth Plan Period (till date)

Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Achievement (Nos.)
1992-93	15.58	3 Construction 1 Expansion
1993-94	37.61	6 Construction 11 Expansion
1994-95	136.00 (Anticipated)	15 Construction (Anticipated) 10 Expansion (Anticipated)

Grant-in-aid to P.R. bodies for augmentation of resources (Incentive Grant)

The scheme provides for Incentive Grants to selected Panchayat Bodies on the basis of their overall performance so as to enable them to augment their resources for implementing development schemes for creation of remunerative assets and to improve their functioning. For awarding prizes under this scheme there are block level, district level and State level Selection Committees. On an average 408 P.R. Bodies receive such award in each year based on their overall performance in the preceding year.

Financial & Physical Achievements during Eighth Plan Period (till date)

Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Physical Achievement (Nos.)
1992-93	14.00	5 Panchayat Bodies
1993-94	2.20	3 Panchayat Bodies
1994-95	124.00 (Anticipated)	408 Panchayat Bodies (Anticipated)

Strengthening of implementation machinery for Panchayats

This scheme aims at providing infrastructural assistance to the Panchayat Bodies to strengthen their administrative machinery so that these Institutions can function smoothly and efficiently. With that end in view, a number of vernacular typewriters, cyclostyling machines, steel almirah and racks are provided to different Panchayat Bodies. In addition to this, funds for construction of residential quarters of the officials, particularly for AEO's of Zilla Parishads are sanctioned under this scheme.

Financial and Physical Achievements during 8th Plan Period (till date)

Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Achievement (Nos.)
1992-93	2.63	1 Residential Quarter
1993-94	10.66	2 Vehicles, 1 (one) Road Roller
1994-95	50.00 (Anticipated)	63 Steel Almirahs 2 Vehicles 42 Steel Almirah/ Bengali Type-Writers (Anticipated)

Programme of Visit for Study & Visualisation including exhibition and evaluation

Under this scheme various Panchayat functionaries and members of different committees

undertake tours in and around the State to assess the working and achievement of the Panchayat institutions. Under this scheme the activities of Panchayats can also be highlighted by way of participation in exhibitions. It is also possible to make evaluation studies of the working of the Panchayats.

Re-construction of Panchayat Bhavan

As the existing building of Panchayat Bhavan is thoroughly damaged and beyond normal repair, it has also been proposed to incorporate the scheme of "Re-construction of Panchayat Bhavan" at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crores during the Eighth Plan period with the approval of the State Planning Board. In the first phase, the work of construction of a six storeyed building at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs will be undertaken.

Construction of building for Panchayati Raj Training Centre for imparting training to the functionaries both Govt. and non-Govt.

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

CHAPTER THREE
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES
3.1 HILL AREAS

3.1.1 Programme of the Hill Affairs Deptt.

Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council was established under the provisions of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988 for social, economic, cultural and educational uplift of the people living in the Hill Areas under the jurisdiction of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. Under the provisions of the said Act, executive powers of the State Govt. relating to the various Departments have been transferred under the control of the D.G.H.C. The D.G.H.C. is the forum for implementation of the Integrated Development Plan for the Hill Areas on transferred subjects. Hill Affairs Department is the administrative Department of D.G.H.C. and also Co-ordinator between the D.G.H.C. and different transferred and non-transferred Deptts. In doing so, Hill Affairs Deptt. have been releasing funds in respect of different transferred Deptts. both Plan, Non-Plan, S.C.A. directly to the D.G.H.C. In respect of some non-transferred subjects such funds have been given to the Deptts. concerned by the State Govt.

Out of Rs. 20.61 crores received from Govt. of India as Special Central Assistance for 1994-95 Rs. 16.41 crores was released to the D.G.H.C. while Rs. 2.20 crores was released to the District Magistrate, Darjeeling for improvement, repair of different Roads in the District of Darjeeling, construction of Fire Brigade Stations, Bus Terminus, Development of Parks and Gardens and carrying out other developmental schemes at Darjeeling and Rs. 2.00 crores to the Power Deptt. for improvement of power supply in Darjeeling.

The quantum of additional assistance for the accelerated development of Hill Areas under Hill Affairs Sector for the Eighth Plan Period (1992-97) has been of the order of Rs. 971.50 lakh out of which an amount of Rs. 91.20 lakhs was ear-marked for 1994-95. Over and above that amount, an additional amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided. In 1993-94 the entire budget provision of Rs. 91.24 lakhs was released to D.G.H.C. and in 1994-95 and amount of Rs. 83.40 lakhs was released up to November, 1994.

The expenditure is incurred for improvement of basic infrastructure and general facilities and strengthening of organisational facilities of the D.G.H.C. This includes improvement and upgradation of office facilities, procurement of hardware and office equipment, on acquisition of land, construction of buildings etc. Considerable part of the expenditure is incurred on procurement of equipments and materials for common services such as road rollers, excavators and engineering materials for drawing and design offices of D.G.H.C. to implement communication development.

The progress of schemes has been in keeping with the release of funds and funds are released to the D.G.H.C. expeditiously in order to implement Plan Schemes of the D.G.H.C. on time.

As to the strategy of planning for hill areas the focus has always been on priority areas such as provision of infrastructure, tourism, electricity, water supply and human resources development. Investment in areas such as industries, employment, environment pollution etc. is also being tied up.

3.2 OTHER SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

3.2.1 Programme of the Development and Planning Department

3.2.1 (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 construction and improvement of roads, bridges, culverts, embankments and drainage facilities, excavation and renovation of tanks, provision for repairing and sinking tubewells and sanitation and other infrastructural facilities specially in the rural areas of the backward districts of North Bengal viz., Malda, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar and the Siliguri Sub-

division area of the Darjeeling district. It may be mentioned the hill areas are covered under the Accelerated Hill Areas Development Programme. The outlay under North Bengal Development programme is generally distributed among such districts of North Bengal on population basis. The schemes under this programme are selected and implemented by the concerned Zilla Parishad/Mahakuma Parishad (in respect of Darjeeling district).

The agreed outlay for this programme during Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1992-97) is Rs. 226.72 lakhs and the Annual Plan outlay for the year 1994-95 has been enhanced to Rs. 1,001.00 lakhs. This

includes Rs. 1,000 lakhs received as Central Assistance. It is proposed to continue this programme in the rural areas of those backward districts during 1995-96.

The following basic points will be taken into consideration while implementing schemes under the programme during the Annual Plan 1995-96 :

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

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

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

3.2.1 (b) Development of Jhargram region

Jhargram, a prominent Sub-division of Midnapur District is one of the most backward areas in West Bengal. The undulations of the hilly surface of the drought-prone sub-division has made it difficult to develop agriculture which is necessary for human habitation. Scattered population have discouraged development activity and establishment of necessary infrastructure for the growth of the region. From the administrative point of view Jhargram Sub-division comprises of 8 Blocks, 8 Panchayat Samities, 79 Gram Panchayats and 9 Police Stations. The Sub-division covers a total area of 1,185.29 sq. miles. According to the census of 1991 it has a total population of 8,77,312 of which 30.56% are Scheduled Tribes and 18.10% are Scheduled Castes.

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

The schemes that are being implemeted with the funds provided by the Government under this programme mostly aim at removal of infrastructural constraints and include Minor Irrigation schemes like River Lift Irrigation, Construction of Bundh, Field Channel, Excavation of canals, Re-construction and Renovation of School Buildings, Promotion of Village and Small Scale Industries and also promotion of different types of socio-economic and cultural activities in the Sub-division. These schemes are designed for better utilisation of natural resources as

well as providing scope of employment for the local people.

For 1993-94, original State Plan outlay was Rs. 102.00 lakhs. But actually expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 90.23 lakhs in 1993-94. Out of Rs. 90.23 lakhs, Rs. 52.76 lakhs were spent under T.S.P. and Rs. 11.20 lakhs were spent under S.C.P. sector in the year 1993-94. Schemes which were implemented in 1993-94 with the said fund include Minor Irrigation schemes with a command area of 185 hectares of land, construction/repair of 17 Kms. of roads, 2 causeway and 2 culverts, repairs of 14 school buildings, and other miscellaneous public utility schemes.

In the year 1994-95, there is a Plan Outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs for this programme, out of which an allocation of Rs. 107.00 lakhs has so far been approved by Jhargram Development Board as per break-up given below :

Name of Sector	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Irrigation	28.00
2. Roads	56.00
3. Education	16.00
4. Health & Family Welfare	3.00
5. Misc.	4.00
Total : 107.00	

Out of Rs. 113.00 lakhs, Rs. 57.00 lakhs and Rs. 28.00 lakhs have been specially earmarked as the flow to the T.S.P. and S.C.P. sectors respectively.

Jhargram has multifarious problems. All these problems cannot be comprehensively tackled with the limited resources placed at the disposal of the Jhargram Development Board from year to year. However, in conformity with the objective and keeping the constraint of resources in view a total Plan Outlay of Rs. 906.11 lakhs on the Development of Jhargram Region is fixed for the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97), out of which an amount as shown in Vol. II may be provided for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

As Jhargram Sub-division has considerable number of tribal population (30.56%), 50% of the Plan outlay will be utilised for schemes benefiting these people. Another 25% of outlay is proposed for utilisation on schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes population (18.10%). During the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97), out of the prescribed total outlay of Rs. 906.11 lakhs, Rs. 453.06 lakhs and Rs. 226.53 lakhs will be the flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan (T.S.P.) and Special Component Plan (S.C.P.) sectors respectively for expenditure against schemes benefiting tribal and Scheduled Caste people. Proposed Plan outlay for the year 1995-96 and

respective flow to the T.S.P. and S.C.P. sectors therefrom have been shown in the Vol. II. This outlay is proposed to be utilised with the recommendation of Jhargram Development Board in the following key sectors, viz.,

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

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

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

b) One major thrust area of the 4th year of the Eighth Plan will be employment generation through extension of irrigation facilities in agriculture and as such, labour-intensive schemes in preference to capital-intensive schemes will be taken up. Care will also be taken to ensure greater participation by women and other disadvantaged groups of people in such employment oriented schemes. Target of creating the employment opportunity is 1,450 person-day of which 200 person-day has been achieved during the Eighth Plan Period.

c) Jhargram region being a drought-prone area with low yield per acre, special attention will be given towards development of agriculture and improvement of irrigation facilities in the region. Eighth Plan aims to get 3,500 acres of land under minor irrigation, but 1,285 hect. of land have been covered by minor irrigation till now.

d) Allocation will be proposed under education sector, keeping an eye especially on universalisation of elementary education. Eighth Plan aims to open 150 educational institutions but till date 69 numbers of educational institutions have been opened.

e) Another major thrust area will be strengthening of infrastructural facilities including communication. Total target of the Eighth Plan is to build 250 K.M. of road of which 97 K.M. have so far been constructed.

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

g) Out of the Eighth Plan target to extend 25 nos. of public utility services, 11 numbers of different types of schemes have been implemented so far.

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

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

3.2.1 (c) Comprehensive Area Development Corporation

The WBCADC has 21 projects and one Krishi Vigyan Kendra in all the districts of West Bengal except South 24-Parganas and South Dinajpur. During 1994-95 the Corporation has a sanctioned budget of Rs. 712 lakhs for the ongoing programmes which include supply of irrigation and production of quality seeds in the notified areas. Apart from this the Corporation is also utilising the existing infrastructure under Water Management System, Agriculture Programme, Fisheries Programme and Animal Husbandry Programme. The highlights on the different CAD programmes during the current financial year is noted below with a projection for 1995-96 and financial outlay as shown in Vol. II.

1) *Water Management*—The WBCADC is trying to make optimum utilisation of the existing irrigation infrastructure and thus during the current financial year it has targetted to irrigate 1,100 acres of land by the end of the current financial year making the gross cropped area of 40,400 acres under irrigation. During 1994-95 water rate receivable from the cultivators would mostly be spent to meet up the normal wear and tear and electricity charges for supply of irrigation to the command areas.

During 1995-96 it is targetted to cover 41,000 acres of gross cropped area under irrigation within its notified areas. WBCADC is also thinking of installing some additional number of MDTWs and expanding running feet of field channels for distribution of irrigation water in some of the command areas.

2) *Works*—Due to inadequate inflow of fund for creation of new infrastructure, the WBCADC is now avoiding schemes for construction of new buildings, godowns and staff quarters. Instead measures have been taken for renovation and extension of the existing infrastructure.

3) *Agriculture*—Emphasis has been given more specifically on revenue generating programme particularly in the areas of Seed Multiplication

Programme and Horticulture development programmes. During 1994-95, the WBCADC has covered 274 acres of land against its predetermined target under Seed Multiplication Programme and it is expected by the end of this financial year that this Corporation will be able to fetch 555.9 M.T. of certified seeds from the areas technically supervised by the Corporation. Beside this major programme WBCADC is also emphasising on schemes for introduction non-traditional items like mushroom in some Project areas to give maximum benefit to the growers. In this context it is pertinent to mention here that WBCADC has established a Mushroom Spawn Production Laboratory at KVK, Sonamukhi in the district of Bankura at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000/- with the financial assistance of the Food Processing Department, Government of West Bengal. For the Horticulture Programme, WBCADC has raised 60,500 nos. of seedlings as well as 1,50,000 nos. of coconut plants with financial assistance of the district authority of North 24-Parganas.

For 1995-96 WBCADC has targeted to cover 330 acres of land under Seed Multiplication Programme and has also proposed for procurement of certified seeds of 711.7 M.Ts. During 1995-96, 70,500 nos. of seedling have been proposed for development.

4) *Animal Husbandry*—It has been proposed to expand the animal health care programme including immunisation programme, production of broiler etc. During the current financial year WBCADC has targeted 60,000 nos. production of high breed broiler chicks and layers. It has also targeted to extend its services for 52,500 nos. of animals under animal health coverage programme. Special emphasis has been given for 400 nos. of artificial insemination during 1994-95. Against targeted production of 12,000 eggs, 10,000 eggs have already been produced. Total no. of 10,000 beneficiaries will be served by the end of March '95. 200 cross-breed calves have been targeted in March '95.

During 1995-96 the Corporation has targeted to increase high breed broiler chicks and broiler rearing to 7,000 nos. Upgradation of cattle and pigs through immunisation will be made up to 500 numbers 12,000 beneficiaries will be served by March '96. Target for animal health coverage has been taken for 63,000 numbers Two hectares of land have been proposed for fodder development.

5) *Fisheries*—The main programmes are demonstration, trial and extension programme like paddy-cum-pisciculture, management and research project, polyculture using poultry litre, chick-cum-pisciculture and gaint prawn mass culture etc. 11.95 hectare of water area have been brought under income generating programme. Production of fish and prawn

was targeted for 35.8 M.T. against which 10.2 M.T. have already been harvested. About 2 lakhs of prawn post-larva have been harvested during 1994-95. Against target of 20 crores spawn production by 2 numbers of hatchery, 24 crores of spawn have been harvested.

During 1995-96, 41.2 M.T. of fish as spawn production have been targetted against 12 hactares of water area, 4 numbers of hatcheries have been proposed for operation.

6) *Rural Industries*—Initially the WBCADC has created a small scale industrial infrastructure with financial assistance and loan taken from WBKVIB. These infrastructures are mainly in the area of New Model Charkha, Muslin Charkha and production of mustard oil, besides wool knitting programme at Kalimpong and Ranaghat Projects with financial assistance from DRDA and Hill Affaris Department. All these programmes are mainly employment oriented. During 1994-95 the WBCADC has produced a good number of woolen garments thus creating 200-250 women employment in this unit.

For 1995-96 WBCADC has projected an extension programme particularly in the wool knitting programme in Kalimpong and Ranaghat Projects and accordingly formulated an Annual Plan as shown in Vol. II for production of woolen garments to be marketed through different State Government Departments.

3.2.2. Programme of the Sundarban Affairs Department

Development of Sundarban Areas

The plan proposals of Sundarban Development Board have so far been drafted keeping in view the developmental activities already initiated in Sundarban region. The activities of the Board are concerned with the Area Development Programme of the State Govt.

Operational area of the Board is confined to Sundarban region only, comprising 19 blocks—6 of North 24-Parganas and 13 of South 24-Parganas. The Schemes so far implemented by the Board have been with the objective that the maximum benefits should trickledown to the weaker sections of the region.

The activities of the Sundarban Development Board for IFAD assisted Project (till 1989-90) were confined to (i) creation of sweet water reservoirs through re-excavation of derelict channels, ponds and closures, (ii) improvement of drainage system through construction of H.P.S. sluices with main drains and master sluices etc., (iii) improvement of rural communication system through construction of B.P. road, closrue, multiple culverts and small bridges and

jetties, and (iv) creation of brackish water fish complex, social forestry and agricultural inputs support services.

Under the annual plans from 1990-91 onwards in addition to the schemes indicated above, some new programme elements like rural water supply, animal husbandry and veterinary services, cottage and small scale industries and mushroom cultivation have also been included. The total plan outlay for the year 1991-92 was Rs. 939 lakhs. The original approved plan outlay for 1992-93 was Rs. 939 lakhs but subsequently it was reduced to Rs. 495 lakhs owing to financial constraints. The plan outlay for 1993-94 was Rs. 580 lakhs. The details in terms of physical and financial achievements are enclosed. For 1994-95 the approved plan outlay is Rs. 638 lakhs and the whole of the amount will be utilised for the programme elements as mentioned in the enclosures.

It has been estimated that during 1994-95 in agriculture and allied sectors about 1,62,795 mandays would be created while under civil works it would be about 2,06,000 mandays under indirect employment. Further, for execution of other schemes during 1994-95 1,75,700 mandays would be created through direct employment.

Organisation

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

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

At the initial stage the main function of the Sundarban Development Board was planning and coordinating the developmental activities of the Sundarban region. But apart from this, the Board was also involved in actual implementation of developmental projects involving infrastructural improvements under Food-for-Work programme,

promoting rabi season cultivation through supply of subsidised inputs and nominal extension advice. For implementation of IFAD Projects, Sundarban Development Board was strengthened by creating 3 (three) Engineering Divisions : Social Forestry Division; Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Fishery Division and Administrative Division. Technical staff support for Engineering, Forestry and Fishery Divisions were given by the concerned State Government Departments. For decentralised project implementations, Sub-divisional/zonal offices were created for Engineering and Forestry Divisions. There are three Branch Offices with twenty-seven Growth Centres located in the interior region for carrying out different support service programmes in agriculture in collaboration with Panchayat Samities.

3.2.3. Programme of the Agriculture Department

3.2.3 (a) North Bengal Terai Development Project (Indo-Dutch Project)

This project is being implemented in the district in the districts of Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri & Siliguri Sub-division of Darjeeling district with the financial assistance from the Netherlands Government.

The expenditure is initially met by the State Govt. and subsequently re-imbursed by the Netherlands Government through Government of India on submission of re-imburement claim by the State Govt.

Works of the Project are executed through the Directorate of Agriculture and Directorate of Agril. Engineering and monitored by a project Co-ordinator of the Netherlands Govt. The project was divided into two parts viz. Phase-I & II. The phase-I programme has already been completed; the phase-II programme ended on 30th September, 1994. The phase-III programme is under consideration of the Govt. of India. The main objective of the project is to induce a better income and better income distribution among the small and marginal farmers specially those belonging to the Scheduled castes & Scheduled Tribes. The major component of the works are small irrigation facilities, (Viz. Hand Tubewells, R.L.I., D.T.W., S.T.W. etc.), Social Conservation, Training programme of farmers and research and evaluation study to assess the project's impact on the target groups as well as to provide feed back.

The expenditure was Rs. 25,90,076/-out of budget provision of Rs. 129.00 lakh for the year 1993-94. Budgetary provision of Rs. 109.00 lakh has been proposed for execution of the scheme during

1994-95. A sum of Rs. 129.00 lakh has already been sanctioned for the programme. To continue this project, with duration of five years negotiations between the Govt. of India and the Netherlands Govt. is on with due observance of Govt. rules. Phase III of the programme has an estimated cost of Rs. 3355.10 lakh (including P. S.U.) of which State's share is Rs. 255.10 lakh and the Netherland Govt. share is Rs. 3100.00 lakhs. In order to start the Phase III programme and additional fund of Rs. 243.70 lakh has already been augmented with the concurrence of Finance Deptt. during the current financial year (1994-95). Out of which Rs. 135.00 lakh has been sanctioned for execution of H.T.W., S.T.W., P.D.W., Soil Conservation works etc. and the balance of fund will be released shortly. The phase-III programme will cover 11450 Ha. under irrigation facilities nos. Of beneficiary families are 2500.

3.2.3. (b) Agricultural Development in Special problem Areas like Kanksa, Budbud, Ausgram, Gopiballavpur, Ayodhya Hills etc.

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

moisture stress for late on-set of monsoon or early withdrawal of monsoon. For sustained production of crops it is felt necessary that development of existing irrigation potential be made wherever it is feasible and practicable.

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

- i) Construction of R.C.C. ring dugwells,
- ii) Installation of hand operated water lifting devices,
- iii) Developing of land by levelling and setting of demonstration in the command areas of dug wells,
- iv) Improvement of soil with basic slag & other amendment.
- v) Multi-cropping demonstration,
- vi) Sinking of shallow tubewells fitted with sets,
- vii) Construction of Bunds, Jore bunds & cross dunds,
- viii) Re-excavation and construction of Drainage & Water transmission channels,
- ix) Installation of R.L.I.S.

533 hectares of Demonstration Centres (D.C.) on multiple cropping have been conducted during 1993-94. 740 hectares of D.C. on multiple cropping are programmed to be conducted, and 16 nos. of Irrigation scheme to be constructed during 1994-95 utilising the budget provision of Rs. 24 lakhs.

The scheme will be continued during the year 1995-96.

CHAPTER FOUR

IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

4.1 MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

4.1.1 Programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department

West Bengal, with a geographical area of 88,752 Sq. Km. and a population density of 766 per Sq. Km. faces tremendous pressure on land. About 72.41 per cent of the State's population is rural and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes account for about

23.62 per cent and 5.59 per cent respectively of the State's population. Because of excessive pressure on land, the net sown area has not increased over the last 30 years. The scope of bringing more land under cultivation is almost exhausted as will be evident from the Table 1.

Table 1

(In lakhs hectares)

Classification	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1988-89	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
1. Net sown area	54.36	61.40	54.63	61.70	56.08	63.40	53.34	60.30
2. Current fallows	3.82	4.30	3.62	4.10	0.84	0.90	3.94	4.50
3. Forests	11.02	12.50	11.88	13.40	11.86	13.40	11.88	13.40
4. Area not available for cultivation	12.92	14.60	13.05	14.70	13.73	15.50	17.20	19.40
5. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	6.40	7.20	5.38	6.10	5.98	6.80	2.10	2.40
Total	88.52	100	88.56	100	88.49	100	88.46	100

Source : Economic Review 1986-87 and 1991-92, Government of West Bengal.

Given this position, the State is left with no other alternative but to boost up agricultural production by development of assured irrigation system, utilising both surface water and ground water. The conjunctive use of surface and ground water is also required to be adopted for multiple cropping system in the available culturable area so as to off-set the effect of erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall during monsoon as well as to ensure irrigation in the non-monsoon period. The average annual rainfall with 1200 mm to 1800 mm in Gangetic West Bengal would have been sufficient for maturity of Kharif crops, had it been evenly distributed. But in most of the years there is uneven variation both in intensity and extent necessitating supplementary irrigation. Moreover, the Western part of the State is chronically drought prone area where **extension** of irrigation facilities needs priority. Various schemes in the Major and Medium

Irrigation Sectors, which have so far been included in the Plan proposal of the Department, will lead to creation of an ultimate irrigation potential of the order of 2,500 thousand hectares.

Since ushering of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951 and to the end of the Seventh Plan, four Major and twenty-six Medium Irrigation Projects/Schemes were taken up. Of these, one Major (Mayurakshi Reservoir Project) and nine Medium Schemes (excluding DPAP Funded Schemes) have been completed. The rest of the projects spilled over to the subsequent Annual Plan and Eighth Plan period (1992-1997). The completion of the Projects/Schemes, however, is getting delayed on account of fund availability and non-availability of clearance of forest land. The creation vis-a-vis utilisation of irrigation potential during different Plan period up to the end of Seventh Plan are furnished in the Table 2.

Table 2

(In thousand hectares)

Plan period	Irrigation Potential			
	Creation		Utilisation	
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
Pre-Plan	—	139	—	139
I Plan (1951-56)	45	184	40	179
II Plan (1956-61)	298	482	266	445
III Plan (1961-66)	144	626	109	554
Annual Plan (1966-69)	56	682	78	632
IV Plan (1969-74)	163	845	147	779
V Plan (1974-75)	145	990	132	911
Annual Plan (1978-80)	86	1076	60	971
VI Plan (1980-85)	60	1136	99	1070
VII Plan (1985-90)	100	1236	57	1127

Operational Objective

An ultimate irrigation potential to the order of 2,500 thousand hectares has been assessed to be created from various Major and Medium Irrigation Projects so far included in the Plan proposal. The potential created so far up to the end of 1991-92 is 1256 thousand hectares. To minimise the gap, it is proposed to undertake new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during Eighth Plan period. An additional potential of 552.39 thousand hectares is proposed to be created during Eighth Plan (1992-97). The potential utilised up to the end of 1991-92 is 1,163 thousand hectares. The reason for shortfall in the utilisation is mainly due to scarcity of water during the crop period and absence of improved water management in the Command Areas. The utilisation of the potential depends upon availability of surface water which is again dependent on extent, pattern and distribution of rainfall. Maximum possible surface

water available in a particular year is utilised through storage reservoirs operated as per guidelines of Reservoir Operation Manuals to maximise utilisation of available water resources. Some schemes are also proposed to be taken up during Eighth Plan period for modernisation of existing Irrigation Projects aiming at mainly reduction of transmission losses in the distribution system and adoption of improved water management technique.

Record of Performance (Beyond Seventh Plan)

Three Major and seventeen Medium Projects/Schemes spilled from the Seventh Plan and works continued for these Projects/Schemes. Works of two more Major Projects namely Special Repairs to Mayurakshi Projects and Special Repairs to Midnapore Canals were taken up after the Seventh Plan.

The financial and physical achievements in respect of Irrigation Sector (Major and Medium) during the successive years after the end of the Seventh Plan are furnished in the table below :

Table 3

Plan Period	Financial Achievements (Rs. in crores)		Physical Achievements (In Th. Ha.)			
	Approved Outlays	Expenditure as per availability of fund	Irrigation Potential			
			Creation		Utilisation	
			During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
Annual Plan 1990-91 (Actual)	55	50.99	15	1251	32	1159
Annual Plan 1991-92 (Actual)	59	43.04	5	1256	4	1163
Eighth Plan						
Annual Plan 1992-93 (Actual)	78.50*	48.86*	9*	1265	11*	1174
Annual Plan 1993-94 (Actual)	82*	76.95*	29*	1294	29*	1203
Annual Plan 1994-95 (Anticipated)	84*	84*	41*	1335	43*	1246

* Inclusive of Approved Additional Central Assistance for Teesta Barrage Project.

Quantification of the Objective for Target setting for the year 1995-96 and the Eighth Plan

The works of all the on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects which spilled over to the Eighth Plan, including the Ranichak Pump Irrigation-cum-Drainage Scheme, which has been included under the Plan head of this Department from the year 1992-93, would be continued during the Annual Plan 1995-96. The on-going Teesta Barrage Project (Sub-Stage I) has been given a special thrust during the year 1995-96 in order to achieve the targeted benefit of the Project within the Eighth Plan period. It has also been contemplated that the remaining works of the Kangsabati Reservoir Project, Barrage and Irrigation System of DVC and all on-going Medium Irrigation Schemes would be completed during the Eighth Plan. Improvement of the Management of Kangsabati Reservoir Project along with some other completed and on-going Projects has been proposed for implementation through National Water Management (NWMP) and Water Resources Consolidation Fund (WRCP). The Subarnarekha Barrage Project which was so long awaiting the final clearance from the Government of India, has obtained the required environmental clearance from the appropriate authority in the year 1994-95. It is proposed to take up the implementation of this Major Project during the Annual Plan 1995-96.

The targets of irrigation potential during the year 1995-96 and Eighth Plan have been furnished in Annexure II. (Volume II of Plan documents)

Employment Generation

The target of employment generation for the Irrigation Sector for the Eighth Plan period is furnished in the table below:

Table 4
(in Lakh Mandays)

Item	Eighth Plan 1992-97
A. Engineers:	
i) Graduates	5.51
ii) Diploma Holders	18.91
B. Skilled Workmen & Skilled Labourers	60.18*
C. Unskilled Labourers	341.10*

Inclusive of Approved Additional Central Assistance for Irrigation Sector.

Implementation of Targets in Terms of Financial Requirements

The provision in the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the Irrigation Sector, as approved by Planning Commission, was Rs. 530 crores (inclusive of Approved Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 150 crores for the Teesta Barrage Project). In the first two years (1992-93 and 1993-94) of the Eighth Plan, a sum of Rs. 126 crores has been spent for the Irrigation Sector as per availability of fund. During the third year of Eighth Plan (1994-95), a sum of Rs. 84 crores has been approved for this sector.

The details of the proposed outlay for the Irrigation Sector during 1995-96 and Eighth Plan have been given in the Annexures of Volume II of the Plan documents (III 'A' & III 'B').

Special Schemes

Teesta Barrage Project

Teesta Barrage Project, which is one of the largest irrigation projects of India, has been given top most priority in the Irrigation Sector. The Project having an irrigation potential of 9.19 lakh hectares (all the stages taken together) is a project of national importance. In view of the strategic importance associated with this Project being proximate to the Indo-Bangladesh boundary, the left embankment of both Mahananda Main Canal (MMC) and the Teesta Mahananda Link Canal (TMLC) has to be developed into an alternative short-cut route for approaching North Bengal and the Dooars by-passing the traffic congestion of Siliguri.

To achieve the targeted benefits of the Teesta Barrage Project, State Plan allocation of Rs. 315 crores inclusive of Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 150 crores has been made for the Eighth Plan (1992-97). A State level Monitoring Mechanism and High Power Steering Committee with Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairman are in operation exclusively for Teesta Barrage Project to ensure the desired progress according to the plan time frame. The environmental clearance for continuing the works of the head reach left bank Canal systems of the Project within the forest area has been received in the year 1994. The details of financial and physical achievements for the Project are given in Table 5.

Table 5

Financial Achievements	(Rs in Crores)
1) Latest estimated cost	695
2) Expenditure up to the end of Annual Plan (1991-92)	371.94
3) Spill over to the Eighth Plan (1992-97)	323.06
4) Proposed outlay for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Inclusive of Additional C.A. of Rs. 150 crores)	315
5) Expenditure during Annual Plan (1992-93)	29.88
6) Expenditure during Annual Plan (1993-94)	55.85
7) Approved outlay during Annual Plan (1994-95) (Inclusive of Additional C.A. of Rs. 30 crores)	60
Physical Achievements	(In Thousand Hectares)
1) Ultimate Irrigation potential	533.52
2) Irrigation potential created up to the end of Annual Plan (1991-92)	26.78
3) Spill over to the Eighth Plan (1992-97)	506.74
4) Target of Irrigation potential created during Eighth Plan (1992-97)	506.74
5) Irrigation potential created during Annual Plan (1992-93)	7.00
6) Irrigation potential created during Annual Plan (1993-94)	27.40
7) Anticipated Irrigation creation during Annual Plan (1994-95)	40.00

Present State of Execution

1) The three barrages namely Teesta, Mahananda and Dauk is completed

2) Teesta Mahananda Link Canal (Main Canal with structures) is complete,

3) Mahananda Link Canal is nearing completion,

4) Dauk-Nagar Main Canal is in progress,

5) Teesta-Jaldhaka Main Canal has been taken up, and

6) Various works for the water distribution system are in progress.

Subarnarekha Barrage Project

It is a new Major Irrigation Project, having inter-State aspect, included in the Eighth Plan for implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 227 crores and is designed to achieve an ultimate irrigation potential of 130 thousand hectares in the district of Midnapore. As clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has been received during the year 1994, sizable fund has been provided for the year 1995-96 so that the execution of the Project work can get off the ground with the infrastructural activities already provided.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are at present few Centrally Sponsored Schemes pertaining to River Research Institute, West Bengal which are noted below:

1) Bed form characteristics with varying discharge intensities and depth of flow,

2) Study of quality of water in the foreshore area of some reservoir and downstream of Dam,

3) Flood Control and Flood Forecasting Model for Lower Damodar System,

4) Behaviour of lime fly ash stabilised soils,

5) Collection and analysis of field data and bank protective works of some important rivers of West Bengal.

The Schemes are fully funded by the Government of India and sanctioned by Indian National Committee on Hydraulic and Ministry of Water Resources.

Externally Aided Projects

At present none of the Project/Schemes under Irrigation (Major and Medium) and Flood Control Sector are externally aided but several Projects/Schemes under both the above mentioned sectors are currently under interaction with World Bank and other agencies for funding. Provisions of Rs. 8.50 crores have been kept for the Externally Aided Projects during the Eighth Plan for the Projects under Irrigation Sector. Details of the Projects/Schemes which have been proposed for external aid from different agencies

are given below and the proposals are at different stages of processing:

1) World Bank Assistance for Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project.

2) National Water Management Project (NWMP) for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects (inclusive of Improved Water Management for Kangsabati Reservoir Project).

3) Water Resources Consolidation Project (WRCP) for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

4) Project Preparation Cell for National Water Management and Water Resources Consolidation Projects.

5) System Study of Mayurakshi Reservoir Project under United Nation's Development Plan.

6) Overseas Development Aids of British and French Governments (GEC—ALSTHCM) for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.

7) Water Resources Consolidation Projects (WRCP) for important Drainage Schemes.

8) World Bank Assistance for Flood Control, Drainage and Anti-Sea Erosion Works.

9) Overseas Development Aid of British and French Governments (GEC—ALSTHCM) for Drainage Schemes.

Organisational Set-up—Roll of Officers and Panchayats/Municipal Functionaries in the context of Decentralised Planning Set-up

The Irrigation and Waterways Department is headed by an Engineer Secretary and assisted by one Joint Secretary for establishment matter and two Deputy Secretaries for works and revenue matters. In the Directorate level there are eight Chief Engineers and their sphere of activities are given below :

Designation	Main Area of Activity
1) Chief Engineer I	Irrigation System of Mayurakshi, Kangsabati, B & I System of DVC and Medium Irrigation Schemes of Purulia. Flood Control and Drainage in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Burdwan and Purulia.
2) Chief Engineer II	Flood Control and Drainage of the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur and Sundarbans areas of North and South 24-Parganas. Irrigation System of Midnapur Canals.
3) Chief Engineer (Design & Reserarch)	Investigation and Planning, Design and Research activities of the entire State and Formulation of Annual Plan of the Department.
4) Director of Personnel and ex-officio Chief Engineer	Establishment matter of the Directorate. Drainage and Flood Control of Calcutta Metropolitan City and districts of North and South 24-Parganas excepting Sundarbans area.
5) Chief Engineer, Teesta Barrage Project	Teesta Barrage Project.
6) Chief Engineer, Teesta Barrage Project (Construction)	Teesta Barrage Project.
7) Chief Engineer, Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Subarnarekha Barrage Project.
8) Chairman, North Bengal Flood Control Commission	Flood Control Works in the North Bengal districts of Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar and Siliguri Sub-Division of Darjeeling district.

The Chief Engineers are assisted by Superintending Engineers posted under them according to volume of work to be handled by them. Executive Engineers are posted at the district levels who are again assisted by Assistant Engineers/Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Assistant Engineers/Sectional Officers posted under them. There are also

Revenue Officers posted in the Project areas for collection of Revenue against irrigation water supplied to the beneficiaries.

The Officers of the Department and Panchayat are acting in close liaison starting from framing up of Block Plans, District Plan and State Plan of the Department. Generally Assistant Engineers/Sub-

Assistant Engineers interact with their counterparts in framing Block Plan and Executive Engineers interact with the District Planning Authority in framing District Plan. In the State level the Secretary, Irrigation and

Waterways Department and concerning Chief Engineer interact with the State Planning Board and Development and Planning Department in formulation of the Annual Plan of the Department.

4.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

4.2.1 Programme of the Water Investigation and Development Department

Increased pressure of population has led the agrarian society of the State largely composed of small and marginal farmers to adopt intensive use of the scarce land resource of the State for augmenting crop production. Traditional agricultural practices are being replaced by sophisticated forms of inputs like fertiliser, chemicals and high yielding varieties of crops with efficient water management practices. With the increase in agricultural activities through multiple cropping, demand for water is also increasing day by day. As such development of water resources plays an important role in the field of agriculture for obtaining optimum crop yield.

According to criteria laid down by the Planning Commission, all irrigation schemes having culturable command area (CCA) of 2,000 hectares or less are classified as Minor Irrigation Scheme.

Minor Irrigation facilities catered to the agricultural field by the Water Investigation and Development Department consist of investigation, assessment and development of both surface water and ground water through the activities of (i) State Water Investigation Directorate, (ii) Agricultural Engineering Directorate and (iii) WBSMIC Ltd.

State Water Investigation Directorate (SWID)

Investigation and assessment of potentials of water resources are carried out by the State Water Investigation Directorate. On the basis of these investigation and assessment subsequent recommendation is made by SWID for development of water resources and utilisation of the same under public sector.

Activities of SWID include (i) investigation of both ground water and surface water resources, (ii) assessment of ground water potential, (iii) assessment of suitability of water for agriculture, (iv) water balance study, (v) study related to surface water as well as ground water basin etc.

Agricultural Engineering Directorate (AED)

Development of water resources both surface water and ground water is made by the AED through the following activities:

A. *Activities for Development of Surface Water Resources*—Surface water resources are developed and utilised for irrigation through

- (i) construction of minor surface water flow irrigation projects with storage and diversion works
- (ii) River Lift Irrigation Schemes (RLIs) where topography of land does not permit to construct storage or diversion works. Water is lifted from the river with the help of pump-motor sets and delivered to the agricultural field with the help of underground pipe distribution system.
- (iii) Boro Bundh Schemes where topography and characteristics of river do not permit to construct a permanent storage work. These schemes are temporary in nature. Earthen bundhs are constructed across the river in the month of Oct.-Nov. every year to harvest water for utilisation in Boro crops. Before onset of the monsoon these bundhs are removed to restore the natural waterway.
- (iv) *Surface Flow Irrigation and Drainage Scheme* : These schemes are constructed mainly to drain water from low lying areas which are water-logged due to tidal action of river. Reversal flow of water of the river enters into and inundates the agricultural land till low tide making the entire land useless for agriculture. To control the entry of water, a sluice gate is constructed at the outlet of the natural drainage channel of the area. By way of construction of this type of scheme two-fold facilities namely drainage and irrigation are obtained. According to the requirement of water for irrigation during Rabi or Boro season, a portion of water is preserved in the existing channel instead of draining it out.

B. *Activities for Development of Ground Water Resources*—Exploitation of ground water for irrigation is made by way of construction of open dugwells and tubewells of varying capacities ranging from shallow tubewells having discharge 30 m³/hr. to high capacity

deep tubewells having discharge 200 m³/hr. In case of deep tubewells water is delivered to the agricultural field through under ground water transmission arrangement.

West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation Ltd. (WBSMIC Ltd.)

The sole object of forming the Corporation was to instil a dynamism in planning and execution of minor irrigation schemes by capital investment with borrowings from financial institutions and subsidy and grant from Government Departments and Government agencies with a view to increasing agricultural productivity. The underlying idea behind this was to allow the Corporation to operate freely without any inhibition generally associated with a Government Department in borrowing from financial institutions and also to avoid laches involved in sanctioning a scheme, and making financial provisions in State budget by a Government Department.

The Corporation undertook construction of deep tubewells and river lift irrigation schemes in phases. It has 528 deep tubewells and 228 sanctioned RLI schemes under its agency. 475 DTWS have been energised so far. Pumpsets have been installed in 154 RLI sites. To complete the balance work of the sanctioned schemes a further investment of Rs. 6 crores is called for. Besides it was installed 158 DTWs of other agencies like CADC and farmer societies which have been handed over to the funding agencies.

Tank Improvement

Re-excavation of old tanks are made to augment their capacities for harvesting rain water during monsoon and for subsequent utilisation of the same in irrigation during dry season. Execution of re-excavation works are undertaken by the tank improvement officers posted at different districts.

Physical targets and achievements

The ultimate gross irrigation potential that can be created through M.I. schemes has been assessed at present as 38 lakh hectares out of which 13 lakh hectares can come through surface water resources and 25 lakh hectares through ground water resources. At the end of 1993-94 it has been possible to create an irrigation potential of 27.94 lakh hectares. Out of this 12.10 lakh hectares came from surface water resources and 15.84 lakh hectares from ground water resources leaving a balance of total potential of about 10 lakh hectares. Record of performance in terms of creation of potential for providing minor irrigation from all sectors is shown in Table 2.

Programme for 1994-95

WBMIP which was taken up in 1985-86 has been closed w.e.f. 31.3.94. It has been possible to set up a large number of M.I. installations mostly tubewells of varying capacity and open dugwells. A

good number of RLI schemes have also been modernised. But the project components could not be completed in all respects and different works are in various stages of progress. During 1994-95 endeavours will be made to complete the pending works as much as possible. Materials for this works are already available except PVC pipes for pipelines. During 1993-94 massive action programme was launched for procurement of all project materials and completion of all project components. The achievements during 1993-94 had been spectacular. All the project components could have been completed if the project completion date was extended by one year. But unfortunately the Bank, although satisfied with the progress, could not grant such extension within the framework of Bank's rules. The work programme of 1994-95 will comprise of completion of pump houses of 120 HDTW, 56 MTDW, 493 LDTW, 3,076 STW, 12 RLIs and drilling of 398 STW set up under WBMIP. In addition, drilling of 40 deep tubewells in place of defunct ones will be taken up. Out of these 10 numbers will be with PVC pipes to be sunk in place of DTW which became defunct due to salinity problem. Action for procurement of PVC pipes have been taken up and it is envisaged that laying of pipelines will be done in 50 HDTW, 30 MDTW and 64 RLIs. Moreover, surface irrigation and drainage schemes will be taken up at 5 new sites and endeavours will be made to complete 10 on-going schemes. Work of conversion of 126 diesel operated RLI schemes into the electrically operated ones have also been programmed.

Operational objectives

The objective of the minor irrigation schemes is to provide irrigation facilities to the maximum possible extent to the agricultural field by way of construction of surface water as well as ground water development schemes. In execution of these M.I. scheme emphasis has been given for benefiting the small and marginal farmers of the State including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. Location for construction of M.I. schemes are so selected that the farmers, who do not have the access to the long term credit facilities under the existing terms and conditions of institutional credit, get the benefit of the scheme and at the same time the criteria for technical feasibility of the scheme as laid down by the Water Investigation and Development Department are fulfilled.

Quantification of the objectives for Target Settings

Present assessment indicates that out of the available surface water and ground water resources, an ultimate gross irrigation potential of 38 lakh hectares (13 lakh hectares from surface water and 25 lakh hectares from ground water) can be created in the minor irrigation sector.

Cumulative achievement towards creation of irrigation potential at the end of the year 1991-92 was 26.43 lakh hectares out of which contribution from surface water was 11.73 lakh hectares while that from ground water was 14.70 lakh hectares. A target of 4.5 lakh hectares has been fixed in the M.I. sector for creation of potential during 8th Plan period. At the end of first two years of the 8th Plan, it has been possible to exploit both surface water and ground water resources to create irrigation potential of 0.36 lakh hectares and 1.14 lakh hectares respectively. It is expected that, during 1994-95, target of the order of 0.25 lakh hectares from surface water and 0.75 lakh hectares from ground water will be achieved.

Direct employment generated through execution of M.I. schemes mainly comprises of

- a) Agricultural labourer engaged in the cultivation process right from land preparation up to harvest of crops.
- b) Employment generated due to constructional activities.

- c) Employment generated for servicing of pump equipments etc.

It has been observed that adoption of high yielding varieties of crops with proper irrigation and raising 2 or 3 crops from the same land in a year, employment of agricultural labourer of 150 mandays can be generated from one hectare of land. On the other hand generation of employment opportunities in terms of wages in rupees due to constructional activities in respect of M.I. schemes may be made @ 30% to 50% of the capital cost.

The ratio of skilled and unskilled labour is in general 1 : 10 for agricultural labour and 1 : 3 in case of constructional labour. Status of generation of employment in the M.I. sector during the 8th Plan period is shown in the Table 1.

Target of creation of irrigation potential during 8th Plan period is 450 thousand hectares.

Table 1

(In Lakh Mandays)

Item	8th Plan (Target)	1993-94 (Actual)	1994-95 Anticipated
Employment Generation During Construction			
a) Engineers			
i) Graduate	0.46	—	0.13
ii) Diploma Holders	1.07	—	—
b) Skilled workmen & skilled labourers	11.35	1.10	1.71
c) Unskilled labourers	26.39	3.60	3.98
Estimate of Employment Generation in existing command areas			
a) Skilled	61.36	13.64	13.64
b) Unskilled	613.64	136.36	136.36

Quantification of the target setting for the year 1995-96 is indicated in Volume II.

Implication of targets in terms of Financial Requirement

The total provision of outlay in the Eighth Plan for execution of minor irrigation schemes is Rs. 370 crores including Rs. 22.20 crores and Rs. 81.40 crores for T.S.P. and S.C.P. respectively. In the Annual Plans for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, outlays of Rs. 57.15 crores, Rs. 38.14 crores and Rs. 64.06 crores were approved. But outlay as provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95, against Externally Aided Project was revised resulting in reduction of total outlay for the said Annual Plan to the tune of Rs. 28.00 crores. Utilisation of outlays under different activities during the past years of the Eighth Plan as

well as anticipated expenditure during the year 1994-95 is given in Table 3.

Proposed Externally Aided Projects

The following projects have been prepared and submitted to Government of India for inclusion as Externally Aided Project:

1. West Bengal Tubewell Irrigation Project

The proposal envisages sinking 3000 Low Capacity Deep Tubewells (LDTW) and 10,000 Shallow Tubewell (STW) to create an additional irrigation potential of 10,400 ha. (gross) with proposed outlay of Rs. 200 crores. It has been proposed that the project may be taken up with a credit assistance from Federal Republic of Germany.

2. Second Phase of WBMIP

The proposal envisages completion of ongoing works under WBMIP phase I and taking up of 400 High Capacity Deep Tubewell (HDTW), 250 Medium Capacity Deep Tubewell (MDTW), 1,560 Low Capacity Deep Tubewell (LDTW), 6,000 Shallow Tubewell (STW) and 6,000 Open Dugwells (ODW) and 80 RLI Schemes with a proposed outlay of Rs. 271 crores against IDA Credit.

In both the above projects priority has been proposed to be given to northern districts of the State as level of exploitation of ground water in those areas is comparably low.

3. On the suggestion of World Bank, outline of another project namely Water Resources Consolidation Project has been submitted jointly with the I & W Department. The World Bank suggested that the project should inter alia contain all the activities requiring exploitation of water resources. The Bank set forth certain conditions. Reaction of the State Government to those conditions have been given by the Chief Secretary. The proposed outlay under M.I. structure is to the tune of Rs. 360 crores against the admissible IDA Credit.

Clearance against any of the above schemes has not yet been received from Government of India.

Organisational Set up—Role of Officers and Panchayats Functionaries in the context of Decentralised Planning Set up

Organisations which are directly involved for minor irrigation activities under the control of Water Investigation and Development Department are:

- a) Agricultural Engineering Directorate,
- b) State Water Investigation Directorate,
- c) Command Area Development Authority,
- d) West Bengal Minor Irrigation Corporation Limited.

In the agricultural Engineering Directorate, there are two Chief Engineers and their sphere of activities are as under:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Chief Engineer (agri.) | Establishment matter and Works (normal) of the Directorate |
| 2. Chief Engineer, WBMIP | Works related to West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project. |

Heads of the other three organisations are as follows:

Organisation	Head
1. State Water Investigation Directorate	Director

Organisation

Head

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 2. Command Area Development Authority | Chief Engineer |
| 3. West Bengal Minor Irrigation Corporation Ltd. | Managing Director |

The Chief Engineers/Heads are assisted by the Superintending Engineers posted under them. At the field level, Executive Engineers are posted at the districts for looking after the works. These Executive Engineers are assisted by the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Engineers posted under their control.

The district level Officers interact with the District Planning Authority and formulate the District Plan. On the other hand, the Secretary, Water Investigation and Development Department and the Chief Engineer (Agri.) draw the Annual Plan of the Department in consultation with the State Planning Board and Development and Planning Department.

Panchayat organisation is closely involved in the activities of the Minor Irrigation Department.

The locations of dugwells/tubewells, R.L.I. and other minor irrigation schemes are selected by the District Site Selection Committee (DSSC) headed by the Sabhadhipati of Zilla Parisad as Chairman. The locations are proposed by the Gram Panchayat and after technical feasibility study made by the organisations like SWID, WBSEB and AED, the proposals are placed before the DSSC for its approval.

Under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project, the Panchayat Organisation was actively involved right from selection of sites up to operation and management. Low capacity deep tubewells and shallow tubewells were installed in clusters of 5 to 7 tubewells. These are being handed over to Panchayat Samities after energisation for operation and management through Co-operatives of the beneficiaries. Panchayat Samities are authorised to realise water charges to recover operation and management cost in full. Thus these schemes have been made self-sustaining without becoming additional burden on Government exchequer in respect of recurring operational expenses.

District Component

About 95% of the proposed outlay will flow through District Plan in different districts.

Details of scheme-wise financial estimates have been shown in Annexure in Volume II.

Table 2
Physical Record of Performance

	(In '000 ha.)								
	Cumulative achievement at the end of 7th Plan	Cumulative achievement at the end of 1991-92	Target 8th Plan (1992-97)	Target 1992-93	Achievement 1992-93	Target 1993-94	Achievement 1993-94	Target 1994-95	Anticipated achievement 1994-95
Ground Water	1349.32	1470.14	320.00	75.00	44.38	75.00	70.00	75.00	75.00
Surface Water	1147.13	1173.48	130.00	25.00	15.62	25.00	20.00	25.00	25.00
Total	2496.45	2643.62	450.00	100.00	60.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	100.00

Table 3
Outlays and Expenditures for Different Activities Under Minor Irrigation Programme

Activities	(Rs in Lakhs)				
	8th Plan (1992-97) approved outlays	Annual Plan 1993-94		Annual Plan 1994-95	
		Approved outlays	Expenditure	Approved Outlays	Anticipated expenditure
A. State Water Investigation Directorate	300.00	35.00	26.86	35.00	46.00
B. West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation	2878.00	350.00	513.24	523.00	523.00
C. Directorate of Agril. Engg.					
i) Normal Programme					
(a) Surface Drainage and Irrigation Scheme	4000.00	90.00	58.96	73.00	40.00
(b) R.L.I., W.T.A.	2400.00	100.00	80.30	193.00	455.43
(c) R.L.I.-conversion of R.L.I.	4000.00	100.00	39.38	140.00	23.00
(d) DTW	2000.00	20.00	9.77	37.00	645.70
(e) STW	1500.00	4.00	4.20	1.00	339.44
(f) STW with Sub-pump	800.00	2.00	—	0.20	73.95
(g) DTW-conversion	2.00	1.00	—	1.00	—
(h) Dugwells	678.00	1.00	—	1.00	—
(i) General	250.95	20.00	9.53	24.10	43.50
ii) Externally aided	17659.05	3020.00	6448.88	5306.70	1065.54
D. DRDA					
Tank Improvement	32.00	5.00	1.25	5.00	5.00
E. District Collectors					
Boro Bundh	500.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00
TOTAL	37000.00	3814.00	7258.37	6406.00	3326.56

4.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

4.3.1 Programme of the Water Investigation and Development Department

In West Bengal all the three major River Valley Projects namely (i) Damodar, (ii) Kangsabati, (iii) Mayurakshi were not capable of providing irrigation to their entire command area during Rabi season and even some times in Kharif season due to lack of water management network system. The functioning of the

Irrigation and Waterways Department ends with the release of water from the outlets of the canal network distribution system. In the past irrigation was made to the field by flooding method allowing the water to flow by gravity without any field distribution network system. As a result a vast area within the command of the each outlet remained unirrigated due to irregularities in land and uneven distribution of water resulting in huge loss of water.

With a view to developing the command of those three projects as well as to cater even irrigation benefits within the entire command, three Command Area Development Authorities, were set up under Centrally sponsored scheme in the year 1974-75.

Operational Objectives

The main objective of the Command Area Development Authorities is *on-Farm Development* of the agricultural field within the entire command by way of construction of field channels/drains, lining of field channels/drains, land levelling and shapping, soil survey etc. as well as providing subsidy to small and marginal farmers.

Quantification of the Objectives for Target Settings

In the Eighth Plan under CADA programme a provision for creation of irrigation potential of the order of 1.05 lakh ha. has been kept. During the Annual Plan period of 1993-94 creation of 0.038 lakh ha. of irrigation potential was achieved. Target for creation of additional irrigation potential of 0.09 lakh ha. has been kept during the year 1994-95. It has been estimated that during the Eighth Plan period (1992 to 1997) generation of employment for agricultural labour will be of the order of 157.50 lakh mandays. Out of this it has been possible to create 5.7 lakh mandays during the year 1993-94.

Implication of Targets in terms of Financial Requirement

The total provision of outlay in the Eighth Plan (1992-97) for CADA was Rs. 18 crores including outlays of 1.08 crores and 3.96 crores for TASP and SCP respectively.

In the Annual Plans for the year 1993-94 and 1994-95, outlays for Rs. 1.50 crores and 1.75 crores respectively were approved with a provision of equal amounts as Central share out of which an amount of Rs. 1.52 crores was utilised as State share in execution of the schemes during 1993-94. Anticipated expenditure of State share in 1994-95 will be Rs. 1.75 crores.

Role of Panchayats

Selection of schemes for on-farm development work is made on the basis of proposals received through Gram Panchayats which is responsible for grass root level of planning. The schemes are also executed mainly through the Gram Panchayat under technical guidance of the officers of the CADA. Besides regular monitoring towards planning and execution of the schemes are done by the concerned Zilla Parishad.

Details of financial estimates have been shown in Annexure in Volume II.

4.4 FLOOD CONTROL

4.4.1 Programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department

West Bengal with an estimated flood prone area of 37,660 Sq. Km. happens to be one of the worst flood prone States of India. Almost every year, the State is ravaged by destructive floods bringing widespread disaster and sufferings to its people. Along with floods, various attendant problems like bank erosion, drainage congestion etc., further accentuate the flood situation. Owing to the State's orographical, geographical and meteorological diversities, the nature and extent of the flood vary from place to place. From the above view point, the entire State can be divided into the following three broad zones:

(a) Northern Part

This part comprising the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar is subjected to flood due to heavy precipitation causing land slides in the hilly regions, soil erosion, bank erosion avulsion, changing of river courses, overflowing of banks including large scale inundation and deposition of coarse materials

on fertile agricultural land. The silt, pebbles, boulders brought down by the rivers from the hills are deposited in the river beds in the lower reaches causing raising of river beds. Consequently, discharging capacities of the rivers get reduced and river courses start swinging causing severe bank erosion and damage to spurs and other river training works. The arterial system of river network in this part consists of the river Teesta, Jaldhaka, Torsa, Raidak, Sankosh and Mahananda with their large number of tributaries. All these rivers belong to the Brahamaputra basin, except river Mahananda which belongs to the Ganga basin. The flood control measures adopted in this part are construction of embankments, bank protection and river training works and town protection works.

(b) Central Part

This part includes the districts of Malda, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Birbhum and Bankura. The flood problems in this zone are mainly due to inadequacy of drainage facilities, bank spilling of rivers and severe bank erosion along Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly System. The

area is served by the tributaries and spill channels of the aforesaid system like Mahananda, Bhairab, Jalangi, Mayurakshi, Ajoy and Kangsabati. In the districts of Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda, the Mahananda along with its tributaries cause large scale inundation by spilling river banks. The districts of Malda and Murshidabad situated on either banks of the Ganga are severely affected by erosion, resulting in loss of rich and fertile agricultural lands. The alarming erosion problem on the upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage has far long become a matter of great concern. The erosion is continuing unabated and could not be arrested effectively within the limited resources of the State. The Bhagirathi-Hooghly System flows through the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas. Many towns, industrial complexes, places of archeological and historical importance and places of religious importance are situated on either sides of river Bhagirathi requiring immediate protection against erosion and inundation by rivers.

(c) *Southern Part*

This part is constituted by the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore and the Sundarbans in the districts of North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas. The major rivers in this part is Hooghly (the tidal reach of Bhagirathi), with its tributaries, like Damodar, Rupnarayan, Kangsabati, Haldi etc.

The Rupnarayan before its outfall into Hooghly is fed by the Silabati, the Dwarakeswar and the Old Cossye. The river Haldi is fed by the rivers Kaliaghari and the New Cossye. There are also many estuarine rivers in the Sundarbans in the districts of North and South 24-Parganas. While the flood problem in the estuarine Sundarbans and the coastal areas of Midnapore district are due to cyclonic storms associated with storm surges, coastal erosion, tidal ingress etc., those in the remaining areas are attributable to the inadequacy of carrying capacities of decadent rivers and drainage channels and unavoidable encroachment of the flood plains due to excessive pressure of population on the land resources of the State.

The malady due to flood in the State is well known. The problem is assuming alarming proportions

day by day because of increased population pressure on land and, more significantly, limited resources of the State to combat the situation effectively. In the Gangetic West Bengal, one of the main reasons of the flood havoc and drainage congestion is owing to gradual encroachment of the natural flood plains for habitation and agricultural purposes and the same cannot be stopped because of complex socio-economic measures associated with it. Since all the major rivers flowing through the State rise outside the geographical boundary, little progress could be achieved in building of storage works in the upper-most reaches of the rivers due to Inter-State/International aspects involved in the process. The main resources available to the State has, therefore, been to restrict its activities to flood protective measures by construction of flood embankments, the upkeep and maintenance cost of which is inevitably very high. Undertaking of any long-term measure to prevent the severe bank erosion of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System being far beyond the financial capability of the State, only palliative measures are taken up from time to time, depending upon emergency of the situation and availability of fund. The gap between availability and requirement of funds is such that no systemic correction can take place without massive special Central assistance. In fact, the available Plan Outlays for Flood Control Work can meet only the local emergent needs of some acutely affected areas of the State. With assured assistance from the Central Government in Flood Control (including, inter alia, drainage, anti erosion, anti-sea erosion and flood management) and adequate mutual understanding between the neighbouring States and countries in respect of water sharing, a satisfactory solution of flood problems is possible in near future.

With the available resources, it has been possible to provide reasonable protection from floods and drainage congestion to more than half of the flood prone areas of the State by undertaking various Flood Protection works, Drainage Schemes, Bank Protection works and Anti-sea Erosion works up to the end of the Seventh Plan. The benefits achieved up to the end of Seventh Plan are shown in the Table 1.

Table 1

Plan period	Area reasonably protected from flood and drainage congestion (Th. Ha.)	Length of embankment (Km.)	Length of drainage channel (Km.)
Up to end of Seventh Plan	1935	16150	6893

Operational Objectives

The flood prone areas of the State has been estimated to be about 37,660 Sq. Km., of which 20,170 Sq. Km. has been given reasonable protection up to the end of 1991-92. To minimise the gap various flood control measures mainly Flood Protection Schemes, Anti Erosion Schemes, Drainage Schemes and Anti-Sea Erosion Works have been formulated and proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period. These schemes will render protection to an additional area of 3,000 Sq. Km. during Eighth Plan.

Record of Performance (Beyond Seventh Plan)

In the Flood Control Sector work continued mainly for on-going schemes which spilled from the Seventh Plan. Flood Control work as envisaged in plan programmes could not be taken up meaningfully because of financial constraint. The financial and physical achievements in respect of Flood Control Sector during the successive Annual Plan after the end of the Seventh Plan are furnished in Table 2.

Table 2

Plan period	Financial achievements (Rs. in crores)		Physical Achievement		
	Approved outlay	Expenditure as per availability of fund	Area reasonably protected from flood & drainage congestion (Th. Ha.)	Length of Embankment (including strengthening in Km.)	Length of Drainage Channel (including improvement) (Km.)
Annual Plan 1990-91 (Actual)	35	28.25	52	28	42
Annual Plan 1991-92 (Actual)	40	28.02	30	25	34
Eighth Plan :					
Annual Plan 1992-93 (Actual)	40.50	25.37	27	25	26
Annual Plan 1993-94 (Actual)	28	31.53	30	30	28
Annual Plan 1994-95 (Anticipated)	37	37	28	25	25
	+	+	—	—	—
	30*	30*	54**	45**	45**

* Additional Central Assistane sought for.

** Achievement if Additional Central Assistance sought for is made available.

Quantification of the Objective for Target Setting for the year 1995-96 and Eighth Plan

The year 1993 was a severe flood year for the State. The northern, central and southern part of the State were ravaged by severe floods. The coastal areas of the State also endured heavy damages due to abnormal tidal wave wash accompanied by strong winds. Due to heavy burden for the immediate restoration of extensive flood damages, implementation of other priority flood control schemes could not be taken up. The perennial bank erosion problems of Ganga-Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly River Systems have also alarmingly aggravated during the year 1994 rendering the flood scenario of the State extremely gloomy. Due to meandering of the river Ganga-Padma towards the right bank, the river has engulfed a long stretch of land during the rainy season of 1994. The river hugged the right bank and started attacking the highly populated Jalangi Bazar area from the middle of September at a very fast rate.

Many private and public buildings collapsed and even the important connecting roads in the border area were severely attacked.

The need for higher Plan allocation for the Flood Control Sector, which has been felt further in the backdrop of the severity of flood damages experienced in the State during 1993 and unprecedented erosion of the Ganga-Padma System during 1994. Under the circumstances, Additional Central Assistance over and above the Plan Outlay has been sought for in order to implement Flood Control and Anti Erosion Schemes to provide a reasonable protection to areas affected by flood and erosion during the Annual Plan 1995-96 and Eight Plan period.

The total provision in the Eighth Plan for the Flood Control Sector, as approved by the Planning Commission, is Rs. 280 crores. Apart from this, Additional Central Assistance amounting to a sum of Rs. 110 crores was sought for in connection with

execution of various Anti Erosion Schemes in Ganga-Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly River Systems and Anti-sea Erosion Schemes on priority basis. It would be pertinent to mention here that Additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 2.20 crores only has been received up to the end of 1994 for the works under the Flood Control Sector. The Flood Control Sector has an allocation of Rs. 37 crores for the year 1994-95 to contain flood damage to a reasonable level. The 1995-96 Plan Outlay has been shown in Volume II. Central Assistance of Rs. 32 crores is also sought for this Sector during 1995-96. Apart from flood protection works on common Border Rivers, schemes covered under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Flood Proofing Schemes in Ganga Sub-basin States (excepting Bihar), Critical Anti Erosion Schemes on Ganga-Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes etc., there are some important Drainage Schemes in the State, requiring considerable capital outlay, which deserve to be executed on priority basis. In view of this pressing need for early execution of some of these schemes, Additional Central Assistance has also been proposed on the Drainage Component under the Flood Control Sector. The details of proposed outlay under different Major Heads of the Flood Control Sector for the year 1995-96 and Eighth Plan have been provided in Annexures of Volume II of the Plan documents.

A few Master Plans to tackle specific problems on Flood Control and Drainage have already been prepared by the State Government, some important of which are:

- i) Ghatal Master Plan,
- ii) Tamluk Master Plan,
- iii) Kandi Area Integrated Flood Control-cum-Drainage Scheme,
- iv) Sundarban Delta Project, and
- v) Scheme for Improvement of Lower Damodar Area.

All these plans involve implementation of Flood Control-cum-Drainage works capable of rendering immediate benefits through augmentation of agricultural production. The Flood Control-cum-Drainage Schemes are to be given special funds in view of the fact that the State is ravaged by destructive flood occurring almost every year in one part of the State or the other.

Apart from these plans, the other important Flood Control Schemes (including Drainage and Anti Erosion Schemes) included in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) are presented below:

- A. Drainage Schemes:
 - i) Urgent Development of Sundarbans,
 - ii) Ghea-Kunti Basin Drainage Scheme,
 - iii) Karatia-Nagartola Basin Drainage Scheme,
 - iv) Haroagong-Kultigong Basin Drainage Scheme,
 - v) Jamuna Basin Drainage Scheme,
 - vi) Bhagwanpur-Nandigram Drainage Scheme, and
 - vii) Kaliaghai-Kapaleswari Baghai Basin Drainage Scheme.
- B. Anti Erosion Scheme:
 - i) A group of Anti Erosion Schemes on river Ganga, both upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage, in the district of Malda and Murshidabad,
 - ii) Various Schemes under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission,
 - iii) Protection against erosion on the Ganga Basin and Bhagirathi-Hooghly River Systems,
 - iv) Beach and Estuarine Protection Works of Sundarban and the coastal areas in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas (North) and 24-Parganas (South).

Anti Erosion Schemes on the Ganga Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly Systems

The Farakka Barrage was commissioned in 1975 to divert the flow of the Ganga to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly System in order to save the port of Calcutta, the survival of which was a matter of utmost importance for the economic uplift of the millions of people living in the hinterland. Like any other control structure, the Farakka Barrage also has its impact on the regime condition of the river. A devastating erosion is taking place on the right bank of river Ganga from the downstream of Farakka Barrage resulting in permanent loss of our fertile land in the district of Murshidabad. The accentuation of erosion in many reaches of the 94 Km. long stretch lying on the downstream of Farakka Barrage in the district of Murshidabad has long become a matter of grave concern. The river is also eroding along a 53 Kms. long stretch on its left bank upstream of Farakka Barrage in the district of Malda causing loss of a vast extent of land. The erosion is continuing unabated but is being taken care of as best as possible with the available financial resources of the State.

The outlay has been indicated in Volume II.

Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes

The State of West Bengal has a coastal line of

about 350 Kms. with a total length of about 4,000 Kms. of embankment along the sea and the estuarine rivers in the deltaic Sundarbans area and Midnapore district. These are mostly earthen embankments with inadequate section to withstand the devastating effects of wave actions, during cyclonic storms, which are almost regular annual features in the Southern West Bengal. Moreover, active sea erosion at places is engulfing substantial land areas in the coastal fringe of the State. In the year 1988, severe damage took place in the Uluberia and Diamond Harbour Township due to serious destructive wave actions caused by the storm surge as well as by the passage of sea-going vessels. Adequate protective measures are required to be taken up at affected places with priority. The embankments on the sea side of vulnerable places like Digha, Sundarbans and other estuarine rivers are required to be thoroughly improved and renovated with necessary protective works as Anti-Sea Erosion measures. Protection of areas on the banks of the estuarine rivers is also essential to protect the geographical boundary of the Nation.

The outlay has been indicated in Volume II.

Drainage

Except for the Himalayan foot-hills and in the North Chhotonagpur Plateau on the western fringe, the State of West Bengal is a flat plain criss-crossed with rivers and intercepted with many saucer-shaped depressions or basins. These basins are subjected to flood-spilled and drainage congestion during the monsoon period. An outlay as indicated in Volume II has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1995-96.

Employment Generation

The target of employment generation for the Flood Control Sector for the Eighth Plan period is furnished in Table 3.

Table 3

(In lakh mandays)

A. Engineers	
i) Graduates	3.67
ii) Diploma Holders	12.62
B. Skilled Workmen & Labourers	42.42/59.08*
C. Unskilled Labourers	240.40/334.86*

*Employment generation if additional Central Assistance sought for is made available.

CHAPTER FIVE

V. ENERGY

5.1 POWER

5.1.1 Programme of the Power Department

The strategy for energy development is not mere a component of the overall economic development strategy; it shapes the behaviour of all sectors of development. Efficient use of available resources in the short run and the consideration of long term sustainability are two basic determinants of this strategy. The concept of sustainability takes into account not only of natural resources and ecological balance but also of economic equity and self-reliance. In case of short term and medium term strategies of energy planning the fact of available resources are taken into consideration along with the state of technological constraints together with our compulsion to meet priority needs of the economy. These broad objectives have been in the uppermost of the energy planning in our State.

5.1.1 (a) West Bengal State Electricity Board

Two years of the 8th Five-Year Plan have passed away and the work of third year (1994-95) is in progress. Constraint of fund accounts for slowing down the progress of various capital works.

However, due to achievement of R&M works at both the Thermal Power Stations at Bandel and Santaldih, energy generation has increased during 1994-95 and it is expected to achieve an overall P.L.F. of 50% during 1995-96. Stress has been given on revenue collection. Various measures have been taken by WBSEB for improved revenue collection and these actions have yielded good result. Regular monitoring on revenue collection is being done at the highest level of the Board.

In spite of resource crunch, WBSEB attributed greater importance in execution of two Hydel Projects viz. Rammam Stage-II (4×12.75 MW) and Teesta Canal Fall ($3 \times 3 \times 7.5$ MW), the latter being under OECF assistance. Stress has also been given on minimising T&D loss through system improvement schemes including installation of capacitor banks at various voltage levels. Action for taking up of energy audit has also been started.

Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme (4×225 MW) has since obtained the clearance from OECF for an estimated Project cost of Rs. 2,961.00 crores. Preliminary work of the project has already started.

Theft of conductor and tower members is posing serious problem to early completion of vital transmission lines.

Attention has been given to Sub-Transmission & Distribution work with the limited funds available and also Rural Electrification work specially for need based programme and for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe area. Work for augmentation of

Central Load Despatch arrangement for better system control, data acquisition and augmentation of metering network for energy audit have also been included in the plan proposal.

Sufficient employment generation will also be achieved specially in the field of contractors' labour oriented job.

GENERATION

A) On-going Hydel Projects

1) *Rammam Hydel Project Stage II* (4×12.75 MW) : The first unit is programmed to be commissioned in March '95 and rest 3 units at an interval of 3 (three) months. The Project was sanctioned with a cost of Rs. 2,419.11 lakhs in 1977 and the latest revised cost in 1993-94 is Rs. 12,500.00 lakhs.

i) Civil Works:

a) Rammam Intake and Desilting Basin

99% progress has been made. Main structure completed except erection of gated structure, control room building and river side protection work etc. All works are expected to be completed soon.

b) Head Race Tunnel

Completed.

c) Common Forebay

Completed except erection of gated structures. Expected to be completed soon.

d) Gates & Gate-Structure

Approved drawing of main gates structure received on 21.7.94. Erection of embedded parts has been started and the work is expected to be completed soon.

e) Fabrication and erection of penstock

Fabrication and erection completed. Finishing and painting work-in-progress to be completed soon. Hydraulic testing to be conducted within current financial year.

f) Power House and Tail Race Channel

Power House Roof, Laying of Precast Slab completed. Gasket Packing and bitumen filling is in progress.

g) Switchyard

Erection of 1st bench—75% foundations in this bench have been completed. 2nd bench excavation has not yet been completed. Tender for erection of electrical equipments in switchyard is under process.

ii) Electro-Mechanical Equipment:

a) Delivery of Hydro Generating Sets

Completed.

- b) Generator Transformer
7 (seven) Nos. delivered.
- c) 11 KV Switchgear
Delivered.
- d) E.O.T. Crane

Erection of E.O.T. crane has been completed and testing has also been done successfully.

e) Order for control and relay panel, control and power cable, 132 KV pentograph Isolator, 132 KV centre break Isolator, 132 KV circuit breaker, 132 KV C.T. and 132 KV/110 volt P.T. have already been placed and expected to be delivered within last quarter of 1994-95.

2. *Teesta Canal Fall H.E. Project (3 × 3 × 7.5 MW)*: This is a foreign aided project. Loan agreement has been made with OECF, Japan amounting to 8025 million yen vide Loan Agreement No. IDP-40 dt. 18.12.86 and 6222 million yen vide Loan Agreement No. IDP-72 dt. 23.1.91 to meet the cost of generating units, spares, associated auxiliary equipment, transformers, switchyard, supervision of erection, commissioning, consultancy services, civil work pertaining to construction of Power House, by-pass channel at PS I, II, III at Leasupukri, Haftiagaach and Chopra respectively, interest during construction, contingency etc. The Project was sanctioned in Sept. 1985 at a cost of Rs. 80.71 crores. The zero date of the Project is reckoned as January, 1988.

a) Civil Works

The Civil work of Power Station I & III and its by-pass channels (HRC & TRC) have been awarded to M/s. NPCC Ltd. (now M/s. RPNN Ltd.) whereas the work for Power Station II and its by-pass Head race and Tail race channel have been awarded to M/s. Gammon India Ltd.

Power Station I

Machine hall floor casting is nearing completion for all the three units. The Head race approach and Tail race exit work have made good progress. The work at service bay has reached up to Crane Girder level and the work up to roof level is expected to be completed within March '95. Sump bay and sump well have also made proportionate progress matching with other units. Progress of Civil Work in PS—I has attained 69.24% within August '94. All Civil work in the Power house are expected to be completed within Feb. '95.

In HRC portion the Bridge work is completed. The channel embankment and concreting work is expected to be completed within April '95.

Power Station II

Machine hall floor casting is nearing completion for all the three units. Tail race exit work and specially

the Head race approach have made significant progress. The work at service bay has reached up to Crane Girder level and work up to roof level is expected to be completed by March '95. Sump bay and sump well are also made proportionate progress matching with other units. Progress of Civil work in PS—II has attained 59.24% within August '94.

The Tail race remained suspended from Oct '91 due to fund constraints and due to unauthorised occupation of a portion of the work site at Madanvita by local villagers.

The work was resumed from March '94 after eviction of the unauthorised settlers in the month of Feb '94. The Bridge work in the HRC portion has already been completed.

Power Station III

The work remained suspended since Oct '91 due to some unavoidable circumstances. The work could be resumed from Nov. '93 and good progress of work has been made since then upto August '94. While the percentage overall progress of the work upto June '91 was 0.63%, percentage progress upto August '94 was 20.95%.

Power House III

The work had to be suspended since October '91. Work of excavation was executed up to raft foundation and mud mat level by June '91. The work resumed from Nov. '93 and is progressing well. The overall progress up to August '94 was 20.95%.

b) Electro-Mechanical Equipment

i) Supply by M/s. Fuji Elec. Co.

Major supplies of T.G. sets (say 98%) had been received from M/s. Fuji Elec. Co. (manufacturer) of M/s. Sumitomo Corporation Japan (Main Contractor). Out of 14 shipments 13 had already been received and balance one to contain testing materials, tools appliances and instruments required during commissioning is expected prior to commissioning. Amendment order for such tools, tackles, instruments on non-returnable basis in lieu of original provision on returnable basis is being processed.

ii) Supply by M/s. BHEL (Sub-contractor of M/s. Sumitomo Corporation, main contractor of BHEL)

EOT crane of all the Power Houses had been received from M/s. BHEL. Supply position of T-G equipment by M/s. BHEL has improved. Up to August '94 they have supplied 90% of the equipment against ordered value of Rs. 22.00 crores (approx).

iii) Switchyard equipment and common item equipment of Power House

Tender for LOT II equipment (switchyard equipment) was invited as per International Competitive Bidding (ICB) methodology and Technical Bid of the same had been opened in September '93 and Technical

evaluation completed. Order for the above were placed in July '94 only. Action has been taken to procure two nos. 350 KVA moulded type excitation transformers from M/s. Fuji Elec. Co. in replacement of two such transformers received in severely damaged condition. Design of civil foundation of structures and switchyard equipment is under progress and drawings in this regard have started reaching site. The extension of loan agreement No. IDP-40 was done up to 31.10.96.

Utilisation of surplus amount against the existing loan agreement with OECF, Japan was duly considered and a proposal for re-allocation of fund was submitted to OECF, Japan which is under their active consideration.

As per revised programme, commissioning of the units may take place as indicated hereunder:

Power House I	—4/95, 6/95, 8/95
Power House II	—10/95, 12/95, 2/96
Power House III	—4/96, 6/96, 8/96

3. *Fuji Augmentation Scheme (1 × 1.2 MW):*

A. All works completed. The Unit is expected to be commissioned by March '95.

B. **New Scheme:**

Purulia Pumped Storage Project (4 × 225 MW)

This H.E. Project is a unique project utilising surplus energy of the system during off-peak hours for lifting water and generating power during peak hours.

a) The detailed project report for Purulia Pumped Storage Project was techno-economically cleared by CEA in July 1992 and the Planning Commission's clearance was accorded on February, 1994. The clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest was obtained on October, 1993.

b) For the construction of Purulia Pumped Storage Project, the Board had placed proposal for OECF loan assistance for financial year 1994-95. The minutes of discussion (MOD) had been signed between the Board and OECF with the approval of DEA on 17th May, 1994.

The estimated cost of the Project is now Rs. 2,961 crores (99.491 MY) including the element escalation and contingencies. The Japanese ODA loan proposal for 1994-95 for this project to the extent of 20,520 million yen presented by the delegation of the Government of Japan at the Indian Development Forum met on 30th June and 1st July, 1994 at Paris has also been approved and communicated to Board through Japanese Embassy and also by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India. The loan agreement with OECF is likely to be executed in January, 1995 and the proposed loan will be operative from financial year 1995-96.

c) Provision for the year 1994-95 has been kept to meet the cost of land, land compensation, afore-

station and construction of boundary wall, fencing, land development, office building, store shed etc.

d) There is a provision of 'Retro Active Clause' in this project which will enable the project to obtain reimbursement for eligible items which had been taken up prior to execution of the agreement with the concurrence of OECF. Board has taken up several activities.

e) Provision for the year 1995-96 has been kept for construction of new roads, Base camp (Colony Building), land compensation, preparatory and miscellaneous works, consulting and engineering services.

4. *Rammam Hydro Electric Project Stage I (3 × 12 MW)*

The Scheme is techno-economically sanctioned by CEA in 1991. Forest and environment clearance obtaining W.B.S.E. Board is seeking private participation for execution of the project. However, till implementation as per guideline of CEA, S&I Wing is maintaining regular hydrological data by keeping gauge reading station at site involving regular financial involvement.

II. RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF THERMAL & HYDEL POWER STATIONS

Thermal Stations :

i) *STPS*

R&M Phase I work for Santaldih TPS (4 × 120 MW) was scheduled to be completed by June '94, except one item which is held up as it has gone to arbitration.

R&M Phase II Programme has been taken up and work on a few items are in progress, funding for which is being made from own resources. Request for loan against the sanctioned estimate is pending with the Power Finance Corporation Limited.

D.P.R. for instalation/upgradation of E.S.P.S and Ash Management System has been submitted to CEA for techno-economic clearance and PFC for funding.

ii) *BTPS*

R&M work for Bandel TPS (4 × 82.5 MW) under Phase I is expected to be completed by 1995-96 so far as ESP and Ash Handling system are concerned.

Rest of the work has almost been completed excepting one item, the work of which is stalled for some unavoidable circumstances.

R.L.A. of unit 4 has been completed and reports have been submitted to CEA for appraisal. D.P.R. is under preparation and shall be submitted to CEA for techno-economic clearance. Internal/External funding agencies shall be approached thereafter for funding.

Hydel Project

Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project

Order for replacement of 66 KV MOCB with CTs have been placed and will be available shortly.

The Battery Charger for Stage I has already been supplied at site. Order for replacement of 7 panel 11 KV switch gear for Stage I will be placed shortly. Procurement of AVR for Stage I is under process. Tapping off Jhalankhola by constructing open channel for Jaldhaka Stage II Power House will be undertaken.

The work of repairing of main LR Flume at Little Ranjit Hydro Electric Project. Singtom Power Station, Sidrabong Station, Fazi Power Station and Jubilee Power Station are under preparation and work expected to be taken up during 1995-96.

III. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

A. Transmission

400 KV system

1. Kolaghat-Durgapur 400 KV Single Circuit Line (170 KM)

Erection of super structure for all the locations (474 locations) has been completed. Stringing of conductor for 132 Km. completed. Frequent theft of conductor and tower members in large scale and subsequent dispute with the contractor, have delayed completion of the line considerably. The work is expected to be completed by March '95.

2. Jeerat 400/220/132 KV Sub-station

The up to date erection progress are as follows:

i) 400 KV Bay

All 7 nos. commissioned.

ii) 220 KV Bay

11 Nos. out of 12 nos. commissioned. The work of 1 No. 220 KV bay is expected to be completed by March '95.

iii) 132 KV Bay

9 nos. out of 10 nos. have been commissioned. Balance 1 No. bus coupler bay with main Bay-II isolator is expected to be commissioned by March, '95.

iv) 6 × 105 MVA and reactor bay

400/220 KV Transformer Bank & 1 no. spare single phase 105 MVA and 2 × 100 MVA, 220/132 KV transformer commissioned.

1 No. 400 KV bay for Farraka Circuit II along with 50 MVAR line reactor. All installation work of this bay is completed and commissioned on 7.11.94,

v) Installation of 3rd 160 MVA 220/132 KV Transformer with 220 KV and 132 KV bay is under progress.

Transformer and all major equipments have been received at site. The transformer has been commissioned in December '94.

3. Bidhannagar (Durgapur) 400/220KV Sub-station

The Sub-station earlier approved by CEA and temporarily dropped by W.B.S.E.B. has been planned to be executed for better load management in DSP area as well as to ensure better stability and reliability of power system network. The evacuation of power from Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme further necessitated building up of this Sub-station. Accordingly the above scheme was considered in the 125th meeting of CEA held on 18.7.94 and the technoeconomic appraisal of the scheme was found to be in order. The CEA will accord techno-economic clearance after compliance of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply Act, 1948) and subject to fulfilment of submission of the revised estimate offer supplementary 6th Plan transmission scheme which is under process. Preliminary work for construction of boundary wall has already been taken up.

4. Arambag 400/220/132 KV Sub-station

The infrastructural work for the sub-station is in progress. The work for first phase i.e. installation of 1 × 160 MVA, 220/132 KV and 1 × 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer has been taken up. All the related materials/equipments required for the said work have already been lined up. This first phase work is expected to be completed by February '95.

220 KV system

1. Kolaghat-Haldia 220KV D/C Line (59 Km)

Construction of this line was deferred for long for want of assured load growth. Major portion of line material have been procured under IDA Credit. Order for erection of line placed with M/s. Hirakud Industries Works has recently been placed for supply and erection of line with M/s. Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. The work is targeted to be completed by December 1996.

2. Durgapur-Rishra-Jeerat-Kasba (3rd circuit 220 KV Line)

In spite of the above work it has been decided to give priority to the construction of 220 KV D/C Line Rishra to Jeerat and installation of 220/132 KV S/S at Rishra.

Tender evaluation for construction of the said D/C line is in final stage of completion. Order will be placed shortly.

3. Jeerat-Laxmikantapur 220 KV D/C Line (119 Km)

Order for supply of line tower and erection of the line have been placed with M/s. S.A.E. & M/s. Pioneer Construction respectively. The work is expected to be completed by 1996-97.

4. Haldia (new) 220/132 KV Sub-station

Land which was taken over earlier from M/s. Haldia Development Authority have become uncertain as M/s. HPL suggested for new location of sub-

station. Work will taken up with the finalisation of location of Sub-station after interaction with M/s. HDA, WBIDC and HPL. The first phase work is targeted for completion by December 1996.

5. Rishra 220 KV Sub-station (2 ×160 MVA)

Disputes of the land have been settled. Soil testing will be taken up shortly for civil foundation work of building structures. The first phase work is targeted for completion by December 1997.

6. LILO of Santaldih-Howrah 220 KV D/C line to Arambagh (1.55 Km)

Tower erection work has already been taken up. The work is in progress and targeted to be completed by February '95.

7. Arambag-Midnapore 220 KV D/C line

Route Survey of the line has been completed. The work is expected to be taken up in the financial year 1995-96.

8. Laxmikantapur 220 KV S/S (2 × 160 MVA)

The sub-station work will be taken up in the financial year 1995-96.

9. Kasba 3rd 160 MVA 220/132 KV Transformer

Land development work has been completed. The work of boundary wall and foundation of equipments are in progress Order for transformer has been placed on M/s. BHEL. The work is targeted for completion by March '95.

10. Midnapore 220 KV Sub-station (2×160 MVA)

Land has been acquired. Infrastructural work has already been taken up.

11. Krishnanagore 220KV Sub-station (2×160 MVA)

Land has been acquired. Infrastructural work has been taken up.

132 KV system

Uptodate progress of work of erection of 132 KV line and sub-stations is as follows:

a) 132 KV Lines :

1. Rammam Hydro Electric Project (Stage II)-NBU via Lebong (76 Km)

Order for supply and erection of tower was placed on M/s. E.M.C. Limited. Stub setting of 210 locations out of 262 and erection of 100 nos. towers including stringing of 4 Km line have thereafter been completed. The work is targeted for completion by March '95.

2. Birpara-Alipurduar 132 KV S/C line (54 Km)

Erection order including supply of tower was placed on M/s. Hirakood Industries. Stub setting of all locations (108 Nos.) are completed. Erection of 132 Nos. of towers and stringing of 20 Km lines have so far been completed. The work is targeted for completion by March '95.

3. Stringing of 2nd circuit of Malda-Dalkhola line (129 Km)

The work has been completed in September '93.

4. Jeerat-Barasat 132 KV D/C line (24.5 Km)

The work has been completed and operated from June '93.

5. LILO of Dalkhola to NBU 132 KV S/C line at 3 power stations of Teesta Canal Fall Hydro Electric Project (13 Km)

The original work has now been modified. Construction of the line will be taken up matching with the commissioning of the Power Stations.

6. Jeerat-Bongaon-Krishnanagore 132 KV D/C line (36+53 Km)

Route Survey and enroute soil testing for the line has been completed. The work order for the line has been issued.

7. Bishnupur-Bankura 132 KV D/C line

The order for erection of tower has been placed with M/s. Sun Steel. 100 No. foundations and erection of 76 No. towers have been completed. The work is targeted to be completed by June '95.

8. Midnapore-Balichak 132 KV S/C line (34 Km)

The order placed on M/s. Sun Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. Survey work has been taken up.

b) 132 KV Sub-Stations:

1. Ukra 132/33 KV S/S (2×31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV)

Second 31.5 MVA transformer has been commissioned on 15.7.94.

2. Bankura 132/33 KV Sub-station (2 × 31.5 MVA)

The major foundation work has been completed. The first phase work i.e. commissioning of one 31.5 MVA 32/33 KV transformer is targeted to be completed by June '95.

3. Laxmikantapur 132/33 KV (2 × 12.5 MVA) 132/25 KV

1 × 12.5 MVA 132/25 KV traction transformer has already been commissioned. The work of the other transformer is in progress.

4. Falta 132/33 KV Sub-station

Construction work of the sub-station has been taken up and the works are in progress. The work is targeted to be completed by December '95.

5. Barasat 132/33 KV Sub-station (2×31.5 MVA) 132/33 KV

Trnsformer have been commissioned on 10/ 93 & 7/94.

6. Raiganj 132 KV S/S (2 × 20 MVA,)132/33 KV

The foundation work and structure erection completed. 1 No. 20 MVA Transformer has been placed on the plinth. The first phase work comprising of 1 × 20 MVA Transformer has been completed.

7. Lebong (Darjeeling) 132 KV Sub-station

(4 × 10 MVA) 132/33 KV

Approach road and terrace development work are near completion. Equipment foundation work has been taken up. The work is targeted to be completed by March '95.

8. NBU 132 KV Sub-station

Installation of 2 Nos. line bays for NBU-Rammam 132 KV line—All civil foundation and structure erection work completed. The work for installation of equipment is in progress.

The work is targeted to be completed by February '95.

9. Erection of 1 No. 132 KV line bay at Birpara—Work completed.

10. Erection of 1 No. 132 KV line bay at Alipurduar— Major materials are available. The work is targeted to be completed by March '95.

11. 2 Nos. 132 KV line bays at Bishnupur

The erection order for structural foundation work has been placed. The target date of completion is March '95.

12. Debagram 132 KV S/S (2 × 20 MVA, 132/33 KV)

One 20 MVA transformer has already been commissioned. Second transformer placed on the plinth and is targeted to be commissioned by March '95.

13. Malda 132/33KV Sub-station

3rd 31.5 MVA 132/33 KV commissioned on 6.9.94.

14. 1 No. 132 KV line bay at Dalkhola for Malda-Dalkhola 132 KV line

Civil foundation work and structure erection work completed. The work is targeted to be completed by January '95.

15. Construction of the following 132 KV Sub-station has been taken up and work are in progress:

- a) Katwa Sub-Station 2 × 31.5 MVA in place of 2 × 20 MVA 132/33 KV Transformer
- b) Berhampore 3rd 31.5 MVA 132/33 KV
- c) Dhulian 2 × 12.5 MVA -do-
- d) Bongaon 2 × 31.5 MVA -do-
- e) Bolepur 132/33 KV
2 × 20 MVA -do-
- f) Nagrakata 66/11KV

16. The work of the following Sub-stations will be taken during the year 1995-96

- i) Uluberia — 132/33 KV
- ii) Raina — 132/33 KV
- iii) Mankar — 132/33 KV

- iv) Balurghat — 132/33 KV
- v) Siliguri — 132/33 KV
- vi) Tamluk — 132/33 KV
- vii) Hasimara — 66/11 KV

17. Installation of capacitor bank at 132/33 KV Sub-station

The work for installation of capacitor bank at the following sub-stations has already been taken up and targeted for completion during '94-95:

- i) Kalyani (1 × 10 MVAR)
- ii) Egra (1 × 10 MVAR)
- iii) Debgram (2 × 10 MVAR)
- iv) Dharampur (2 × 10 MVAR)
- v) Adisaptagram (2 × 10 MVAR)
- vi) Liluah (2 × 10.8 MVAR)
- vii) Lakshmikantapur (1 × 10 MVAR)
- viii) Berhampur (1 × 10 MVAR)
- ix) Gokarna (2 × 10 MVAR)

18. R&M Works of Transmission Lines

Present progress of Renovation of the transmission lines is as under:

- | | Status of work |
|--|---|
| i) Bandel-Adisaptagram
132 KV D/C line | Completed in 1/94. |
| ii) Dharampur-Titagarh
132 KV D/C line | Targetted to be completed in 1995-96. |
| iii) Bandel-Dharampur
132 KV D/C line | Bandel to River Crossing Ckt I & II—completed in 1/94, balance portion will be taken shortly. |
| iv) Howrah-Liluah 3rd
Ckt | In progress. |
| v) Beldanga-Amtala 66
KV S/C line to upgrading
to 132 KV | |

B. Distribution Work

i) In the year 1994-95 for normal development work provision has been kept for construction of 328 Km 33 KV line, 33/11 KV sub-station (98.4 MVA) together with matching 190 Km 11 KV line and installation of 11/4 KV sub-station (34.6 MVA). Also provision has been kept for effecting service connection to 150110 no. of new consumers comprising of Domestic, Commercial, Agriculture, Industrial and HV Bulk Consumers.

In the system improvement work it has been proposed to upgrade 217 Km 33 KV line, 107 Km 11 KV line and 83 Km 400 line including augmentation of 33/11 KV sub-station (56.1 MVA) and 11/4 KV S/S (37 MVA).

It has also been planned to install a good number of energy meters at different places for carrying out energy audit.

To minimise system losses and at the same time to improve the quality to supply, a programme has been taken to install a good number of 11 KV class of capacitor and 11 KV pole mounted automatic line sectionalisers.

ii) *Development of software package for revenue management (L&MV & Bulk)*

The L&MV revenue management package in computer is in operation at Siliguri, Jalpaiguri & Bidhannagar. This computerised billing system for L&MVA Bulk will be extended to 6 (six) more divisions of the State. Gradually this computerised billing system will be extended to other divisions of the State for which preliminary works are in progress. This computerised billing system has also been extended to preparation of bills for centralised consumers (Bulk) and the computerised billing system of decentralised bulk consumers are also being brought under this programme.

iii) *Energy Audit*

A) A scheme for Energy Audit amounting to Rs. 351.52 lakhs had been sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Government of India for conducting Energy Audit of Howrah District involving command area of Liluah 132/33 KV system. Ministry of Power has granted Rs. 175.76 Lakhs out of which they have already made available to the WBSEB Rs. 93 lakhs. This Project is expected to be completed during this financial year. With process of completion the grant is expected to be available in two phases. REC is also considering soft loan of 50% of the Project cost i.e. Rs. 175.76 lakhs which is now proposed to be borne by WBSEB.

B) Energy Audit for 4 (four) urban areas has already been taken up and under process.

iv) *Augmentation of Load Despatch and communication system*

(a) The Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Project :

Presently in stage of implementation in WBSEB, is a part of the Integrated Scheme for Augmentation of Load Despatch system in Eastern India, as formulated by CEA under co-ordination of EREB. The project is primarily aimed at acquisition of additional systems information at Central Load Despatch (CLD) Centre of WBSEB at Howrah to facilitate efficient functioning of CLD. Remote Terminal units (RTU) are being installed at the following locations: Bandel TPS, Santaldih TPS, Kolaghat TPS, Bakreshwar TPS, DPL, Durgapur, Gokarna, Rishra, Arambagh, Kasba, Jeerat and Howrah Sub-sations. Relevant outputs of different generating units and Power flow on different EHT lines and Transformers along with Bus Voltage and

Frequency values shall be telemetered via the RTUs to a Dual Data Concentrator (DDC) to be installed at Howrah CLD. These data would help the CLD to conduct on-the-spot monitoring of the power system. Further, the computerised acquisition of these data shall aid the CLD in performing detailed analysis of system conditions as also in locating the source and sequence of faults in the event of a major tripping in the grid.

Detailed order has already been placed with M/s. CMC Ltd. and Advance Money has been released. The total contract value is of the order of Rs. 1.26 crores. A part of the equipment has already been despatched to site. The entire project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1995.

(b) Modernisation of communication system with creation of backbone and computer set working (LAN and WAN):

A consultant appointed for this job has already submitted their preliminary report which is under study and the same is expected to be placed to PFC for arranging loan assistance. The system envisaged by the consultant includes, establishment of Satellite hub at Salt Lake and linking V-Sats at all important Stations viz., Sub-stations, Power stations, Distribution Divisional Headquarters, Circle Hqrs, and Zonal Hqrs.

The system also includes networking of computers which will come into operation at different Divisions, Circles and Zones and Power Stations for very many other purposes such as revenue management, financial management, personnel management, inventory control, MLS and maintenance management of Power Stations etc. Total cost of the project as has been envisaged is about Rs. 45 crores which may be funded by PFC expectantly on 80 : 20 basis.

A portion of this project may come into operation during this financial year and may be commissioned by 31st March 1995 which will make the existing PLCC communication available at Howrah CLD transparent to Bidyut Bhavan.

v) *Rural Electrification*

1) **Target Achieved**

Out of 38,024 Nos. of Rural Mouzas in West Bengal so far 28,806 Nos. Mouzas have been declared Electrified up to 31.3.94, the percentage being 75.76 and 96,988 Nos. of Pump sets have been energised.

2) **Performance during 1993-94**

Out of Physical Target of Electrification of 350 Mouzas and 4,700 Pump sets, including targets of 50 Nos. Mouzas under State Plan, 351 Nos. of Mouzas and 2,278 Nos. of Pump sets have been declared Electrified during 1993-94, the percentage achieved being 100.28 and 48.47% respectively in respect of the target for Mouza and Pump sets.

In addition to above 206 Nos. already Electrified Mouzas were further intensified during 1993-94 through R.E.C. Scheme. The target of Electrification of Virgin Mouzas during 1993-94 could be achieved with cash assistance from R.E.C. but the target of energisation of Pump sets could not be achieved mainly because of acute fund constraints through which the Board was passing.

3. Programme of 1994-95

WBSEB has prepared the revised Annual Works Programme for the Electrification of 414 Mouzas (34 under Normal, 380 under MNP) and energisation of 3,795 Nos. Pumps in all, such as 625 Nos. Pump sets under Normal (O.P.), 180 Nos. under M.N.P., 610 Nos. under S.P.A. and 2,380 Nos. under State Plan [Provided fund of Rs. 7 crores under State Plan is made available as shown in G.O. No. 365(3) Power/ 11 dated 16.6.94] and Intensification of 350 Nos. of Electrified Mouzas.

4. Proposal for 1995-96 Annual Plan

The draft Annual Plan 1995-96 has been prepared for Electrification of 520 Nos. Virgin Mouzas (under REC Normal—50 Nos. M.N.P.—440 Nos. & State Plan—30 Nos.) and energisation of 2,430 Nos. of Pump sets [under Normal (O.P.)—620 Nos., MNP—80 Nos. and State Plan 1,730 Nos.] under Plan and intensification/electrification of Hamlets in 415 Electrified Mouzas.

As the Electrification work of remaining Virgin Mouzas are spread over mostly in the Districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur where tribal population is maximum, the percentage for allocation of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan (8.90%) appears to be reasonable.

Number of Pump sets to be energised during the Plan period for T.S.P. & Scheduled Caste areas have not been indicated as energisation of Pump sets depends on local demands for Pumps.

vi) Survey & Investigation

1) Rammam HEP Stage III (3 × 20 MW)

DPR submitted to CEA for examination and sanction by Planning Commission. Matter as regards forest and environment clearance is under progress. Sanction expected by 3/96.

2) Rammam HEP Stage V (200 MW)

Feasibility report of the scheme could not be submitted to CEA due to non-completion of drilling work by M/s. Scott & Saxby in 1981 which was required for completion of geological report along proposed dam axis by G.S.I. Arbitration with M/s. Scott & Saxby is over 2/3 years back. It is proposed to

prepare feasibility report for placement to CEA, after completion of G.S.I. report/drilling etc. in the next session i.e. 1995-96.

3) Balason Stage I (12 MW) HE Project

Preparation of DPR, Updating of the Project cost and its approval from CEA was given to M/s. WAPCOS. Work is much delayed by M/s. WAPCOS. No much work are done by them so far. M/s. WAPCOS is being persuaded to complete the DPR within March '95.

4) Extension of Jaldhaka H.P. Stage I (9 MW) and Stage II (4 MW)

Investigation is under process.

5) Lodhama-Dilpa H.P. (4 MW)

Investigation is in the advanced stage and is awaiting preparation of DPR.

6) Mongpoo H.E. Scheme (3 MW)

DPR prepared. Project sanctioned and waiting implementation.

However small amount as may be required for continuation of investigation has been kept.

7) Mini Micro

a) Package I. Naxal/Naora/Dudia/Bhim and Marma D.P.R. is complete for all projects other than Bhim. D.P.R. for Bhim under preparation. Hydrological data required to be maintained till implementation.

b) Package II—33 Micro hydel sites—D.P.R. is under preparation and implementation of those scheme is on the move for getting done by private agency with Government of India financial assistance promotional scheme. One scheme Rangbook (4 × 125 KW) is sanctioned and is under implementation.

8) Teesta Low Head Scheme (60 MW)

Investigation under process.

New Scheme

Raidah (150 MW) and Torsha (100 MW) H.E. Scheme in the Dist. of Jalpaiguri.

Survey of India has been appointed to take up the topographical survey work of those schemes. Indian part work is under progress. Bhutan part S.O.I. is waiting permission of Bhutan Government to carry work in their territory. S.O.I. has submitted proposal of photo survey.

5.1.1 (b) The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.

Kolaghat Thermal Power Project

Kolaghat Project is for 6 × 210 MW units. At present 5 × 210 MW unit is in operation. During the year 1993-94, the plan generated 5,363 MU as compared to 4,292 units in the preceding year. This represented a growth of as much as 25% in energy generation in

one year alone. In terms of PLF, KTPP achieved 67.7% (all India average 58.4%) in 1993-94 as compared to 58.28% in the preceding year. Apart from increasing generation the plant has also increased its efficiency by reduction of oil consumption.

Total Project Cost will be approximately Rs. 1,648 crores. Expenses incurred upto 31st March 1994 Rs. 1,606 crores approx.

The Company is regularly making profit after charging interest depreciation since 1987. The cumulated profit of the Company as on 31st March 1994 was Rs. 136.46 crores. WBPDC's only customer is WBSEB. At any point of time huge outstanding is remaining with them resulting severe fund constraint.

Bakreswar Thermal Power Project

Some infrastructure work as well as staff quarters are now being made. A loan agreement between OECF, Japan and Government of India has already been signed in March 1994, covering implementation of 2 × 210 MW units along with most of the common facilities in this project. The total loan that will be received for this project from Government of Japan will amount to yen 81 billion approximately. A foreign review consultant has since been appointed. Bids for main plant package and CHP package of the projects have been invited through press advertisement. It is expected that the bids for the rest of the package of the Project may be invited within this financial year. As per the present schedule, the first unit is likely to be commissioned in early 1999 and the second unit six months thereafter. The Japanese Government have recently agreed to fund the third unit too of this Project under the 1994 loan package. The additional loan that will be around yen 24.79 billion. As regards units No. 4 & 5, a decision has been taken to implement these units through a joint venture on B.O.T. basis between WBPDC, M/s. CMS generation of U.S.A., M/s. DCL and M/s. Kuljian Corporation.

Sagardighi Thermal Power Project

Total capacity will be 2000 MW (4 × 500 MW unit each). It is to be implemented through joint venture between WBPDC, M/s. CMS generation of U.S.A. and M/s. DCL. WBPDC will hold 25% of the equity while M/s. CMS generation and M/s. DCL will hold 70% and 5% of the equity respectively.

Fly Ash Project

The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. (WBPDC) took up a comprehensive study on utilisation of coal ash generated at Kolaghat Thermal Power Station (KTPS). WBPDC appointed Electric Power Development Company (EPDC) of Japan as the Consultant to prepare a comprehensive Engineering

Study for coal ash utilisation. This study has been financed by Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) of Japan. In this study, feasibility of 18 Nos. of Fly Ash utilisation schemes were examined. Out of the 18 schemes, feasibility of 3 nos., namely-Burnt Fly-ash Clay Brick, Fly-ash Lime sand Brick and Portland Pozzolana Cement has been established. Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for these schemes has been prepared and submitted by EPDC in March 1994. Necessary action is being taken to facilitate establishment of manufacturing facilities for the above Fly-ash based products by private entrepreneurs.

5.1.1 (c) Durgapur Projects Ltd.

7th & 8th Unit of Power Plant

The proposal for installation of 7th & 8th Unit (210/250 MW) is under consideration of Planning Commission/Government of West Bengal. On the basis of the Report of the Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment Study prepared by our consultant M/s. Development Consultants Ltd., Calcutta and on the recommendation of West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, New Delhi was approached for according environmental clearance for the said units which is awaited. So, against the Plan allocation for 1994-95 only an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is likely to be incurred for preparation of environmental report. However, outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II for the work towards ground work preparation including consultancy which may be reviewed as and when clearance from appropriate authority is received.

The cost of proposed 7th & 8th Unit projects has been estimated at Rs. 1,200 crores and expenditure will be met subject to final approval of CEA and fund allocation.

Renovation & Modernisation (R&M) Schemes of Durgapur Projects Power Station

7th Plan R&M Scheme

Looking to the deteriorating condition of the Power Station in the country the Phase I R&M Scheme was formulated basically to assist revitalisation of the Power Station by loan assistance from the Central Sector for the major activities and a few activities were identified to be funded by either out of the own resources of the Power Station concerned or from the State Sector fund.

While most of the activities of 7th Plan Schemes have been completed excepting renovation the Ash Handling System which is under process, the activities of the State Sector have been completed. Only installation of ESPs is left out on account of paucity of fund.

Phase II Activities

The total project cost have been arranged in the ratio of 70:30 under Central and State funding.

The loan assistance to be sanctioned by M/s. Power Finance Corporation Limited has delayed the activity of the implementation process and thus affected the progress and the achievement of the target.

However in anticipation of getting loan sanctioned there is likelihood of an expenditure of Rs. 12 crores in the year 1995-96, which comprises both Central and State Sector activities.

The employment generation also is not to have direct bearing in this organisation. Indirectly however through the contractor an approximate manhour to the tune of 30,000 per annum may be created.

Polution Control of Units 3, 4 & 5

The increasing health hazard as has become abnormally alarming, the authorities have stipulated to keep the emission level below 150 M.G./Nm³.

In order to adhere to that specification of installation of new retrofit E.S.P. has been prepared

in the line of the World Bank recommendation. The specification has recently been approved by World Bank/PFCL.

A tender notice has been published for world wide tendering. This is the part of the Polution Control measures already in hand.

Recirculation of ashing and waste water for DPPS

This particular activity has 2 categories :

- i) Treatment of waste water and re-cycling the same for industrial use.
- ii) Utilisation of Fly Ash.

A consultant is being engaged for the total feasibility study of the Project and after satisfactory completion of the study the service charges of the consultant will be limited to Rs. 16 lakhs during the Current Financial Year and thereafter towards designing, engineering and tendering etc., a payment of Rs. 50 lakhs would be necessary as advance to the suitable contractor during the year 1995-96.

5.2 NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

5.2.1 Programme of the Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy Sources Department

The programmes of Non-Convention Sources of energy have been assuming importance for a variey of factors. The over all scarcity of fossile fuels in our country has given rise to the urgent need for developing and exploiting altenative energy sources. Moreover, the problems of vast distances and the costs of transportation of energy to the rural areas are possible to be overcome by harnessing locally available renewable and decentralised energy sources. Apart from logistical convenience, these innovative programmes are technically sound and economically cost-efficient to meet the growing rural needs. With this perspective in view, the Department of Science & Technology and Non-conventional Energy Sources have been functioning in our State.

In West Bengal activities related to Non-Conventional energy started during 7th Plan period. Significant achievements were made in the areas of Bio-gas programme, Smokeless Chulha Programme and Solar Thermal Extension Programme. Some progress was also made on Solar Photovoltaic Programme. There was a fund provision of Rs. 900 lacs during 7th Plan under Non-Conventional Energy Programme and the entire amount was spent. In addition the State also received a substantial fund from D.N.E.S., Government of India to implement various National level Programmes on Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(A) Bio Gas Programme :—

a) It is proposed to construct, 7,000 family type Bio-gas plants during Annual Plan 1995-96 period. In West Bengal the standard estimated cost of a family size bio-gas plant varies from Rs. 8,000/- to Rs 1,000/- depending on the size and location of the plant.

b) *Latrine Linked Plants* :— In order to construct Latrine Linked Bio-gas plants an additional amount of Rs. 3,000/- is required. The programme is very important particularly in the context of improving sanitation. For this component of Bio-gas Programme an additional subsidy of Rs. 1,000/- per beneficiary is required .

c) It has been proposed to set up 50 number of service centre in West Bengal during 8th Plan period. 5 number of service centres would be set up during the year 1995-96 and accordingly provision has been proposed. Under this programme some prospective village level entrepreneurs will be provided with some grants for procurement of tools/accommodation etc.

d) *Masons & users Training Programme* :— This is a continuing Programme. 8 number of training programmes for masons and 10 numbers of training programmes for users are proposed to be undertaken per year from annual plan 1995-'96.

(B) Improved Chullha Programme

a) *construction Programme* :— It is proposed to install 1.50 lakh number of fixed model Improved Chulhas and 10,000 numbers of portable Chulhas during the year 1995-'96.

b) *Training Programme* :— 50 (fifty) Training Programme have been proposed to be undertaken during 8th Five year Plan. Out of fifty training programmes it is proposed to organise 6 training programmes during the year 1995-96.

(C) Solar Hot Water (Lower Temperature)

a) It is proposed to install 2.00 lakhs litres per day-Solar Hot Water Systems in the State in 1995-96.

b) *Solar Drier* :— It is proposed to install five Solar Driers during the annual plan 1995-96.

c) *Solar Still/Desalination Systems* :— It is proposed to install solar Stills of 100 L.P.D. capacity during the Annual Plan 1995-96.

d) *Solar Cooker Programme* :—It is proposed to make arrangements for manufacturing 2000 number of Solar Cookers during the Annual Plan 1995-'96 through private manufacturers.

(D) Solar photovoltaic programme :—

a) *Solar Photovoltaic Pumps* :— It is proposed to install three Deep Tubewell Solar PV Pump during the Plan period 1995-96. It is also proposed to install ten number shallow Tubewell pumps during the year 1995-96 in West Bengal for irrigation.

b) *Village Electrification Programme* :— Under this programme Sagar Island is proposed to be covered with solar electricity during 1995-96 at a cost of Rs. 120.00 lacs of which State Government's contribution is Rs. 60.0 lacs. A power house of capacity 25 KW—would be installed.

c) *Other Solar Photovoltaic Programme* :—The Photovoltaic Cells could now be conveniently utilised for powering vaccine preservator, police Wireless sets, other communication sets, safetylights in Sunderban areas. It is proposed to distribute 1500 Solar lanterns and 100 SPV street lights and 200 domestic lighting system under this programmes.

(E) Wind Energy Programme :— It is proposed to take up and continue the following programmes on Wind Energy in the State of West Bengal during the plan period 1995-96.

a) *Wind Mapping project* :— This is a joint effort of Government of India and the State Government. All the thirty data collecting stations based on Cup Anemometers would be put into operation during the year. Erection of masts and installation of anemometers are in progress.

b) *Wind pumping Units* :— It is proposed to install two deep well wind pump and five ordinary wind pumps during the plan 1995-96.

c) *Monitoring Project* :— Wind monitoring programme for five selected sites of West Bengal has already been taken up. The programme will continue during the year 1995-96.

d) *Wind Farm Project* :— It is proposed to install 400 KW Wind Farm at Sagar Island. The survey for which has been completed.

(F) Bio-Mass Programme :—

i) *Energy Plantation Programme* :— It is proposed to take up the energy plantation programme in 500 hectares area of Sundarban during the year 1995-96. A Bio-mass based 500 KW power plant is also proposed to be set up at Gosaba.

ii) *Bio-mass Gassifier* :— It is proposed to install one 50 KW Bio-mass gassifier based on different raw materials during the year 1995-96 costing Rs. 20.0 lacs out of which 10 lacs will be borne by Government of India.

(G) Urjagram Project :— It is proposed to take up Urjagram Programme in five villages during the plan period 1995-96 and accordingly an amount of Rs. 10.0 lacs has been proposed.

(H) Research and Development :— It is proposed to take up R& D activities on development of bio-gas, bio-mass wind energy, utilisation of city waste etc. One Regional Test Laboratory for Renewable Energy Devices to be set up during the year.

(I) Information and Public Education :— It has been proposed to launch a mass awareness programme in the field of Renewable Energy Sources during 1995-96. Mobile Exhibition Vans, publication of Posters, setting up of energy parks are some of the ideas in this direction.

(J) Energy conservation :— Appropriate steps would be taken up for energy conservation programme. It has been proposed to provide Rs. 1.0 lac in this regard in 1995-96.

(K) Setting up of West Bengal Renewable and Non-Conventional Energy Development Authority:—

West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA), an organisation under Department of Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy sources has started functioning from 1992 and presently the Non-conventional Energy activities in the State of West Bengal is being looked after by WBREDA.

CHAPTER SIX

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

6.1 VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

6.1.1 Programme of the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department

The cottage and small scale industries sector enjoys favourable capital-employment ratio and can mobilise local resources, previously untapped or underutilised. Small and decentralised units also play a significant role in ensuring a more equitable distributive justice and act as a check to unplanned urbanisation. In an overpopulated State like West Bengal where the land-man ratio is extremely adverse and where there is little prospect of boosting up the rural economy, other than through land reforms and restructuring of agricultural activities, we have to place considerable priority on the development of cottage and small industries sector. In addition, the sector has the potentiality of reviving and sustaining the traditional rural arts and crafts and can play a vital role in the economic upliftment and rehabilitation of the backward sections of the society.

Programmes of major activities of the concerned directorates and other agencies under this department are given below :

Strengthening of C&SSI Directorate

This scheme is intended to provide technical and promotional support to the SSI entrepreneurs towards development of electronic industry and ancillarisation of SSI undertakings in the State in general and in Durgapur, Asansol & Haldia region in particular. Provision under the scheme has been made to meet the establishment cost for the bifurcated blocks covering districts of Hooghly, North 24-Pgs., Midnapore, Nadia and Coochbehar besides the establishment costs of the on-going scheme of Inspection room of Durgapur Ancillary Development, Electronic Cell, and Planning & Evaluation Cell.

District Industries Centres

Originally this was Centrally Sponsored Scheme intended to provide escort one window services to C&SSI entrepreneurs and artisans for promotion of industries extending linkages and financial support in the field of SSI, KVI, Lac, Coir and Handicrafts sectors. As on date we have got 16 full fledged D. I. C.s (excepting Calcutta). Besides at Durgapur and Siliguri we have set up sub-DICs to cope up with the industrial demands of the entrepreneurs in that area. Though Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur have been separated yet the full fledged DIC at Balurghat could not be sanctioned by Government of India. A skeleton form of sub-DIC at Balurghat has

been functioning. The provisions are mainly made for establishment costs of all DICs, and sub-DICs (excepting Calcutta). From 1994-95 Govt. of India completely stopped funding towards 50% establishment charges.

The new units set up in the State has been at 7,594 in 1992-93 with the corresponding employment of 21,366 persons. The performance of 1993-94 is 5,276 units and employment of 15,849 persons and so far 2,482 Nos. unit have been set up with corresponding employment of 7,159 persons.

District Industries Centre, Calcutta

The entire establishment expenses is being borne by the State Govt. since this scheme was sanctioned by State Govt. in 1983-84. The DIC, Calcutta takes care of development of Calcutta Municipality region for promoting SSI, Handicrafts sectors.

Census of SSI Units

Under the scheme the registered SSI units are being surveyed in respect of their capital content, employment, product range, materials used etc. in order to form the basic for capacity assessment and future promotional assistance programmes.

The entire budgeted provision is utilised for Establishment cost and the miscellaneous expenses for surveying the units and computerisation of the date.

S.I.D.A.

S.I.D.A. was formed in 1984-85. The scheme is to take intensive care for promotion of SSI units with involvement of more than Rs. 2 lakhs in plant & machinery in districts of Calcutta, 24-Pgs. (South), 24-Pgs. (North), Burdwan, Howrah & Hooghly with concurrent liaison with all promotional, technical and financial agencies. The provision is to meet the establishment cost of S.I.D.A.

Till 31.3.92, 419 units have gone in production with project cost of Rs. 210.73 crores.

Research Development and Quality Control

The scheme is intended to render support to ETDC at Calcutta for carrying out work under the scheme for Household Domestic Electrical appliances order. The scheme moreover undertakes R&D activities through ETDC by rendering assistances for the calibration of equipments & installation of personal computer. The quality marking scheme of the C&SSI Dte. has been offering services for marking the standardisation norms to SSI Units in specific trades only. This is an important scheme which meets the

basic requirement of quality control of domestic electrical appliances and also schematic requirement of quality marking scheme.

Marketing Research & Survey for Promotion of SSI Products

The provision under the scheme is made to meet the costs of marketing analysis and assessment of potentialities in selected product groups through specialised agencies like WEBCON, SISI, IIM and other organisations as well as through the field staff of C&SSI Dte. It is proposed to render further assistances like awareness in package in consumer products, testing facilities in SSI products for marketing under a common brand name, survey for specific product groups like ceramics in CCRD, Panchmura, Fishing Hook in Ghutghorial Co-operative Centre, including preparation for profiles and arrangement of publicity through mass media.

Market Development

The scheme is intended to render support to Agencies engaged in strengthening domestic/export marketing activities of the SSI undertakings outside the State as well as outside the country. It is proposed to include authorised agencies of State & Central Govts. in addition to presently working State undertakings and the District Industrial Marketing Co-operative Societies. The provision is meagre.

Training of Officers of C&SSI Dte. & Executive of Registered SSI Units

The proposed outlay under the scheme is intended for conducting the training programmes/seminars at the SIRD, Kalyani, NSCTS, Kalyani, and the costs of training fees at National Training Institutes like NIRD, NISIET, NITIE, MDI, RETC, etc.

State Level Institute for Entrepreneurship Development

The scheme was originally considered to be set up at the premises of the Wood Industries Institute, Kalyani. In the present situation BNCCL, a NGO has agreed to participate in the joint venture to set up E.D. with State Govt. A society has to be formulated which will run the scheme. Meanwhile a suitable plot of land has been earmarked at Salt Lake for the project. The scheme is an important one and is under active consideration of Govt.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme

The scheme is intended to impart managerial training to the prospective entrepreneurs as per revised pattern of the scheme. 373, 274 & 104 candidates were trained under this programme during the respective years 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94. The provisions will also be utilised for special category of

ST entrepreneurs in computer through ETDC and photovoltaic Cell training through JU.

Special Training Programme for Women, Physically Handicapped & Backward Class etc.

Women, physically handicapped entrepreneurs belonging to other backward classes are intended to be trained under this programme. The provisions are to be utilised for the specialised training as per revised scheme of E.D.P. and normal master craftsmanship attachment. 73, 10 and 25 persons have been trained under this programme during the respective years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Transfer of Skill & Service Centre

It is intended for transfer of Technology to the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of consumer industries and opening of service centres in rural areas including services to the rural farms in selected districts. The provisions will be provided with suitable incentives for encouragement towards self employment ventures for the pioneer entrepreneurs specially in tiny sector.

Loans to V&SI Units

This is a continuing scheme for soft loan in single case upto Rs. 10,000/- to be given to individual entrepreneurs specially in rural areas.

During 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 the respective funds of Rs. 14.40 lakhs, Rs. 24.50 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned for disbursement.

Loans for Margin Money for Industrial Development and Modernisation

The scheme for margin money assistance to V&SI is proposed to cover sick units towards their revival. The departmental margin money scheme supplements the institutional finance which is normally granted by the Bank in their favour.

Financial Assistance to (a) W.B.S.I.C. Ltd., (b) W.B.S.L.I.D.C. Ltd., (c) W.B.C.D.C. Ltd., (d) Shilpabarta Printing Press Ltd.

Equity support to attract institutional finance by the respective corporations in order to run their projects/programme/schematic activities. The marketing programmes of W.B.S.I.C. Ltd. and W.B.S.L.I.D.C., W.B.C.D.C. Ltd. and Shilpabarta Printing Press Ltd. are mainly taken up with the loan sanctioned by financial institutions which is supplemented by the equity of the Govt. sanctioned in favour of the corporations under the Department of C&SSI, W.B.

The grants and loans are provided for taking up schematic activities of W.B.S.L.I.D.C. Ltd.

Common Service Facility Centre

Under the scheme assistances are being rendered for Infrastructural and Technology Development in

rural industries in collaboration with National Labs. viz NISTAD, CGCRI, CMERI, NML, MERADO etc. and Zilla Parishads. The infrastructures at Panchmura (Bankura) Ceramic Project operated by CGCRI, C&SSI & Zilla Parishad and Fishing Hook Project at Barjora (Bankura) in collaboration with CMERI, Durgapur, NISTAD, Zilla Parishad, Bankura and C&SSI have been completed. Moreover, Murlu Tiles Makers' Co-operative was assisted with infrastructure and machinery set-up in collaboration with CGCRI, C&SSI and NISTAD.

During 1993-94 the provisions under grant & capital expenditures were incurred for arranging extension programme of CCRD, Panchmura & Murlu Tiles Makers' Co-operative and also for meeting the training cost of brass & bell metal artisans in Bankura.

Besides, the cost of 50 Universal Fibre machines fabricated by MERADO, Madras for Babui grass artisans has been incurred up to Rs. 89,000/- @ 20% of total cost since Govt. of India subsidised 80% of the total cost.

The provisions will be utilised for the development of Technology upgradation for the specialised rural industries.

Assistance under BSAI Act, 1931—Grants & Incentives

A revision has been made for implementation of the State Scheme of Incentives.

During 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 the respective sums of Rs. 64.16 lakhs, Rs. 7.59 lakhs and Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been disbursed.

Publicity and promotional activities including holding of seminars and campaigns etc.

The costs towards holding India International Trade Fair at New Delhi, Industrial India Trade Fair at Calcutta Maidan, LEXPO, Handicrafts EXPO and prominent District Exhibitions are incurred every year. This scheme makes the provision for meeting the costs incurred under this account for holding District/State/National Exhibitions/Melas etc.

Construction of DIC Buildings

The entire costs shall have to be borne by the State exchequer in view of discontinuation of Central Scheme for setting up of new DICS.

During 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 the cost was incurred for the new DIC Building at Bankura & repairing of existing Malda DIC & extension of Malda Building & Night Guard Quarter at Malda, repairing of DIC, Coochbehar & Midnapore DICs Buildings.

The extension programme of DIC, Midnapore and outright purchase of floor space of DIC, Birbhum

at commercial estate at Suri (Birbhum) of W.B.S.I.C. Ltd. are in view. The provisions will be utilised for the other DIC Buildings at Jalpaiguri & new building at Purulia.

Central Footwear Training Centre

The infrastructure for the Training Centre at Budge-Budge (South 24-Pgs.) has been completed with the financial assistances of Govt. of India & State Govt. The scheme is being implemented by W.B.S.L.I.D.C. Ltd. The provisions are made to meet the grants to W.B.S.L.I.D.C. Ltd. for imparting training through approved training courses to leather artisans of West Bengal.

Rural Trade Sheds for Small Household Artisans

Under the scheme common marketing infrastructures are being set up in rural market areas to help the artisans in selling/storing their wares under common sheds.

The provisions for grants and capital outlays for buildings are made to cater to the needs of the local artisans. The Panchayat Samities will have to take initiative to set up common shed for the common cause of poor artisans.

Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives

The scheme provides financial assistance to the Industrial Co-operatives registered with DICs in V&SSI sector by way of arranging managerial subsidy/infrastructural grants, working capital loan and equity to enable them to undertake viable business to extend employment to their members.

Ganges Printing Workers Industrial Co-operatives has been receiving assistance since past few years to take shape of a viable Co-operative. The other Co-ops. are also being assisted every year.

The provisions for grants, loan and equity are made for the viable/working Co-operatives.

Establishment of Biogas Development

This is a supplementary State scheme to the Centrally sponsored National Project on Biogas Development. Provision is made to meet the partial expenditure of salary of staff & officers borne under the scheme—N.P.B.D.

Integrated Leather Complex (New Scheme)

The new scheme is proposed to provide towards shifting of Leather Units from Tiljala/Topsia areas to Ghatakpukur beside Eastern Metropolitan Bypass for availing facilities of common effluent treatment plant to be set up under UNDP Project.

The provision is made for setting up common effluent treatment plant and development of land wherein shifting of leather units will be made.

Orientation Programme for existing entrepreneurs (New Scheme)

The new programme is proposed to impart training to the existing entrepreneurs who may need modification of their products by virtue of shifting of market demands, technological change over and sophistication of the continuing items.

The expenses towards conducting training through various promotional agencies in the related fields of particular groups of industries are to be borne in the scheme. The services may cover conducting of detailed study, preparation of project reports, drawing of project profiles for suggested alternatives involving minimum change in the existing set up of the suffering groups of Industries and suggesting upgraded process with antipollution measure.

Handicrafts Sector

a) *Design Centre for Handicrafts Industries at Baruipur*

To promote design on handicrafts items Baruipur Experimental-cum-Research Institute of C&SSI Dte. has been taking important role. For Design & Development trainees are being trained. The reputed Organisation working for rural upliftment are rendered financial assistance for preservation & maintenance of handicrafts items.

b) *Establishment of Sales Depot, holding of exhibitions etc.*

To organise the exhibitions in rural areas on auspicious occasions DICs come forward and in this Scheme the expenditures are incurred on rural melas like Santiniketan's Paus Utsab mela, Rash mela at Coochbehar, Joydev mela at Birbhum and above all Bishnupur mela. The provisions are kept for the above melas.

c) *Award of Prizes, Celebration of Handicrafts Week, Publication of Brochures etc.*

On every year District level and State level competitions for awarding prizes are held. The prizes @ Rs. 250/-, Rs. 150/- and Rs. 100/- for 1st, 2nd and special prize winner for different handicrafts items on the auspicious occasion of celebration of handicrafts week are distributed.

The provisions are made to meet the costs of prize money and costs towards holding of ceremony of handicrafts week in each districts and at the State level. The State level winners of handicrafts artisans are awarded prizes during Handicrafts Expo at Calcutta Maidan.

d) *Financial Assistance to Handicrafts Artisans & Co-operatives*

Under the scheme Financial assistance is rendered to handicrafts artisans/Co-ops./Regd. Institutions by way of Grants/Loans for tools,

equipments, workshops, managerial grants and working capital/special security measures for enabling them to provide gainful employment in handicrafts sector.

The provisions are kept for meeting grants/loans for the handicrafts artisans/Co-ops.

e) *Handicrafts Promotional Training Programme*

Under the scheme training is imparted to handicrafts artisans in different trades at different districts through D.I.Cs./WBHDC Ltd. to upgrade the skill of the artisans so that products could be marketed in a better way and the artisans may run their units in the trade.

The provisions made are utilised for imparting the training through master craftsmen engaged in particular handicrafts product.

f) *Rebate on Sales of Handicrafts Products*

The 20% subsidy on sales of handicrafts products are usually given to all handicrafts items for 90 days in a year spread over for certain occasions and during Handicrafts Expo at Calcutta Maidan.

A huge amounts of rebate is being disbursed to artisans. The provision is made to arrange the requirement of rebate.

g) *Financial Assistance to WBHDC Ltd.*

Under the scheme WBHDC is given equity support and grants to enable them (i) to open emporia in/outside the State, (ii) to procure and sell State Handicrafts items in Emporia/Exhibition, (iii) to undertake skill development programmes and (iv) supply of raw materials i.e. conch shell to artisans.

The provisions for grants and equity are made for the corporation's sustenance.

h) *Assistance to W.B. State Handicrafts Co-ops. Society Ltd.*

The Scheme envisages to render equity/grants to the Society to enable it to undertake viable business in handicrafts by procurement from actual artisans/primary Co-ops. For this purpose the Society has Emporia in/outside the State.

The provisions for grants and equity are kept for the Society keeping in view its scope to grow.

i) *Payment of Pension for Handicrafts Artisans*

This Scheme provides benefits of pension to eligible artisans in Village Industries, Khadi & Handicrafts Industries @ Rs. 100/- p.m. The artisans are assisted with meagre amount but the scheme is significant in its approach towards the policy of State Govt. in introduction of pension scheme for artisans.

The provisions are utilised for the above purpose.

Khadi & Village Industries Sector

a) *Strengthening of Administrative infrastructure of WBK&VI Board*

Under the scheme the provisions for strengthening the district field level wing of Khadi Board is made for meeting establishment costs of 93 posts sanctioned for District administration of WBK&VI Board.

b) *Marketing Assistance Programme for K&VI*

Under the scheme marketing assistance is rendered to the certified K&VI Institutions by way of rebate @ 10% on Sales of Cotton & Silk Khadi Products and Polybastra for 90 days on the specified occasions like Gandhi Jayanti etc.

The provision is made for meeting the rebate to the Certified K&VI Institutions. The assessment of rebate is being done now by WBK&VI Board through D.I.Cs.

c) *Renovation of K&VI Board's Building & Handmade Paper Mills.*

This fund provision is made for the Boards Building & Handmade Paper Mill of WBK&VI Board at Kalyani.

Coir Industries Sector

a) *Training Centre for Manufacturing of Coir Industries.*

Under the scheme, the training is imparted to the rural youths (men & women) in the manufacture of marketable coir products from the coconut husks. The infrastructure at Dhancheberia (Budge Budge-II) coir training centre has been completed and the machinery required for manufacturing coir based products are already installed at the centre. The complete production will take some time after trial run. During 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 26 lakh was incurred for procurement of machinery mainly for the centre.

The fund provision is kept for training component and raw materials etc.

b) *Financial Assistance Programme for Coir Industries—Assistance to Tiny Coir Units*

Under the scheme small coir manufacturing units are assisted with grant/loans towards purchase of tools & equipments etc. for providing gainful employment to artisans based on local materials in coir.

The provisions for grants and loan are made for tiny coir units.

c) *Co-operativisation of Coir Co-operatives & State Participation in Share Capital Investment in Coir Co-operatives*

Grants and equity are rendered to the Coir Co-operatives to promote marketing of the products produced in Coir Co-ops. Previously D.S.C.M. Howrah and Bagnan Narimangal Coir Co-operative were assisted.

Lac Industries

a) *Consolidation of Broodlac Farms*

Under the scheme supplementary assistance is provided to maintain the Broodlac farms located in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Malda, Murshidabad and Midnapore. The establishment cost of the Broodlac farms are borne from the provisions made under the scheme.

b) *Industrial Centres for Manufacturing Lac Products*

Under the scheme 3 Training Centres in lac products are maintained in Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad. The provisions made are towards training cost of 3 centres.

c) *Price Support Scheme*

The scheme aims at solving marketing problems of lac growers and assists in implementation of price support and buffer stock operation which are operated by S.T.C. Supplementary funds are taken for establishment costs of the Broodlac farms since the provision under that scheme does not meet total requirement.

d) *Finance Assistance to Lac Societies for Formation of Lac Marketing Federation*

Financial assistance is given to 3 Lac manufacturing Co-ops. formed in the district of Purulia, Bankura & Murshidabad to enable them effectively to undertake production/business in Lac products with ex-trainees and other artisans. The grants and equity are given to Lac Co-ops.

e) *Modernisation of Lac Industries*

A new scheme for modernisation of Lac processing unit and crop insurance has been introduced. Most of the processing units located in Purulia require improvements in process for taking care of minimisation of health hazards and that anti-pollution grants will be provided to such units for introduction of infrastructural and process modification under technical supervision. The provisions are made for the modernisation.

Lac Development (New Scheme)

The new scheme has been introduced since 1994-95 when Govt. of India discontinued the fund flow under Central Sector Scheme—Lac Development. The establishment costs towards Central Scheme—Lac Development is to be borne out of the State plan scheme. As such equivalent provision has been kept.

Proposed New Scheme

Electronic Test & Development Centre, Calcutta (ETDC) has been doing testing and calibration work in the field of Electrical & Electronic items produced by the registered SSI units. Besides, ETDC has been conducting 'O' level Computer Training course approved by Govt. of India so that the trainees may set up unit in electronic industry.

In this regard a new scheme has been proposed to give financial assistance to ETDC by way of grants in aid to promote marketing of GLS Lamps/Soap & Detergent in joint collaboration with WBSIC & Quality Marking Wing of the Dte., through a common brand name.

The provision is made for the above purpose.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

District Industries Centres

Though Govt. of India have discontinued the flow of fund from 1994-95 totally towards setting up new DICs & maintenance of the existing DICs by way of establishment charges, we may keep a token provision to keep the scheme alive.

Census-cum-Sample Survey of SSI Units

Govt. of India has been assisting the State Govt. towards esttb. charges of the posts sanctioned under the scheme.

The provision is kept for the above purpose.

Loans for District Industries Centre

Though Govt. of India have discontinued the flow of fund totally towards Central margin money loan, we may keep a token provision to keep the scheme alive.

Central Footwear Training Centre

The construction work for Leather Footwear Training Centre has been completed at Budge Budge. The centre has to impart training to leather artisans of West Bengal through an approved course. Govt. of India have been extending assistance under this scheme.

The provision has been kept in view.

National Project on Bio-gas Development

This is exclusively funded by Govt. of India. Govt. of India give assistance towards Turnkey Fees, Subsidy, Salary Cost, Training Cost, Demonstration Cost, Defective Plant Cost and for setting up Biogas Plants having different sizes.

The provision is kept in view.

Handloom Sector

The Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, West Bengal, is responsible for development of Handloom, Powerloom, Hosiery and Readymade Garments

Industries in West Bengal. The major thrust is however, on Handloom Industry.

The Handloom Industry is the single largest sector second only to Agriculture in the rural economy in employment potentiality. There are about 3,38,499 looms in the State giving full time and part time employment to 3,66,545 handloom weavers and also to 3,45,018 persons in preparatory works.

The various plan schemes of the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles aim at liberating the poor weavers from the clutches of rural Mahajans by bringing them under the fold of co-operative and thereby to ensure sustained employment to them. As such, the schemes are for co-operativisation of the poor weavers and development of infrastructural facilities of the handloom co-operatives. In addition, there are some welfare schemes for the weavers. Broadly speaking the objectives of the Plan Schemes are as below

- i) To organise co-operatives with the poor weavers in order to create avenue of sustained employment for them;
- ii) To improve productivity, quality and cost competitiveness of the handloom products;
- iii) To diversify products and to strengthen marketing avenues;
- iv) To extend different welfare schemes to the poor weavers;
- v) To improve the socio-economic status of the poor weavers of the State.

The Seventh plan approved outlay for this Directorate was Rs. 3,093.00 lakh against which actual expenditure was Rs. 3,362.12 lakh of which expenditure for Handloom Sector alone was Rs. 3,331.63 lakh.

During 1993-94 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 770.00 lakh, the actual expenditure for implementation of Handloom Plan (State Plan) Schemes was incurred to the tune of Rs. 811.43 lakhs. For 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 874.45 lakhs is provided for State plan Schemes. For 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in volume II has been proposed.

A brief outline of important plan schemes of Handloom Sector is given below:

Share Capital Loan for Weavers of primary Co-operative Societies.

The purpose of the scheme is to assist the members of the primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies to purchase shares of the societies. According to existing norms the members contribute 10% of the value of share and remaining 90% is advanced by the Govt. as loan. The Government of India and the State Government will provide their share of assistance on 50 : 50 basis.

Common "Workshed-cum-Warehouse for Primary Weavers" Co-operative Societies (Loomless)

There are large number of loomless weavers in different parts of the State who have no loom of their own and are working in the loom owned by Master Weavers/Mahajans. In order to bring such weavers under Co-op. fold and to relieve them from the clutches of Master Weavers/Mahajans, the scheme of Industrial type of Weavers' Co-op Societies/factory type of Co-op. Societies has been formulated. The scheme is being implemented in West Bengal under the name of 'Cotton Workshed-cum-Warehouse for Primary Weavers' Co-op. Societies (Loomless).

State Participation in the Share Capital of Primary Weavers Co-op. Societies

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the Share Capital base of the Primary Weavers' Co-op. Societies so that they may get adequate working capital loan in the form of cash credit from the Central Co-op. Bank under NABARD scheme. According to the scheme Govt. contributes in the Share Capital of Primary Weavers' Co-op. Societies.

Modernisation Scheme

a) Supply of improved Appliances

For improvement of quality and texture of the products as well as for increasing production of cloth, various kinds of improved looms and appliances according to requirement of different areas are usually provided to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies under the scheme supply of Improved Appliances'. The objective of the Scheme is to replace the old and absolute looms and accessories by new and modern looms and accessories for augmenting per loom production and evolution of new design.

b) Supply of looms to Loomless Weavers

Under the scheme looms and accessories are provided to Loomless Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Market Development Assistance Scheme for Marketing of Handloom Products

In 1989-90 the M.D.A Scheme has been introduced by the Government of India in replacement of certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. (1) Subsidy on Sales of handloom cloth (Rebate), (2) Managerial assistance, (3) State participation in the share capital of handloom Apex Societies/Corporation (4) Share Capital Assistance to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies other than for loan to weavers to become member of primary societies. The M.D.A. scheme has been adopted by the State Government with effect from 1.4.89 for providing assistance to handloom sector. Under the scheme all primary handloom weavers' cooperative societies enjoy credit limit sanctioned by financial institutions would be eligible

to get assistance, 15% of credit limit sanctioned by financial institution during preceeding year would be the amount of assistance under M.D.A, scheme for that particular society. The Government of India and the State Government will provide their share of assistance on 50: 50 basis.

Scheme for Thrift Fund/Provident Fund for weavers

This scheme envisages the welfare of the weaving community under co-operative sector. Under the scheme the fund shall consists of

i) Subscription by the members @ 4 paise per rupee of the wages earned in a month.

ii) Subscription by the society @ 4 paise per rupees of the wages eaned by the member in a month

iii) Contribution by the Govt. @ 8 paise per rupee of the wages earned by the member in a month of which Govt. of India's share will be 4 paise and State Govt.'s share will be 4 paise provided the contribution by the State or Central Govt.

Working Capital Loan

The object of the scheme is to help the weavers of the newly organised or revitalised Handloom Cooperative Societies with working capital assistance at the rate of per loom scale of finance fixed under the NABARD scheme for financing handloom to enable the societies to start production at the initial stage (as Bank takes some time to sanction finance to such societies).

Relief on Interest charges on Working Capital Loan

As per guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, the weavers co-operative societies both primary and apex societies, are entitled to get working capital loan from co-operative banks at a concessional rate of 7½% provided the State Govt. agrees to sanction an interest subsidy of 3% to the concerned banks. Under the scheme subsidy on interest @3% is provided to the State Co-operative Bank and Dist. Central Co-op. Banks against their loan provided under NABARD scheme. Interest subsidy is also provided to Nationalised Banks which sanction loan at a concessional rate as noted above.

Award of Prizes

District and State Level Competition in respect of handloom products is held every year. This competition offers the artisans to exhibits their work for recognition of merit. As incentive to the weavers and designers on different items of competition, prizes in the shape of cash money are awarded under the scheme on district and State level competition every year. The scheme has been in operation for a long time.

Group Saving linked Insurance Scheme for Weavers

The scheme envisages the welfare of weavers' community. The scheme will provide insurance benefit to weavers under Co-op. fold to the extent of amount of Rs. 10,000/- per weavers. The required annual premium @ Rs. 120/- per weaver is to be equally shared among the State Government, the Central Government and concerned weavers @ Rs. 40/- per year.

Government of India has already released the sum of Rs. 2,06.040/- State Government have been moved to release State share of contribution to the scheme along with fund released by Government of India.

Project Package Scheme

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme announced by Government of India in the year 1991-92. Projects based on the specific requirement of the weavers are considered for sanction of assistnces under the scheme, cost of the project is borne by the State and the Central Govt. on the basis of 50 : 50.

Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme announced by Govt. of India in the year 1991-92. This scheme envisages selection of a project district every year in consideration of certain criteria like traditionality of craft, motivational level of weaver and incidence of poverty. A project village under the project district is subsequently identified by a district level committee for implemetation of the scheme. The scheme aims at integrated development of the village so selected by not only helping the weavers to increase their average wage earning but also improving their quality of life.

Scheme for Extension of Pension facilities to Weavers under Co-operative Fold.

Pension Scheme for the old and the incapacitated weavers has been adopted in West Bengal for implementation with effect from 1.12.1990. The sole objective of the scheme is to help the weavers who have lost working ability due to old age or otherwise after rendering considerable service to handloom industry under co-operative sector. Weavers who are above sixty years of age or permanently incapacitated prior to that age would be eligible to come under the purview of the scheme. The amount admissible as Pension shall be Rs. 100/- per month per weaver.

Promotional Activities including of Exhibition and Seminars

The object of the scheme is to organise campaigns and seminars in the districts for promotion of handloom schemes and the NABARD Scheme for financing handloom co-operatives and to popularise handloom products.

Data relating to Handloom Industry are given below:

1. Total No. of Handloom	3,38,499	(as per census of 1987-88)
2. Total No. of persons engaged in weaving activities (full time and part time)	3,66,454	„
3. No. of persons engaged in preparatory work	3,45,018	„
4. Persons employed in Handloom Industry	7,11,563	„
5. No. of Weavers Co-op Societies	1,901	(as on 31.3.94)
6. No of active Weavers Co-op Societies	1,475	(as on 31.3.94)
7. No. of looms under active Co-op societies	1,44,983	(as on 31.3.94)

Sericulture Sector

Sericulture is a highly labour intensive operation and considering its tremendous economic prospects and employment potentiality for the rural people increasing emphasis is being laid on he development of sericulture in the State.

Almost all the districts have been brought under sericulture coverage excepting Calcutta, Howrah and Hooghly.

The sericulture activities in the State include both horizontal and vertical growth and covers expansion of mulberry acreage with H.Y.V. plantation and developing proper infrastructure for adoption of improved rearing technology, ensuring supply of D.F.Ls., marketing support, developing reeling, twisting and other post-cocoon activities etc.; imparting training to farmers in rearing and reeling for transfer of latest technology along with development of non-mulberry sericulture. The following programmes are being implemented under Plan scheme.

Development of Mulberry production

It envisages increase in mulberry acreage in different districts of West Bengal through two on-going schemes:

(a) Supply of planting materials to prospective sericulturists at 30 per cent cost in case of cuttings and 15 per cent cost in case of mulberry saplings.

(b) Maintenance of Mulberry Multiplication farm-. For 1994-95 a target of 1,325 hectare extension has been kept. This would generate additional employment of 26,500 @ 20 persons/ha.

Progress upto September 1994 is 272 ha. and additional employment of 5,440 persons.

Minor Irrigation for development of Sericulture

Irrigation alone can yield 25% more mulberry leaves besides improving leaf quality. This project is designed to assist the small and marginal farmers as well as farmers belonging to SC & ST to develop irrigation facilities by providing institutional finance towards installation of irrigation system with matching subsidy

For 1994-95 target has been kept as S.T.W.= 700; Pump Set = 65 - of which 215 cases have been sponsored till Sept. '94.

Institutional finance for development of sericulture

A farmer would need various investment in the field as well as in construction of rearing house, purchase of rearing implements etc. Major portion of the sericulturists being small and marginal farmers as well as from those of SC & ST Communities are not in a position to make initial investment unless supported by Govt. subsidy and institutional finance. For that bankable schemes as approved by NABARD are open for mulberry plantation in 0.20, 0.33 & 0.50 acre.

For 1994-95 a target of 3,650 farmers has been set out of which 726 cases have been sponsored up to Sept. 94 to Banks and 67 cases have been sanctioned.

Development of seed organisation

It envisages production of quality cocoons with higher productivity. This largely depends on rearing of improved variety of DFLs. Efforts are being made to ensure availability of such DFLs, to the maximum possible extent.

Development of quality raw silk and fabric production

Reeling, one of the vital post-cocoon activities has not yet developed to the desired extent. For this the schemes for setting up different reeling units have been included in the project. Production of raw silk till Sept.'94 is 432 M.T. against the annual target of 1415.M.T.

Development of field training and experiment

Sericulture is a highly technical process and existing technology and package of practices being constantly upgraded periodical training of the field officials is of utmost importance. Fund is accordingly provided.

Development of Sericulture Co-operatives

Though Co-operative Societies can play significant role in the development of sericulture both in the rearing and reeling sectors, this remained undeveloped in the past. During Eighth Plan a major thrust is proposed to be given for organising co-operative societies in all sectors of sericulture.

Publicity and publication

It is essential to transmit the latest improvement and techniques developed in different aspects of sericulture industry to the farmers and reelers besides motivating new farmers to take up sericulture. This is to be taken up through distribution of informative materials like booklets, posters etc., holding of seminars, workshops etc.

Welfare of Sericulturists

It has been observed that the sericulturists, mostly the reeler and grainages are exposed to various kinds of health hazards and suffer from various diseases. Various Committees have also impressed upon Government for taking measures to reduce health hazards. Fund is accordingly provided.

Development of Bi-voltine Cocoon Production

Though bi-voltine cocoon produces the highest grade of silk the production of this is very little. A major thrust will be given to increase bi-voltine production by disseminating information, training farmers in the improved technique of bi-voltine rearing, setting up CRCs and providing intensive supervision through extension services.

Re-organisation and modernisation

A large number of farms, grainages etc. maintained by the Govt. to multiply high yielding mulberry varieties for producing cuttings and saplings, and improved variety of seeds, are to be constantly improved upon and modern facilities provided in order to improve the condition and adopt the latest techniques meant for improvement of quality and quantity of seed cocoons and silk. The re-organisation and modernisation of Government units will be taken up under this project.

National Sericulture Project

The main thrust of the project is to improve the productivity as well as quality of silk yarn produced in West Bengal. Under this project all other existing projects of the Directorate have been integrated. Apart from extension of area under mulberry, a chain of infrastructures such as rearing houses, grainage building, seed cocoon market, silk exchange would be created and at the end of the project period the present level of silk production are expected to be doubled and additional one lakh employment generated. A special emphasis has also been given on the development of women which constitute more than 60% of the work force in the sericulture sector.

Development of marketing of cocoons & silk yarn

The scheme is basically meant to provide marketing support to new sericulturists in the non-traditional areas in the initial stages and prevent distress sale of the produce.

Block adoption for economic development of the people belonging to S. C. Community

Under this project, demonstration farms will be set up in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes in order to motivate them to begin career in sericulture.

Development of non-mulberry sericulture

Non-mulberry sericulture includes tassar, muga and eri. Those are mostly practised by people belonging to ST & SC.

a) *Tassar*: Tassar host plants would be raised in parts of the districts of Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore and Birbhum where soil condition is not quite fit for agriculture. Resources from DPAP are also being utilised for this to some extent. About 1 ha. of such plantation would be leased out to local ST/SC people for rearing of tassar silk-worm thereon. Besides, improvement of tassar grainage would be taken up to ensure supply of tassar seeds to the farmers.

b) *Muga*: Construction of grainages, rearing houses and extension of cultivation of muga host plants will be undertaken in Jalpaiguri and Cooch behar districts which have potentialities for the same.

c) *Eri*: Construction of grainage, rearing house and extension of eri host plant has been contemplated under this project. This is taken up in parts of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts by poor farmers belonging to S.C. Communities.

Area development for tribal for self-employment in Seri.

This project is meant for development of people belonging to S.T. Communities and the scheme will cover setting up of demonstration Farms in the tribal areas providing rearing implements free of cost to poor tribal farmers and also providing disinfectants for disinfecting their rearing houses.

6.2 INDUSTRIES (OTHER THAN VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES)

6.2.1 Programme of the Commerce and Industries Department

In the context of various policy decisions taken by the State Government with regard to industrial policy, infrastructural development and other coverage, large number of investments are taking place in West Bengal.

In the post, 1991 phase West Bengal has received 682 number of industrial approvals involving investment of Rs. 12,383.66 crores (IFM, LCI, IL etc.). In the course of the last couple of years there had been a significant increase in investment proposals of the State. A number of delegations from foreign countries have visited this State with encouraging results. A number of MOUs have been signed with foreign companies for setting up projects in different segments of industries. Apart from most of the large industrial houses in the country, many foreign multinational companies have come forward to participate in the industrial activity of the State.

The State Government has recently announced a policy statement identifying certain segments of industries like petro-chemicals and downstream industries, electronics and information technology, iron and steel, metallurgical and engineering, textiles etc. among others as thrust areas for accelerated growth. In the said policy, emphasis has been laid for improvement and upgradation of industrial infrastructure as also social infrastructure related to conducive environment for growth and development of Industries. A liberal incentive scheme was earlier announced in 1993 to catalyse growth of industries. The single window agency, Shilpa Bandhu, has been

strengthened. An empowered Committee, headed by Chief Secretary, West Bengal, has been formed at the State level to provide expeditious decision making on all matters relating to industrial investment. In each district, a Committee under the District Magistrate has been formed to deal with the requirements of industries in the field level. Suitable land for setting up of large and medium industries are being identified in each district. Some Central Government Agencies have offered, on cost basis, some surplus land under their possession in some districts of the State-suitable for setting up industries. Acquisition of such land for industrial use is under consideration of the State Government. Improvement and upgradation of existing infrastructural facilities of the growth centres already set up, particularly which have high potential for attracting investment, is also being considered by the State Government. Preliminary steps like land acquisition, will be initiated soon for setting up three Mega Growth Centres. Keeping the above objectives and activities in view, Annual Plan provisions for 1995-96 in respect of the programme of the Commerce & Industries Department under the sector Industry & Minerals, are projected below.

Scheme of the West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Ltd.

The West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation has received tremendous response from Multinational Companies/Entrepreneurs including NRI's, both National and International. Recently the Corporation has signed an MOU with three different Singapore based Companies for projects involving investment of around Rs. 60.00 crores. During the remaining period

of the 8th Plan the Corporation has proposed to lay emphasis on strengthening of infrastructural facilities oriented for high-tech areas like Information, Technology, Communication, Software, etc. Accordingly, the Corporation has taken up schemes for development of another electronics complex, establishment of a state of the Art Intelligent Building, establishment of a Soft-ware Technology Park, construction of a second SDF Building, expansion and technology upgradation for some of the existing projects setting up of export oriented projects, establishment of the Indo-German Vocational Training Centre and the Centre for Electronics Test Engineering, projects of Switching Transmission etc. The Corporation is also organising an international electronics exhibition and seminars in Calcutta. The Corporation will require an additional fund to the tune of Rs. 30 crores over and above the 8th Plan Outlay allocated for the Corporation.

An outlay suggested for the Corporation during 1995-96 to enable it to carry out its development activities has been shown in Vol. - II.

Schemes of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation

In view of the liberalised Industrial Policy and favourable climatic conditions prevailing at the State towards industrial advancement, West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has been geared up for handling major investments. After the policy statement on Industrial Development announced by the State Government a large number of project proposals are being received by the Corporation. The Corporation has signed MOU's with a number of Companies for setting up of different projects. Mention may be made that an MOU has been signed with Keventer Agro Limited for setting up Port Facility Complex at Kulpi in the District of South 24-Parganas, which will have Ship Breaking, Ship Repairing, Cargo Handling and port based industrial projects. The Corporation has also signed an MOU with an NRI of USA for setting up a Waste-paper based Newsprint plant at Haldia or Durgapur. A joint sector project with Chinese Government for setting up a Rs. 2,200.00 crores Steel Project has been decided. This apart, the total project cost of the various projects for which assistance has been committed by the Corporation and the projects under its consideration stands at Rs. 2878.00 crores. More projects are coming up. Taking all these new proposals into account the WBIDC would require equity support of Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs from the State Government during the remaining period of the 8th Five-Year Plan, to achieve its target.

Apart from Haldia Petrochemicals Project, three other joint sector projects are under implementation by the Corporation. These are projects for manufacture

of Toilet Soap and Toiletries, Carbon Black, and Polyester Filament Yarn, with a total project cost of Rs. 516.64 crores approximate and the Corporation estimates equity contribution of Rs. 400.00 lakhs approx. for these three joint sector projects during 1995-96. Further for the ongoing projects in assisted sector and also for projects under consideration the Corporation will require a total fund of Rs. 12,000.00 lakhs approx. for equity contribution/term loan assistance under the IDBI Refinance Schemes etc. during 1995-96. The Corporation proposes to meet the total requirement of Rs. 12,400.00 lakhs to be disbursed to its joint sector/assisted sector projects towards equity participation, term loan disbursement etc. during 1995-96, with equity support of Rs. 2,400.00 lakhs from the State Government and by raising market loan amounting to Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs during the year.

The Corporation also operates the West Bengal Incentive Scheme. The Corporation has estimated a requirement of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs during 1995-96 for disbursement under the Scheme. Because of some High Court litigations, payment of huge amount of arrear dues on account of power subsidy under the 1983 State Incentive Scheme was so long held up and has now to be cleared up as per High Court's order.

An outlay suggested for the Corporation during 1995-96 to enable it to carry out its activities has been shown in Vol. II.

Haldia Petrochemicals Project

Issue relating to sourcing of fund for Haldia Petrochemicals Project has since been resolved with the joint venture agreement signed between West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Chatterjee Petrochemicals Investment Limited and TELCO & Associates (TATAS). The equity contribution of the three parties for an estimated project cost of Rs. 3,600 crores would be as follows

(i) WBIDC	Rs. 300 crores
(ii) Chatterjee Fund Management & Associates (USA) (SOROS)	Rs. 300 crores
(iii) TELCO & Associates Companies (TATAS)	Rs. 100 crores

The project parameters of the Haldia Petrochemicals Complex have already been finalised. IDBI and other financial institutions and Banks have cleared a debt component of Rs. 1,600.00 crore. Negotiations have been initiated for entering the capital market for raising the residual amount of Rs. 500.00 crores equity and Rs. 800.00 crores debt. Planning for "downstream growth zones" has also been initiated. In this process the dispersal of activities to cover all possible areas of the State will be given

priority. It is the desire of the Government to encourage the development of downstream industries in the State along with the HPL so that most of the units are ready by the time of commissioning of the mother unit.

Up to the end of 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 40.00 crores approximately was spent by the State Government for this project. During 1994-95, Rs. 75.00 crores has been released by the State Government for this project against budget provision of Rs. 30.00 crores.

An outlay suggested for Haldia Petrochemicals Project during 1995-96 has been shown in Vol - II. However, the provision suggested as open ended and any additional fund requirement for the project during 1995-96 will be met through internal adjustment of the Sectoral Plan allocations within the overall State Plan Outlay to be fixed for 1995-96.

West Bengal Pharmaceutical & Phytochemical Development Corporation Limited

The Corporation, set up with the objective for development of pharmaceutical and phytochemical industries and production of drugs and drug intermediates, has established a number of production units in Nadia, South 24-Parganas and Jalpaiguri districts.

During the year 1995-96, the Corporation proposes to augment the capacity utilisation of H-Hydroxyquinoline Plant of Kalyani in Nadia district, by installing one glasslined re-actor. Steps for improvement of the quality of Orthonitrophenol to Orthoaminephenol have been taken with better marketing result. In Aspirin Unit at Kalyani regular production of Trimethoprim, an important basic drug for pharmaceutical use, has been planned on completion of trial run. A pilot scale unit for production of Salicylic acid from phenol has been proposed to achieve economic production of Aspirin. Production of Phytospray (room-fresheners) at the household utilities project at Behala is proposed to be augmented. A joint sector project with an NRI of USA for manufacture of Ayurvedic formulation and marketing of products of Ayurvedic formulation unit of the Corporation at Behala, has been proposed. Production of Phytonol and H-tricentanol in the Phytochemical complex at Jalpaiguri will be taken up. A project report for manufacturing of Caffeine will be prepared. Such products have an enormous potential for application in Agriculture, particularly in tea industry. The production of large and small volume injectables by M/s. Infusion (India) Limited, a managed unit of the Corporation, is also proposed to be increased by renovation of plant and equipments of the unit.

An outlay suggested for the Corporation during 1995-96 to enable it to carry out its activities has been shown in Vol - II.

Scheme of the West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation.

The Corporation has set up a number of Growth Centres in different districts of the State providing basic, infrastructural facilities like developed land, road network, power, water, drainage etc. to attract industrial investors. The Corporation proposes completion of the works of the Growth Centres in four "no-industry" districts viz. Raninagar, Malda, Bishnupur and Cooch Behar. Steps for improvement of Uluberia Growth Centre which has been very attractive for the entrepreneurs, because of proximity to Calcutta Metropolis, by providing dedicated power etc. are being taken. Works of Debgram Growth Centre, in the backward district of Jalpaiguri will be continued.

Besides, preliminary steps like acquisition of land etc. for setting up of three Mega Growth Centres in the districts of Malda, Birbhum and Jalpaiguri will be taken up.

An outlay suggested for the Corporation during 1995-96 to enable it to carry out its activities has been shown in Vol. II.

Schemes of the West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation

The existing capacity of Ahmedpur Sugar Mill operated by the Corporation is 600 T.C.D. which is uneconomic from the viability point of view. The Corporation had taken up a phased programme under recommendation of an expert team from the National Sugar Institute from Kanpur, for replacement of old and worn out machineries by installation of some modern balancing equipments to achieve full utilisation of the existing capacity of the Mill and for better Sugar recovery. The Government of India have since accorded permission to the Corporation to increase the installed capacity of the Mill from 600 T.C.D. to 1,750 T.C.D. The Corporation has prepared a project report for the proposed expansion and modernisation of the Mill through an expert team of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. The Corporation has also submitted proposal to the Government of India through the State Agriculture Department for sanction of Rs. 328.00 lakhs from the Sugar Development Fund to enable the Corporation to take up extensive sugarcane development programme. A proposal for setting up of a "Bottling Plant" for industrial alcohol from the bi-products (Molasses) of Sugar is under consideration for improving the viability of the Mill.

Keeping the programmes of the Corporation in view, necessary outlay suggested for the Corporation has been shown in Vol. II.

Schemes of the Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation

There has been a considerable progress towards implementation of the Greater Calcutta Gas Distribution Project for the renovation and extension of the existing Mains for distribution system. The project was originally estimated to cost of Rs. 54.35 crores and IDBI sanctioned Term Loan amounting to Rs. 36.35 crores for this project.

The project cost has since been revised to Rs. 71.85 crores. Project works relating to land acquisition, replacement of worn-out mains, and lying of L.P. Mains, Industrial Mains, ERW Medium Press Main etc. setting up of Pressure Reducing stations, Metering-cum-R.P.S. stations, Main renovation works etc. are almost complete. The work relating to setting up of Gas Holder Station is in progress.

Keeping the programmes of the Corporation in view, necessary outlay suggested for the Corporation has been shown in Vol II.

Schemes of the Export Processing Zone at Falta

The Falta Export Processing Zone has been set up by the Government of India to boost exports and to bring about balanced regional development in the country. The State Government is providing support services through infrastructural development measures like construction of road-networks around the zone, power arrangement etc. to make the scheme successful.

The programme for 1995-96 under the scheme is to complete road construction works and street lighting arrangements for all the sectors of the zone. For construction of 132 K.V. sub-station by W.B. State Electricity Board for dedicated power supply to the operating units of the zone, the estimate of expenditure has been revised and a sum of Rs. 210.00 lakhs will have to be released during 1995-96.

An outlay suggested for the EPZ Falta, during 1995-96 to enable it to carry out its development activities has been shown in Vol.-II.

Schemes of the Directorate of Industries

The Directorate of Industries operates a number of important schemes closely interlinked with development of large and medium industries in the State. These schemes are: i) Monitoring Cell to monitor different ongoing industrial projects with a view to facilitating speedy implementation of the projects ii) Statistical Cell to maintain industrial statistics and preparation of upto date data base covering various industrial parameters; iii) N.R.I. cell to attract N.R.I investors by providing various assistance and escort services; iv) Re-organisation of industrial Research Laboratory; v) Export Promotion and

Grievance Redress Cell to assist exporters of the region and to prepare up to-date data base on export from the State; and vi) Entrepreneurs Guidance Cell which has been proposed to be established to create necessary facilities enabling entrepreneurs to get ready information in industrial matters and to avail support services for firming up project ideas.

An outlay for the Directorate for 1995-96 to carry out its activities has been shown in Volume-II.

Other Various Schemes of the Commerce & Industries Department.

i) Polytechnology Clinic :

This unit was set up by the CSIR in collaboration with the State Government and Industries to render various assistances to industrial units in overcoming technical difficulties faced by them. The operational expenditure of this polytechnology clinic is equally shared by the State Government and the CSIR.

ii) Assistance for Cryogenic Research :

An Advance Centre for Cryogenic Research was set up by some scientists working in the discipline. State Government provides grants to this institution to carry out its research activities.

iii) Setting up of an Extension Centre of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Tools (CIPET) :

The Government of India have since agreed to the proposal. Both Capital as well as recurring expenditure will be shared by the State Government and the Central Government on 50 : 50 basis.

iv) Participation in Trade Fairs, Exhibitions, Seminars etc.

After liberalisation of Industrial Licensing Policy, the State Government has been constantly encouraging development of large and medium scale industries in the State keeping close touch with different Chambers of Commerce & Industries. Various Trade Fairs, Exhibitions, Seminars etc. are being arranged in a big way with active State Government participation.

v) Preparation of Shelf of Project Reports :

To take full advantage of the improved industrial climate of the State, State Government and its industrial development agencies are taking steps to prepare project profiles/project reports suitable for different regions of the State so that entrepreneurs and investors can readily take up these projects on the basis of project profiles/project reports already prepared and readily available.

vi) Industrial Promotional Activities :

Keeping in view the favourable industrial climate of the State, the State Government proposes to take up extensive campaign to focus on industrial potential of the State. Many important domestic foreign

publications are being contacted to focus West Bengal in their surveys. Seminars, Workshops, Trade Delegations etc. are to be arranged to ensure strong growth in investment interest by both national and foreign entrepreneurs and in projecting West Bengal as an ideal place of investment both in foreign countries as well as other States in India. State Government proposes to spend about Rs. 100.00 lakhs on this account during 1995-96.

vii) *Acquisition of land for industrial use :*

After announcement of the State policy on Industrial development, a large number of entrepreneurs both foreign and domestic, are coming up with investment proposals. It will be necessary to provide ready land for offering to them. The existing growth centres may not meet the purpose. Further the investors would like to set up the projects in places of their choice. Steps have been taken to locate Government vested land in different districts of the State which may be gainfully utilised for industrial use. Suitable land with built up infrastructure for setting up industrial projects, large and medium, are available at Durgapur and Asansol under possession of the Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority and at Haldia under Haldia Development Authority. These apart, some Central Government undertaking including Defence Authorities have offered the State Government their surplus land, suitable for setting up of industrial projects in the districts of South 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Midnapore and Bankura. The State Government proposes to purchase such land on reasonable price for offering to the new entrepreneurs. The cost will be recovered from them. About Rs. 500.00 lakhs is anticipated to be required during 1995-96 for such acquisition of land.

viii) *Promotion of Industrial infrastructure :*

The State Government is laying considerable emphasis on development of industrial infrastructure in different districts of the State. The existing Growth Centres also require suitable face-lift to attract investors. Various surveys and feasibility reports are to be undertaken in the matter of physical infrastructural development, system development and development of supporting services. The State Government anticipates that about Rs. 500.00 lakhs will be necessary during 1995-96 for such activities.

An outlay suggested for such various schemes has been shown in Vol.-II.

6.2.2 Programme of the Public Undertakings Department

The Eighth Five-year Plan of the Deptt. of Public Undertakings have been formulated with special stress

on the Programme of Rehabilitation/Modernisation of the plants and machines of the undertakings with a view to improving their working. The total outlay of Rs. 4,526.70 lakhs has been approved for the entire Eighth Plan period 1992-97 out of which an outlay of Rs. 653.50 lakhs has been provided in this budget for 1994-95. During 1994-95 two other undertakings viz. Indian Health Pharmaceutical Ltd. and Gluconate India Ltd. have been transferred from I.R. Department to the Public Undertakings Deptt. for which there is an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan period. The total outlay for the entire Eighth Plan period of the Deptt. of Public Undertakings therefore, stands at Rs. 5,126.70 lakhs and the total provision for this year 1994-95 aggregated to Rs. 688.50 lakhs including the outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for Indian Health Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Gluconate India Ltd. During the 4th year of the Eighth Plan period i.e. for the year 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II is proposed for the plan schemes of this Department. The following programmes would be undertaken out of Plan Outlay for 1995-96.

Swaraswaty Press Ltd.

The company has under-taken a Composite Security Printing Project. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) envisages an investment of Rs. 29.12 crores with a debt equity ratio 1 : 1. The project will be implemented in two phases. 1st Phase will require Rs. 12.66 crores. This has been cleared by SAC. Requirement in 2nd Phase will be to the tune of Rs. 16.46 crores. The State Govt.'s (as promoter) contribution will be Rs. 4.18 crores. Public Rights issue will fetch Rs. 5.62 crores. Discussion have already been held with both IDBI and SBI Capital Markets. SBI Capital Markets have shown considerable interest in financing some of the essential equipments like stamp perforating machine, cutting machine etc. on hire-purchase terms which seem attractive. It is also interested in managing the Public Issue. A sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs and Rs. 130.00 lakhs were provided in the budget of 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. In order to meet the State Govt.'s contribution towards the above project it is proposed to provide an amount as indicated in Vol. II in the next year's budget for 1995-96. It is estimated that the incremental manpower requirements progressively over the 3-year project implementation period will be 367.

Electro-Medical and Allied Industries Ltd.

In the 8th Plan the company has only one programme i.e. a rehabilitation package which includes, inter alia, upgradation of technology, replacement of worn-out plants and machineries and diversification of its product range. A total sum of

Rs. 210.00 lakhs is earmarked for the programme for 1992-97. The Company has taken up a programme for production of PVC Blood bags. The PVC Blood bags are a safer alternative to the conventional Glass bottle used for handling and storage of Blood. These bags are increasingly in demand all over the country and are also exported. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1993-94 and Rs.130.00 lakhs have been provided during the budget of 1994-95. According to pre-feasibility report prepared by the National Research & Development Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking, the project cost stands at approximately Rs. 10.20 crores and likely requirement of manpower is 164. It is proposed to provide an outlay as indicated in Vol.II

Eastern Distilleries & Chemicals Ltd.

The company has only one ongoing programme for Modernisation-cum-Diversification and setting up of an Effluent Treatment plant for implementation in phases. A total outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been allocated for the programme of the company for the entire 8th Plan period against which a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was made in the budget for 1993-94 and Rs. 109.50 lakhs has been provided during the year 1994-95. The Effluent Treatment plant is on the way of completion. An amount as indicated in Vol. II is proposed to be provided for the above scheme for 1995-96.

Durgapur Chemicals Ltd.

The company has only one project viz. Expansion/Modification/Rectification of the existing plants and diversification of its product range included in the Eighth Plan, 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for the project for 1994-95. The performance of Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. has been looking up due to implementation of its aforesaid scheme. It is felt that if necessary financial support from the Government is continued to be given to the company, its performance is likely to brighten further. In view of the above it has been proposed to earmark an outlay as indicated in Volume II for the company in the next year's Budget.

West Bengal Chemical Industries Ltd.

The company has only one programme viz. replacement/major overhauling of plant and machineries/shed and godown. Total outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been kept for the programme for 1992-97 against which a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs

has been provided in each of the budget of 1993-94 and 1994-95. A provision as indicated in Volume II is proposed to be made for the year 1995-96.

Shalimar works (1980) Ltd.

For upgradation of the existing technology of the company a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in budget for 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. This is now proposed to provide an amount as indicated in Volume II in the year 1995-96.

Gluconate India Ltd. & Indian Health Pharma Ltd.

The two companies mainly engaged in the manufacture of formulations have recently been transferred from I.R. Deptt. to this Deptt. The allocation for Eighth Plan period of Rs. 250.00 lakhs and Rs. 350.00 lakhs respectively, is intended for overhauling of old plant and machinery and acquisition of new ones which will be necessary after merger of these two units as per report of the Production Planning Committee appointed by the Board of Directors. During 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs and Rs. 45.00 lakhs were provided to the companies respectively. In the budget year 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided to the two companies under the Demand No. 74 which is now controlled by the I.R. Deptt. and likely to be transferred to this Deptt. from 1995-96. It is proposed to provide an amount as indicated in Vol. II. for the two companies during 1995-96.

Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd.

In the light of the recommendation made by the RITES the company has already undertaken a rehabilitation-cum-modernisation programme for implementation in phases. A total outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been kept for the programme for the entire 8th Plan period against which a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for each year of 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. An outlay as indicated in Volume II is proposed for 1995-96.

Sundarban Sugarbeet Processing Co. Ltd.

The company has only one ongoing project for production of alcohol and other chemical derivatives included in the 8th Plan period. A total outlay of Rs. 156.25 lakhs is allocated for the company for 1992-97. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each of the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 has been provided as the production of the company has been stopped since Nov. 1990 in pursuance of an order issued by the Environment Deptt., Govt. of India. A token provision is also proposed for 1995-96.

6.2.3 Programme of the Industrial Reconstruction Department

Industrial Reconstruction Deptt. is engaged with the task of revival of Closed and Sick Industrial Units in the large and medium sectors. Broad objectives of the Department are to continue with the programme of nursing the sick industrial units, both in the public and private sectors. Apart from the programme for reviving the industrial units under its administrative control along with other private sector industries, the Department is also involved in the process of revival of good number of units through BIFR. At present, there are 13 industrial units under the administrative control of IR Deptt.— 6 nationalised, 3 I (D & R) Act takeover and 4 Govt. Companies. The administrative control of 3 nationalised units and 1 Govt. Company were transferred to PU Deptt. during 1991-92 and two more nationalised drug manufacturing units have also been transferred during the current financial year. Besides, this Deptt. has been running one sick jute mill viz. Bharat Jute Mill under orders of Hon'ble High Court through West Bengal Agro Textile Corporation Ltd. State Govt. owned company and a departmental undertaking, viz. the Undertaking of the Darjeeling Ropeway Co. Ltd. The State Govt. has been actively exercising the task to make them viable and employment oriented. Approximately, the employment of about 12,000 persons have been protected through these industries.

Operational Objectives

1. The main object of the IR Deptt. is the protection of employment of the persons employed in the Sick/Closed Industrial Units through effective utilisation of Plants and Machineries of such Sick/Closed Units for productive purposes.

2. It has been decided that the following existing units would be taken up for rehabilitation on priority basis

(a) Britannia Engg. Products & Services Ltd. an Engineering Unit, has a good market of its products but could not be able to manufacture its product mix for want of sufficient raw materials. The company has no banking arrangement of its own. As such, if a sizeable fund is advanced to the company in the shape of capital loan/loan, it will be able to regain the lost market by gearing up production in conformity with the orders it has been able to procure. Accordingly, an amount as indicated in Volume. II has been proposed to be advanced to the unit as loan during 1995-96 to gear up its production.

(b) Arrangement for revival of two units, viz. National Tannery Co. Ltd. and Bharat Electrical

Industries Ltd. by purchasing assets out of liquidation were initiated some time back. Bharat Electrical Industries Ltd. have already been purchased and a new entrepreneur has been inducted. The process of purchase and induction of a new entrepreneur in National Tannery Co. Ltd. is likely to be completed during 1995-96. With that end in view, fund as indicated in Volume II have been proposed for the purpose during 1995-96.

(c) National Iron & Steel Co. (1984) Ltd., an engineering unit, has a good market of its products of rolling mills. But the Plant and Machinery are old and need to be modernised and renovated. The company needs plan fund in the shape of capital loan/loan to modernise its Rolling Mills gear up production in conformity with the growing need of the market. The plant and Machineries are also required to be replaced/renovated to make it viable and employment oriented. An amount as indicated in Volume. II has accordingly been proposed for this purpose during 1995-96.

(d) The conditions of plant and machineries of Lily Biscuit Co. (P) Ltd. & Lily Barley Mills (P) Ltd. and Apollo Zipper Co. (P) Ltd. are deteriorating and need immediate repairing/replacement and renovation. Both the companies have lost their market due to deficiency in productions caused by the obsolete machineries. To make these units viable and their products market oriented, a sizeable plan fund in the shape of capital loan/loan needs to be advanced. The amount proposed for these purpose has been indicated in Volume. II.

(e) West Bengal Plywood & Allied Products Ltd. has taken up its diversification activities in assistance with UNDP. To fulfil the requirements for this purpose and also for renovation/repairing of existing machineries, the unit need some assistance in the shape of loan. The amount proposed for the purpose has been indicated in Volume. II.

(f) Krishna Silicate & Glass (1987) Ltd., a glass manufacturing unit, needs some assistance to modernise its existing machineries to gear up production in conformity with the need of the market. The amount proposed for the purpose has been indicated in Volume. II.

(g) Bharat Jute Mills is being run by the West Bengal Agro Textile Corporation Ltd., a Govt. owned company. The plants and machineries are old and need modernisation for better production. The amount proposed for the purpose has been indicated in Volume. II.

(h) IPP Limited, a paper manufacturing unit, requires some fund for Effluent Treatment Plant as a measure of the control of Pollution. The amount proposed in the matter has been indicated in Volume. II.

(i) India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd. a nationalised unit is being administered by West Bengal Agro Textile Corporation Ltd. as custodian. The unit need some plan funds for its mini plant projection of Hair Yarn for efficient running of the unit. Accordingly, an amount as indicated in Vol. II has been proposed for this purpose.

(j) BIFR is expected to finalise packages for revival of some industrial units wherein State Govt. may be asked to provide some funds for effective implementation of rehabilitation package. An amount as indicated in Vol. II has been provided for this purpose during 1995-96.

3. State Govt. in I.R. Deptt. has been able to protect employment of about 12,000 persons in 19 units including 13 Govt. companies and I (D&R) Act takeover units. Though the proposed expenditure from Plan Budget of 1995-96 may not create sufficient additional employment opportunity, it will help to retain the existing work force. The process of revival will obviously continue till the units achieve viability.

Quantification of the objectives for Target setting for the year 1995-96

The Annual Plan proposal of I.R. Deptt. is set for the continuance of the programme of rehabilitation of the Sick units under the direct administrative control of I.R. Deptt. as well as other assisted units. All the units under I.R. Deptt. are suffering from cash losses as they are unable to achieve economic levels of production owing to obsolete plants and machineries. Moreover, the product-mix of the units need to be diversified to cater the need of the market. With that end in view, partial modernisation/diversification programme have been suggested by replacement of old and obsolete plant and machineries in some of the units in order to enable them to increase their productions commensurate with the market need.

This programme is continuing and it is expected that if the proposed modernisation/diversification/renovation programmes are implemented with the support of plan fund, they will be able to reduce their dependency on budgetary support of the State Govt. and be capable of creating additional employment opportunities by the end of the 8th Plan.

Special Schemes

The State Govt. has already nationalised 13 units and formed Govt. Companies with the intention to make them viable and employment oriented and also to protect the employment of persons employed in them. The State Govt. is also expected to nationalise 3 more I (D&R) takeover units during 1995-96. Accordingly an amount as indicated in Vol. II has

been provided in the Plan budget during 1995-96 for payment of compensation in terms of Nationalisation Act of the units concerned. This Deptt. has however no Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Organisational set-up

The entire work connected with rehabilitation/revival of the sick nationalised and other units are being controlled/monitored solely by the I.R. Deptt. as there is no Directorate nor any subordinate office under its Administrative Control. To cope with the connected works, a regular set-up in I.R. Deptt. has been created and the expenditure is being met from the Plan fund.

6.2.4 Programme of the Power Department Durgapur Projects Limited (DPL)

Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery Nos. 1 & 2

Coke Oven Battery Nos. 1 & 2 each consisting of 29 ovens had been commissioned in 1959-60. During 70's the condition of these batteries deteriorated considerably. During flash flood in 1978 those two batteries were completely damaged.

The original estimate of Rs. 1,359 lakhs for rebuilding scheme was prepared in June '89. The estimate after interim revision was finally revised to Rs. 3,400 lakhs. The work was awarded to M/s. Otto India Ltd. with consultancy engineering Services of M/s. M. N. Dastur & Co. Ltd. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs (including the interest charges) is required against the outstanding payments to be made to M/s. Otto India Ltd.

Battery No. 2 had already been commissioned in June '91. Battery No. 1 is lying ready for heating up pending availability of required quality and quantity of coal and also due to recession in the market of coke.

During the year 1995-96, Rs. 75 lakhs (including the interest charges) may be required towards the expenditure for heating up and commissioning of battery No. 1.

Renovation of Coal and Coke Handling Plant at Coke Oven

The Coal and Coke handling plant built in early '60 had undergone extensive deterioration. In order to cope with the production of battery No. 5 of 40 ovens and 60 ovens of battery No. 1 & 2 major renovation of revamping work was felt necessary. But due to paucity of fund the renovation and revamping of Coal and Coke handling plant was taken up for minimum requirement of coal feeding and coke handling. The updated project cost has been estimated at Rs. 1250 lakhs. during the year 1994-95

the fund requirement is Rs. 154 lakhs including interest charges. About 99.50 % of the work have been completed and the renovated plant and equipment have been put into operation. This has resulted in improved handling facilities of coal and coke. Outlay as indicated in Vol. II. has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1995-96 for making outstanding payments.

Renovation of By-product Plant

By-product Plant built in early 1960's had also undergone extensive deterioration. In order to cope with the production of 100 ovens of battery nos. 1, 2 & 5 extensive renovation of by-product plant is felt necessary. However to keep the expenditure to the irreducible minimum the work of replacement of 1 no. ETP and 2 nos. Final Gas Coolers and portion of damaged process water pipeline has been taken up. The work of replacement of portion of process water pipeline had been completed during 1993-94 and the other 2 (two) works are in progress and expected to be completed by March '95. During the year 1994-95 an amount of Rs. 120 lakhs will be spent. During the year 1995-96 another Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be required for taking up a new scheme of "Renovation of Coke Oven Cooling Tower No. I & III including Water Softening Plant." The employment generation against this scheme in the year 1995-96 will be approx. 2,000 mandays.

Coke Oven Effluent Treatment Plant and Pollution Control Scheme

During the year 1993-94 Rs. 8.02 lakhs have been spent against short-term Pollution Control Scheme. An amount of Rs. 56.00 lakhs will be spent in the year 1994-95 for various short-term pollution control measures. During the year 1995-96 & 1996-97 the work of installation of 1 no. BOD Plant for treatment of Coke Oven effluent from battery nos. 1, 2 & 5 (100 ovens) and other pollution control schemes as identified by the experts in this field are proposed to be taken up. A provision as indicated in Volume -II has been made in the year 1995-96. The employment generation against the scheme in the year 1995-96 will be approx 5,000 mandays.

Renovation of Coal Washery

DPL has entered into an MOU with M/s. BTS for revamping of DPL Coal Washery. Accordingly M/s. BTS submitted an offer, the technical and economic feasibility study of which was got done through M/s. MECON at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. After MECON submitted their report, the proposal has been moved for revamping of the Coal Washery through M/s. BTS at a projected outlay of Rs. 4,500 lakhs including consultancy engineering charges. Provision has been made accordingly in the proposed annual

plan showing an expenditure of Rs. 27 lakhs during the year 1994-95, for advance payments and Rs. 423 lakhs for works expected to be carried out during 1995-96. The balance amount will be required in the succeeding year.

The employment generation against this scheme during the year 1995-96 will be approx 8,000 mandays.

Fly ash brick making plant

DPL proposed to set up fly ash brick making plant for utilisation of fly ash through private entrepreneurs. During the year 1995-96 it is proposed to spend fund as indicated in Volume. II for testing, preparation of project reports and development of infrastructural facilities for the purpose.

Renovation of DCOP exchange yard (3 lines)

For the increased movement of wagons carrying coal both for coke oven and power plant, 3 lines (no. 5, 6, & 7) of DCOP exchange yard is proposed to be renovated through M/s. RITES. Revised estimated amount is about 205 lakhs. Work order has already been issued to M/s. RITES (A Govt. of India Undertaking). Procurement action for rails, sleepers and other fixtures have already been taken by M/s. RITES. An amount of Rs. 120 lakhs will be spent during the year 1994-95 and the amount as indicated in Volume II will be spent in 1995-96. The work is expected to be completed during the year 1995-96. The employment generation against this scheme during 1995-96 will be approx. 5000 mandays.

Installation of mechanical cutters, screens etc. in Coke handling Section and modification of Blending Bunker of Coal handling Plant

Plant authorities have noted that at present consumers are demanding sized coke of high quality. coke handling plant has no such facilities at present to produce sized coke for which mechanical cutters with appropriate screens and additional conveyors are required to be installed in the coke handling section. Also to produce quality coke different quality of coal are required to be blended prior to charging in the batteries for which the existing blending facilities is not adequate. It has been proposed to convert existing coke breeze bunker into coal bunker with additional coal feeding facilities.

Accordingly a proposal has been moved. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the year 1994-95 towards the expenditure for consultancy engineering services, advance payments etc. and outlays indicated in Volume II has been kept for the year 1995-96 for execution of the work.

The employment generation against the scheme during 1995-96 will be approx. 6000 mandays.

Augmentation of inside Rly. Yard of Coke Oven & Coal Washery

The railways tracks which were laid long ago on the inside yards of coke oven and coal washery are required to be augmented/renovated in phases .

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made during the year 1994-95 for carrying out survey and other preliminary works. Outlay as indicated in Volume II will be spent during the year 1995-96 for taking up 1st phase of augmentation.

The employment generation during the year 1995-96 against this scheme will be approx. 4000 mandays.

6.2.5 Programme of the Food Processing Industries Deptt.

The Deptt. of Food Processing Industries started functioning with a skeletal structure in January, 1992. The entire work involved in promotion of Food Processing Industries in the State is being planned, implemented and monitored by a few staff and officers of the Deptt. No separate Directorate or Agency has been created for implementation of the programme. However, the district Industries Centre has been declared as the Nodal Agency to help in implementation of the programmes at district level . The Deptt. has been negotiating with other sister departments and organisations concerned for promotion of the food processing industry in the State. The Food Processing Industries Deptt. is now nodal agency for implementation of the Govt. of India's programmes in processed food sector.

Strengthening of Database

Creation of a strong database is a major task taken up by this Department. A Hand Book on processed food in West Bengal containing all relevant information has been published. Feasibility reports on Food Processing Industries have been completed for five North Bengal districts, South 24-Parganas and Pork and Poultry Processing. Reports on Purulia and Midnapore are also under preparation. A comprehensive brochure on prospects of Food Processing Industries in West Bengal is under publication. A study report has been compiled on prospect of export of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables from West Bengal. The study reports are all available for guidance of the entrepreneurs in processed food industry.

Data on production of various raw materials in different parts of the State, project profiles for feasible food processing industries in West Bengal and manufacturers, machinery suppliers etc. have been computerised for supply to the intending entrepreneurs.

Training of entrepreneurs

Four Training-cum-Production & Community Canning Centres of Agriculture Marketing Directorate at Malda, Bruipur, Burdwan, Howrah have been upgraded with equipments and machineries worth Rs. 2.0 lakhs in each for training of entrepreneurs. 176 entrepreneurs have already been trained in these centres for 2½ months in food processing as well as marketing, accounting and finance management etc.

Model Food Processing Units

The Department has taken up a programme of establishing four Food Processing and Training Centres as well as three Food Processing Centres through NGOs and other organisations in different parts of the State to cater the need for training and to serve as model units. Two such centres have already been established at Belpahari of Jhargram in Midnapore District. Another two units will be set up at Narendrapur in South 24-Parganas and at Barasat in North 24- Parganas. Three Food Processing Centres are being established by Elmhirst Institute of Bolpur, Teesta F&VP at Sonarpur and Zilla Parishad Murshidabad.

Mushroom Development

Four mushroom spawn production laboratories and training centres for promoting production of mushroom have been established at Mohanpura(Nadia), Sonamukhi (Bankura), Bolpur(Birbhum), and Nimpith (South 24-Paraganas), by Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, CADC, Viswa Bharati and KVK respectively. These centres have started functioning for supply of quality spawn and imparting training to intending mushroom growers.

Fish & Meat

The Deptt. of Food Processing Industries was able to negotiate for grant of Rs. 1.03 crores from Govt. of India for implementation of three fish processing schemes as stated below, by BENFISH:

- a) Setting up of infrastructural facilities in fish processing;
- b) Establishment of cold chain for fish and fish products; and
- c) Processing of trash fish.

Incentive to Small Entrepreneurs

The small entrepreneurs, in almost all the cases face greatest problem in arranging for finance. Their credit-worthiness is also not always proved to the financial institutes and hence small projects are in most cases non-starters. The Department will provide for incentive and margin money loan to the

entrepreneurs in food processing industries in the same scale as is being provided by the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department through the District Industries Centre.

One umbrella Concept

The Deptt. assists the entrepreneurs to identify project, prepare project report, procurement of land, finance and all other requirements. The Office of the Deputy Director, Fruit & Vegetable Processing, Govt. of India, who is the licensing authority of Fruit & Vegetable Processing Units and the office of the Agricultural and Processing Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) will be established shortly within the premises of the office of the Food Processing Industries Department.

Industrial Estate for Food Processing Industries

An Industrial Estate exclusively for food processing industry is proposed to be set up near Dankuni in Hooghly district on an area about 133 acres in the first phase. This will be developed by M/s. Modular Consultants Pvt. Ltd. at their own cost. The Food Processing Industries Deptt. will, however, provide all necessary facilities required by any intending entrepreneur to set up unit in that complex.

The effort made by the Department has already attracted a large number of entrepreneurs who are showing interest for setting up food processing industry in the State. This includes projects on fruit based drink, fruit based snack food, potato processing, pineapple juice concentrate, frozen meat, mushroom, canned and fresh fruit and vegetables etc.

6.2.6 Programme of the Finance (I.F.) Department

West Bengal Financial Corporation

The West Bengal Financial Corporation is a premier lending institution in the State. The paid-up capital of the West Bengal Financial Corporation mainly consists of the contribution from the Government of West Bengal and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The authorised capital of West Bengal Financial Corporation has been enhanced from Rs. 25.00 crores to Rs. 50.00 crores.

The WBFC is the only term lending institution for the Small and Medium Scale Industrial Units. The WBFC gets the resources from (i) Refinance by IDBI, (ii) Issue of Bonds, (iii) Recovery of Principal (Ploughback) and (iv) Revenue Surplus (Profit after Tax). Generally 55% of the disbursements in a year comes from I.DBI as refinance and 30% from market borrowing by issue of bonds. The recovery rate is more or less static at 38% due to various factors and the resources availability from own generation is too limited. The dependence on additional share capital, therefore, gradually increased.

During the 7th Plan period, an amount of Rs. 32.00 lakhs was sanctioned as share capital to WBFC in 1985-86, Rs. 95.00 lakhs in 1986-87, Rs. 155.00 lakhs in 1987-88, Rs. 325.00 lakhs in 1988-89 and Rs. 325.00 lakhs in 1989-90. Thus during the 7th Plan period an amount of Rs. 932.00 lakhs was sanctioned to WBFC towards share capital assistance.

As the cost of equity is high, Rs. 375.00 lakhs was sanctioned in favour of WBFC during 1990-91 as loan in lieu of share capital under the head "6885-Loans for other Industries & Minerals (Excluding Public undertakings)-01-Loans to Industrial Financial Institution- Loans to Public Sector and Other Undertakings-State Plan (Annual Plan)" by reappropriation of equivalent amount from the provision under share capital assistance. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was also sanctioned to WBFC during the Financial Year 1990-91 as special share capital. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 340.00 lakhs was sanctioned to WBFC as loan in lieu of share capital in the above manner, while Rs. 25.00 lakhs was sanctioned as Spl. share capital during that year. During the 8th Plan period of 1992-1997, the approved outlay for share capital assistance to WBFC has been fixed at Rs. 2,857.65 lakhs including EAC for WBFC. The approved outlay for 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 for WBFC were fixed at Rs. 464.00 lakhs, Rs. 325.00 lakhs & Rs. 325.00 lakhs respectively. During 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 380.00 lakhs was sanctioned as loan in lieu of share capital and Rs. 25.00 lakhs were sanctioned as Spl. share capital. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs was sanctioned as loan in lieu of share capital while Rs. 25.00 lakhs was sanctioned as Spl. share capital. Besides that an amount of Rs. 43.50 lakhs was sanctioned to WBFC as subvention for the period from 1989-90 to 1992-93 for the purpose of meeting the shortfall in dividend liabilities towards IDBI and others (except the State Govt.). During 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has already been released so far as loan in lieu of share capital and out of the remaining fund of Rs. 225.00 lakhs, Rs. 200.00 lakhs as loan in lieu of share capital & Rs. 25.00 lakhs as Spl. share capital are being released shortly.

In this connection, it may be noted that during 1994-95, besides the above amount, an amount of Rs. 58.00 lakhs has already been sanctioned to WBFC as subvention to meet the shortfall in dividend liabilities towards IDBI and others (except the State Govt.) for the period from 1989-90 to 1993-94. A further amount of Rs. 373 lakhs (approx.) has also been released as subvention to WBFC during this year for the purpose of meeting the shortfall in dividend liabilities towards the State Govt. for the periods from 1989-90 to 1994-95.

The proposed Annual Plan outlay for 1995-96 for WBFC has been indicated in Volume. II of Annual Plan, West Bengal, 1995-96.

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

As directed by the Govt. of West Bengal, the West Bengal financial Corporation constituted a Special Cell viz. "Entrepreneurs Assistance Cell (EAC)" at Calcutta for providing guidance to the new as well as the existing entrepreneurs and also for assisting them with all necessary information/assistance for establishment and running their industrial ventures. Finance (Institutional Finance) Deptt. agreed to provide financial assistance to the W.B.F.C. for running its Entrepreneurs" Assistance Cell. A similar cell has been opened by WBFC. at Siliguri in the financial year 1988-89.

The approved outlay under the scheme during 1991-92 was Rs. 3.75 lakhs against which an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned. The approved outlay during 1992-93 was Rs. 3.75 lakhs. No claim was received either from Entrepreneurs' Assistance Cell, Calcutta or EAC, Siliguri during this period. The approved outlay for 1993-94 was fixed at Rs. 1.93 lakhs and only Rs. 1.25 lakhs was sanctioned to EAC, Calcutta for the period 1992-93. The proposed outlay for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 1.93 lakhs and no claim has been received so far.

The proposed Annual Plan Outlay for 1995-96 for EAC has been indicated in Volume II of Annual Plan, West Bengal, 1995-96.

6.3 MINING

6.3.1 Programme of the Commerce and Industries Department

Mining-Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries

Regulation & Development of Mines

Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings for Mineral Explorations

West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Ltd.

The Corporation set up for development of mineral resources of the State as also for trading has been performing satisfactorily. Its on-going projects on Rock phosphate, Fire-clay and Stone materials are mainly catering to the needs of agriculture and plantation sectors, Refractory industries and for construction work of Public and Private utility. Experimental mining at Paharpur is being carried out for excavation of high priced minerals like sillimanite and corundum. Development works related to production of rough-cut grey colour granite blocks in Purulia district and production of rough-cut pink colour granite blocks in Bankura district are in progress. A granite processing factory is being set up at Bankura, equipped with indigenous cutting and polishing machines.

Keeping in view the activities of the Corporation, necessary provision suggested during 1995-96 is indicated in Volume II.

Other Expenditure

Directorate of Mines & Minerals

The Directorate of Mines and Minerals, West Bengal carries out prospecting work in different areas of the State in accordance with the programme approved by the State Geological Programming Board. For promotion of the State's mineral resources, the Directorate has taken up a number of programmes for prospecting of Gold and Tungsten in Purulia and Bankura districts, prospecting of China Clay in Midnapore district and also prospecting of Base Metal, Kyanite, Sillimanite and Ochre etc. in different areas of the State. The Directorate is entrusted with the responsibility for processing of mining lease applications, assessment of royalty, arrangement for training facilities at the mining institute, Ranigunge to cater to the need of mining industries etc. The Directorate ensures in-land mining for protection and conservation of mineral resources and also ensures scientific prospecting/mining according to lease/license terms.

Keeping in view the activities of the Directorate, necessary provision suggested during 1995-96 is indicated in Volume II.

CHAPTER SEVEN

VII. TRANSPORT

7.1 CIVIL AVIATION

7.1.1 Programme of the Transport Department

The policy of the Union Government of opening the skies to the private sector has brought the element of competition to commercial air services. The other benefit that was supposed to accrue, namely, operation of feeder routes by the private airlines, has not materialized. With the recognition of the private carriers as airlines, it is apprehended that the private carriers will be absolved of the obligation of running feeder services. Thus, only the fact of greater options to the air-traveller on intra-country routes can be chalked up on the credit side so far.

A fallout of the entry of the private sector in air traffic is that there has been a spurt in the demand for pilots and aero engineers. Not only have trained personnel been weaned away from Indian Airlines, even the Flying Training Institutes have lost personnel. As a result, only a handful of Flying Training Institutes

are fully functional at present. F.T.I., Behala has not been able to import flying training for some time owing to the departure of the Chief Flying Instructor. Efforts are under way to recommence flying training at the institute.

Development of F.T.I. Behala

The break in flying training was proposed to be utilized for converting the runway to an all-weather one, repair of hangar and repair and restoration of lighting arrangements. The electrical work has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs. Repair of the hanger has commenced. Development of the runway has however been delayed as the National Airport Authority raised some objections to the proposed scheme. The scheme has since been recast, and now requires clearance of the State Planning Board because of the additional financial involvement.

7.2 ROADS AND BRIDGES

7.2.1 Programme of the Public Works (Roads) Department

Record of Performance

P.W. (Roads) Department is concerned with the construction of the infrastructural road network and bridges in the State as per the targets fixed in different plan periods. A comparative picture of achievements of this Department at the end of the Annual Plan 1994-95 (anticipated) on the construction of the surface roads classified in 3 (three) categories namely, State Highways, Major District Roads and Rural Roads (Comprising other District Roads and Village Roads) is depicted below:

Table 1

Category of Roads	Target as per All India average in Km. (1960-81)	Achievement of this Department at the end of Annual Plan 1994-95
State Highways	2121	3455
M.D. Roads	6850	2826
Rural Roads	19832	8739
	28803	15020

The relative figures on the connectivity of villages so far achieved with the construction of roads by this Department are also noted below:

Table 2

Population Groups	Total No. of Villages	No. of Villages so far connected
1500 & Above	4928	3099
Between 1000 & 1500	5500	3634
Below 1000	27646	11303
	38074	18036

As per guidelines formulated by the Planning Commission, all villages with populations of 1500 and above and 50% of villages of other population categories should be connected by all weather road by 1990. On review of the figures of achievements it appears that this Department is in backlog in both kilometerage and village connectivity as per national target.

The physical achievements vis-a vis the targets for the preceding 5 years i.e. from the Annual Plans 1990-91 to 1994-95 are noted below:

Table 3

Road Kilometerage

Targets (fixed on Revised outlay)		Achievements	
State Highway	Nil	State Highway	Nil
M.D.R.	50	M.D.R.	46
R.R. (ODR + VR)	300	R.R. (ODR + VR)	235
	350		281

Village Connectivity

Targets (fixed on Revised outlay)		Achievements
1500 & Above	200	162
Between 1000 & 1500	300	250
Below 1000	750	808
	1250	1220

During the last 5 years' Annual Plan Periods, 8 major bridges and 6 Road-over-Bridges have also been completed.

Operational Objectives

The basic objectives of the plan proposals are as follows:

1. To minimise the backlog in the road kilometrage and village connectivity as per national target and to increase thereby the roadway facilities to the people of the State.

2. To improve the existing substandard roads to generate capability to cater to the increased traffic intensity of the day.

3. To generate productive employment in the roads sector establishing thereby the relationship between the achievements and employment generation and its impact on the upliftment of socio-economic system of the State.

4. To provide more facilities of roadway transportation to the backward classes and other villagers through laying maximum stress in the execution of the projects under the earmarked sectors like Minimum Needs Programme, Special component plans for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Area Sub-plans.

Quantification of the objectives for Target setting for the year 1995-96 and 8th Plan, 1992-97

During the Plan proposals for 1993-94 and 1994-95 this Department indicated the position of the backlog works since the 3rd Five-Year Plan. It was noted that about 800 Km. of roads, 8 major bridges and 2 ROB's were running as spill-over liabilities and 33 Nos. of major roads, 6 bridges and 4 ROB's were taken in hand in consideration of the inescapable necessity thereof, since 7th Five-Year Plan. With higher outlay it is only possible to take care of the backlog works. During 1994-95 Rs. 75.00 crores were provided including Rs. 45.00 crores for the Asian Development Bank Assisted Project. Subject Committee of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in their reports opined for the augmentation of plan fund for the roads sector substantially to recoup the spill-over liabilities of this Department by the 8th Five-Year Plan.

During the Financial Year 1994-95, the Department fixed the targets of constructing 60 Kms. of roads and connectivity of 250 villages with employment generation of 5050 thousand person days in the State. However, approved outlay may not be adequate to reach the target.

The outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

Implication of the physical target for input requirement

Pirce hike in the road/bridge making materials has become too alarming to fix the targets for achievement in a financial year at present. To meet the exigencies for the existing liabilities the size of the allocation for the Annual Plan, 1995-96 of this Department should be fixed after taking into account

the following essential components which are required to achieve the targets fixed for the 8th Plan.

1. For normal plan works
on roads construction — Rs. 2500.00 Lakhs
2. For normal plan works on
construction of bridges — Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs
3. For widening & strength-
ening of roads
programme — Rs. 1000.00 Lakhs
4. For special provision to
complete projects spilled
over from 3rd to 6th Plan
as suggested by the Subject
Committee, West Bengal
Legislative Assembly — Rs. 1000.00 Lakhs
5. For A.D.B. Project Works — Rs. 6000.00 Lakhs

Total : — Rs. 12000.00 Lakhs

Description of Special Schemes

This Department has long been executing some special Schemes as follows:

(i) Central Road Fund Scheme

Such schemes are executed out of the CRF allocations made by the Government of India based on the extent of price of petroleum consumed in the State. A few years back a revised resolution was passed in the Parliament resulting in enhanced actuals to the CRF. Accordingly, on preliminary assessment as made by the M.O.S.T., a sum of Rs. 1500.70 lacs annually was likely to accrue to this State. But on account of non-availability of fund, it was decided by the M.O.S.T. that the State Government's proposals might be implemented as per old Resolution. While implementing the approved Projects under the CRF Oriented Programme this Department has to shoulder maximum liabilities from the State exchequer. Improvement/Construction of Jirat-Habra Road, Orissa Trunk Road (Belda-Sonakania Section) and Link Road connecting NH 2 with Western Approach of Iswar Gupta Setu (Kalyani Bridge) are the ongoing Projects in this category at present.

(ii) Schemes under Inter-State & Economic Importance (E&I)

The road schemes having inter-state & economic importance are executed out of the loan assistance from the Government of India. These schemes are normally selected considering their importance in generating direct communication along the arterial routes with the neighbouring states. Two bridges over rivers Mayurakshi and Kuye on the arterial route from Haldia to Farakka have been completed and are going to be opened to traffic soon.

(iii) **Railway Safety Works Fund Schemes**

The Road over bridges are generally taken up in these Schemes out of the R.S.W. Fund. The schemes are finalised in consultation with the Railway Authority. L.A. cost of such project is entirely borne by the State and the balance cost of the estimate is shared by the Railway Authority. Since the annual accumulation based on the sale of Railway Tickets in the said fund has been kept fixed from a long time at around Rs. 25.00 lakhs this Department had to shoulder heavy liabilities for such Projects from the State Budget. The R.O.B. at Purulia, the sole on-going R.S.W.F. Scheme, is in progress aiming at completion by the 8th Five-Year Plan.

(iv) **Asian Development Bank Loan Assisted Project**

Actual Civil Work of Asian Development Bank Assisted Project (Improvement of Panagarh-Moregram Road) has already been started. Since this is a time bound project, adequate flow of fund is required to be generated through budgetary support in each of the Annual Plans of this Department. This project having length of 150 Kms. has been scheduled to be completed by 1997 as per agreement.

Operational Activity of Organisational set-up:

In the context of the decentralisation of planning set-up, the Engineer Officers of this Department posted in different districts draw up plan and estimates of the projects necessary to cope with the demands within their work jurisdictions. The project proposals are thereafter got approved by the District Planning Committee for inclusion in the departmental budget. District Planning Committee in the district possess overall control of the projects to be executed with the district outlay under the divisible pool of the earmarked plan funds.

The projects under S.C.P. and T.A.S.P. are also executed with the approval of funds by the District level officers of the Scheduled Caste & Tribe Welfare Department of this Government.

District Component Part for the Roads Sector Plan

This Department formulates plan within the plan size pegged therefor under two specific elements namely, Divisible pool and non-divisible pool. The fund under Divisible pool (normally 60% of the total approved outlay) is meant for the execution of works in the districts. 60% of the total plan outlays under Divisible Pool is allocated among all the districts on specific norms based on area, population and volume of ongoing schemes. The respective District Authority (DPC/DPCC) fixes the priority according to which the works are undertaken with financial control of Chief Engineer.

The fund under Non-divisible Pool (normally 40% of the total approved outlay) is governed by the Chief Engineer, the Head of the Directorate against the projects (mainly bridges) that pass through more than one district to generate greater socio-economic benefit of the local people. It may be mentioned that execution of all the schemes under both Divisible and Non-divisible Pool are finally started after getting approval of the D.P.C./State Planning Board and with the administrative approval of the State Finance Department.

Detailed Schematic Financial Estimates as shown in Annexures in Volume II

The plan proposals of 1995-96 have been shown in the relevant formats of the Volume II.

7.2.2 Programme of the Public Works Department

The Public Works Department undertakes widening and strengthening of roads and construction of buildings. During last five years 1989-90 to 1993-94 this Department has constructed one major bridge over the river 'Banka at Burdwan and 75 Km. of State Roads have been widened and strengthened.

Roads are widened and strengthened with a view to coping the present traffic intensity and load demands. Similarly, the bridges are constructed for negotiating two ends of unbridged gaps and also to replace weak and narrow bridges.

The target for widening and strengthening of roads for 1995-96 is about 45 Kms.

During the Annual Plan, 1995-96 outlay for the purpose has been made as indicated in Volume II.

7.2.3 Programme of the Commerce and Industries Department

Export Processing Zone at Falta

The Falta Export Processing Zone has been set up by the Government of India to boost exports and to bring about balanced regional development in the country. The State Government is providing support services through infrastructural development measures like construction of road-networks around the zone, to make the scheme successful.

An outlay suggested for the EPZ Falta, during 1995-96 for completion of its development activities has been shown in Volume II.

7.2.4 Programme of the Transport Department

Hooghly River Bridge Commission

The Vidyasagar Setu was commissioned in October, 1992. Remaining works relating to the bridge and the supplementary road works are in progress. The position is as under:

Table 4

Name of section of the project	Appd. Cost estimate	Cumulative Expenditure upto Aug. '94	(Rs. in lakhs)
			Cumulative Physical Progress up to Now. '94 (%)
1. Construction of Calcutta Side Approaches and Interchanges	3868.77	3589.42	99.97%
2. Construction of Howrah Side Approaches and Interchanges	7296.45	6791.80	99.90%
3. Construction of Main Bridge	24031.96	19327.78	99.92%
4. Supplementary Road Works	3637.00	1408.27	40%
The following sums are still to be released to HRBC:			
(a) Loan assistance (Non-Plan) from GO. I			3412
(b) State's share of cost-over run (Plan)			937
(c) Rehabilitation, Agency Charges and Organizational Expenses (Plan)			419.93

Apart from income derived from testing of work materials for other organizations by its quality control wing, the source of revenue of HRBC is the collection of tolls levied under the Hooghly River Bridge Act, 1969. Toll collection is presently well below projections chiefly because the construction, widening and improvement of roads for integrating the trans-river traffic with the existing road network are still in progress. It is expected that traffic through the bridge

will increase considerably with the completion of these road schemes.

The figures of toll collection are given below:

12.10.92 to 31.03.93	Rs. 100.28 Lakhs
01.04.93 to 31.03.94	Rs. 354.34 Lakhs
01.04.94 to 31.10.94	Rs. 273.28 Lakhs
	<u>Rs. 727.90 Lakhs</u>

7.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

7.3.1 Programme of the Transport Department

West Bengal is the gateway to the land-locked North-Eastern States. Road transport plays a far more significant role in this region than in others in the absence of an adequate railway network. The special attention required for maintenance and further development of the National Highways linking these States is not merely absent; the Union Government is even toying with the idea of sharing the burden of maintenance of National Highways with the State Governments. The conversion schemes of the Railways under Uniguage in this region have by and large been restricted to Assam.

The Government of India have of late shown interest in development of inland water transport. While the potential is there, water transport will take investment and time to develop.

In the meantime, the transport sector of this State has to continue the struggle against traffic congestion. It is hoped that the efforts by the State Government to maintain some roads through private sector participation will be fruitful.

Goals and Strategies

The State Government proposes to continue with a mix of private operators and STUs in the passenger transport Sector. The State Government continues to

hold the view that there is no need for enhancing the participation of the private sector in view of its present share of 77% of the passenger transport sector. The Commuters are already suffering the maladies of private operation in this sector safe and timely operation of services is not available. The uncovered areas are not being served by the private operators resulting in lack of services in the newly developed Growth centres. The State Government, therefore, stresses more need in expansion of nationalised transport sector. The one-way networks have contributed to the easing of congestion, as have the Traffic Engineering Schemes, for which reason these measures are being persisted with.

Efforts to improve the age-profile of the STU fleets and consequently their performance are continuously being made. For this purpose and for expansion of fleet to cater to the growing needs, the STUs are banking more and more on Institutional finance. CSTC will be acquiring 162 buses. NBSTC will be acquiring 75 buses, SBSTC will be acquiring 115 buses, CTC will be acquiring 85 buses and WBSTC will be acquiring 12 buses during the current financial year. There will however be nominal increase or no increase at all in the fleet of CSTC & NBSTC as the new buses will be replacing overaged vehicles.

Table 1

	CSTC	C.T.C.		NBSTC	SBSTC	WBSTC
		TRAM	BUS			
Fleet Held						
1992-93	1225	381	17	901	574	8
1993-94	1222	359	78	925	571	12
1994-95 (LE)	1222	326	165	930	681	24
Man-Bus-Ratio						
1992-93	1 : 12.94	1 : 39	NA	1 : 9.05	1 : 7.19	1 : 5.5
1993-94	1 : 12.67	1 : 51	1 : 7.2	1 : 8.03	1 : 6.98	1 : 4.9
1994-95	1 : 12.35	1 : 43	1 : 8	1 : 7.90	1 : 6.09	1 : 4.6
Vehicle Productivity						
1992-93	136	54	181	212	188	152.05
1993-94	143	38	202	216	171	171.78
1994-95	151	42	232	224	192	134.44
Fleet Utilisation						
1992-93	77%	51%	90%	81%	72%	70%
1993-94	79%	36%	80%	90%	69%	75%
1994-95	81%	40%	80%	91%	76%	65%
Tr. (Rs. In Crores)						
Revenue						
1992-93	37.47	8.74	0.75	33.29	11.70	'0444
1993-94	43.07	7.00	4.00	42.34	13.13	'0627
1994-95	45.35	7.00	10.00	45.15	20.65	'106
Opr. Cost (Rs. in Crores)						
		Tram	+	Bus		
1992-93	45.13	32.50		43.39	16.37	0.25
1993-94	47.74	35.00		46.33	16.80	0.43
1994-95	51.37	36.50		50.30	26.55	0.76
KMPL (Km KWT for Tram)						
1992-93	3.41	153	4.5	3.8	NA	3.00
1993-94	3.41	190	4.52	3.82	NA	3.00
1994-95	3.43	180	4.5	3.85	NA	3.00
Plan Fund Released (Rs. in Crores)						
1992-93	4.25	4.25		4.00	3.18	1.47
1993-94	6.95	4.50		7.02	5.98	2.64
1994-95 (LE)	6.0863	2.1116	NA	7.7275	4.92	2.19
No. of Buses Acquired						
1992-93	100	40		80	—	Nil
1993-94	111	75		91	80	4
1994-95	162	85		90	115	12
No. of Buses Scrapped						
1992-93	106	10		40	6	Nil
1993-94	111	26		91	31	Nil
1994-95	135	24		75	50	Nil
Average Weighted Fare						
1992-93	9.75	9	—	15.01	13	13
1993-94	10.68	9	—	15.01	16	14
1994-95	10.71	9	—	15.01	16	15
8th Plan Objectives for						
(i) Replacement of Vehicles	652	N.A		315	150	—
(ii) Augmentating of Fleet	332	N.A		N.A	N.A	—

Table 2
Plan Programmes of CSTC for 1994-95

	Rupees in Lakhs
1. Renovation of Old Vehicles	240.00
2. Purchase of Float Units	124.63
3. Computerisation of Depots (12 Nos.)	60.00
4. Computerisation of pay rolls for different Depots	12.00
5. Installation and Commissioning of tyre Retreading Plant	8.00
6. Installation and Commissioning of Automatic Washing Machine	24.00
7. Divisional Workshop—Civil works and Machinery	120.00
8. Computerisation of Finance, Law & Management Information Service	20.00
Total :	608.63

Table 3
Plan Programmes of SBSTC for 1994-95

	Rupees in Lakhs
1. Acquisition of Buses	105.00
2. Re-building of Buses	150.00
3. Purchase of Float Units etc.	150.00
4. Development of Workshops	252.25
Total :	657.25

Table 4
Plan Programmes of CTC for 1994-95

	Rupees in Lakhs
1. Acquisition of Fleet	115.00
2. Renovation of Old Tram Cars	200.00
3. Renewal of Tram Tracks & Construction of Tram Depots	145.00
4. Development of Bus Depots	35.00
Total :	495.00

Table 5
North Bengal State Transport Corporation Cooch Behar
Revised Schematic Plan Allocation for the year 1994-1995

Description of the Plan Scheme in order of priority	Rupees in Lakhs
1. Acquisition of Buses	130.00
2. Renovation of Buses	20.00
3. Cost of Computer Software Development and H.R.D.	20.00
4. Upgradation of Existing Depot/Terminus Facilities	
a) Central Workshop at New Cooch Behar	50.00
b) Central Bus Terminus at Cooch Behar	50.00
c) Cooch Behar Depot Workshop	15.00
d) Balurghat Depot Development	15.00
e) Jalpaiguri Depot Development	10.00
f) Siliguri Divisional Workshop Extension	11.50

Table 5(Concl.d.)

Description of the Plan Scheme in order of priority	Plan Allocation for the year 1994-95
g) Raiganj Divisional Workshop Extension	15.00
h) Extension of Malda Depot	10.00
i) Other Depot Development	20.00
5. Provision for New Construction of Depot Terminus	
a) Construction of Chanchal Depot	5.00
b) Construction of Farakka Depot	10.00
c) Construction of Bherhampore Divisional Workshop and Terminus	80.00
d) Walling of new land for workshop at Berhampore	15.00
e) Dalkhola Pick Up Stand	3.00
f) Ultadanga Depot Terminus	3.00
g) Construction of Kalyani Depot Complex	10.00
h) Construction of Krishnagar Depot	10.00
i) Construction of Salt Lake Depot	10.00
j) Bethuadahari Pick Up Stand	2.00
k) Construction of Wall at Matigara	3.00
6. Other Development Requirements	
a) Plant and Machinery	50.25
b) Construction of other Vehicles	10.00
c) Cost of Float Units (Engine)	115.00
Total :	772.75

Transportation Operation Improvement Programme

Total fund allocation for 1994-95 is Rs. 270 lakhs. These are 13 ongoing schemes and 12 new

schemes which have either been taken up or under active consideration for implementation during 1994 -95. Fund proposed to be made available under TOIP during 1995-96 has been shown in Volume II.

Table 6

The following are the Schemes taken up in the current financial year for implementation under TOIP of this Department

Name of the Schemes	Implementing agency	Estimated cost	Rupees in Lakhs
			Total fund released, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Salt Lake City connector & E.M. Bye Pass	CMDA	21.54	10.00
2. Padestrain Bridge over Circular Canal by Circular Rly. Station	WBSTC	24.96	24.96
3. A.J.C. Bose Road (Park Street to Elliot Road)	CMC	5.83	5.83
4. Improvement of A.P.C. Roy Road (Phase-II)	-do-	23.58	10.00
5. Improvement of A.J.C. Bose Road (Phase-II)	-do-	18.58	10.00
6. Improvement of Chowringhee Road (Phase-II)	-do-	23.84	Nil
7. Improvement, Phoolbagan Rotary	-do-	9.00	9.00
8. Improvement In front of Tollygunge Metro Station	HRBC	22.50	10.00
9. Improvement of J.L. Nehru Road (Phase-II)	CMC	22.49	Nil
10. Traffic Signals Installation of	CMC	4.95	0.50
11. Construction of Road Divider on A.T. Mukherjee Road & Chakraberia Road	CMC	1.50	1.50
12. Conversion of Howrah Tram Terminus to Bus Terminus	CTC	15.00	5.00

Table 6 (Concl'd.)

Rupees in Lakhs

Name of the Schemes	Implementing agency	Estimated cost	Total fund released, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13. Erection of Guard Rail on both sides of Jagat Banerjee Ghat Road	HRBC	9.00	Nil
14. Proposed of Statewise Study	-do-	5.00	1.00
15. Improvement of A.T. Mukherjee Road between Lala Lajpat Rai & Shakespeare Sarani	CMC	6.50	6.50
16. Extension of Metro Rly. & from Tollygunge to Garia (Study)	RITES	18	10.80
17. Viaduet Bridge/Covering Bridge	CPT	30.00	10.00
18. Proposal of installation of Bus Stop Boards with M.S. Pipes to Maidan Smooth flow of Traffic	Cal. Police	5.00	5.00
19. Proposal for installation of Padestrain Guard Rails around Metro Station at Maidan Area	CMC	6.25	—
20. Dereservation of Tram Track on A.P.C. Road near Gas Street (Rajabazar)	CTC	4.63	4.63
21. Proposal of TOIP Plan on Vivekananda Road between Bidhan Sarani and Raja Ram Mohan Roy Sarani	CMC	6.71	6.71
22. RITES Study of Circular Railway	RITES	21.00	—
23. Pedestrian Bridge over Circular Canal at Muraripukur		25.00	—
24. Electric Trolley Bus Techno-Economic Study		15.00	—
25. Improvement of Esplanade Bus Terminus		25.00	—

Other Progress**i) Creation of Additional Border Checkposts**

This programme has been adopted by the Transport Department to increase the collection of M.V. Tax in the State by enforcing vehicles entering the State to pay the requisite taxes. At present, there is only checkpost at Banitabla, Howrah. There are plans to set up checkposts at important entry points at Asansol, Bagdogra, Cooch Behar and Midnapore.

ii) On Pollution Control

1. Till date 79 Auto Emission Testing Centres have been set up (in Calcutta-Centres and in the Districts)

2. To create public awareness against air pollution by arranging workshops, publicity campaigns, seminars etc., a Monitoring Committee has been set up on 16.4.93 under the Chairmanship of Director, P.V.D.

3. There is a Scheme of the Central Government for providing financial assistance for purchase of pollution testing equipment at the rate of two equipments per R.T.O. of each State, to be utilised for periodical testing and for surprise checking on roads. Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 71.53 lakhs for purchase of 18 diesel smoke-meters and 18 CO/HC Gas analysers for Petrol engines. All these machines have been distributed to various R.T.O. Offices.

4. A massive campaigns to check auto-pollution was taken up by the Department during the year with the help of Calcutta Police. Apart from widespread publicity of the problem, a large number of camps were set-up in the city to apprehend vehicles violating emission standards. The Department proposed to hold similar exercises on periodical basis.

iii) Public Vehicles Department

This Office under Transport Department is responsible for implementation of M.V. Act, Tax Act and Rules made thereunder. The main function of this Department is to collect revenue from M.V. Tax.

During 1995-96 funds have to be provided as indicated in Volume II to upgrade the infrastructure in the P.V.D.

iv) Road Safety Programme

With the increase in the Traffic Volume, both vehicular and pedestrain, the number of accidents on the roads have also gone up. In order to minimise road accidents and also to provide post-accident services, this programme has been taken up. During 1994-95 an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh could be made for this proposal. At the end of 1993-94 Ministry of Surface Transport allotted a grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for purchase of one 10-tonnes Crane and six Ambulances. The above vehicles are being procured

and will be used for road operations on National Highways of the State.

v) **Re-organisation and Strengthening of Pool Car infrastructure**

There are about 184 vehicles under Transport Department at present. This Department is responsible for the maintenance and deployment of the vehicles.

No remarkable investment could be made during the past few years for purchasing new vehicles, Plant and Machineries, and erecting new sheds for smooth running and maintenance of the vehicles of this Department. A sum of Rs. 3.85 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1994-95. This Department proposes to provide a quantum of fund under this Scheme as shown in Volume II.

vi) **Expansion and Strengthening of the Transport Planning and Traffic Engineering Directorate**

This Directorate actually acts as Planning Wing of this Transport Department.

The main object of this Directorate is to chalk-out plans for the improvement of road intersections, widening of Roads and traffic signal management schemes of this Department.

During this year 1994-95, a sum of Rs. 7.10 lakhs has been expended for this purpose. Funds have been proposed for 1995-96 as shown in Volume II.

vii) **Setting up transfer and Transit Depots and Creation of Passenger Facilities**

During the financial year 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made. Three new schemes at Hasnabad, Guskara and Chandrakana Road are proposed to be taken up in the current financial year, in addition to the ongoing schemes.

Creation of passenger amenities at Bus Terminals has been embarked upon. While such provisions are part and parcel of bus stands being newly set up or being developed, 15 Municipalities have been provided with funds for creation of these facilities, at existing Bus Stands. There is also a scheme for setting up of passenger amenities centres at appropriate intervals on National Highways which will provide for night-stay, along with garage facilities, spares shop, medicine shop, restaurant etc.

viii) **Computerisation**

It has been decided by the Transport Department to computerise all the Motor Vehicles Offices (RTO Offices) in all the districts in phasewise manner. In (1994-95) the following offices have been computerised:

1. PVD
2. RTO, South 24-Pgs. (Alipore)
3. RTO, North 24-Pgs. (Barasat)

Funds have already been sanctioned for computerisation of RTO Offices at Midnapore, Asansol, Burdwan and Barrackpore and they are expected to be completed by March 1995.

This system at PVD, Calcutta, Howrah and 24-Parganas (South & North) are running smoothly. Most of this programme are being undertaken with the help of National Informatics Centre which also provides training and supervision. Besides this some of the State Transport Corporations have also started to computerise their Depots and sections. During the current financial year (1994-95) a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs have been earmarked for setting up of computerisation programme in the State. A sum as indicated in Volume II has been provided for 1995-96.

7.4 INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

7.4.1 Programme of the Transport Department West Bengal Surface Transport Corporation

In the field of Water Transport, the creation of infrastructural facilities and provision of passenger services are done by WBSTC on behalf of the State Government. WBSTC have, apart from operating Hooghly ferry services, taken over the operations between Lot 2, Kachuberia and Haldia. They are also in the process of setting up a LCT service at Hasnabad. Funds have been made available to the Corporation over and above their plan provisions for acquisition of one Passenger-cum-Cargo vessel and one Loaded Carriage Tug for operation in the Sundarban area from Border Area Development Fund. Further funds from the same source are likely to be available in the near future for acquisition of 3 more vessels and one more LCT.

The completion of the LCT landing facilities at Lot 8 and Kachuberia, the Phase II work of which

was being delayed for want of funds, will be recommended shortly by PWD (Roads). WBSTC are also constructing 5 Jetties at Botanical Gardens, Strand Road, Nimtolla, Konnagar and Serampore under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. WBSTC are also on the verge of completing the passenger Jetty at Raichak.

Preparations are under way for introduction of a LCT service between Raichak and Kamarhati. A study has recently completed on the existing Water Transport facilities in Greater Calcutta. This will facilitate planning in this field.

WBSTC are maintaining their connecting Bus service for Ferry passengers. They will adding 12 Buses to their fleet during the current financial year from their Plan funds. The capital budget of the Corporation for 1994-95 is Rs. 290.73 lakhs. During 1995-96 an outlay as mentioned in Volume II has been provided for this sector.

CHAPTER EIGHT
VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

The Government of West Bengal has no proposal in this Sector for the Annual Plan, 1995-96.

CHAPTER NINE

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

9.1 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (INCLUDING S & T)

9.1.1. Programme of the Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy Sources Department.

Science and Technology (S &T) has made a phenomenal impact the world over in shaping the life style of the common man. In the context of our country and our State it has to play a pivotal role to forge us ahead in all important tasks that lie ahead. It has to be used as an effective instrument of growth and as a major intervention strategy to derive maximum output from meagre resources. The S & T and the associated areas of its technology play a key role in the theme of economic planning in the agriculture, industrial and service sectors.

An account of past activities :

The Department of Science and Technology was set up in 1988 with the task of promoting science and technology in the State of West Bengal. In this process, it has evolved policy, plan and programme on Science and Technology. It has provided mechanism of co-ordination in areas of Science and Technology for which a number of Institution and Departments have interests and capabilities. The Department is supporting grants-in-aid to scientific research institutes and professional bodies involved in promoting science and technology in the State of West Bengal. In order to demonstrate various technologies at field levels several experimental projects have been taken up by the Department through various field groups, voluntary agencies etc. Such projects demonstrate changes and improvements in living conditions that can be brought about to the rural population through the application of science and technology. A State Council of Science and Technology was also constituted in the same year i.e. 1988 which performs the role of the apex advisory body in determining policies of the Science and Technology Department. The Council is headed by the Chief Minister of the State. The State Council of Science and Technology has been given autonomous status and it has been registered as a Society under Societies of Registration Act, 1967 since 1993-94. The Department mainly deals with following science and technology activities :

- a) Science and Technology promotion.
- b) Science popularisation.
- c) Entrepreneurship Development for Science and Technology persons.
- d) Science and Society related schemes.
- e) Remote Sensing.

f) Non-Conventional Energy Sources etc. etc.

Conventional Energy is fast depleting but the demand for the energy is ever increasing. To bridge the gap a special thrust has been given for harnessing the various forms of non-conventional energy sources. This has become a major activity of this Department. Keeping in view the socio-economic objectives of the State of West Bengal, the programmes of the erstwhile West Bengal Science and Technology Committee have been continued and the Department has taken up programmes on new fronts. The programmes have been discussed under a few broad categories :

a) *Science and Technology Promotion* : The Department has so far financed need-based applied research and development projects in universities, research laboratories and other institutions of the State. For some of the projects, successful attempts have been made to transfer the results of research from laboratory to field of applications while, for the rest, results are awaited.

The following technologies were developed and are awaiting transfer.

- 1) Cashew apple as a source of intermediate carbohydrate.
- 2) Production of lactose, lactic acid and single cell protein from unutilised whey.
- 3) Some commercial products from fruits viz. jack fruit, pine apple and mango.
- 4) Pedal-pump for irrigation etc.
- 5) Micro processor based low/medium voltage low-power D.C. Energy meter.
- 6) Food adulteration detection kit.

b) *Science Popularisation* : In order to inculcate the scientific spirit and develop scientific outlook among the population and also with a view to transmitting scientific trend of thought and rational logical system in contrast to age-old superstition and related indices of backwardness amongst the people, the department has taken up programmes both on large and small scales throughout the State. The Department has also helped activities of science clubs, organisations of workshops, production and exhibition of films etc. An on-going project entitled "School level Science Survey and Research Project" is becoming more and more popular throughout the State.

In 1994-95, the projects as noted below were taken up:

- a) Hamara Desh
- b) Children Science Camp
- c) Establishment of Science Centres
at Digha and Siliguri (1st phase completed)

c) *Entrepreneurship Development for Science and Technology Persons*: The main objective of this programme is to stimulate entrepreneurship amongst persons with scientific and technological background. In the process, unemployment in the State is sought to be reduced. It is intended to create 'Job Generators' rather than 'Job Seekers' from among the science and technology spectrum of the community. This Department has helped a number of organisations in conducting Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps (EACs), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) etc. in collaboration with the Government of India. On recommendation of this Department, the programmes viz. Mass Employment Generation-Science and Technology-are being implemented by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

d) *Science and Society Related Programmes*: In this area the Department has taken up field level projects to demonstrate technologies that may help to boost the economy and living condition of the rural people of West Bengal. This includes low cost housing, promotion of appropriate rural technology, setting up of rural technology centre for demonstration of technology and training of rural artisans etc.

e) *Ocean Development* : The objective of this programme is to tap the vast resources of ocean for the development of this State. Marine Fisheries Directorate has been entrusted with the programme of PFZ of Remote Sensing Application Centre, Ahmedabad. This Department is acting as the co-ordinator.

f) *Non-Conventional Sources of Energy* : It has been discussed under 5.2 in Chapter V.

Financial Outlay and Programme for Annual Plan 1995-96 :

The approved outlay for 1994-95 of this Department were Rs. 148.5 lakhs (for S & T) and Rs. 99.00 lakhs (for NES) respectively. Proposed outlay for annual plan 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume -II. This includes estimates for Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.

The following items and sub-items of activities have been proposed for the year 1995-96 :

Science Promotion :

a) *Research and Development and pilot Projects*: This is a continuing Scheme to support need-based applied research to be implemented mainly by Universities, Research Laboratories of the State.

b) *School Level Science Survey and Research Project* : This is a continuing scheme. Already about 100 schools were funded during previous financial year. It has become very popular in the State and about 100 Schools are proposed to be funded during this financial year.

c) *College Level Research Projects* : This is an on going Research project involving college teachers.

Science Popularisation :

a) *Field Projects* : This covers field level science communication programmes generally implemented through science clubs and other voluntary organisations. In detail, it includes science exhibition, science lectures, science film/slide shows, science drama, science quiz etc. which will be taken up throughout the year in addition to observance of National Science Day.

b) *Science Centre and Science Camp* : During this plan period the Department has proposed to extend partial financial assistance for setting up two science centres and one science camp. Their positions are as follows:-

Siliguri	ScienceCentre	2nd phase
Digha	" "	2nd phase
Bolpur	" "	1st phase

This would be implemented in collaboration with National Council of Science Museum.

c) *Preparation of Film* : This Department aims at production of ten films in this plan period.

Entrepreneurship Development : This programme includes Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme(EDP), Skilled Development Programme.

Science and Technology programme for Socio-Economic Development :

a) *Rural Technology Demonstration Centre* : A rural technology demonstration centre has already been set up at Sagardwip under the guidance of this Department. Observing the success of that centre the Department has proposed to set up one such centre in one of the districts of North Bengal.

State Remote Sensing Centre : This Centre was set up in December,1990 and is functioning in collaboration with ISRO, Government of India. During the year 1994-95, the IMSD project covering Dwarakeswar Watershed of Purulia and Bankura districts and Subarnarekha Watershed in Midnapore district is going on with a total project of Rs. 37.5 lakhs in 1.275 ratio with State and Central Government.

Besides, this cell is being utilised by different Departments viz. I & W, Forest etc. and institutes like Central Ground water Board etc. Increase in outlay is

quite justified considering the on-going projects executed in collaboration with government of India.

Institute of Wetland Management and Ecological Design (IWMED) : This institute has come under the administrative control of this Department in September, 1991 after its transfer from the Fisheries Department. Its activity has been geared up since then and has undertaken number of research projects funded by this Department and others like ISRO, FFHC (U.K.) etc.

District Science and Technology Programmes : In order to implement S & T programmes at district level, the District Science & Technology Committees have been constituted and one post of Dist. Science

Adviser has been created. Five District Science Advisors have been selected of which two have joined. Another eight posts will be filled up soon.

Programme of West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology :

• The Council has recently been given Autonomous Status and has been registered under West Bengal Registration of Society Act. This Council is an Apex Advisory Body on all S & T matters and is headed by Chief Minister. The Council proposes to support a number of projects including centrally sponsored schemes. Provision has been made to support the programmes of the council for the year 1995-96.

9.2 ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

9.2.1 Programme of the Environment Department

Environmental matter is of serious concern to us all. Complaints are received from various quarters for protection of environment. The only implementing agency is the West Bengal Pollution Control Board which does not have adequate infrastructure and accommodation. However, steps have been taken to mitigate the problems of infrastructure and accommodation.

Plan proposals contain programme for environmental awareness on the one hand to educate people at large and monitoring schemes to ascertain the pollution load in selected areas to initiate action for bringing it within the permissible limit in collaboration with various authorities on the other hand.

Environmental Awareness Programme :

West Bengal Pollution Control Board has been extending its activities for developing awareness among the public about the problems of environmental pollution from time to time. The activities were intensified during the year 1994-95. Apart from observing National Days on various environmental issues, which are observed in association with NGOs all over the State, it is proposed to organise pollution control Technology exhibition in a bigger way in collaboration with organisers of Industrial fair this year.

Short insertions of messages on control of noise pollution were made in the Radio & Television in 1994. The activities will continue this year. A documentary for T. V. on themes on pollution is proposed to be prepared during the year. For this a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs will be required. Preliminary actions have already been initiated.

A booklet on Environmental Acts has been prepared and circulated among the public. Booklets

on awareness about environmental pollution in Bengali are proposed to be prepared.

A district wise poster competition for protection of environment and for generating mass awareness is being organised in association with the District Administration and Zilla Parishad.

Further all panchayets and Municipalities are proposed to be involved in holding Seminars, Workshops etc. to involve common people in the protection of environment.

Research & Development : The Board would like to encourage analytical studies on environmental pollution in the State through research institutions and scientific bodies of different disciplines. The Board has identified a few problem areas in the State which needed to be investigated in depth. It would be necessary to commission few studies in these problem areas. One of the problems commonly felt by all the pollution Control Board of the country relates to control of current state of technologies now being used by the small industrial and commercial units. While there is urgency to replace the current technologies in favour of pollution free technologies there is dearth of suitable technologies at affordable cost. It is necessary to encourage research and development activities to induct pollution free affordable cost effective technologies to different institutions. The Board may commission one or two such programme through scientific institutions in the State.

Common Effluent Treatment Plant.

Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)

It is meant for Small Scale industries of different categories either of similar nature or of heterogeneous nature situated in clusters. Normally the small scale entrepreneurs are not capable of meeting the capital

as well as recurring operational and running costs of effluent treatments either individually or severally for effluents from their industries. In such cases the Board may assist the entrepreneurs by giving financial assistance in constructing common Effluent Treatment Plant.

The Central Pollution Control Board has already entrusted a project to find out the possibilities of constructing common effluent treatment plants in clusters of industries in West Bengal to M/S. Environmental Engineer's Consortium, Calcutta and on receipt of this report the actual plan of action will be taken up.

Environmental Research and Ecological Regeneration

a) *Documentation* : Computer facilities are being increasingly utilised in the documentation and analysis of pollution control activities. The Board has been lagging far behind in this respect. A Computer was installed during the last year. And appropriate use of them is being made. Efforts are also being made to link up with other State Boards and the C.P.C.B. to make use of all the softwares developed by Central Pollution Control Board. A Staffing pattern for proposed computer unit has been kept in view.

b) *Training* : Environmental Science is a rapidly advancing subject. For effective implementation of Environmental Laws Departmental officers as well as Board's officers and staff are required to be well acquainted with the laws of this discipline. Technical officials are regularly sent to different academic institutions and seminars and also to other State Boards to have first hand knowledge and experience in this discipline. Besides, Board also sponsors/organises/training/Seminar and suitable programmes for intending entrepreneur/other interested groups.

Environmental Planning and co-ordination

Noise Pollution Survey : A special drive was initiated for abatement of sound pollution during puja festival '94 under the guidance of Dr. Abirlal Mukherjee. It is proposed to organise regular measurement of noise in the major streets/inter-sections in the cities over the year.

Research and Ecological Regeneration

International Co-operation

Internationally reputed personalities often visit the Board at the instance of Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India and State Government and interact with Board's officials and industrial entrepreneurs and offer their advice and guidance for better environmental management in the State.

Prevention of pollution of Ganga

Ganga water Monitoring in four stations

Monitoring of water quality in the four stations on the Ganga-Sibpur, Howrah, Diamond Harbar, Garden Reach, Sreerampur will be continued during the year.

Prevention of Air and Water Pollution

a) *Ambient Air Quality Monitoring* : The Board has engaged two scientific institutions-The Centre for Man & Environment and the All India Institute for Hygiene and Public Health for monitoring of air quality in 18 locations in Calcutta city. This is a continuing project beginning from 1992-93.

b) *Monitoring of water Quality in Important river (Jalangi & Churni)* : The West Bengal Pollution Control Board will be taking up monitoring of quality of water on the rivers of the Jalangi and the Churni from this year. This will be the first project of its kind apart from the Ganga River continuing with Central assistance. The proposed project will be a State project.

c) *Survey for setting up of permanent air monitoring station* : It is proposed to set up permanent air monitoring station in cities and industrial towns so as to ascertain the pollution load in air in those cities and towns. For this purpose it is necessary to make survey of the cities and towns and locate the sites on which these stations will be set up. This would obviate the necessities of engaging institute and consultants for the purpose.

d) *Strengthening of Technical and scientific wing and upgrading of laboratory* : The Board has moved the State Govt. for strengthening the personnel support of the Board by induction of scientists and Engineers from different disciplines. A designed structure of the Board has been submitted to the Government. This matter also came up at the stage of negotiation with Japanese Delegation (from D.E.C.F.).

The Board is required to set up a few more centres to monitor its activities in different regions of the State. Presently there are offices at Durgapur, Haldia and Barrackpore. A proposal for setting up of Zonal office at Siliguri is under consideration.

The Board needs to set up planning cell with support of necessary expertise for preparing short term and long term programmes for the State in a coherent manner. Similarly, a Public Relation Cell is also necessary to organise the public Awareness Programme and interact with members of the public and public organisations on a regular basis.

Impact Assessment

Strengthening of the set up of Environment Department under O D A assistance.

A proposal for preparation of Calcutta Environment Management Strategy & Action Plan

(C.E.M.S.A.P) was submitted to the ODA Team. They took interest in it and agreed to finance it as 100% grant. Negotiation is at a final stage.

The O D A team has suggested to strengthen the Environment Department to attract financial assistance from them. They have suggested to appoint one project Manager, one Environment Engineer and one Economist. This will be a separate set-up for the Environment Department. Apparently a few other staff like computer programmer, Stenographer, Typist and Group 'D' employees will be necessary. This apart, furniture, computers along with pointers, telephone, copier machine etc. will be necessary.

Other Expenditure

a) *Land and Building* : Out of the proposed 3 sites for construction of office-cum laboratory complex of the West Bengal Pollution Control Board, 10 cottas

of land has already been taken possession of on payment in Durgapur. It is necessary to construct boundary wall all around and laying out of paths and roads to protect it from encroachment.

b) *Institutional development of W.B.P.C.B.*: Under O E C F (Japanese) assistance, Board is to get reimbursement for building cost and cost of equipments for the admissible items. Under the agreement O E C F is to release fund to the extent of Rs. 306 lakhs during the year 1995-96. Reimbursement of Rs. 306 lakhs will be available. Provision has to be made for the sum of Rs. 336 lakhs to avail of the financial assistance in order to convince the Japanese team that steps under the loan agreement have been taken to avail of loan assistance.

The outlay for 1995-96 for the schemes mentioned above have been indicated in Volume II.

CHAPTER TEN

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

10.1 SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

10.1.1 Programme of the Development and Planning Department .

10.1.1 (a) State Planning Board.

The Plan budget administered by the State Planning Board is primarily intended to meet the organisational expenses of the State Planning Organisation. Under this organisation a number of Group 'A' posts including posts of one consultant have been created under plan head. In the context of decentralised-planning it is likely that the infrastructure of the State Planning Organisation will have to be strengthened.

Further, State Planning Board is currently financing a Survey project pertaining to "An Evaluation of IRDP and related projects in West Bengal". Another new scheme (Survey Project) entitled "Evaluation of Infrastructural Status of population Control Programme in West Bengal" is likely to be taken up for implementation during 1995-96. Besides, different workshops and Seminars under the aegis of State Planning Board are likely to be held during the year 1995-96. State Planning Board publishes Economic Review of the State of West Bengal every year for presentation in the Assembly in the budget session. The Board maintains a good reference library.

A plot of land measuring 8 Katahs in Salt lake, Calcutta has been allotted in favour of State planning Board by the U. D. Department, Government of West Bengal for construction of the Board's Office Complex, the construction of which may start in 1995-96.

In view of the above the Annual Plan Outlay as shown in Volume II has been proposed for 1995-96.

10.1.1(b) National Informatics Centre Network

(N I C N E T)

The National Informatics Centre, under the Planning Commission, Government of India has been undertaking various activities in the State consequent to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India on the one hand and the State Government in the Development & Planning Department, on the other. The last few years have seen an expansion in the variety and scope of services being performed by the N. I. C. network in the State. An apex Committee, viz., the NIC-State Co-ordination Committee, similarly, oversee the general range of NIC activities at the district level. District Computer Centres have been set up in all districts of the State except for the newly created district of Uttar Dinajpur with headquarter at Raigunj.

There have also been requests from different departments and agencies for availing of the services and facilities provided by the N.I.C.

A notable feature has been the establishment of a node at Writers' Buildings which is equipped with a Micro-Earth Station (M.E.S.). Establishment of a system of terminals for the Development and Planning Department is also nearing completion.

Efforts are being made during 1993-94 and 1994-95 to extend the N.I.C. facilities to as many user departments and agencies as possible, to arrange for adequate manpower for the different facilities in Calcutta and in the district, and also to provide a quantum jump in the level of technology by assessing and, if found feasible, implementing, a Communication system using line-of-sight packet radio receivers/transmitters in and around Calcutta.

The State Government, under the provisions of the Memorandum of understanding, is responsible for providing accommodation and Security as well as for paying the electric bills of the premises where the N. I. C. facilities are located. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been allocated during the Annual Plan, 1994-95. Outlay proposed during the Annual Plan, 1995-96 has been shown in Volume - II.

10.1.1 (C) Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS)

NRDMS is a computer-based decision support system capable of storing and analysing spatial data on natural resources in conjunction with other relevant collateral data for Planning and Management of natural resources at the Micro level. The methodology has been developed by the Department of Science & Technology, Govt of India.

Bankura Christian College has been made the Centre for NRDMA studies. The project is being financed equally by the National Technological Mission on Drinking Water (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India) and Department of Science & Technology, Government of India. Government of India in the Science & Technology Department, will provide two scientists and computer operators for three years. The State Government would thereafter take over the project. Till such time State Government would have to bear the Watch & Ward expenditure. A District level NRDMS Co-ordination Committee has also been set up with the Sabhadhipati,

Bankura Zilla Parishad as its Chairman to monitor the implementation of the project.

The NRDMS Project has made steady progress since the installation of a Computer in September 1990. Given the potential and utility of the existing data base Centre, it may be upgraded and developed as a Regional Centre covering West Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura, since the topographical features and socio-economic condition of these contiguous areas are more or less similar. In fact, these three districts may be called link districts for they, form a link between West Bengal, on the one hand and Bihar and Orissa on the other. Bankura, Purulia and a part of the Western portion of Midnapore districts are rocky and undulating. Geohydrologically a major area of these three districts belong to the hard rock terrain. These three districts also share a common heritage with respect to various social, cultural and economic aspects of life. Due to continuous and long drought prevailing for years in the two districts of Bankura and Purulia, the eco-system of both these districts and the adjoining West Midnapore had undergone drastic change with denudation of hill ranges, heavy soil erosion receding water tables, large areas of land remaining fallow for years and acute shortages of drinking water and fodder for animals. Considering all these common features, it can be safely predicted that upgradation of the Centre will increase its effectiveness. Benefits may then be reaped in terms of maximising returns from the investment already made.

Keeping the above consideration in view, the existing NRDMS Centre at Bankura has been upgraded into a Regional Centre covering the districts of Bankura, Purulia and West Midnapore with the approval of the State Planning Board and the Government of India. The total cost of the project is

Rs.40.00 lakh during the three financial years starting from 1994-95 of which the fixed cost is Rs. 15.24 lakh. The recurring expenses would be about Rs. 8.30 lakh per year for the first two years and Rs. 8.16 lakh for the third year.

The Government of India has already sanctioned Rs. 30.00 lakh being 75% of the project cost at the disposal of Director, Centre for Applied Systems Analysis in Development, the person to look after and implement the project. The balance Rs. 10.00 lakh being 25% of the project cost would be borne by the State Government in 3 years; Rs. 5.88 lakh in 1994-95 and Rs. 2.06 lakh in each of the next two years. The Budget Allocation in the current financial year being Rs. 2.60 lakh, the Finance Department is moved to augment the allocation by Rs. 3.28 lakh. The supervision of the project is undertaken by Task Force that consists of officials from the Government of India as well as the Government of West Bengal. The Task Force meeting was held at Bankura on 14.11.94. Besides, a State Level Co-ordination Committee for NRDMS has been constituted with the Principal Secretary, Development & Planning Department as the Chairperson.

The Centre is working closely in the field of decentralised Planning. It has been actively collaborating with the District Planning Committee the District Statistical Office and the Panchayat bodies and, as a first step, has already published a "Gram Panchayat Level Development Indicator" for Bankura district which has been of considerable assistance in preparation of micro plans at the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samity (Block) levels.

Besides augmentation of Rs. 3.28 lakh over and above the Budget allocation of Rs. 2.60 lakh in 1994-95 an outlay for 1995-96 has been proposed in Volume II.

10.2 TOURISM

10.2.1 Programme of the Tourism Department

Tourism has emerged as a major segment of our economy over the years in terms of its role in foreign exchange earnings. Domestic tourism also plays an important role in the integration of people, employment generation and economic development. From the Seventh Five Year Plan potential of tourism as a generator of employment opportunity was recognised. It has been accorded the status of Industry.

During the Eighth Plan the growth of tourism has sought to be achieved through private initiative. The State is supposed to contribute by way of planning broad strategies of development, provision of fiscal and monetary incentives to catalyze private sector

investment and devising effective regulatory and supervisory mechanism to protect the interest of the industry, the consumers and the environment.

The strategy for the development of Tourism Sector is based on the principle of low-cost economy, higher levels of productivity, efficiency in the use of infrastructures and provision of clean and economic Tourist facilities for middle class tourists. It is guided by the "Spread approach" in view of the scarce resources. It is also guided by "Special Tourism Areas" concept with creation of infrastructural facilities.

During 1995-96, efforts would also be made towards completion of critical on-going schemes of

11 Tourist Lodges, 5 Wayside Facilities and 2 Tourist Launches.

The following projects, sponsored by Government of India and whose ancillary expenditures were borne by the State, stand completed :

(i) Tourist Lodge (24 Rooms) at Gadiara (Dist. Howrah) in 1992-93.

(ii) Wayside Facilities at Durgapur (Dist. Burdwan) in 1993-94.

(iii) Watercraft for Hooghly river in 1993-94.

Civil construction of Tourism Projects are now financed by the Government of India, Tourism Department. The State Government bears the cost of land external electrification, external water supply, sewerage lines, approach roads, boundary walls etc. from the State Annual Budget.

Agreed outlay on Tourism for the 8th Five Year plan (1992-97) is Rs. 1055.46 lakhs. In 1992-93 the agreed outlay was Rs.144.00 lakhs and the actual expenditure was Rs. 73.03 lakhs. In 1993-94 agreed outlay was Rs. 138.80 lakhs and the entire amount has been spent.

In 1993-94 one Tourist Launch (M.V. Sarbajaya) has been commissioned. Nearly 6000 mandays were created for construction of the watercraft. 10 people are now engaged on regular basis for operation of the water-craft.

The newly constructed 48 Bedded Tourist Lodge at Gadiara was commissioned in the year 1992-93. Approximately 5000 mandays were created during construction. 10 people are now engaged to run the Tourist Lodge on permanent basis. The Second Tourist Lodge at Durgapur having 24 beds, restaurant, bar, toilet facilities and car parking, etc. is going to be commissioned shortly. 4000 mandays were created at the time of construction and 8 people will be engaged to run the lodge.

During 1992-93 and 1993-94 nine tourist lodges were thoroughly repaired. Nearly 3000 mandays were created for performing the jobs of facelifting of those Tourist Lodges.

Two training programmes on Adventure Sports were organised in Calcutta. 36 candidates were given training on Kayaking and Canoeing.

In 1992-93 and 1993-94 Educational Institutions were given Grant-in aid for organising tour programmes with their students. Due to financial constraint the Second Tourist Lodge at Digha and new cottages at Santiniketan could not be commissioned. Tourist Lodges of Santiniketan, Digha, Shankarpur, Bankura, Piyali, Kaikhali, Wayside Facilities at Mecheda, Burdwan, Dhamakhali, Tourist centre at Mukutmanipur and Kankrajhore may be commissioned by the end of the financial year 95-96.

The following programmes will be taken up in the Annual Plan 1995 - 96 :

Tourist Transport including water crafts and Cruising Palace on the Ganges.

The provision is for acquisition and renovation of Tourist Coaches, acquisition of Cruising Palaces, construction of Tourist Coaches and other related expenses in connection with Tourist Transport.

Construction of additional tourist accommodation at Santiniketan.

The provision is for site development, ancillary expenses for construction of the Tourist Lodge under the central Sector.

Tourist Lodge and Beach Cottages at Digha :

The provision is for State's participation in the scheme for construction of 2nd Tourist Lodge at Digha with Central assistance.

Organisation of a Planning and Plan Monitoring Cell : The provision is for meeting salaries and other contingent expenses in connection with the setting up the Cell.

Tourist Accommodation in the Dooars including Teesta Barrage Site as a Tourist Resort and Jaldapara wildlife Sanctuary :

The provision is for tourist accommodation in the Dooars including Teesta Barrage Site and Jaldapara Wild-life Sanctuary.

Tourist activities of local authorities and voluntary organisations : Grant-in-aid to Educational Institutions

The provision is for providing tour subsidies to Educational Institutions, Grants to other organisations.

Tourist Publicity including Festival, advertising sales as publicity, production of video films on tourism.

The Provision is for publishing publicity materials including production of video films, participation in exhibitions, holding tourism seminars etc.

Expansion, improvement and upgradation of Tourist Lodges and ancillary infrastructure at Maithon, Mukutmanipur, Kankrajhore, Parmadan Vishnupur, Malda, Berhampore, Diamond Harbour, Gadiara, Madarihahat and other places in West Bengal.

The provision is for renovation, upgradation of tourist facilities in the Tourist lodges of WBTDCL Ltd. and the Tourist Lodges of Tourism department for promotion of tourism in West Bengal.

Creation of facilities for Adventure Tourism including trekking, river rafting and other sports.

The provision is for sanction grants to adventure

tourist organisations, clubs, etc., training for various water sports like river rafting, kayaking, canoeing, purchase of equipments for water sports and other adventure sports like wind surfing, parasailing etc.

Creation of infrastructure on the bank of the river Hooghly and sundarbans for facilitating river cruise.

The provision is for tourism Department's contribution towards scheme for construction of approach roads in the tourist complexes, construction of jetties, ramps, barges, toilet facilities, booking office, waiting hall, cafeteria etc. on the bank of the river Hooghly and in the Sundarbans.

Provision of developed sites etc. of Tourism Department and West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation.

The provision is for site development ancillary works, purchase of equipments, furniture, furnishing,

bed linens, crockery, cutlery, utensils for the Tourist Lodges, Tourist Cottages, Tourist Centres, Wayside facilities in West Bengal.

Capital Outlay on Tourism

Grant to West Bengal Tourism Development Corpn. Ltd. for equity participation in WBTD and in the joint sector projects.

The provision is for equity participation and creation of new facilities for tourists at Mainak Tourist Lodge, Siliguri and construction of Tourist cottages at Diamond Harbour.

Grant-in-aid to Darjeeling Council for implementation of Tourism plan scheme in the Hill Areas of Darjeeling.

The provision is for assistance to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council in Tourism Sector.

10.3 SURVEYS AND STATISTICS

10.3.1 Programme of the Development and Planning Department

Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics.

The strengthening of the District Statistical Offices of the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics has been accepted as a scheme for implementation during the plan period 1992-97.

The District Statistical Offices had some primary compilation staff, i.e. Asstt. Computers without any superior compilation staff to supervise their work and assist the D.S.O. regarding analytical work. To strengthen the compilation and analytical wing of the district statistical offices, one post of Computer is proposed to be created in each district Statistical Office, by upgrading one post of Asstt. Computer sanctioned and posted in the D.S. Office under RLS Scheme.

With the constitution of the District Planning Committee in West Bengal the creation of a firm data base at the village level has become inoperative. The Planning Commission has also proposed to build up a system for preparing a data base on selected village level development indicators in each State. Moreover, to expedite the release of the District Statistical Handbooks, scrutiny and editing of the same should be done at the District Statistical Offices. It is also observed that with the existing manpower (field) of

the Bureau it may be possible to augment the size of the State sample of N.S.S. so as to obtain reliable estimate at the regional level, provided the work could be entrusted to the District Statistical Offices. In view of the increase in responsibility of the District Statistical Officers, it is felt that the posts of DSOs should be manned by the Officers belonging to West Bengal Statistical Service. Accordingly, it is proposed that barring the post at Jhargram, which covers only a part of Midnapore district, the remaining 16 posts of DSOs should be upgraded and manned by Officers of WBSS. The Bureau has already 2 posts of WBSS officers (Assistant Directors) in the districts, one at Jalpaiguri and the other at Burdwan. One of those posts of Asstt. Director may be transferred to Calcutta to assist Additional Director in controlling the activities of the district offices from Headquarter. The other post may be retained in the district as one of the 16 District Statistical Officers. Thus, 15 posts of DSOs belonging to WBJSS are required to be upgraded and converted to WBSS.

It is also proposed that each District Statistical Office may be provided with one duplicating machine. It is also proposed that each District Statistical Office may be provided with 5 (five) desk calculators to facilitate preparation of Statistical tables.

The outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume-II.

10.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES

10.4.1 Programme of the Food and Supplies Department

Modernisation of I & QC Laboratory

The Department of Food & Supplies has a

Quality Control Laboratory under the Dte. of Inspection & Quality Control at Head Quarters. This was set up for analysis of rice, wheat, edible oil, oil seeds, wheat etc. Besides, during the 8th plan period

('92-'97) it was decided that two other laboratories one in Bardhaman in South Bengal and other at Siliguri in North Bengal would be set up. In the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided. The amount was fully utilised during the said year. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has also been provided for this year (1994-95), and the amount may be spent during this financial year. The proposed laboratory at Siliguri excepting the chemical wing only has already been set up. The said work at Burdwan awaits receipt of estimate from the PWD. The outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the year 1995-96.

Implementation of Consumer Protection Act '86—setting up of State Commission/District Forums

For protection of interest of Consumers, the Government of India enacted the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and as per provision of the Act, the State Government have constituted a State Consumer Redressal Commission at the State Level and a District Forum in each District. In 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakh was provided in the Budget Estimate, out of which Rs. 6.11 lakh were spent. In 1994-95, Rs. 90.00 lakh have been earmarked in the Budget Estimate for the purpose. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakh will be required during the current financial year for setting up of full time Consumer Fora in most of the districts as also for meeting other related expenditure.

It is expected that all the Fora will start working soon on full-time basis. For their functioning more or less 120 employees of different categories will have to be appointed. Another write up for 'One time Assistance for this scheme is appended in this chapter. The total Assistance required is Rs. 203.00 lakhs.

Huller Subsidy Scheme :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme conventional type hullers were to be modernised for getting higher quantities of rice and by-products. 50% of the cost upto a certain ceiling was to be given to the owners of the mills as subsidy to be shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The State's share of subsidy was provided by the Central Government as loan to be repaid by the State in 5 equal annual instalments with interest. In 1992-93 Rs. 0.72 lakhs would be spent out of a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. In 1993-94, Rs. 1.40 lakh was earmarked for the purpose from which Rs. 0.72 lakh could be spent. Since there was no balance of loan element unpaid, no amount was proposed to be allotted during 1994-95.

Purchase of Mobile Vans :

It is also a centrally sponsored scheme. Government of India sanctioned Rs. 72 Lakhs (Rs. 36.00

Lakh as loan and Rs. 36.00 Lakh as subsidy) to the State Government for purchasing 18 vehicles for operation of mobile fair price shops in the State. The loan amount will have to be repaid in 5 years with interest @ 11.75%. The 1st instalment of Rs. 11.43 Lakh has been repaid during 1993-94. This year also an equivalent amount together with interest @ 11.75% on the remaining balance has to be repaid. Out of 18 vans, 17 vans have been purchased. Arrangement is being made for purchasing one van for Purulia District.

New Scheme

Conversion of Huller Husking Mills (Bani Mills) into Mini-Rice Mills through modernisation—Subsidy thereof.

Despite remarkable growth in the production of paddy, West Bengal continues to remain one of the most backward States so far as the rice milling industry is concerned. With only 400 odd modern rice mills having milling capacity of just about 15% of the paddy processed in the State, 85% of the produces is milled in conventional huller type mills—which are responsible for lowering outturn ratio of rice by 2% to 3% and which are also incapable of recovering oil-rich rice bran. If the entire paddy produced in the State is processed and milled in modernised mills, 3.85 lakh M.T. of rice valued at Rs. 250 crores can be salvaged and 1.5 lakh M.T. of ricebran oil of edible quality worth Rs. 500 crores can be produced to wipe out the deficit in edible oil in the State. In fine, modernisation of rice milling industry in the State is expected to retrieve and put the huge resources worth Rs. 750 crores every year, leading to large agrobased industrial growth in the rural areas of the State in particular.

In the aforesaid background, the Food and Supplies Department have taken up an action plan for modernisation of the rice milling industry in the State:

- i) by way of modernisation of huller husking mills (Customary mill) with financial assistance of the Government of India,
- ii) encouraging through liberal licensing policy, commercial milling by the existing licensed and unlicensed husking mills by way of their conversion into modern mini rice mills and
- iii) encouraging setting up of new mini modern rice mills each with milling capacity of 40 qtls. to 80 qtls. per diem.

The modernisation of huller type husking mills with the help of Central Subsidy of Rs. 10000/-per unit and required bank finance has already been started. But the response to this scheme so far has not been very encouraging as the husking millers (bani millers) who are not allowed commercial milling are still

hesitant about their viability after seizeable investment. As such, commercial milling needs to be encouraged alongside modernisation of husking mills. With this objective in mind, a scheme of conversion of 2000 huller husking mills into mini rice mills, each with a project cost of Rs. 4.19 lakh and setting up of 2000 new mini rice mills each at cost of Rs. 4.90 lakh was proposed to be taken up with financial incentive from the State Government during 1994-95. But it could not be taken up during 1994-95.

However, considering enormous potential of the modernisation of rice milling industry, the modernisation scheme as mooted last year may be taken up during the Annual Plan 1995-96 with some modifications. Since the conversion of huller husking mills into mini rice mills through modernisation may well come under the purview of the State Incentive Scheme, 1993 of the C & S.S.I. Department, the Food and Supplies Department does not propose any scheme for additional incentive/subsidy for such conversion programme. But new mini rice mills are not covered under the State Incentive Scheme as the rice milling sector is put in its negative list. As such, this Department proposes to introduce an incentive scheme in keeping with the formula adopted in the State Incentive Scheme 1993 for S.S.I. Units to encourage setting up of new mini rice mills in the State. With a project cost of Rs. 4.90 lakh for a new mini rice mill, an amount of Rs. 1 lakh, on an average being 40% of the cost on plant and machinery may have to be provided as incentive. During the Annual Plan 1995-96, 200 cases may be taken up under the scheme. An outlay for the purpose has been shown in Volume-II. **Consumer Protection Act, 1986 "One-Time Assistance"**

In order to expedite disposal of huge pending cases in district Consumer Fora throughout the State and the State Commission, the Planning Commission on the proposal of Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Government of India has agreed to extend one-time financial assistance to the State Government for strengthening the infrastructure of the State Consumer Redressal Commissions and the District Consumer Redressal Fora. Accordingly Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & PD, Government of India has requested this State Govt. to calculate the quantum of assistance required for the purpose and to indicate it separately in the State Annual Plan proposal 1995-96 as this allocation would be made in excess of the normal Annual Plan Assistance.

As desired, the requirement in this regard has been assessed and indicated under a separate heading "one-time Grant for strengthening and modernising Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission) and Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (District Forum)". Only non-recurring items of expenditure viz., building, furniture, equipments

etc. have been incorporated as desired. As for this State, the fact is that the work of setting up of whole-time full-fledged District Fora in the districts in pursuance of the Supreme Courts order has been delayed due to lack of adequate support from non-plan budget provision.

The infra-structure i.e., buildings, furniture, equipments, conveyance facilities for the district Fora/ State Commission is essentially required to avoid difficulties and to help full fledged working by the Fora.

The total liability for meeting of the said requirements has been estimated at Rs. 203.00 lakhs. The break up has been detailed below :

For whole time District Forum

	Rs. in lakh
1) For Accommodation of Fora : Cost of purchase of space of 1200 sq. ft. floor area for 19 Districts Fora @ Rs. 460/- per sft. (approx.) i.e. $460 \times 1200 \times 19$	104.88
2) For conveyance of the Judges: Cost of one Ambassador Car for each of the 19 District Fora and one for the Co-ordinating Officer of Food & Supplies Department—i.e., Rs. 2.50 lakh \times 20	50.00
3) Cost of Office equipments, Electric fittings-light, fan, Telephone etc. & Furniture including Court platforms, Judges Chamber for 19 districts—Fora = Rs. 60,000 \times 19	11.40
4) Cost of purchase of Law Seekers, Journals etc. Rs. 6000 \times 19	1.14
Total	167.42(A)

For State Commission

1) Accommodation 3000 Sq. ft. @ Rs. 1000/- per sq. ft.	30.00
2) For Conveyance of the President, S.C.—Cost of purchase of 1 Ambassador Car	2.50
3) Cost of office equipments, Elec. fittings & furniture including Court Platform and Judges' Chamber	2.88
4) Cost for purchases of Law books, journals etc.	0.20
Total	35.58(B)

Grand Total. (A) + (B) : Rs. 203.00 lakhs.

The said requirement has been reflected in the Plan provision prepared during the financial year (1995-96).

10.5 OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

10.5.1 Programme of the Development and Planning Department District Planning

A transparent blending of political democracy with participatory economic democracy at the Grass Root Level can alone make any programme functional in realising its programme objectives. This core message of decentralised planning has found its shape in West Bengal since the first year of (1985-86) of the Seventh Five Year Plan when the concept of decentralised planning became a part of the functioning system.

The machinery for District Planning comprises local-level planning bodies such as the District Planning and Coordination Council (DPCC) and the District Planning Committee (DPC) at the District Level and Block Planning Committees (BPC) at the Block Level. These Planning Bodies are constituted with elected representatives such as MPs, MLAs of the concerned districts, Sabhadhipaties of the Zilla Parishad, Chairmen of the Municipalities and other members of Panchayat Bodies. District and block level officers are also members of these Planning Bodies. These Planning Bodies have been given full power in the matter of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Plan programme in their respective districts. The District Planning Committees are authorised to approve any plan scheme within Rs. 5 lakhs and the Block Planning Committees are also authorised to exercise similar authority up to the limit of Rs. 50,000/-.

On the basis of experience of the District Planning System and also with a view to evolving a State-wise standard method for more integrated preparation of Urban Plans within the district and at the same time ensuring extensive participation of the elected representatives of the Municipal Organisations, the State Government has also formed separate Planning Bodies for the Municipal and Urban Areas, namely, Urban Planning Sub-Committee for the District. For the Calcutta Municipal Areas, the Calcutta Corporation Council have been constituted. The Calcutta Corporation Planning and Coordination Council is concerned with overall policy matters and the Calcutta Corporation Planning Committee is its executive arm.

Apart from the flow of disaggregated outlay (approximately 50%) of the budgeted outlay of various sectoral departments, there is a separate budget head under the Plan Sector, with the nomenclature District Plan Scheme Fund, which is untied and allocated to the various districts to meet the critical gap between the requirement of fund according to the felt need of the local level Planning Bodies and the total

availability of funds from various sources, both Departmental Budget and Institutional Sources.

The year-wise allotment and expenditure from the separate head of Account "District Plan Scheme Fund" (DPS) is tabulated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1985-86	2,000.00	1,744.60
1986-87	2,400.00	819.13
1987-88	2,400.00	2,179.33
1988-89	2,100.00	3,335.50
1989-90	2,100.00	6,597.72
1990-91	2,326.00	5,277.62
1991-92	1,152.20	858.33
1992-93	1,152.20	594.62
1993-94	36,817.80 (Budgeted)	907.90
1994-95	27,472.00	6,404.30
		as on 17.1.95

For the year 1995-96, the Plan size of District Plan Scheme fund has been fixed as indicated in Volume II.

For the year 1995-96 the Decentralised Planning Process is likely to take more participatory character as soon as The West Bengal District Planning Committee Act, 1994 comes into operation from 1st April, 1995. For implementing the provisions of the Act, The West Bengal District Planning Committee Rules, 1994 has been adopted. The West Bengal Metropolitan Planning Committee Act has also been framed and the relevant Rules are also being finalised.

10.5.2 Programmes of the Commerce and Industries Department

Weights & Measures

The State Weights and Measures Organisation is entrusted with the task of consumer protection by periodical verification of Weights & Measures and instruments throughout the State. The Standards of Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act encompasses a much larger field of activity for the Organisation.

During 1995-96, the Organisation has a proposal to purchase a new vehicle for ensuring greater mobility of the enforcement staff. The Organisation also proposes to create some posts for its establishment in the newly created district of Uttar Dinajpur. Some other posts are also proposed to be created to strengthen the Organisation. There is also a proposal for construction of better enforcement activities in North Bengal area. There is also a proposal for purchase of land at Salt Lake area.

Keeping in view necessary plan provision for the schemes of the Organisation has been indicated in Volume-II.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

XI. SOCIAL SERVICES

11.1 : GENERAL EDUCATION

11.1.1 Programme of the School Education Department

Elementary Education :

Several factors, the major one being the Hon'ble Court's injunction on setting up of new Primary Schools caused a serious set back in realising our original plan of universalisation of Elementary Education by the turn of the Century. The Department has, therefore, endeavoured to increase the existing capacity of the primary schools and enhance the number of teachers besides taking other measures like ensuring attendance, retention and learning achievement.

The success of the Total Literacy programme, being implemented in 16 out of 18 districts of West Bengal, has resulted in a spurt in enrolment in primary schools. Being restrained by the Hon'ble Court to set up new schools, the Department had to increase the existing accommodation in primary schools and provide additional teachers to cope with the increased enrolment. Effective steps have already been taken towards rational deployment of existing teachers in the primary schools.

In the upper primary sector the Department has upgraded the existing 2-Class Junior High Schools to 4-Class Junior High Schools and established some new 4-Class Junior High Schools. This will also continue to operate during the year 1995-96.

The Department is aware of the fact that increase in enrolment only in the Primary Sector will not provide desired results without appropriate support and availability of teaching learning materials in the schools. Improvement in quality of education received by the learners in this sector is of utmost necessity. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, it has been decided to provide proper infrastructural support in the shape of buildings, furniture and equipment etc., to as many primary schools as possible. Under the scheme of Operation Blackboard, the Department has released Rs. 29.873 crores for providing teaching-learning equipments to 29873 primary schools in the State. Rs. 8.89 crores have been released for improvement of primary school buildings by way of providing two class rooms in schools having no room and one class room in schools having one room at present.

West Bengal District Primary Education Programme

The Department has already started overall improvement of Primary Education system in 5

selected districts viz. the districts of Coochbehar, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura and South 24-Parganas with assistance from the Overseas Development Administration (ODA). The State-level society to be constituted for overall supervision of the Programme, known as West Bengal District Primary Education Programme (WBDPEP), is in the process of being registered. The District level committees have already constituted in the concerned districts and they have already started the initial work of survey etc. Under this Programme each district is likely to receive Rs. 30 to 40 crores over a period of 5 years and the State Government's contribution to be accommodated in the Plan Budget, as an additionality, will be of the range of Rs. 26 to 31 crores. This scheme envisages development of existing infrastructure, improvement of quality of learning and teaching and provision of Management Information Service (MIS) system. The success of this programme will decide taking up similar programme in other districts of the State in course of time.

Incentives Programme:

Nationalised Text Books:

In accordance with the policy of the State Government that the medium of instruction of the learners in the primary age group should be their mother tongue, the Department is continuing to publish and distribute free of charge text books in 5 regional languages, namely, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Nepali and Santhali (Alchiki Script). The plan size of this programme has been kept unchanged to meet only the additional expenditure. The rest will be met from the non-plan provisions.

School Dress:

The experiences confirm that grown-up girls from economically backward communities are, in many cases, prevented from attending schools for not having proper dress to go to schools. To cover such contingencies, the Department has programme for providing school dress to all SC/ST girls and girls from other weaker sections of the society. In 1994-95, the Department proposed an expenditure of Rs. 521 crores for the purpose. In 1995-96 the Department has a programme to distribute school dress to 100 per cent SC and ST girls and 30 per cent girls from economically backward families. The Department has therefore decided to enhance the per capita expenditure for this purpose from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/- in view of the rising prices. Sufficient

provisions for this purpose have been made under the Head "Provisions for Incentives to the development of Elementary Education."

Teachers Training :

With the assistance of UNICEF, the State Government undertook a Programme of motivation of primary teachers through the West Bengal Board of Primary Education in all the districts of West Bengal excluding the Hill areas of Darjeeling district. Plans are also there to take up a programme of action for 5 + children in 6 districts (Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Midnapore, North 24-Pgs. and Purulia) and also in Siliguri sub-division towards ensuring attendance, retention and learning achievement of the cohort in Class-I through out the school year with substantial assistance from the UNICEF.

Under Central Sector (new schemes) the Department has sanctioned funds to the tune of Rs. 1.45 crores being 50 per cent of the estimated cost of civil works for upgradation of 5 Primary Teachers' Training Institutes at Sovanagar (Malda), Chandar (Bankura), Belakova (Jalpaiguri), Jhargram (Midnapore) and Banipur (South 24-Pgs.) to District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET).

Secondary Education :

In the upper Primary and Secondary areas, provisions of funds have been made for establishment of new junior high schools and upgradation of junior high schools to high schools and also for similar upgradation of madrasahs. Provisions have also been made for providing support to these schools in the area of science education and for improvement of Library and laboratories of those institutions.

The Department has also a plan to establish a Sports School for talented young children of the State so that they may pursue their academic career besides having all round development of their talents in the particular branch of Sports.

The Department has plans to construct a 100 bed dormitory in Purulia Sainik School to mitigate the hardship being faced presently by the students there due to shortage of accommodation. The school was constructed initially with accommodation for 300 boys with provisions for future expansion in course of time. Now the roll strength of the school has reached about 550. Hence the need to construct another dormitory for 100 boys at present.

The Department has also plans to set up a State Open School with a view to provide modern flexible, life-related educational opportunities to those who cannot attend a regular school.

Provisions have been kept in the form of prizes at the district level on the basis of the results of the Madyamik Examination at the end of the secondary

stage to encourage the students to put their best for better results in the said examination. This is likely to improve the overall standard of education at the secondary stage. The relevant provision has been made under Head "Award of Prizes to the meritorious students in Secondary schools".

Higher Secondary :

During the current financial year, 30 High Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools. Additional teachers at the rate of 6 teachers per school have also been sanctioned. During the coming year also the Department proposes to continue the scheme of upgradation of High Schools to the Higher Secondary schools.

Administrative Support :

The Department has plans to provide the West Bengal Board of Primary Education and the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education with their own office complexes at Salt Lake for proper co-ordination of their work with the School Education Directorate and the Department. While the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education has land at Salt Lake, the Board of Primary Education is expected to be provided with some land at Salt Lake. Provisions have been made in the Plan Budget of the year under reference for construction of new buildings of these two Boards and also for extension of the new building of the West Bengal Council for Higher Secondary Education.

For construction of Siksha Bhawan at Howrah, administrative approval for Rs. 76.62 lakhs has been accorded and Rs. 39.28 lakhs have already been released. The District Primary School Council at Coochbehar has already constructed their own building. Administrative approval for construction of an office for the DI of Schools (SE) for Rs. 8.81 lakhs has been accorded and Rs. 2 lakhs has been released. The Department has plans to construct Siksha Bhavan at Barasat and also at Hooghly. Necessary provisions in the Plan Budget for 1995-96 have been kept for the purpose.

11.1.2 Programme of the Higher Education Department

University Education

The Higher Education Department takes up University Education Programme broadly under three Heads viz. Development of Universities, Establishment of a new University at Midnapore and Establishment of the new Institute of Correspondence Courses.

A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs is about to be released in favour of Calcutta University for completion of Second Campus at Alipur under the Head "Development of Universities". This would add up to Rs. 450 Lakhs so far released for the Second Campus of the Calcutta University. For the projected requirement of Rs. 650

lakhs for the first phase of the project, further requirement of fund to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs would be required for 1995-96. Some other projects on the usual sharing pattern between U.G.C. and the State Government are also being taken up. For the same purpose provision has been kept for the Annual Plan, 1995-96.

For Vidyasagar University continuing projects along with some new construction projects will be taken up during 1995-96. In addition, purchase of books, development of library, development of workshop, laboratories etc. would also be continued.

Development of 2nd Campus of the Jadavpur University is also one of the major programmes of the department. For development of laboratories, stores, workshops and library in the 2nd Campus fund has been provided.

For purchase of books, journals, furniture and equipment of the Universities, the department so far released a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during 1994-95. The department proposes to provide Rs. 40.00 lakhs further on these items during the remaining period of the financial year. In order to meet the increasing demands of the Universities the department preposes to allocate a sum as indicated in Volume II.

The State Council of Higher Education in West Bengal is to start functioning soon in order that the Council may function properly adequate provision under planned sector is required for the council.

In short our requirement in the Annual Plan for 1995-96 comes as follows:

1) Development of Universities	— Rs. 330.00 Lakhs
2) Establishment of a University at Midnapore	— Rs. 100.00 Lakhs
3) Establishment of the Institute of Correspondence Courses	— Rs. 1.00 Lakhs
4) Establishment of a State Council of Higher Education in West Bengal (Head proposed to F.D)	— Rs. 30.00 Lakhs
<hr/>	
Total : Rs. 461.00 lakhs	

Government Colleges:

During 1995-96, the Department will continue to lay emphasis on consolidation and improvement of the existing Government Colleges as in the previous years. During 1994-95, the faculties of Physics and Zoology in Presidency College and Botany and Zoology in Darjeeling Government College were strengthened to some extent by suitable mobilisation of the resources and personnel. Sanction was also

accorded to augment the faculties and laboratories in Physiology in Hooghly Mohsin College. Additional space was also provided in the library of Moulana Azad College by renovation of the existing infrastructure. During 1994-95, steps have been taken to complete the buildings for the Department of Economics and Geology in Presidency College. Sanction was also accorded to sanction of Staff quarters, in Darjeeling Government College at an estimated cost of about Rs. 26,00,000. Construction of the buildings of the Government College of Education in Burdwan also started during 1994-95. Sanction was also accorded to for renovation of the buildings of Darjeeling Government College and construction of students' hostel in Jhargram Raj College at an estimated cost of Rs. 87,00,000.

During 1993-94 and also during 1994-95, necessary steps were taken to ensure smooth flow of funds to the Government Colleges so as not to disrupt the teaching and training there.

The Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.N. Chatterjee, Vice-Chancellor of North Bengal University has submitted its report to the Government and its recommendations for declaring Sanskrit College a Deemed University under Sec. 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956 are under active consideration. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Human Resources Development and the U.G.C. at the appropriate level, and it is expected that required approval will be received soon from them.

During 1995-96, this Department will continue to lay emphasis on consolidation of the existing physical infrastructure and gradation of the faculties in the existing institutions. For this, the process of opening new honours courses in new subjects started during 1994-95 will be geared up.

During 1994-95, sanction has been accorded to opening of honours in Sociology to Lady Brabourne College and the process of opening honours courses in Zoology and Statistics in Moulana Azad College, in Statistics in Bidhan Nagar College, in Chemistry honours in Taki Government College and Haldia College, in Physiology honours course in Jhargram Raj College, in B. Com. in Darjeeling Government College. Steps initiated during 1994-95 for opening pass course in Botany and Zoology in Taki Government College are expected to be completed during 1995-96.

As a major step towards increasing the facilities for the girl's students, steps have already been taken to establish a 250 bedded girls' hostel at Bidhan Nagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.03 crores received as Central assistance.

During 1995-96, steps would be taken to complete auditorium in Bethune College Campus and

also be complete one additional floor in Lady Brabourne College. Opening of pass course in Computer Science in Lady Brabourne College and also a new Certificate/Diploma in Computer Application course in Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration is under active consideration of the Government. As part of its programme for upgradation of the existing facilities in Government Colleges, emphasis will be laid for completion of the Staff Quarters in Haldia Government College.

The Government has been seriously considering to decentralise the facilities of studies in post-graduate courses to open new centres of Post-Graduate Studies in areas outside Calcutta so as to cater to the needs of the teeming millions. As part of the programme, opening of Post-Graduate studies in Physiology and Urdu in Hooghly Mohsin College is under consideration of the Government. To avail of the facilities of the existing centre for Economic Studies in Presidency College, opening of Post-Graduate course in that Institution during 1995-96 is also under active consideration.

Following new subjects have also been proposed to be introduced in different Government Colleges during the academic session of 1995-96

- 1) Tea Technology/Management
... Darjeeling Government College
- 2) Honours in Geography
... Krishnagar Government College
- 3) Honours in Science Subjects
... Haldia Government College
- 4) Pass & Honours in Geography
... A.B.N. Seal College
- 5) Honours in Physics, Chemistry, Math & Bio-Science
... Taki Government College

11.1.3 Programme of the Mass Education Extension Department

The Mass Education Extension Department is the nodal department for executing the following programmes :—

- i) Total Literacy Programme including Adult Education for the illiterate of 15-50 age group, non-formal education for children of 9-14 age group and also Post-Literacy programme.
- ii) Social Welfare Homes.
- iii) Education for the Physically Handicapped.
- iv) Library Services.

Literacy Programme

Since the International Literacy year, 1980 the State of West Bengal has launched a massive programme for total literacy involving people from

all walks of life. The main objective of this programme of Total Literacy Campaign is to impart basic functional literacy to a specific group of people in the specified age-group of a definite area by organising a mass campaign approach.

So far 16 districts of the State including Calcutta has been covered with the scheme of Total Literacy Campaign with State assistance with the target of making about 130.57 lakhs of persons literate in the age group of 9-50. Till October, 1994 already about 66.14 lakhs people in the 11 districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Cooch Behar, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Howrah and Nadia have achieved the basic functional literacy as per NLM norms. The projected sex-wise break-up of this figure (66.14 lakhs) is 31.45 lakhs male and 34.69 lakhs female.

Projects under Post-Literacy Programme to cover about 62.54 lakhs neo-literates including semi-literates under mopping up operations have been sanctioned for the 7 districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapore, North 24-Parganas, Cooch Behar and South 24-Parganas.

The Post Literacy Campaign proposals for the districts of Howrah and Nadia are awaiting the approval of the NLMA. Post Literacy Campaign project for Murshidabad district is under examination for onward transmission to NLMA for approval.

For the first time in this country a scheme for continuing Education in the form of setting up of 2000 Janasiksha Nilayama in all the villages of Burdwan District has been approved by NLMA recently.

It is proposed to bring the remaining two districts of Uttar Dinajpur and Darjeeling including Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad, under T.L.C. during the next financial year (1995-96).

The Post Literacy Schemes will be taken up during 1995-96 for the districts of Malda, Purulia, Jalpaiguri and Dakshin Dinajpur on completion of the Total Literacy Campaign during 1994-95.

The Total Literacy Programme simultaneously aims at launching the campaign for enrolment of children in the age group 5-8 years in the Primary Schools. As a result of such campaign there has been large increase in enrolment of children in the said age group in primary schools of the concerned districts.

The 9-14 age group children who are either school drop-outs or who never attended primary schools have been covered under the TLC and subsequently, under Post Literacy Programme. On completion of this course in TLC such children are being given non-formal course for 18 months under PLC so that the learners may in the long run attain the

literacy and numeracy standard equivalent to that of their age group in formal schools.

Literacy to be meaningful and functional, the neo-literates, particularly the adult neo-literates should be given not only training for retention of their skills in reading, writing and numeracy but also be given training and facilities for application of their skills in day to day lives. With this end in view the prospect of giving an improved course of vocational training to the adult neo-literates in the areas where they may have been working in real life and/or bringing them under different self-employment schemes administered by various Government Departments is being examined.

Shramik Vidyapith

Though a Central Sector Scheme, the Shramik Vidyapith, Calcutta is engaged in providing polyvalent adult education catering around basic vocational courses of short duration among industrial workers and their wards as also persons capable of undertaking self-employment schemes. Such training helps the learners to become self-employed.

Library Services

Library Services have a very important role to play in the sphere of Mass Education. By providing valuable reading materials on various subjects libraries open up a new world of knowledge and ideas to readers. They also provide latest information about technology, development projects and current issues which help to increase the awareness of the people and enable them to play their role effectively in the modern world. Realising this the Department has attached a great importance to library services and assumed financial responsibility for 2486 Public Libraries including District Libraries, Sub-divisional/Town Libraries and Rural Libraries. Maintenance grants are released every year for these libraries for purchase of books and periodicals, repairs and renovations of buildings and payment of salaries to the library staff. New private libraries are sponsored

from time to time and status of same library is upgraded in consideration of the demand of the public. This year, two Rural Libraries one at Midnapore and another at Birbhum are being sponsored and upgradation of Raiganj Sub-divisional library into a District Library in view of the bifurcation of the District of West Dinajpur, is under consideration of the Government.

Construction of the building of State Central Library which is the most important library in the State with an estimated floor space of 40 thousand Sq. Ft. at Nazrul Islam Sarani is under progress and is expected to be completed by June, 1995. Construction of District Library at Berhampore is also going on and is expected to be completed before the end of the current financial year. For proper maintenance of valuable collection of old books and manuscripts of Joykrishna Library at Uttarpara, a building has been acquired and repairs and renovation of the same are going on. Repairs and renovation of Berhampore Central Library and Desbandhu Library at Darjeeling will also be taken up during the Current Financial year.

For linking up of Library Services with Literacy Campaign 10% of the fund allotted to library is earmarked for purchase of books for neo-literate. The Department has been launching a drive to enroll maximum possible number of neo-literates as members of Rural Libraries. Simultaneously attempts are being made to revive mobile library services in order to bring library facilities within reach of as many Rural readers as possible.

Side by side with the above measures, steps have been taken to stream-line library administration. Rules of recruitment for non-Government libraries are being framed. In order to fill up similar post of Government Sponsored Libraries, preparation of a gradation list is in process. Steps have been taken for filling up vacant posts of Districts Library Officers and creation of supporting staff in the newly set up District Library Officer.

11.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

11.2.1 Programme of the Technical Education and Training Department

Polytechnics-Diploma Courses in the State

Under World Bank Assisted Project for development of Technician Education in the State, one new Women's Polytechnic has started its academic functions and two new Diploma Courses have been introduced in two Polytechnics during the current financial year. Provisions for purchase of land for further building constructions for the said Women's Polytechnic, including major and minor repairing of

equipment, gadgets and furniture for the new courses introduced and to be introduced, are to be made under the plan head.

For stage-wise major and minor repairing and maintenance works (both Civil and Electrical) of the existing Polytechnic buildings including students' hostels, allocation of necessary fund is to be continued under the plan head.

Junior Technical Schools—Development of further Infrastructure:

In some of the Junior Technical Schools of the

State, following the Inspection Reports of the Standing Committee, affiliations have been given by the Director General of Employment and Training, New Delhi for 10 (ten) Nos. of newly introduced Traded Courses, upon development of required infrastructure through available fund under plan head. Affiliation of remaining trade courses and also increasing the number of units in a few Junior Technical Schools are still pending due to deficiencies in staffing strength, short-fall in tools and equipment etc., for which provision of fund is needed from the plan head during 1995-96.

Also, for introduction of newer employment oriented Trade Courses in the Junior Technical School in keeping space with need of the day, provision for fund is necessary.

Trade Courses in Junior Polytechnics:

Two new Trade Courses for generation of self-employment opportunities amongst rural women have been introduced in one of the three Junior Polytechnics in the State, having met the expenditure out of provisions in the current year's Plan head.

Proposal for two more courses of similar pattern to increase employment potentiality in these proposed trades are awaiting final approval of the Authorities, implementation of which in the forthcoming financial year would call for fund provision under the plan head. Improvement of the existing Trade Courses in the other two Junior Polytechnics will also require appropriate provision for fund during the year 1995-96.

Vocational Training Project assisted by World Bank

Various modern schemes have been undertaken under the Vocational Training Project assisted by World Bank for upgradation of overall Vocational Training Programme. The new schemes as mentioned below under the programme have been started since 1989-90 and will continue upto March 1996. Government of India have approved the total outlay of Rs. 1,376.82 lakhs for the following projects out of which State Government contribution is Rs. 688.41 lakhs.

- i) Modernisation of Equipment.
- ii) Equipment Maintenance System.
- iii) Provision of Audio Visual Aids.
- iv) Expansion of Existing I.T.I.s by introduction of new trade courses.
- v) Introduction of courses for self-employment.
- vi) Establishment of Basic Training Centre.
- vii) Establishment of Related Instruction Centre.
- viii) New Women I.T.I/Wing.
- ix) Introduction of New Trades for Women in existing I.T.I.s.
- x) Project Management Unit.

Schemes at S.L. No. (iii) & (v) are not being implemented during 1994-95. The balance amount of the whole project is approximately comes to Rs. 440.00 lakhs which is necessary for implementation of the above full projects during 1995-96.

Construction of Buildings/Work shops/ITIs.

Construction of Administrative, New class rooms, staff Quarters, Boundary Walls, Hostel Buildings, Electrical Installation work etc. has been suggested considering the shortage of class rooms, Construction of new ITIs., Hostel-Buildings for the trainees coming from remote places of the District. Funds for new projects, spill over and ongoing projects as sown in summary statement in Annual Plan for 1995-96 in Volume II are for execution of the Major/Buildings work.

There are 18 ITIs and one I.T.C. located in different Districts which are functioning properly. Moreover 4 Women I.T.Is., are also functioning under the control of this Directorate of Industrial Training.

The Civil constructional work of another two new ITIs is being started during the year 1994-95. Fund of Rs. 297.27 lakhs was proposed for cost of land and buildings, procurement of machinery, training expenditure etc. during the year 1994-95.

The financial position of the new ITIs during 1994-95 are shown below

Sl. No.	Location of I.T.Is.	Cost of Bldgs.	Cost of M/c.	Salary & Other Expenses	Total	Fund Provided
1.	ITI, Chhatna, Bankura	36.95	25.00	12.32	74.27	8.41653
2.	ITI., Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar	74.00	35.00	14.00	123.00	5.93092
3.	ITI, Amtola 24-Pgs.(S)	55.00	31.00	14.00	100.00	55.00

Purchase of Machinery & Equipment

Provision has been made for procurement of furniture and equipment for newly started ITI at Chhatna, Bankura and at ITI., Amtala, 24-Parganas (South) and an amount of Rs. 19.00 lakhs would be required. For upgradation and improvement of good quality of training new modern machinery are required to be purchased for the existing trades under State Plan Scheme. For the purpose a fund as indicated in Volume II would be necessary. The steps have been taken for supply of furniture to ITI., Durgapur, Kalyani, Midnapore, Cooch Behar and at BTC(Chem.) Hooghly where construction of Hostel Buildings and Class Rooms have been completed and for the purpose total suggested outlay has been shown in Volume II for the year 1995-96.

Improvement of Basic Training Centre (Chem.), Hooghly

This Centre was started at Hooghly to provide Basic Training facilities to the apprentices in the Chemical Group of trades. This is only one such Centre which has been established under World Bank Assisted Vocational Training Scheme. 400 apprentices have been identified under the Scheme. The provision has been made for Civil construction work under NAT Scheme of Annual State Plan which is indicated in Volume II.

Craftsmen Training Schemes (Revenue)

For strengthening of Head Quarters and other Schemes such as Part-time classes for Industrial Workers, conducting Social Studies classes etc., funds are to be provided under existing Revenue Head for providing salary and honorarium to the lecturers engaged under the Scheme. Fund as shown in Volume II under Annual Plan, 1995-96 may be provided to meet up the expenses.

National Apprenticeship Training Scheme

For strengthening of Headquarters and other 6 ITIs, and two Regional Offices of apprentices at Durgapur and Siliguri, funds are to be provided to meet salary, honorarium of lecturers engaged under Related Instruction Classes at the above Establishments. An outlay for the purpose has been shown in Volume II for the year 1995-96 under State Annual Plan.

11.2.2 Programme of the Higher Education Department

After upgradation of B.E. College, Howrah into a "Deemed University", there is only one Government Engineering College at Jalpaiguri. Works of construction of Administrative Building, boundary wall and extension and major renovation work of the existing buildings are to be taken up. Provision for this has been provided in the current year's budget. Provision for this is proposed to be made for the Plan Year 1995-96. Provision for modernisation and development of laboratories and workshops of Jalpaiguri Government Engineering College, Jalpaiguri is also proposed to be made in 1995-96. From 1994-95, Post-Graduate course has been

introduced at the College of Textile Technology, Serampore. A provision for extension of existing buildings, workshops, renovation of building and development of laboratories and workshop are proposed to be made during 1995-96. Provision for the construction of 2nd Campus of the continued work of College of Leather Technology, Calcutta is proposed to be made in 1995-96. Provision for renovation and repair of works of buildings of the College of Ceramic Technology Calcutta and College of Textile Technology, Berhampore and Development of both Colleges are proposed to be made in 1995-96. Administrative approval to the vertical extension of the College Building within compound of the college of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta at a total cost of Rs. 45,05,000/- has been accorded and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been sanctioned in 1994-95. Provision for this is proposed to be made in 1995-96.

Adequate fund provision is also required to be made for completion of the remaining works of the construction of building of the 2nd Campus of Jadavpur University (Calcutta Government Engineering College, Salt Lake) in 1995-96. A few teaching and non-teaching posts are likely to be created. So, provision under 'Salary Head' has accordingly been made in 1995-96.

3. It has been decided to establish an Engineering College at Kalyani and the academic programmes are proposed to start from the next academic session. Adequate fund would be required. However, fund as indicated in Volume II has been provided for 1995-96.

Language Development

Construction of building of West Bengal Urdu Academy is in progress. Endeavours will be made to complete the same in 1995-96.

Art & Craft

Master of Visual Arts (MVA) Course at the Government College of Art & Craft is likely to be introduced in the year 1995-96. Construction of a modern foundry will be required for this purpose. All other physical facilities are available which will however require renovation.

11.3. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

11.3.1 Programme of the School Education Department

Games and Sports:

Like other years, Primary Sports Meet is going to be held this year in February, 1995 at Suri, Birbhum. Grants have been released for holding two National Meets, participation in National School Games,

holding of Central Coaching Camp with talented boys and girls, development of play fields in 21 schools, participation at the State school football team in the National School Football championship at Daman, besides releasing grants to Government schools for purchase of play equipments. In 1995-96 also the Department proposes to continue all the on-going

schemes for development of physical education and sports activities among the school children.

11.3.2 Programme of the Higher Education Department

Physical Education

Master of Physical Education Course has been introduced at the Post-Graduate Training College for Physical Education, Banipur during the current year (1994-95). Extension of the College building and renovation of the existing hostel buildings are under active consideration. Besides, construction of College building of the Government College of Physical Education for Women, Dinhata, purchase of land for the Government Physical Education College for Women. Hooghly and development of the existing facilities at the State Institute of Physical Education for Women, Calcutta are completed.

11.3.3 Programme of the Sports and Youth Services (Sports) Department

In order to implement the objectives and targets of the Eighth Plan for construction of Sports complex at the block level and for improvement and development of various sports activities at the grass root level in the rural areas, financial allocation has been proposed against the following existing schemes.

Improvement of Sports & Games:

This is one of the most important schemes of this Department requiring sizable amount of fund for providing grants to West Bengal State Council of Sports, different sports organisations for organising coaching camps, tournaments, State/Inter State and National Championship. Besides the Council also requires fund towards running the Long Term Non-residential Coaching Scheme (LTNRCS). Necessary outlay has been proposed in Volume II.

Campus Works, Stadium, Play-Grounds etc.

The Subject Committee recommended for speedy completion of on-going stadia. However, due to financial constraint this department was not in a position to extend sufficient financial assistance to such on-going stadia and swimming pool excepting Barasat Stadium, Jadavpur Stadium and Balurghat Swimming Pool. An outlay has been shown in Volume II for providing grants for remaining on-going schemes for 1995-96.

Stadium Complex at Bidhannagar

The I.P.S. work of the Yuba Bharati Krirangan has already been started with the initial estimated cost of Rs. 1.36 crores. Besides, a large sum will have to be provided towards taking up the maintenance work of this huge stadium which has been over-due. However fund as indicated in Volume II has been provided for during 1995-96.

Expansion of Games & Sports for Women

In the recommendation of the Subject Committee emphasis has been laid on the development of Games & Sports for Women within the State.

Development and Maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium

The existing allocation under the scheme is spent towards payment of electricity charges for which very little amount is left for maintenance of Civil and Electrical work. In order to meet the overall improvement outlay has been indicated in Volume II for 1995-96.

Other Schemes

They include (i) Development and maintenance of Kshudiram and Ranji Stadium; (ii) Rabindra Sarobar Stadium and Subhas Sarobar Swimming Pool and (iii) District Sports Councils—in order to run various developmental activities in sports & games throughout the State.

The proposed outlay for the Sports Department for the next Annual Plan period 1995-96 has been shown in Annexures of Volume II of the Plan proposals, 1995-96.

11.3.4 Programme of the Sports and Youth Services (Youth Services) Department

Organisation

For the promotion and regulation of youth welfare, the Department of Youth Services with a Directorate of Youth Services was created in August, 1972. At present, there are 17 District Youth Offices, 335 Block Youth Offices, 40 Municipal Youth Offices, 1 State Youth Centre and 21 Youth Hostels including two outside the State under the administrative control of this Department.

Objectives:

The objective of this Department is to channelise the creative energy of the young people in various activities and to involve them in cultural activities so that they can re-orient their attitude for a cultural way of life. The Department also lays emphasis on physical culture and sports and affords facilities to the young for improving the touring activities which serve as active recreation for them and meet their cultural needs. The aim of this Department is to see that every youth gets the benefit of at least one scheme and thus implement schemes to give more coverage, scope and financial support of the programmes. The ultimate goal however is to facilitate and encourage the youth in helping himself to find his own district position in the world with a healthy mind and body.

Programmes:

The following programmes will be taken up during 1995-96 :

Development of rural sports:

This programme consists of four parts:

i) **Development of play field :** This Department has been emphasising the importance of providing facilities for sports and development of play fields particularly in rural areas. 50 play fields are proposed to be developed during 1995-96. The play fields belong both to the educational institutions and youth organisation.

ii) **Supply of sports equipments :** Lack of sports equipments stands in the way of large scale participation of youth in sports activities. Keeping this in view, the Department has been implementing the scheme of purchasing sports equipments and supplying them to rural clubs. 25,000 footballs and volleyballs would be distributed among clubs, organisations and schools/colleges etc.

iii) **Organising Sports Coaching Camps :** The rural youth badly need coaching in different sports disciplines. Non-residential sports coaching camps at Block-Municipal level and residential sports coaching camps at district level would be organised during 1995-96 like previous years. It has gained tremendous popularity.

iv) **Construction of gymnasium and supply of gymnastic equipments:**

This Department has been implementing the scheme of purchase of gymnastic equipments and developing gymnasium on a moderate scale. 100 organisations are proposed to be helped by supplying gymnastic equipments.

Block/Municipal Information Centre :

It is proposed that newspapers, periodicals, journals for career building and information books would be supplied to 375 information centres. In the rural areas this scheme has been quite popular to the educated unemployed youth.

Setting up of Youth Hostels :

Under the scheme hostels are set up for the travelling youths. This year one youth hostel is proposed to be set up in Puri and the existing hostel at Madras would be expanded.

Multipurpose District Youth Centre :

Under the scheme, the youth office is set up in the district headquarter. It is proposed to set up one Youth Centre in the one district of West Bengal.

Socio-economic cultural survey & research on youth Life :

One of the important schemes of this Department is to promote touring habits amongst the youth which

meet their educational needs and provide active recreation. Students of Secondary schools, Higher Secondary schools, Colleges and Universities are given this facility. Tour from 150 schools/colleges are proposed to be sponsored this year.

Scheme for Ailing Youth:

The students and youth who belong to economically weak families are helped in case of their prolonged illness. It is proposed to help 20 young students/youths during this year.

Open air stages:

In order to provide large scale opportunities to youths in cultural activities in rural areas the Department has taken up schemes to construct open air stage in rural areas. During 1995-96, 17 open air stages in the different parts of West Bengal would be constructed.

Vocational training:

During 1995-96, this Department would organise different vocational trainings such as type writing, cycle repairing, mat making, cloth printing, poultry training, pump set repairing, Radio & T.V. repairing etc. There is great demand of fund under this scheme as this provides for the unemployed youth.

Youth clubs:

The role of youth clubs/organisations cannot be denied in the upliftment of moral values of youth and students of the State. For promotion of such activities, the Government patronage would be extended to 100 clubs/organisations during the year, 1995-96.

Aid to the coaching centres for Civil Service Examinations at all -India levels:

A new scheme is proposed to be introduced for the benefit of the graduate youth who would receive training for competitive-examinations at all-India level. The Indian Institute for Social Welfare and Business Management which runs a coaching centre for Civil Service Examination is proposed to be financially, assisted. If other institutions also start such schemes they would also be helped with grant-in-aid annually.

Like previous year, stress would be given for promotion of different schemes directly benefitting the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The usual allocation followed is

Flow to SCP—25% of the allocation and

Flow to TSP—10% of the allocation.

Outlay proposed in the Annual Plan, 1995-96, have been shown in the Annexures of Volume II.

11.4 ART AND CULTURE

11.4.1 Programme of the Higher Education Department

Institute de Chandernagore

The renovation work is going to be completed. The Institute now requires some organisational support with a view to developing it as a real centre of Indo French Cultural relation in the eastern region.

The *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad* has been celebrating its centenary this year. It has been a source of important documents to the scholars. Initiative may be taken to establish it as a centre for studies and research in the field of culture and literature.

Non-Government Colleges

Most of the non-Government Colleges particularly in the districts are to be further developed with creation of additional teaching and non-teaching posts and also with the introduction of new subjects of study both at the pass and honours level. The existing laboratories and libraries of the colleges located in under-developed areas are required to be strengthened so that they may cater to the needs of the students more.

The buildings of some colleges are very old and need immediate repair and renovation. Extension of some college buildings are also essential to improve teaching accommodation. These are to be actually considered during 1994-95.

Additional Day Students' Homes in addition to the existing four, all located in Calcutta, are to be established during the current plan period.

It was decided to establish four new degree colleges during this year. Out of these only one college at Farakka has already been established and also started functioning. The three others are still under consideration.

Bachelor of Physical Education (B.P. Ed.) Course is likely to be introduced at the Seva Bharati Mahavidyalaya, Kapgari, Midnapore from the year 1995-96.

State Archives

With a view to cope with the growing demands of the present days, WBSA has taken steps to equip its Reprography Unit with sophisticated and scientific equipments. Every effort should be made to acquire an Automatic Film Processor during 1995-96 if it is not possible to obtain it during the current financial year, 1994-95. For purchase of an Automatic Film Processor, film cabinet, one latest xerox machine, raw films, chemicals, printing paper etc. the department would require a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- for the Reprography Unit.

WBSA is a very rich and resourceful library possessing a good number of books, journals, periodicals, Government reports, Gazettes, rare maps etc. Scholars from different parts of India and abroad, who visit the Archives regularly also use this library both for primary and secondary source materials in connection with their research work. In order to meet the growing demands of the users the library should have all the facilities of a modern specialised library. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000/- for purchase of books, periodicals, book racks, card cabinets, stationaries etc. might be required for the year 1995-96.

On account of some unavoidable reasons the Department could not take any effective step for opening of our first Regional Record Repository in North Bengal. As our proposal for opening three Repositories in North Bengal, Burdwan and Midnapore has already been approved by the State Planning Board, utmost effort would be made for opening of the first repository in North Bengal during 1995-96. For the said purpose a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 would be required at the first phase.

Renovation of the research room of the current section of WBSA situated at Writers' Buildings, is an urgent necessity for the health of the scholars, some of whom come from abroad. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for air-conditioning of said research room would be necessary during 1995-96.

Being the custodian of the records of the Government of West Bengal, WBSA has to look after the safety of the records lying with it. But the historical section of the SA at 6, Bhabani Dutta Lane does not have adequate fire-fighting equipments, as a result of which the safety of the records cannot be ensured. For immediate installation of the said equipments a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 would be required during 1995-96. For construction of the State Archives building at 43, Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta-17 at a cost of Rs. 2,82,69,000 the Department has provided for payment of the three instalments and would further expect to spend Rs. 90,00,000 by the end of the 1994-95. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 will be required for 1995-96 to cover the expenditure requirement.

District Gazetteers

After a long gap Two District Gazetteers have very recently been published and the process of further publication has already started in full swing involving a huge amount of money for related activities. To enable this Department continue the programme, it is proposed to increase allotment substantially under different sub-heads (except salary) of all the three Heads of Account. Cost of publication includes payment of (a) honorarium to contributors @

Rs. 2000 per chapter, (b) fixed travel expense @ Rs. 100 per meeting per head to the members of the Advisory Committee, (c) Printing of Gazetters in off-set process, (d) cost of a photocopier machine for Xeroxing relevant vital materials from rare books which are old, not easily available and not within the stock of this department (e) cost of other office equipments (like Cameras, Electronic typewriters etc.) and relevant accessories cost of a duplicating machine, replacement of old Type-writer machines by new ones, purchase of items conveyance charges etc. under "Office Expenses" other incidental charges in connection with the preparation and publication of District Gazetteer.

11.4.2 Programme of the Information and Cultural Affairs Department.

Art and Culture

Archaeology:

(a) Exploration and Excavation:

During 1995-96 the Archaeology directorate will carry out detailed exploration and excavation programme in the districts of North and South 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia, Malda, Darjeeling and North & South Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri for which a provision of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be made.

Besides it has already taken up three time bound schemes for which provisions have to be made. These are:

- i) Listing of Historical Building and Manuments of West Bengal ... Rs. 1.10 lack
- ii) Annotated Archaeological Atlas of West Bengal ... Rs. 1.15 lack
- iii) Urbanisation in medieval Bengal. a case study of Gour & Pandua ... Rs. 0.75 lack

So, a total sum as indicated in Volume II will be required to continue the work undertaken in the previous years.

(b) Printing & Publications :—

During 1995-96 the publication of District level archaeology volume, two specialised journals in English and Bengali and a volume on Indian Archaeology, Catalogue of museums objects and picture post cards will be undertaken. For all these works a sum of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be provided.

(c) Grants-in-aid to Archaeological Museums:

There are a large number of Rural Museums with very important collection of historical and archaeological materials. These museums require Government support to ensure proper documentation,

safe keeping and display of objects. There is also a move to bring these museums under an umbrella organisation. In order to maintain these institution a sum of rupees as indicated in Volume II will be needed.

(d) Preservation of Historical Monuments & Setting up of Conservation Wing:

The Directorate is collaborating with Panchayat Department in preservation of historical monuments. It has already extended financial assistance to 25 Gram Panchayats to look after the security of the monuments. This will be extended to 50 monuments in 1995-96. Besides it is in the Process of creating a full fledged conservation wing. It has already identified a large number of monuments which need immediate repair and conservation. To meet the cost a sum of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be provided.

(e) Documentation of Archaeological objects :

To Directorate has already taken up a Project towards documentation of Archaeological objects in collaboration with the Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta. A sum of Rs. 2,00 lakhs has already been spent for this purpose through I.S.I. Calcutta. It has also collaborated with other National Institutions and Universities. Specialised courses have already been organised in the last financial year. It is now proposed that the scope of the work is further expanded in order to cover all the major types of Archaeological objects available in the Archaeological sites as well as local museums. The project aims at building up a data base for Archaeology of West Bengal. Along with this, this Directorate will organise specialised training programme for rural museum personnel middle-level decision-makers and Engineers of the Zilla Parishad to generate awareness and create technical base for preservation of archaeological heritage.

A sum of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be earmarked for this purpose.

Archives and Museums:

(a) Setting up of Regional Museums in West Bengal :

The State Government has decided to set up at least five district museums and two site museums in West Bengal in order to preserve the regional cultural treasures, spread over different district in West Bengal. With this in view, the Directorate of Archaeology has been redesignated Directorate of Archaeology and Museum. Of the five proposed district museums two have already started functioning in the district of Malda and Murshidabad and the rest will start functioning in the district of North 24-Parganas and North & South Dinajpur. So, in order to execute the works regarding the setting up of the aforesaid museums an amount of rupees as indicate in Volume II may be provided.

(b) State Archaeological Museum :

State Archaeological Museum, West Bengal has a rich collection of antiquities and archaeological objects. In order to transform the museum into a viable and dynamic institution, capable of disseminating education and culture among the mass, a new building is proposed to be constructed in the vacant place adjacent to the present museum. The building plan has already been prepared by the Chief Government Architect and duly vetted by an Export Committee constituted by the I & C. A. Department. The construction will commence in the present calendar year. Moreover, arrangements for museum display, study collection, conservation laboratory photographic laboratory and Camera equipments, modelling unit, education aid etc. will be made.

Under this project a total provision of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be made during 1995-96.

Culture:

Construction & Renovation of Public Hall :

The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to public halls of cultural importance in different parts of the State for promotion, and sustenance of cultural activities. An amount as indicated in Volume II may be provided for this purposes during 1995-96.

Setting up of a Nepali Academy of Culture at Darjeeling:

Nepali language has since been included in the 8th schedule through an amendment of the Constitution, the State Government implements programmes for promotion of Nepali language through this Academy. An amount as proposed in Volume II may be provided.

Financial assistance to distressed persons in the field of culture:

This scheme envisages one time financial grant to distressed persons in the field of music, drama, art and culture and folk art. This grant is meant for distressed artists outside the purview of pension scheme implemented by the Education Department.

A provision as indicated in Volume II may be made for this purpose during 1995-96.

Financial assistance to cultural institutions for promotion of drama, music and other cultural activities:

The nomenclature of the scheme is self-explanatory. An amount of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be provided for implementation of this scheme during 1995-96.

Awards:

This is an annual feature for giving awards for excellence in the field of drama, music, folk art and

fine arts and culture. An amount of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be provided for this purpose during 1995-96.

Printing of Publications:

One of the main activities of the cultural wing of the Department is promotion of literature by way of grants-in-aid to individual writers for publication of deserving books and also printing out departmental publication in the field of literature, art, music and folk culture. The total amount of rupees as shown in Volume II may be provided under this head. Henceforth these activities will be shown through Bangla Akademi. So the provision may be transferred to the Bangla Akademi head in the R.E. of this year and 1995-96.

Setting up of an Institute of Folk Culture:

An autonomous body viz. Folk & Tribal Cultural Centre has been set up to give shape of the Government's scheme in this field. The Centre shall fulfil the long need for an Institute of Folk Culture and shall be engaged to develop & disseminate the Folk & Tribal Art Forms. Government will provide financial support from time to time.

Setting up of Tribal Cultural Centre:

The Folk & Tribal Cultural Centre, set up by the Government as an autonomous body, will henceforth do all the activities relating to Tribal Culture. Government will provide necessary fund to the Centre.

Setting up of an Art Gallery and Exhibition Hall:

A permanent Art Gallery under the name and style of Gaganendra Pradarshan Shala has been set up at Calcutta Information Centre complex for the public. An amount of rupees as indicated in Volume II is required to be provided for augmenting of infrastructural facilities of the art gallery as also for acquisition of new exhibits.

Construction & Development of Rabindra cultural Institutions:

An wide net work of Rabindra Bhabans exists in the districts and sub-divisions throughout the State. It is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure proper maintenance and renovation of these halls. An amount as indicated in Volume II may be provided for this purpose.

State Academy of Music:

An Academy set up in the year 1981 has been carrying on various activities relating to research, training, workshops, competition, seminars, publication, etc. for promotion of music in the State. An outlay as indicated in Volume II may be made for the academy in 1995-96 Annual Plan.

Popular Theatre:

The Department runs the administration of Girish Mancha besides Madhusudan Mancha and University Institute Hall. An amount of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be provided for payment of salaries and meeting other expenses incidental to running of the halls in the Annual Plan for 1995-96.

Setting up of a Bangla Academy:

Bangla Academy has come up as an autonomous body since November, 1994. The Government will provide necessary financial support for running of this academy. A sum of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be provided for Bangla Academy during 1995-96.

Nattya Academy:

Nattya Academy is entrusted with activities relating to plan development and promotion of drama in the State through holding of workshops, drama festivals, publications, etc. At present Nattya Academy is housed at Calcutta Information Centre. The other two academies under I & C.A. Department viz. Bangla Academy and Sangeet Academy have their own house. It was proposed to construct a separate building for Nattya Academy on a plot of land owned by I & C.A. Department during 1994-95. An amount of rupees as indicated in Volume II may be provided for the Academy during 1995-96.

Sanskriti Bhavan:

A plot of land has been purchased in New Delhi jointly with Bengal Association for construction of a Cultural Complex under the name and style of Sanskriti Bhavan. Negotiation are on with the representatives of Bengal Association regarding the mode of financing the project. Pending finalisation of the terms and conditions, a nominal provision of as indicated in Volume II may be made during 1995-96.

Promotion of cultural activities at Panchayat Samity Level:

This activities shall be done through the Folk & Tribal Cultural Centre, set up as an autonomous body by the Government.

Strengthening of cultural wing of Information & cultural Affairs Department

The activities of the cultural wing have been expanding during the last three years without corresponding strengthening of the set up. One of the main constrains was emerge on creation of new post. It is becoming increasingly difficult to manage the

affairs without strengthening the cultural wing during the next year. As such a provision as indicated in Volume II may be made.

Dissemination and widening of performing Folk Art Forum:

This activities shall be included with the activities of the newly set up autonomus body Folk & Tribal Cultural Centre.

Group Insurance Scheme for Folk Artistes:

The scheme is "Savings Linked Group Insurance" scheme. It was started during 1991-92. At present the number of folk artistes covered by the scheme is 543. An outlay as indicated in Volume II may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1995-96.

Setting up of a Cultural Complex at Rawdon Square:

Negotiation and correspondence are on with the Government of India regarding financial assistance for implementation of the project. An initial amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been received from Government of India.

Promotion of Culture other than Folk culture at Panchayat Samity Level

With the latest amendment of Panchayat Act Cultural activities have been included in the list of activities of Panchayats. Considering major thrust on folk cultural activities at Panchayat Samity level a separate head has been opened and necessary fund has also been provided thereunder. But considering the importance of other formats of culture viz. Sangeet, Natak etc. it is proposed to implement programmes through panchayats. A provision as indicated in Volume II has been made in the R.E. 1994-1995.

Art & Culture (Buildings) :**Popular Theatre major works:**

A public hall (Madhusudan Mancha) is under construction at South Calcutta. The project was taken up about 8 years back but could not be completed due to lack of regular flow of funds. Meanwhile, there has been much escalation in the cost—it is high time that the balance work should be completed as early as possible for which a provision as indicated in Volume II may be made in the budget Annual Plan for 1995-96.

Setting up of an Art Gallery and Exhibition Hall major works:

This scheme envisages full air conditioning of Gaganendra Pradarshan Shala and also making provision for a lift in the building.

11.5 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11.5.1. Programme of the Health and Family Welfare Department

Human development is the core of all development efforts. It is only healthy and educated people who can contribute to economic growth and this growth, in turn will contribute to human well-being. It is towards human development that health and population control are listed as two of the six priority objectives of the Eighth Plan. Health facilities must reach the entire population by the end of the 8th plan. The 'Health for All' can assume meaningful operational meaning when it takes into account not only high risk vulnerable groups, i.e. mothers and children, but also when it can reach the underprivileged segments within the vulnerable groups. The health for the underprivileged is, however, possible when the noble mission could be structurally integrated through community based health care system and become part of infrastructure set up. The State Govt. has been trying to implement this approach through programmes. During 1995-96, the Health & Family Welfare Department has set out the following operational goals :

- (i) Re-inforcement of the Primary Health Care System,
- (ii) Removing the shortfall of nurses, pharmacists and medical technicians with an eye on rendering the curative system more effective,
- (iii) Reinforcing selected Health Care Units in the Districts especially in North Bengal so as to relieve crowding of the Hospitals at Calcutta, and
- (iv) Creating centres of excellence equipped with modern advanced specialized treatment facilities.

This Department has also accepted in principle the need for a shift from the hitherto cherished curative bias to the preventive one and has also started the process of reflecting it in the Annual Plan.

Minimum Needs Programme

The massive infrastructure built up in West Bengal over years from a wide-spread net work of 8126 Sub-Centres, 1248 Primary Health Centres and 145 Community Health Centres (including 60 other Hospitals catering mainly to rural population). Moreover the basic health indices in West Bengal compare quite favourably with the All India average. The Department is therefore keen on improving the qualitative standard of the existing infrastructure rather

than taking up further expansion of the Units which will only go to exert tremendous pressure on the State Plan Resources. In the Annual Plan 1995-96 the Department have therefore laid stress on completion of continuing schemes sanctioned earlier, opening of the Health Centres completed or likely to be completed before 1995-96, and renovation and repair of the Health Centres that stand in a deplorable condition.

In the fields of Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani too, aiming at promotion and development of these three popular systems of medicine in rural areas, a number of State Ayurvedic Dispensaries, State Homoeopathic Dispensaries and State Unani Dispensaries including a good number of Homoeopathic Gram Panchayat Dispensaries would be set up.

In order to reach the benefit of primary health care facilities in rural areas predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes schemes under S. C. P. and T. S. P. have been suitably funded.

Medical Education Research and Training

With an eye to modernizing Medical Education a separate Medical Education Directorate has started functioning and separate Medical Education Service has also been introduced. In the Annual Plan 1995-96 the Department has laid adequate emphasis on introduction and upgradation of modern disciplines in all the Medical Colleges in the State and on properly equipping the attached Hospitals. Training of Doctors, Nurses and Para-medical staff of various categories towards development of skill in modern health care has also received adequate attention. Special attention has also been given to improvement of State Public Health and Research Laboratory, Drug Control Laboratory, Central Combined Laboratory and the Laboratories attached to Pasteur Institute and School of Tropical Medicine.

At Kalyani a Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education, Research and Training will be developed as a centre of excellence in Post Graduate Medical Education and Research and also as an academy of Training and Research in the modern System of Public Health Management. As a treatment centre the Institute will be concentrate on complicated cases of superspeciality disciplines.

ISM and Homoeopathy :

The State Government has been paying serious attention to the overall development of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy. The systems are less expensive and enjoy traditional acceptance particularly

for certain types of ailments. Although West Bengal has been the pioneer in the field of Homoeopathy and Ayurveda System of health care and education the systems have been languishing due to constraint of funds. Efforts are being made to upgrade education and health care facilities in these two traditional systems and also to introduce the system of Unani Health care as well as Education.

Towards ensuring promotion of teaching and treatment facilities in Homoeopathy, the Department has since achieved the 8th Plan target of acquisition of 4 Homoeopathy Medical Colleges and Hospitals in the State 2 in Calcutta, 1 in Howrah and 1 in Midnapur. 92 Homoeopathic Dispensaries in different rural areas of the State will start functioning shortly. Very recently one Unani Dispensary has been set up. Proposal for more Unani Units are under examination. In the field of Ayurvedic treatment in Shymadas Vaidya Ayurveda Shastrapith at Calcutta, 3 more departments in the Post Graduate Medical Education and Research wing have been opened.

Public Health :

For the past few years the Department has been paying adequate emphasis on preventive health care system. Through the network of a series of National Programmes the Department has been fighting the diseases like Malaria, Kalazar, Japanese Encaphalities, Filaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Blindness and Goitre. Except Leprosy and control of blindness and Goitre the programmes are being implemented on 50 : 50 cost sharing basis between the State Government and the Government of India. Besides, the State has its own programmes like prevention of food adulteration, control of diarrhoeal and other communicable diseases, control of hepatitis, drug deaddiction programmes etc. Given below is a record of the achievements of this Department during the Financial years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (part) in respect of National Control Programmes on 4 major diseases.

National T. B. Control Programme

New T. B. Case detection.	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	93,200	75,965	93,600	71,175	93,600	37,475
Sputum Exam.at PHCS	2,14,200	75,482	2,14,400	73,414/	2,14,400	49,273/
		9929		9097		4013(up to June)

National Leprosy Control Programme

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
New case Detection.	20000	25960	20115	33647	30,000	6543(July)
Cases under treatment	20000	25960	20115	33647	16,000	6543
Cases discharged	30000	51613	36000	41011	30,000	7534

National Malaria Eradication programme

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
B. S. Examined	2315095	1981719	563347 (July)
Total. + VE	28852	46156	10774
P. F. Cases	7846	8443	1775
A. P. I.	0.6	0.77	
Spray coverage			
D. D. T.	40%	41.1%	—
B. H. C.	59.72%	46.8%	—

National Blindness Control Programme

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Target	Performance	Target	Performance	Target	Performance
No. of Cataract Operation	150000	116032	150000	129834	150000	18368(July)

In the context of the recent introduction of the Mental Health Act and the Supreme Court Directive to shift all Non-Criminal Lunatics from jails to Mental Hospitals or Welfare Homes a plan has been drawn up to create new Mental health facilities and to upgrade the existing ones.

Cancer Control

The Department is aware that cancer proves fatal unless detected and treated at a primary stage of the disease. The State Government feels that building of mass awareness about the early symptoms of cancer, importance of personal hygiene and healthy life style, ill effects of tobacco consumption etc. can go a long way in preventing spread of the deadly disease. Accordingly the State Government has laid adequate emphasis on promotion of health education in the matter of early detection of cancer cases particularly in rural areas and a few projects have been launched in some districts including Midnapore and South 24-Parganas.

In Cooch Behar district a Cobalt Therapy Unit has been installed under Central Assistance.

AIDS Control

As in many other States AIDS has penetrated also in West Bengal. With the introduction of the first seropositive case in West Bengal in 1986 the State had formulated National AIDS Control Programme and has been implementing the programme mainly with central assistance from the year 1992-93 keeping adequate vigil on the trend of spread of the deadly disease.

No. of AIDS cases (Position as on 1.10.94)

- (i) Elisa + Ve 312 Out of 511280
- (ii) Western Blot + Ve 290 blood samples screened
- (iii) Full blown cases 26 including 9 deaths.

Family Welfare :

The State has been implementing Family Welfare Programmes since its inception in the country

in 1956. The achievements of the State at the moment through concerted and all out efforts over years may be obtained from the table given below :

Indicator	8th Plan Target	Year	National Achievement	Position of West Bengal
(a) Crude Birth Rate.	26	1991	29.3	26.7
		1992	29.0	24.6
(b) Crude Death Rate.		1991	9.8	8.1
		1992	10.0	8.3
(c) Infant Mortality Rate.	70	1991	80.0	70.0
		1992	79.0	64.0

Incidentally the country has a demographic goal of birth rate of 21, death rate of 9 and Infant mortality rate of 60 to be achieved by 2000 A.D. while the national goal in respect of death rate has already been achieved and the same in respect of infant mortality rate is likely to be achieved in near future serious efforts are being made to bring down the birth rate to the desired level.

In the field of maternal and child health care the coverage of infants and mothers through Immunization Programmes and prophylactic services has improved considerably in the last few years. However, only 36.7% of the eligible couples are currently protected by Family Welfare methods and complete coverage of all mothers and infants through maternal and child health care services is yet to be achieved. Against this background the State Government has recently taken some important steps for promotion of Family Welfare Programmes and Maternal Child Health Care Programmes by way of utilising all possible channels of mass communication and enlisting the active co-operation of local bodies, voluntary organisations and Government functionaries at various levels and also executing some special projects in areas which deserved special attention.

IPP—VIII

The World Bank aided Project IPP—VIII will be implemented in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area for about 3.8 million people belonging to economically weaker sections to promote Family Welfare and maternal and child health care.

Special Component Plan

Under Special Component Plan a number of schemes have been taken up in the Annual Plan 1995-96 aimed at Primary Health Care Services in Allopathy and other systems of medicine, creation of medical care facilities in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, prevention and treatment of communicable diseases and promotion of treatment facilities in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani in the areas resided by Scheduled Caste Communities. Nearly 20% of the Annual Plan Outlay, 1995-96 has been kept earmarked for S.C.P.

Tribal Sub Plan

The Annual Plan, 1995-96 has kept adequate provisions for implementation, in areas inhabited by Scheduled tribes, of various schemes aimed at Primary Health Care Services, creation of medical care facilities, prevention and control of communicable diseases and promotion of treatment facilities in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani. Nearly 6% of the Annual Plan Outlay, 1995-96 has been earmarked for T.S.P.

With 100% central assistance a project aimed at Primary Health Care and in particular mother and child health care for the three primitive Tribal Groups of West Bengal viz., 'Toto's of Jalpaiguri, 'Lodha's of Midnapore and 'Birhor's of Purulia has been taken up.

The details of schemewise financial estimates have been projected in annexures in Volume II of the Annual Plan, West Bengal, 1995-96.

11.5.2 Programme of the Labour Department Directorate of State Employees' Insurance (Medical Benefit) Schemes

The E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme was introduced in West Bengal in the year 1955. This scheme is applicable to Factories employing 20 or more persons without power and to those employing ten or more persons with power. Hotels, Restaurants, Newspaper, Establishments, Cinemas including preview theatre, Road Motor Transport Establishments and shops employing 20 or more persons have been brought under the purview of the Scheme. The ceiling on wages for coverage under the Scheme has been raised to Rs. 3,000/- per month.

The E.S.I. (M.B.) Directorate is responsible for proper and efficient implementation of this Scheme in West Bengal.

To add to the efficiency of the Directorate the following Plan Schemes have been proposed and approved for implementation during the 8th Five Year Plan in phases :

- (i) Improvement of E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme.
- (ii) Hospital cost for the Insured workers and their Families
- (iii) Improvement of Nurses' Trading Centre at Manicktala.
- (iv) Strengthening of the Fleet of Vehicle under E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme
- (v) Opening of Family Welfare Centre and Implementation of Immunisation Programme.

(vi) Opening of occupational Diseases and Rehabilitation Centre.

The above Schemes are mostly Staff-oriented and lead to purchase of modern and sophisticated machineries. Ambulance cars are to be bought and the intake capacity of the Nurses' Training Centre is to be increased.

For all the above schemes a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (State Share) was approved and provided for in 1994-95.

Schemewise details with proposed outlay are recorded in Volume II of the Plan Proposals 1995-96.

11.6 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

11.6.1 Programme of the Public Health Engineering Department

Agreed outlays for 8th Plan (1992-1997) and Annual Plan '94-95 were Rs. 216.00 Crores and Rs. 35.00 Crores respectively. The proposed outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume-II. Itemwise break-up of the above outlays are given below :

Item	(Rs. in lakh)	
	8th Plan ('92-97) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan ('94-95) Budgeted Outlay
Direction & Administration	50.00	10.00
Urban Water Supply	6800.00	1000.00
Rural Water Supply (MNP)	14400.00	2484.00
Sanitation Services		
a) Rural Sanitation (MNP)	200.00	4.00
b) Urban Sanitation	100.00	1.00
Sewerage Services	50.00	1.00
TOTAL	21600.00	3500.00
State Plan		

Direction & Administration etc.

The proposed outlay is intended to be spent for carrying out survey & investigation related to preparation of water supply schemes in rural and urban areas of the State and also to bear the cost of new organisation in the PHE. Directorate for implementation of Siliguri Water Supply Scheme.

Urban Water Supply Scheme

In Non CMD part of the State, there are 80 Municipal Towns, 159 Non Municipal Towns and 22 Urban outgrowths. Water Supply arrangements for these urban areas are done by the P.H.E. Department.

With an agreed outlay of Rs. 68.00 crores during the 8th Plan period, it is expected that 75% of urban population coverage will be achieved by end of the 8th Plan from 64% as at the beginning of the 8th Plan.

Percentage coverage of 1991 urban population in Non CMD part of the State was 65.84% in 3/94, expected to be 68.05% in 3/95 and 71.56% in 3/96.

Efforts to Implement Urban Water Supply Schemes with HUDCO and LIC Loan Assistance have since been consolidated. At present 7 Nos. HUDCO assisted schemes are under execution while no. of schemes receiving LIC assistance is 16. A positive achievement in Urban Water Supply Sector is financial participation of the Municipalities in project execution.

Out of the proposed outlay for 1995-96 in the Urban Water Supply Sector during 1995-96 the following schemes would be implemented.

- Commissioned Schemes with spill over liabilities (8 Schemes).
- Critical ongoing Schemes (9 Schemes)
- Schemes for maximising benefits (7 Schemes).
- New Schemes.
- AUWSP.
- Special Repairs.

Rural Water Supply

In the Rural Water Supply Sector, an outlay of Rs. 144.00 crores has been approved for the 8th plan under MNP. It is expected the Government of India will continue to provide matching grant under ARWSP.

The First Phase Action Plan to combat Arsenic contamination in ground water has been taken up for execution with 75 : 25 financial participation by Government of India and the State Government. The provision under the State Plan for State's share during 1994-1995 has been raised from Rs. 100.00 lakh to Rs. 200.00 lakh.

From 62% as at the beginning of the 8th plan, percentage coverage of 1991 Rural population was 65.60% in 3/94, expected to be 67.90% in 3/95 and 70.23% in 3/96. The following table indicates coverage targets of 1991 population for various types of schemes:

Rural Population as per 1991 Census (000)—49370

Type of Scheme	Cumulative Coverage 3/92	Target Coverage 8th Plan (1992-97)	Covered during 1992-93	Covered during 1993-94	Expected Coverage 1994-95	Expected Coverage 1995-96
Piped Water	5504	6557	245.51	513.74	700.00	392.00
Spot (ZP)	21145	3740	272.00	214.00	315.26	464.80
RBTW	4165	1177	121.26	169.75	155.74	9294.28
Total	30814	11494	638.77	897.49	1171.00	1151.08
Cumulative % to Total Population	62%	86%	63.70%	65.60%	67.90%	70.23%
Cumulative % of PWS Coverage	11%	24.46%	11.65%	12.68%	14.11%	14.90%

The approach of covering habitations by safe water sources has been introduced in the State and will continue during coming years. Emphasis has been given on covering Main NC Habitations out of 30547 total habitations in Non DGHC part of the State (of which 12988 were Main NC Habitations) as on 3/92, it is expected that all the Main NC Habitations may be covered by end of the 8th plan. The following table gives progressive coverage of the Total/Main N. C. habitations in Non DGHC part of the State :

	No of NC Habitations as on 3/92	No of NC Habitations as on 3/94	No of NC Habitations Target coverage 1994-95
Total	30547	27268	3973
of which Main	12988	9733	3037
			Pc—527
Total Habitation			4500

For DGHC Areas, Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council is being provided with funds under MNP/ARWSP for covering the 500 NC Habitations (of which 222 are Main Habitations) with safe water sources.

(a) Rural Sanitation (MNP)

During 1995-96, the proposed outlay has been indicated in Volume II. Rural Development Department is the Nodal Department for CRSP.

(b) Urban Sanitation

The Amount is provided to the Municipalities in consultation with MA Department for construction of Low Cost latrines. During 1994-95, the approved outlay was Rs. 1 lakh. The amount proposed for 1995-96 has been shown in Volume II.

Sewerage Services

A provision as indicated in Volume II has been proposed during 1995-96 for Ranaghat Sewerage Scheme.

Externally Aided Water Supply Project

A token provision of Rs. 300 lakh was made for the 8th Plan under Rural Water Supply (MNP) for externally aided projects. The provision of Rs. 110 lakh as was made for 1994-95 has been reduced to Rs. 10 lakh as negotiations with KFW regarding Bolpur and Raghunathpur projects are still continuing.

Setting up of Laboratories

Against the provision of Rs. 100 lakh for the 8th Plan period an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided in 1994-95. During 1995-96 an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided.

Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan

Special emphasis has been given for proper utilisation of the earmarked fund of 10% of the outlays under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (MNP) and also under centrally sponsored ARWSP and CRSP for the benefit of the population belonging to S/T. The special component plan for S/C extends to other sectors of the State Plan and 25% of the outlays under different sectors have been earmarked for this purpose. The following table gives the cumulative coverage in Rural Water Supply Sector of S/C & S/T population during different years of 8th Plan.

1991 Census population	Population (lakh)		
	Cumulative coverage as on 3/92	Cumulative coverages on 3/94	Cumulative coverage target 3/95
Total- 493.70	308.14 (62%)	323.50 (65.60%)	335.21 (67.9%)
S/C- 136.05	80.12 (59%)	84.11 (62%)	87.15 (64%)
S/T 36.12	23.11 (64%)	24.26 (67%)	25.14 (69.6%)

11.7. HOUSING (INCLUDING POLICE HOUSING)

11.7.1 Programme of the Housing Department.

Housing is a basic need as well as the base for human development. Housing is a significant contributor to savings and employment generation. The Government have formulated National Housing Policy with the basic objective to assist all people to secure affordable shelter, to create an enabling environment for housing and to expand infrastructure and access to basic services. The State Government also meets the housing requirements of the people of different income groups especially those belonging to economically weaker classes. Thus, schemes of allotment of rural house sites-cum-construction assistance which is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the 20-Point Programme has been undertaken in the State. Under Indira Awas Yojana construction of dwelling units for the poorest of the poor belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe have been undertaken in this State. This benefit has now been expanded to non SC/ST also.

Economically weaker Section Scheme

Shortage of housing accommodation is an acute problem throughout the country. It is really a dream to the economically weaker section of the people to have a small house of their own. In order to solve the problem District Housing Schemes for the economically weaker section of the people (EWS) are being implemented by the West Bengal Housing Board with the loan assistance from HUDCO.

Till 7.11.94 fund has been released for construction of 5857 units of houses under the E.W.S. Rural Housing Scheme (Ph-I) against the target of 9040 units.

Economically Weaker Section Rural Housing Scheme (Ph-II) will also be taken up shortly with an estimated loan amount of Rs. 2057 lakhs for construction of 14,300 dwelling units.

L.I.G. Housing Scheme

The Housing Department has discontinued the House Building Loan Scheme pertaining to L.I.G. people, but a sum of Rs 10(ten) lakhs has been provided in the budget (1994-95) on account of committed liabilities of the sanctioned cases.

The Housing Department is however, aware of the expectation of the Lower Income Group people to have shelters of their own. The Department has been trying to solve this problem to some extent by providing some housing benefits to this category. Two schemes have been taken up for execution viz. (i) Construction of 162 flats at Bidhannagar, Durgapur and (ii) Construction of 112 No. L.I.G. flats at Shamparnagar.

There is a provision of Rs. 210 lakhs in the plan outlay for 1994-95. An outlay as indicated in Volume II has also been provided during 1995-96.

M.I.G. Housing Scheme

This Scheme has been suspended since 1989. Under the scheme, loans were provided to the willing members to the M.I.G. category for construction of their own dwelling houses. Loans were distributed in instalments. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs and of Rs. 5 lakhs were kept for 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively to meet the committed liabilities of the sanctioned cases.

But since no application was received, there was no expenditure under this head. There is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs in the budget of the current financial year.

Rental Housing Scheme for the State Govt. Employees

This department is aware of the acute problem of accommodation of the State Govt. Employees. In order to solve this problem the Department has given priority on the implementation of the Rental Housing Schemes. With that end in view several schemes have been taken up.

Construction work of Rental Housing Schemes at Kandi, Tamluk, Alipurduar, Karseong, Kalimpong and Lake Gardens Phase-II are in progress.

That apart, schemes at Mekhaligum, Midnapore, Mahesmati Malda (PH-II), Bankura and Kalna are being taken up. There is budget provision of Rs. 390 lakhs for 1994-95.

Cash Loan Scheme

It is a dream to the poor and low middle class people to have a small house of their own. Govt. has been trying to shape their dream into reality through the implementation of the cash loan scheme with the assistance of LIG/GIC. A sum of Rs. 800 lakhs is being spent for this scheme in 1994-95. This scheme will provide an opportunity to them to construct their own houses on their own land with the loan assistance at a cheaper rate of interest.

Rental Housing scheme for working women

There is acute problem of safe accommodation for the single working women in the megacity like Calcutta.

Out of the two schemes selected for taken up during 1992-93, one of the schemes viz. Construction of 48 flats for the working women at Sahapur was done departmentally and has been completed. The scheme for construction of the working Girls' Hostel at Salt Lake was entrusted to the West Bengal Housing Board for execution. But the West Bengal Housing

Board could not taken up the work before 1993-94. However, the scheme is under progress now. There is a budget provision of Rs. 130 lakhs in 1994-95.

Rental Housing Scheme for Aged Person

Details of the scheme are yet to be finalized certain preliminary points like nature of land to be acquired for this purpose and its availability, adoptibility of the scheme by those for whom it is meant etc. are still under consideration of Government. After these are settled, the Department may venture upon such a scheme.

Non availability of the required quantum of land is the main bottleneck in setting up housing complexes according to the expectation of the department. Land acquisition process takes time and there are also problems of court cases. Besides, there has been rapid increase of market price of land following increased activities of the developers and promoters. In spite of all these impediments the department has been trying to acquire land for construction of Housing Complexes both departmentally and through the West Bengal Housing Board.

L.A. Development

A large number of land acquisition proposals have been initiated for implementing different housing schemes. Accordingly budget provisions were made during 1992-93 and 1993-94. But since all those proposals did not mature, payment of compensation could not be made. However, these cases are expected to mature any time and payment would be released immediately thereafter. Besides, a large number of acquisition proposals are in the pipeline and more fund is expected to be required under this head.

Ownership flats for State Govt. Employees

Due weightage has been given for providing alternative shelters to the State Govt. Employees who reside in Govt. quarters and have to vacate the same after retirement or who are finally unable to build their dwelling units after retirement.

Four Schemes viz. at Bangalia Anand Lane, Gumarmath, Lake Gardens were proposed to be taken up for execution during 1992-93. Owing to some initial problems, like delay in completing tender processing, procurement of materials etc. progress during the initial year was not upto the mark. But during 1993-94, the progress of the work picked up. Similar Scheme at Siliguri (for 140 units) has been taken up in 1994-95.

Administrative Improvement Office-Cum-Residential Buildings

Three Projects two at Asansol will be completed this year and Durgapur Office Building has already been completed; Midnapore Office-cum-Inspection shed at Midnapore would be taken up after administrative approval.

S.H. Scheme for Plantation Workers (TEW) :

It was a centrally sponsored scheme. The Central Govt. has since discontinued the scheme from 1986. The Department has decided to continue and complete 161 schemes involving expenditure of Rs. 1.930 crores which have already been started and agreement in respect of which already executed. During 1992-93, no fund was available. During 1993-94 only Rs. 10 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme.

More than 30 thousand flats under different housing schemes are under the control of the Housing Deptt. and a major portion of the flats were constructed during the 60's and these require considerable amount for major repairs and renovation. The repair/renovation works have been taken up in phase due to constraint of funds.

Shelter Up-Gradation

Housing Assistance Cell

Interest Subsidy

Night Shelter

These are all new Schemes included in the 8th Plan period. Details of these schemes are being worked out for execution.

Outlay for the aforesaid programme for the year 1995-96 have been indicated in Volume II.

11.7.2 Programme of the Home (Police) Department

Police Housing

The importance of Police Housing needs no special emphasis. According to the provisions of the Police Regulations, Police officers and men are entitled to rent-free accommodation. But the number of the departmental quarters is far too short to meet the requirements. The situation can be remedied only by large-scale construction of residential buildings for Police officers and men.

There are 3922 spill over housing schemes taken up before the commencement of the Eighth Plan under the Upgradation Programme of 8th and 9th Finance Commissions. Through some of the said scheme have since been completed, most of them are lying unfinished. It was, accordingly, decided at the time of framing of the Eighth Plan of this Deptt. that funds to be available under police Housing Sector will first be utilised for completion of the aforesaid 3922 housing units in all respects (both Civil & Electrical Works) and targets for new housing schemes, if funds permit, will be finalised in due course.

Outlay as shown in Volume II has been provided to complete the aforesaid spill-over schemes and also for liquidation of liabilities incurred on them during 1995-96.

11.7.3 Programme of the Judicial Department

During the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs. 187.82 lakhs has been provided for the housing sector

pertaining to Judicial Department. Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been provided for construction of High Court Judges' quarters including purchase of land at Salt Lake City. In respect of accommodation of Judicial Officers Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been provided for construction of 25 quarters for Judicial Officers in different stations of the State. Besides these Rs. 10.00 lakhs have also been provided for construction of District Judge's residence at Bankura.

Centrally sponsored Scheme for providing infrastructural facilities to the Judiciary in this State has been approved by the Planning Commission from the financial year 1993-94. The expenditure incurred in this respect will be shared between the Central and the State Govt. on 50 :50 basis. An amount of Rs. 288.6 lakhs was released by the Central Govt. as their share for 1993-94. Seven proposals with thirteen units of quarters for Judicial Officers at Purulia, Alipurduar, Khatra, Raghunathpur, Cooch Behar, Raiganj and Kndi at a cost of Rs. 59.14 lakhs only have been administratively approved by this department.

Accordingly, necessary outlay has been provided in the Volume II of Plan Proposals for 1995-96.

11.7.4 Programme of the Public Works Department

The Public Works Department has programme of construction of residential buildings which comes under the Housing Sector of Plan Programmes. During the last five years 1989-90 to 1993-94 the Department constructed 3200 Sq. Meter of residential buildings with the Plan fund available for the purpose.

The residential buildings are constructed for accommodation of the staff and officers of this Department.

During the Annual Plan, 1995-96 the Department has a target for construction of residential buildings of about 2000 sq. Meter.

Outlay suggested for this purpose has been shown in Volume II of the Plan proposals 1995-96.

11.7.5 Programme of the Home (P & A R) Department

Although Housing Estates have come up in many districts and also in Calcutta to mitigate the accommodation problem of Government employees, the problem is very acute in outlying sub-divisions where the number of officers posted may not justify setting up of Estates. The Department therefore have to formulate schemes for construction of bungalows and flats for different categories of officers. During the year in 1995-96 spill-over schemes are to be carried on from this year's plan allocation. Outlay has been indicated in Volume II.

11.7.6 Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department.

The Directorates of Commercial Taxes, Entry Tax, Agricultural Income Tax and Stamps & Registration are the major revenue earning establishments under the Finance (Taxation) Deptt. The Directorate of Commercial Taxes is by far the most important revenue earning unit is as much as it accounts for nearly 60% of the total revenue collection. In addition to sales tax this Directorate is also responsible for administering Profession Tax Act., Rural Employment and Production Act and Primary Education Act (Coal cess). The role of the other 3 Directorates in the matter of collection revenue is also no less significant. In the current years' budget estimate the total revenue to be collected through sales tax has been estimated at Rs. 2147.00 crore while the same from other taxes taken together is estimated at Rs. 845.00 crore.

All the Directorates under the Finance (Taxation) Department have been expanding very fast in recent years in terms of organisational activities. Establishment of new offices and check posts including residential accommodation for the staff in respect of other Directorates is, therefore, necessary as it is increasingly difficult to find out suitable residential accommodation hired or otherwise adjacent to the way side check posts in particular which is essential for round the clock operation and manning of these posts.

Thus the plan schemes under the Finance (Taxation) Department are restricted to the construction of office buildings, residential quarters for officers and staff, checkposts, record rooms etc.

Of the above schemes, the scheme relating to construction of residential quarters for the officers and staff of the Directorates of the Finance (Taxation) Department falls under Housing Sector. Necessary provision has been made in the Annual Plan, 1995-96 as shown in Annexures of Volume II.

11.7.7 Programme of the Excise Department

The main function of the Excise Department is collection of Excise Revenue from the liquor shops and vendors and prevention of illicit distillation. For this purpose Excise Staff have been deployed in different districts and in the rural areas of West Bengal.

One block of 16 flats meant for Excise Constables Drivers and A.S.I. of Excise had to be remodelled for accommodation of chemical Examiners' Laboratory at 46, Christopher Road, Calcutta. There is acute housing problem for these categories of staff posted at Calcutta. One 4-Storeyed building with 24 flats for such staff and another 3-Storeyed building containing 6 flats for accommodation of Excise Officers of

Calcutta district are required to be built for which land is available in the premises of Eastern Distilleries and Chemicals Ltd. at B.L. Saha Road, Calcutta.

The Annual Plan proposal for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

11.7.8 Programme of the Rural Development (Community Development) Department Rural Housing

The Rural Housing Scheme was launched by the Central Government in 1973-74 under Minimum Needs Programme as a Central sector plan scheme with the provision of house-site only. With the commencement of the 5th Five-Year Plan (1974-79), the scheme was transferred to the State Plan. The scheme has also been included under the 20-Point Programme, 1986, for the purpose of monitoring and report.

The Scheme in its present form consists of two components :—

i) Provision of house-site free of cost to landless agricultural labourers, artisans and fishermen etc. ; and

ii) Provision of construction assistance to such persons to enable them to construct their own huts.

The ceilings on expenditure towards construction assistance as revised in 1983-84 was as follows:—

i) Upto Rs. 1600 only for each house in plain areas;

ii) Upto Rs. 2150 only for each house in riverine and Sunderban areas;

iii) Upto Rs. 2500 only for each house in the hills of Darjeeling and in the Dooars/Tarai and heavy rainfall areas.

The scheme had been very successful till it received a set back with the coming into force of the Indira Awaas Yojana (now a sub-scheme under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana) in 1986 with better package for rural housing with additional infrastructural facilities, such as levelling of land, provision of drainage, site development, construction of internal roads, water supply, sanitary latrine, smokeless chullah etc. Such infrastructural facilities has not been available under the Rural Housing Scheme. The beneficiaries of the Indira Awaas Yojana have been exclusively the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities, while the Rural Housing Scheme has been open to all landless persons.

The Government in Rural Development Department revised the ceilings of expenditure towards construction assistance under the Rural Housing Scheme on a more practical and rational basis so as to achieve reasonable parity with those of Indira Awaas Yojana in September, 1993 as follows:—

i) Upto Rs. 8000 (Rupees eight thousand) only for each hut in Plain areas;

ii) Upto Rs. 9000 (Rupees nine thousand) only for each hut in riverine areas of Sunderbans; and

iii) Upto Rs. 9800 (Rupees nine thousand and eight hundred) only for each hut in hilly areas, Dooars/Tarai & heavy rainfall areas.

Before any appreciable impact on account of such revision could be noticed the Indira Awaas Yojana was almost at the same time extended to persons other than the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. 10% of the total outlay of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was earmarked for the Indira Awaas Yojana with 4% (about Rs. 9.00 crores) for the communities other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Because of such universalisation of the Yojana, the Scope for Rural Housing Scheme to gain the lost popularity again became negligible in as much as benefits under the two projects addressing the same beneficiaries have not been equal. With effect from January 1994, the Government of India again revised the cost norm for construction of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana as follows:—

	Plain Area	Hill/difficult Area
i) Construction of houses (Basic cost)	Rs. 9000	Rs. 10800
ii) Construction of Sanitary Latrine & Smokeless Chulla	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1500
iii) Cost of Provision Infrastructural Facilities	Rs. 3500	Rs. 3500
iv) Total	Rs. 14000	Rs. 15800

The total outlay for the Eighth Five-Year Plan for rural housing sector is Rs. 514.05 lakhs (proposed to be revised to Rs. 384.05 lakhs). The proposed total outlay for 1994-95 was Rs. 31.01 lakhs in respect of Rural Housing Sector. This outlay includes

expenditure towards the 2/3rd cost of the construction of 20-hut cluster at Raina-1 Development Block, Bardhaman, by the National Building Organisation through their regional centre viz. Regional Housing Development Centre at B. E. College, Howrah.

Plan outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

11.7.9 Programme of the Parliamentary Affairs Department

The Department of Parliamentary Affairs has the following scheme under Housing Sector :

Construction of multi-storied building at High Court terminus.

The scheme has been designed for accommodation of M.L.A.s and Group-D Staff of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. An amount of Rs. 2.30 lakhs were kept for the Annual Plan of 1994-95.

The scheme could not get off the ground. An alternative site is being selected.

An outlay as indicated in Volume II has been kept for 1995-96.

11.8 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

11.8.1 Programme of the Municipal Affairs Department

Plan funds of the Department of Municipal Affairs are apportioned under the following minor heads:

- i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).
- ii) Bustee Improvement Scheme in Municipal Areas outside CMDA.
- iii) Development of Municipal Areas.
- iv) SCP for Scheduled Castes—Development of Municipal Areas (Purchase of implements).
- v) SCP for Scheduled Castes—Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines in municipal towns (ILCS).
- vi) Development of Municipal Areas—Water Supply Facilities (Spot Sources) to the urban local bodies outside CMDA.
- vii) Grants for Urban Basic Services.
- viii) Nehru Rojgar Yojana. (NRY).
- ix) Urban Basic Services for the Poor. (UBSP).
- x) Drainage Scheme for the urban local bodies outside CMDA.
- xi) Development of Municipal Corporations.
- xii) Establishment of an Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies.
- xiii) Grants to the Central Valuation Board, West Bengal.
- xiv) Directorate of Local Bodies, West Bengal.
- xv) Setting up of a Training and Research Institute.
- xvi) Schemes for setting up of a Training Centre and Upgradation of Fire Services.

A new centrally sponsored scheme viz. Prime Minister's Integrated Poverty Alleviation Programme (IUPAP) has been introduced by the Government of India with a view to launching a multi-pronged attack

on urban poverty to be effective from November, 1994. This scheme envisages allocation of fund from the Annual Plan budget of the Central and the State Government in the ratio of 60 : 40 as well as 100% contribution either from the central budget or the state budget on certain items of the programme.

Expenditure under the heads from Serial No. (i) to (xi) of para-1 are incurred by the urban local bodies themselves on receipt of allocation from this Department. Expenditures under the minor heads from Serial No. (xii) to (xvi), however, are incurred departmentally as the urban local bodies are not directly concerned therewith. These items mainly concern running office expenses as well as non-recurring expenses such as construction of Training and Research Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies as well as Training Centre and Upgradation of Fire Services etc.

Expenditure under the new programme mentioned in para-1 will, however, be incurred by the selected class 11 urban local bodies, whose population ranges between 50,000 and 1,00,000 directly on receipt of allocation from this department in the same manner it is done in respect of minor heads from Serial No. (i) to (xi).

The records of performance in terms of overall expenditure during the previous five-years are given below:

Year	Budget Provision (Rs. in lakh)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Percentage of Performance
1989-90	1,550.00	1,536.79	99
1990-91	1,681.00	1,723.35	102.5
1991-92	1,947.00	1,003.19	52
1992-93	1,947.00	1,265.16	65
1993-94	1,362.00	1,350.53	99.16

It will appear from the records that the department was in a position to spend almost the entire budgetary provisions during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1993-94 while in the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 the performance fell short of target owing to reasons beyond control of this department.

The main thrust and the operational objectives of the plan budget of this department are on the development of infrastructure of the urban local bodies outside the CMD area as well as implementation of various centrally sponsored programmes, viz. NRY, UBSP, ILCS, IDSMT, PM's IUPAP, etc. designed to alleviate urban poverty through generation of employment opportunities, extension of basic social amenities through well-developed community structures. It is obvious, therefore, that the urban poor will receive the highest priority in the programmes being implemented by this department. Urban people living in families whose annual income is less than Rs. 11,850 are considered urban poor living below the poverty line so far as the programmes, viz. NRY, UBSP, and PM's IUPAP are concerned.

It is hardly possible to quantify the objectives for target setting of all the items. However, for the Urban Basic Services for the Poor at least one unit comprising 2000 to 2500 families in the urban slums of each of the selected 23 urban local bodies will be covered during the current financial year. This will benefit 2.30 lakh urban people living below the poverty line. About 14 lakh urban poor in addition to 2.30 lakh mentioned above are likely to be benefited out of PM's IUPAP during the financial year 1995-96.

Targets have been fixed taking into account the potential of the urban local bodies—the implementing agencies, and the financial allocation approved for the department for the year 1995-96. This department has no externally aided project.

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the minimum need programme constitute the most important components of the plan budget of this department as because these are mostly related to development of infrastructure, extension of basic social amenities conforming to the principle of environmental sustainability designed to improve the living conditions of the urban poor. These are as follows:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- (a) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.
- (b) SCP for Scheduled Castes—Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines.
- (c) Nehru Rojgar Yojana.
- (d) Urban Basic Services for the Poor.
- (e) Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme.

Minimum Need Programme:

- (a) Bustee Improvement Scheme in Municipal Areas outside CMD area.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns:

This programme is aimed at arresting influx of rural and urban population to the metropolis by way of creating an integrated infrastructure through larger investment in selected urban local bodies, population of which are between 20,000 and 3 lakhs. 56 urban local bodies have so far been approved under this programme since the beginning of 6th Plan period, of which 12 schemes were approved during the fag end of the last financial year and 8 schemes during the current financial year. The programme has been completed successfully in 11 urban local bodies so far. The total expenditure incurred under this programme till October, 1994 is Rs. 23.66 crore of which an amount of Rs. 12.62 crore represents central share, Rs. 10.46 crore state share and Rs. 20 lakhs urban local bodies share. Works are in progress in the remaining urban local bodies. The assets created under this programme so far are:

(a) Market/Commercial Complex/ Shopping Complex/ Commerical Estate	...	42
(b) Dormitories	...	10
(c) Land Development Schemes	...	7
(d) Bus Terminal	...	8
(e) Flatted Factories	...	2
(f) Roads	...	17
(g) Industrial Estates	...	2
(h) Bridges	...	1
(i) Truck Terminal	...	1
(j) Low Cost Sanitation	...	20,000 Nos.

SCP for Scheduled Castes—Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by Conversion of Service Privies into Sanitary Latrines:

This programme was launched towards the end of 70's as a State Sponsored Programme and continued thereafter till Government of India came forward to subsidise the programme out of the Central kitty in the 80's. There are about 2.5 lakh households where either there are service privies or no privies at all. A crash programme has been drawn up to convert all the service privies into low cost sanitary latrines and to construct such latrines in the households where there are no latrines at all within the 8th plan period. Reputed NGOs are also being inducted to execute this programme within the specified time limit as authorised agents of the urban local bodies on no-loss-no-profit basis. So far 84500 number of latrines

have been constructed under this programme at a total cost of Rs. 18.37 crore. The programme is being taken up in phases in accordance with the revised guidelines issued by the Government of India in this regard. The work of first and second phase has already begun. Proposals for third and fourth phase covering all the remaining urban local bodies excluding those covered under the first and second phase are under process.

Nehru Rojgar Yojana:

It has four components, namely, (i) Schemes for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME), (ii) Scheme for Urban Wage Employment (SUWE), (iii) Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) and (iv) Imparting Training under serial (i) and (iii). This programme is aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban poor and improving their living condition through upgradation of their dwelling units.

Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises:

So far 29809 number of beneficiaries have been provided with bank loan and Government subsidy under the scheme for Micro Enterprises to help develop entrepreneurship among the urban poor. Total amount of loan disbursed upto March 1994 comes to Rs. 12.21 crore (approx.) while total amount of subsidy disbursed comes to Rs. 4.17 crore.

Scheme for Urban Wage Employment:

This scheme aims at providing employment to the urban poor and creating durable social assets. So far an amount of Rs. 10.2 crore (approx.) has been spent upto October 1994 under this programme creating 18.67 lakh mandays and a number of durable assets like roads, drains, school buildings, etc.

Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation:

This scheme aims at improving the condition of the existing dwelling units of the urban poor by way of extension, additional and alteration, etc. at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000. Of this, Rs. 3,000/- are loan component and the balance amount is subsidy. The loan component, however, may be raised upto Rs. 10,000 if necessary, the subsidy amount remaining the same. So far, 27 urban local bodies have been covered under this programme. The total number of dwelling units to be covered is 71127. Out of this, work has been completed in about 27730 units. Work is in progress in 43397 units. In terms of performance, West Bengal tops the list so far as this programme is concerned.

Training:

Training under different trades is imparted to the urban poor to enable them to earn their livelihood through gainful employment. So far an amount of Rs. 86.5 lakh has been utilised upto October 1994 under

this programme benefiting 10377 number of urban poor.

Urban Basic Services for the Poor:

This programme is aimed at ameliorating the lifestyle of the urban poor, especially, the most vulnerable groups, namely, the women and children, through community structure. 23 urban local bodies have been selected under this programme. To start with, one unit consisting of about 10,000 urban population in each of the selected towns will be covered under this programme. Action plans for 15 units have already been prepared and approved by the Government and allocation of fund to the tune of Rs. 1.70 crore made in favour of such units till October 1994. This is the core programme addressed to the urban poor. The action plans are prepared and implemented by the community itself under the overall supervision and monitoring of the urban local body. About 2.30 lakh urban poor will be benefited under this programme in the first phase. The programme is designed to cover all the urban poor residing within the selected 23 urban local bodies in phase.

Prime Minister's Integrated Poverty Alleviation Programme:

This is almost an integration of the programmes described above with the incorporation of certain new items to make it more comprehensive and effective in alleviating urban poverty. This is a new programme, guidelines for such are yet to be finalised by the Government of India. The programme will cover only the class II towns, that is, towns population of which exceeds 50,000 but does not exceed one lakh. The final clearance of the Government of India to the programme is awaited.

Minimum Need Programme:

Bustee Improvement Scheme in Municipal Area outside CMDA:

This programme aims at improving the environmental condition of the urban slums and is included within the minimum need programme. The programme is entirely funded by the State Government out of its plan budget. The following schemes can be taken up under this programme:

- (a) Water taps/hood pumps
- (b) Street lights
- (c) Bathrooms
- (d) Lavatories
- (e) Road paving
- (f) Drains
- (g) Sewers
- (h) Community hall.

So far, an amount of Rs. 21.90 crore was utilised under this programme benefiting 534560 number of urban poor since 1981-82.

Urban local bodies are grass-root-level democratic organisations. They have been equipped with Executive Officers, Finance Officers and Assistant Engineers, besides other necessary Personnel for implementation of various programmes. The Centrally Sponsored Programmes as well as the programmes meant for alleviation of urban poverty are implemented by these urban local bodies in their own spheres. While these bodies are responsible for taking decisions on selection of individual schemes, the State Government provides them technical and administrative aid and advice through its Directorate(s) of Local Bodies, Municipal Engineering, State Urban Development Agency, Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies and the District Urban Development Agencies. The roles of the officers of this Department and the Directorates appurtenant to extending their expertise and cooperation to the urban local bodies in actual implementation of the programmes at the field levels in consonance with the concept of decentralised planning and execution of programmes.

Preparation of the district component of the departmental programmes and devolution of fund to the urban local bodies in a district depends on the utilisation of the funds already placed at their disposal under various programmes.

11.8.2 Programme of the Urban Development Department

The Urban development Department is entrusted with infrastructural development works in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area including Salt Lake and Kalyani. The development works of the Department is implemented by two regional offices and three statutory bodies, namely, Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, Calcutta Improvement Trust and Howrah Improvement Trust.

Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority—

C.M.D.A. is the apex planning and development agency for infrastructural development of the Calcutta Metropolitan Area. During the recent past C.M.D.A. has successfully completed major schemes for water supply to municipalities, construction of important roads and bridges, slum improvement schemes including health care and employment generation and above all the Ganga Action Plan, Phase-I.

The current major programme of C.M.D.A. at various stages of planning and implementation are (i) Rs. 1600 crores—Calcutta Megacity programme, (ii) Rs. 100 crore—Ganga Action Plan Phase II, (iii) Rs. 51 crore—Surface Water Supply Scheme to Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities and

Bidhannagar Township, and (iv) Calcutta Slum Improvement Project, revised estimate for which is Rs. 44.19 crores. Besides the above schemes, some spill-over works of Calcutta Urban Development Programme-III under Calcutta metropolitan District Development Scheme and Bustee Improvement Schemes other than CSIP are being carried out. Phase I of Surface Water Supply Scheme to South Dum Dum and Dum Dum Municipalities and Salt Lake Township taken up by CMDA during the Seventh Plan Period at an estimated cost of Rs. 51 crores with HUDCO participation to the extent of Rs. 30 crores is now in an advanced stage of implementation.

Calcutta megacity programme is yet to be cleared by Govt. of India. Work under the Project has however already started. The Megacity Project includes schemes for development in the spheres of housing, water supply and sanitation, sewerage and drainage, roads and bridges in addition to area development including commercial complexes. During the year 1994-'95, total provision of Rs. 120 crores including Rs. 80 crores as loan from financial institutions in the State Plan has been kept for the project in addition to anticipated Central contribution of Rs. 40 crores. State Plan provision for the project during the year 1995-'96 is Rs. 120 crores including Rs. 80 crores as loan from financial institutions. An additional provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been kept for CMDDS during 1995-'96. Sums amounting to Rs. 13.80 crores and Rs. 2.00 crores have been provided in the State Plan for the C.S.I.P. and the Surface Water Supply Schemes respectively during 1995-'96. A further sum of Rs. 1.70 crores will be spent for Bustee Improvement outside CSIP.

Execution of scheme under GAP, Phase II could not commence during 1994-'95. Seven Schemes submitted to Govt. of India is still under later's examination and further study on prefeasibility report is being conducted. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crores has been proposed for GAP Phase II during 1995-'96.

As part of decentralisation in selection, implementation and monitoring of infrastructural developmental schemes, CMDA continues its Municipal Development Programme during 1994-'95.

Works at Salt Lake : With the increase in population, demand for schools in Salt lake is rising. Extension work of an existing school building in the area has been taken up in the year 1994-'95. The project cost is estimated at about Rs. 32 lakhs. Provision for the schemes for 1995-'96 is Rs. 24 lakhs in State Plan. Another proposal for setting up new schools in the area is under consideration of the Education Department. A further provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for reclamation and development of new Salt Lake Area.

Works at Kalyani : Development works of various types i. e. water supply, roads, sewerage, electrification, road lighting and construction of a town hall etc. are on at Kalyani. A sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs is likely to be spent this year. A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been kept for the year 1995-'96.

Calcutta Improvement Trust—

Development works of CIT include widening of roads, construction of new roads and Railway Underpass at Ultadanga, Spot Development including building commercial complexes, etc. In addition to its own plan activities, CIT executes deposit works of other Departments/Agencies. Total provision for State Plan schemes for 1994-'95 is Rs. 48.40 lakhs and the same for 1995-'96 is Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

Howrah Improvement Trust—

H.I.T. is currently implementing the works relating to spot development and park development under its own plan. Besides, HIT executes other deposit works entrusted upon them by other Departments and agencies. The budget provision of the Plan for the year 1994-'95 is Rs. 48.4 lakhs and the same for the year 1995-'96 is Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

Detailed provision under all the schemes in the State Plan 1995-'96 is shown in the relevant annexures in the Volume II of the State Plan Proposals, 1995-'96.

11.8.3. Programme of the Urban Development (Town & Country Planning) Department

Most of the Development/Planning Authorities have completed preparation of existing land use map/register. Aome of them also have already completed preparation of O.D.P. All the Development Authorities have executed and are executing a number of Development Scheme.

In West Bengal there are many towns and innumerable villages, many of which are fast growing as urban growth centre. As a result unplanned and hapazard growth are taking place in those areas are creating serious problems for planned development. Steps are required to be taken to check those unplanned and hapazard development and ensure planned development.

To narrow down the gap, the West Bengal Town & Country (Development & Planning) Act, has been enacted in 1979.

During the 7th Plan (1985-90) period, Rs. 31.09 crores have been expended out of total outlay of Rs.35.00 crores. The Eighth five year plan outlay has been fixed at Rs.6966.45 crores. Outlays and actual expenditure of the first three years of the Eighth five year plan period are as follows:-

	Outlay	Actual Expenditure
	Lakh	Lakh
1992-93	892.00	560.04
1993-94	624.40	590.65
1994-95	624.40	N.A.

For the year 1995-96, outlay as indicated in Volume II has been proposed.

As to organisational set-up the, Urban Development (T& CP) Deptt. is a Secretariat Deptt. The head of the Department is Secretary.

Board has been constituted for all the Development Authorities except Jaigaon development Authority, headed by Chairman. The District Magistrate, Jalpaiguri has been appointed as Development Authority for Jaigaon Development Authority. Mirik Notified Authority has been appointed as the Mirik Planning Authority. S.D.O. Burdwan has been appointed as the Burdwan Planning Authority. Concerned District Magistrates have been appointed as Planning Authority for other Planning Authorities.

District Component Part.

- 1) Jalpaiguri District - Jaigaon Development Authority., Siliguri Jalpaiguri Dev. Authority.
- 2) Birbhum District - Sriniketan Santiniketan Dev. Authority Bakreswar Planning Authority
- 3) South 24-Parganas - South 24-Parganas Planning Authority & Sonarpur-Bhangar-Baruipur Planning Authority.
- 4) Darjeeling District - Mirik Planning Authority., Siliguri Jalpaiguri Dev. Authority.
- 5) Midnapur District - Digha Development Authority, Midnapur-Kharagpur Planning Authority, Haldia Development Authority.
- 6) Bankura District - Barjora-Gangajalghati Planning Authority.
- 7) Murshidabad District- Farakka Planning Authority.
- 8) Burdwan District - Burdwan Planning Authority, Asansol Durgapur Development Authority.

11.8.4 Programme of the Development and Planning Department.

Digha Development Scheme

Digha Dev. scheme was started in the year 1956-57 as a plan scheme with the objectives of development of Digha as an attractive tourist resort mainly for the budget-tourists and create at the same time a modern sea-coast township alongwith economic growth in the hinterland.

1100 acres of land were acquired, partially developed and demarcated into different sectors such as Residential Sector, Hotel Sector, Holiday Home Sector and Shopping and Business Sector etc. and the lands have been given on lease. Supporting facilities like Water Supply, Power Supply, Road Connections, Markets and Parks have been provided. Government tourist accommodations have also been created at a modest scale for all sections of tourists.

The development of Digha is now threatened by erosion of beach and bank by the Sea. An Expert Committee was constituted during the last year to investigate the causes of erosion and recommend short term and long term measures for prevention of such

erosion. The interim report of that committee has since been received. A supplementary note has also been received. Actions are being taken up to implement the recommendations.

A coastal Zone Management plan is also to be drawn up by the Geological Survey of India for which M.O.U. has already been executed. The department has been continuing the current programme of embankment management along the sea beach through protection net works along the coast line and strengthening them by appropriate afforestation. At the same time illumination and beautification programmes of the beach are being continued apart from upgrading infrastructural facilities. As recommended by the Centre for the Study of Man and Environment (CSME) of Calcutta University, the Foreshore road has been closed for heavy vehicles and the Northern By-Pass Road is being doubled for entry and exit of vehicles.

The plan outlay for 1994-95 has been Rs.40.00 lakhs. It is expected that the full amount will be utilised during the current financial year. An outlay as shown in the Volume II is proposed for the year 1995-96 for continuance of the on-going schemes.

11.9. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

11.9.1. Programme of the Information and Cultural Affairs Department :

The Information & Cultural Affairs Department is a Common Service Department of the Government serving all Departments of Government in dissemination of Information and in educating public opinion through different media. The cultural activities of the Government are also looked into by this department. For better functioning the Department have been reorganised into four distinct wings so far as implementation of plan programmes is concerned viz. Information Wing, Film Wing, Culture Wing and Archaeology Wing. Schemes proposed for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan are discussed in the following notes under four broad heads:-

Information Wing :

The prime basis of the Information Branch is to maintain link between the people and the Government. Its main function is to disseminate information on the various activities, plans, programmes and policies of the State Government at all levels and also to mobilise public opinion and to involve people in different efforts of the Government. At the same time another important objective of this wing is to get timely and proper feedback from the people and the press of this

State of West Bengal as well as from other States in order to keep the Government posted.

Plan Schemes of the Information Wing are as under :

Direction and Administration

Construction of Information and Cultural Complex:

A building is proposed to be constructed at 85, Acharya Jagadish Ch. Bose Road (the land owned by Govt.) to accommodate some offices of this Deptt. for shortage of space in Writers' Buildings and elsewhere. The present complex located there is also in a delapidated condition. Since the scheme has not been finalised as yet a token provision of Rs. 6.85 lakhs was made in the 8th plan. During 1995-1996 a token provision as indicated in Vol. II has been made.

Information Centres :

Setting up of State Level Information Centre at Siliguri :

(a) Construction of this Information Centre was taken up during 7th plan. A sum of Rs. 101.45 lakhs was spent upto 1988-89. To complete the work and to run the establishment a total sum of Rs. 150 lakhs was proposed during 8th plan. The Information Centre has already been set up. To meet the establishment cost a sum of rupees as indicated in Vol. II has been proposed.

(b) Setting up of Information Bureau in different States :

A modest sum of Rs. 13.70 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th plan period although the cost of establishment of two centres proposed to be set up at Bombay and Trivundrum will be not less than one crore. The setting up of the Centre at Bombay has been taking a shape. A piece of land has been finally selected in consultation with the Govt. of Maharashtra. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for booking the land as application money. In 1995-96 a sum of rupees as indicated in Vol. II will be required for construction of the information Bureau.

(c) Setting up of a State Information Centre at Durgapur :

The Scheme is yet under consideration of the Govt. A token provision as indicated in Vol. II has been made.

(d) Setting up of an Institute for Mass Media Research and Training :-

The proposed expenditure includes training of journalists and small newspapers in district level and inservice training of the Officers of the I. & C.A. Deptt, which has been postponed due to reasons unavoidable, In 1994-95, the training courses have been started. Seminars are also held with this fund from time to time. A token provision as indicated in Vol. II may be made in 1995-96.

(e) Panchayat Information Centres :

It is necessary to open Information Centres at Panchayat Samity level. 90 field workers have been appointed, Field workers are meant for Panchayat Samity level. But now they are working either at districts level or Panchayat Samity level. More field workers will be appointed with the target of one for each Panchayat Samity. Since new recruitment is suspended for the time being a token provision as shown in Vol. II may provisionally be made.

Field Publicity :

(a) Appointment of Field workers at Block Levels and Block Information Centres :

The additional fund for the next Annual Plan will be utilised towards the enhancement of salaries etc. That apart new field workers may also be engaged against existing vacancies. So a provision as mentioned in Vol. II may be made.

(b) Strengthening of Exhibition set up :

The scheme was taken up during the 7th plan and the work of construction of a permanent pavilion at Pragati Maidan is in progress. To complete the said pavilion and for construction of a permanent exhibition site at a selected area near Eastern Bypass, a sum as indicated in Vol. II may be made during 1995-96.

(c) Setting up of Rural Video Screening Units :-

Colour T.V. Sets with VCPs are being purchased and distributed in the Districts. This scheme will continue in the next year. Audio Visual units are being replaced by Electronic Media.

(d) Modernisation of Distribution Section :-

The modernisation scheme is to be continued for speedy despatch of Govt. publications which are increasing year by year. Due to various administrative reasons the amount could not be spent in the current year. During 1995-96 an amount as indicated in Vol. II has been made.

(e) Special Publicity Units for Sunderban Areas :-

For various administrative reasons the scheme could not be implemented during the year. But during the year 1995-96 steps will be taken to purchase Motor Driving Boat for organising film shows in Sunderban areas. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided during 1995-96.

Song and Drama Services :

(a) Setting up of a F.E. Unit at Siliguri :-

This scheme is proposed to be continued in the 8th plan period for expansion of the existing activities of the unit. The total amount of Rs. 80.83 lakhs may be fixed for this scheme. During 1995-96 an amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided.

(b) Setting up of a Song Unit and Jatra Unit :-

With a view to strengthen the existing song unit and jatra unit this scheme is proposed to be continued in the 8th plan and a total sum of Rs. 65.07 lakhs may be provided during the 8th plan period. During 1995-96 and amount as mentioned in Vol. II may be provided.

Photo Services :

(a) Modernisation of photo Section :-

Photo Section needs modernisation including installation of a colour photo Laboratory. A sum as indicated in Vol. II may be provided during 1995-96.

Press Information Service :

(a) Modernisation of News Bureau :-

The News Bureau has to be modernised. Electro Type Writing Machine, News Scanner and Fax may have to be installed to keep pace with the present requirement. The other two schemes, viz., Teleprinter Services Linking Calcutta with districts and Modernisation of Teleprinter services may be abandoned as they are technically linked up with the modernisation of News Bureau. An amount as indicated in Vol. II may be provided during 1995-96.

Publications : Development of Basumati Corpn. Ltd.

Economic condition of Basumati Corpn. which is a Government Undertaking is very critical. The loan will be required to make it economically viable.

Film wing : So far as film is concerned, the State Government's primary concern is to build up adequate infrastructural facilities for the making and exhibition of films and to create conditions conducive to the making of good films. With these ends in view, the plan proposals of the Filmwing for the year 1995-96 are indicated below :-

Modernisation of film studios and laboratories:

The conditions of buildings, equipments and other installations of Technicians' Studio Pvt. Ltd. which was acquired by the State Govt. in the year 1983 are far from satisfactory. There is need for purchasing a new camera and the facilities for light and other accessories, to be provided to the film-makers, are required to be augmented.

C.M.D.A. has acquired a portion of the Technicians' Studio, where the Scoring Theatre of the studio is located. The land on which the Scoring Theatre is located, has not yet been handed over to the C.M.D.A. in the absence of an alternative scoring Theatre. An estimate for the construction of a new Scoring Theatre has been prepared. The total cost comes to about Rs. 38 lakhs, of which C.M.D.A. will bear Rs. 11.75 lakhs as compensation for the land acquired. The remaining amount necessary for construction of the Scoring Theatre has to be provided by the State Govt. A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs was made under this head for the year 1994-95. Necessary provision for 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II.

Development of Film Production Unit and the Film Vault:

The Film vault of the Department which stores and preserves the films made by the Govt. has been amalgamated with the Film Production unit. The facilities available at the film vault, are not adequate for preservation of films for a long time.

The building at the Radha Film Studio premises where these offices are located, has developed cracks in the roof and walls, Rain-water percolates through these leaks causing damage to the films preserved in the vault. Hence the vault is required to be shifted to the Doordarshan Tower in the same studio premises which appears to be a better place. Also some racks and cans are required to be purchased for the preservation of films. Adequate arrangements are also required to be made for maintaining the optimum level of temperature in the vault. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1994-95 for undertaking these important works. It has now been decided to construct a cinema centenary building in the premises. Details of estimates are under preparation.

Loans for West Bengal Film Development Corporation :

The entire amount of Industrial Development Bank of India loan of Rs. 263 lakhs taken by the West

Bengal Film Development Corporation together with the accrued interest thereon up to 15.12.89 has been cleared. The amount that will be payable to IDBI by West Bengal Film Development Corporation on account of current interest is around Rs. 170 lakhs. During 1993-94 there was a provision of Rs. 124 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1994-95. Necessary provision for 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II.

Construction of cinema house:

The number of cinema halls in West Bengal is very inadequate in comparison with the size of the population. Lack of adequate release outlets for films continues to be a serious problem of the film industry in West Bengal.

Keeping this in view, it was earlier decided to convert Ahindra Mancha at Chetla into a permanent cine house. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 13.60 lakhs was also released in favour of W.B.F.D.C. which is inadequate for the works to be undertaken. A transformer is to be installed and a few civil works including construction of a transformer house, switch room, etc. have to be undertaken. The total cost is likely to be around Rs. 30 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1994-95. Necessary provision for 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II.

Film Festivals :

The State Govt. holds film festivals at Nandan and also in the districts from time to time. Emphasis is usually laid on holding festivals of children films in the districts. Further, to encourage documentary film-makers, the State Govt. has been lending financial assistance to Short Film Makers' Association to hold a Festival of Short Films every year. A provision as indicated in Vol. II will be required for 1995-96.

Setting up of film archive and improvement for facilities at West Bengal Film Centre, Nandan:

Nandan is an amalgam of many items related to cinema. An archive of film is one of the components. It is a place for collection and preservation of films of all categories feature films, short films, children's films, animated films, scientific films, news reels, etc. These are to be preserved as documents for academic and historical research and for public education. Apart from the general film archive, a separate archive on Satyajit Ray has been established. The high cost of acquiring and preserving films and the financial and technical resources required to acquire, store, preserve and catalogue film collections and to make them available to public are well known. Attempts have been made to tap private sources for funding at least a part of the cost necessary for the setting up of the archives. In the budget estimate for 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was made for the purpose.

Budgetary estimate for 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II.

(a) **Video Complex,**

(b) **Training in film making :**

The infrastructure for Video production available in Calcutta is painfully inadequate compared to the demand profile. All the video film-makers of this region have to rush to Bombay or Madras at a huge cost for special digital effects, computer graphics and telecine conversion. There is not a single adequately equipped studio in Calcutta for video shooting and recording.

A project Report for the establishment of a Video Complex for the production of video films with emphasis on educational, scientific and informative films as also for imparting training in different aspects of film making was prepared and sent to the Italian Govt. through the Govt. of India for

approval under the Indo-Italian co-operation Programme.

The scheme has since been approved by the Italian Govt. Under the scheme as per terms and conditions, all civil works etc. are to be undertaken by the State Govt. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the budget estimate in the year 1994-95 for the purpose. It may be mentioned here that Nandan organised films appreciation and film making courses from time to time. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was made for training purpose in the estimate for 1994-95. Necessary provision for 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II.

Acquisition of Studios : It is necessary to pay compensation arising out of acquisition of Technicians' Studio. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for 1994-95. Relevant provision for 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II.

11.10. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

11.10.1. Programme of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Department.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are the weakest section of the society and constitute 23.62 percent and 5.59 percent respectively of the West Bengal's population. Their welfare and development are the major concern of the Government. To improve the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a variety of programmes are taken up under normal departmental programme, under Special Component Plan, under special Central Assistance and also through W B SC & ST Development and Finance Corporation and WB TDCC.

The Annual Plan of the Department of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare for the year 1995-96 has been proposed for Rs.26.00 crores.

Out of the aforesaid amount, a major amount will be required for implementation of various educational schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including an amount for implementation of various stipendiary schemes like "book-grants" for students of secondary stage, "hostel charges", "maintenance Charges" for day-scholars and "maintenance cost" of the Ashramites of 194 ashram hostels.

In order to make available grants for purchase of books to 9.50 lakhs students in 1995-96 in place of 8 lakhs in 1994-95, the Department has proposed enhanced plan outlay of an amount as indicated in Volume II 1995-96 as compared to Rs. 453.00 lakhs

in 1994-95. The Department is required to provide hostel charges to 66,000 hostellers in 1995-96 in place of 60,000 hostellers in 1994-95 and hence adequate provision has been made for that. As regards maintenance charges, the Department has kept provision which would benefit 2,10,000 day-scholars in 1995-96 compared to 1,40,000 day-scholars in 1994-95. These schemes proposed to be implemented are particularly for the benefit of rural poor. Larger provisions have been proposed for meeting matching share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "book-bank".

As in 1994-95, an identical amount of Rs.1.34 crore have been proposed for meeting 50 per cent matching share for construction and extension of Government managed Central hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls students for which equivalent amount of Central Assistance will be received.

The Department has proposed higher grants-in-aid as Aid to Voluntary agencies working for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also for promotion of cultural activities relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

For Roads, Bridges and Culverts in area predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, the Department has token amount in 1995-96. Similarly, an amount is kept for grants for completion of hostels taken up earlier with Government grants both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

Provision has also been made for States' share by way of share capital contribution to the West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation. It may be mentioned that the share capital to the Corporation is subscribed by State Government and Government of India in the ratio of 51:49. The share capital is utilised as margin money-being 20 per cent of total project cost-for implementation of family oriented benefit scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people living below the poverty line. Amounts sanctioned as share capital assistance go towards employment generation schemes. During current financial year, due to NSFDC and NBCFDC linked schemes, outlay for margin money to the Corporation is being considered to be augmented to Rs. 500.00 lakhs in place of Rs. 326.00 lakhs—the additionality being accounted for by an amount of Rs. 49.00 lakhs as share capital for NSFDC linked schemes and Rs. 125.00 lakhs as share capital for NBCFDC linked schemes. Since setting up of a separate Corporation for Other Backward Classes is under active

consideration of Home (Political) Department, the Department has proposed share capital contribution of the State Government of an amount as indicated in Volume II for family oriented benefit schemes for people below poverty line and for NSFDC linked schemes.

In view of availability of higher assistance of share capital, both from Government of India and State Government, of which 4 per cent can be utilised towards monitoring charges, the Department has proposed a token amount in plan for 1995-96 towards matching grants to the Corporation for promotional activities.

Creation of a few new posts at Headquarters and at field level is felt essential to cope up with additional volume of work which has increased, particularly in view of works relating to Other Backward Classes having been included in the Rules of Business of this Department. With this in view, the Department has proposed an amount as indicated in Volume II under the head "Direction and Administration".

11.11 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

11.11.1 Programme of the Labour Department Labour and Labour Welfare :

The Labour Department is concerned with two heads of developments, (1) Labour & Labour Welfare including Employment and (2) Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Scheme.

For the Annual plan 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 1,373.00 lakhs including Rs. 30.00 lakhs for E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme was approved.

For the year 1995-96 a sum as indicated in Volume II.

Schematic descriptions with financial implications of the programme under Labour and Employment are recorded hereunder :

Labour Directorate :

Labour Directorate adopted the following Schemes for implementation during the Eighth Plan period with a view to catering greater benefits as provided in different Labour Laws for the Working Classes of the State.

- (1) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery.
- (2) Strengthening of the Labour Institute.
- (3) Grants to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management for Labour Welfare Officers Training Course.
- (4) Improvement of the Labour Statistics.
- (5) Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery.
- (6) Bidi Workers' Welfare Scheme, and
- (7) Improvement of Working condition of Women/ Child Labour.

All the above schemes are staff-oriented and there is provision for modernisation of offices with sophisticated equipments.

Schematic details with annual provision is given in Volume II.

Boilers Directorate

Setting up of a Testing Laboratory for Examination :

This is a continuing scheme. The Testing Laboratory was set up during the third five year plan. In the Laboratory different destructive and non-destructive tests on material and welding for erection of Boilers are carried out as per requirements of Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 to ensure the Safety of Boilers and other pressure parts. The Testing Laboratory has been equipped with modern sophisticated equipments. It has been rendering valuable service to the Engineering Industries of this State in general and to the Boiler Industries in particular.

This scheme is for expansion of the Laboratory with modern machines and expert personnels.

Welders Training Centre :

This Training centre started functioning in 1986 with a view to creating employment avenues for the unemployed I.T.I. students of Welding Trade. This centre is also giving training to the Engineering personnels sponsored by different Engineering Industries around the countries.

There is scope for expansion of the centre, hence the scheme.

Opening of Branch Office :

There is a proposal for opening of another Branch Office at Mecheda/Haldia for meeting the demands for inspection of all running Boilers of the rapidly growing Industries in Haldia region.

Scheme wise details with financial implication are given in Volume II.

Directorate of Factories :

For better and efficient workings of this directorate and to cater better services as per provision under Factories Act and Regulations to the workers of the factories in West Bengal the following schemes have been taken up for implementation in phases during the Eighth five year plan.

- (a) Opening of a new Branch Office at Howrah.
- (b) Strengthening of the Research and Development Wing.
- (c) Grant in aid to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management for Training of Safety Officers.

These schemes are mainly staff-oriented with proposals for purchase of modern equipments for Research & Development Wing.

Scheme wise details with allotment are recorded in Volume II.

Industrial Tribunals /Labour Courts :**Setting up of Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court :**

To cope with the increasing number of Industrial Disputes cases, there is a proposal for setting up of two more Industrial Tribunals one each at Howrah and Barrackpore where the concentration of Industrial Units is very large.

Strengthening of the Planning Cell of Labour Department (Secretariat) :

This is staff-oriented proposal leading to creation of some additional posts to cope with the increasing load of this cell.

Scheme wise details with financial implication are recorded in Volume II.

Directorate of Employment**Extention of Employment Services :**

This scheme comprises of the following sub-schemes;

- (a) Opening/strengthening of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.
- (b) Opening of Employment Exchanges.
- (c) Opening of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in Blocks with concentration of SC/ST populations.
- (d) Computerisation of Employment Exchanges.
- (e) Opening of Women/Physically handicapped cells.

- (f) Strengthening of staff Training Unit at Head Quarter.

This scheme is mostly staff-oriented and is approved for implementation in phases during the Eighth Plan Period.

Employment Market Information :

- (a) Opening of E.M.I. Units.
- (b) Strengthening of Statistical Cell at Head Quarter.

This is also staff-oriented scheme.

Self-Employment Scheme for the Registered Unemployed in West Bengal :

The State Govt. provides margin money @ 25% of the project cost. For effective implementation of the SESRU project Co-ordination with Banks is a continuing process. Effective measures to clear the projects sponsored by Employment Exchanges but not sanctioned by Bank's have been taken up.

To improve the recovery of Bank Loan under SESRU Programmes Employment Exchanges are organising/participating in recovery camps in collaboration with Banks. The evaluation reports on SESRU Projects made by WEBCON reveals bright picture of the successful mobilisation of the scheme.

The following sub-schemes are to be materialised for effective implementation of SESRU itself :-

- (a) Strengthening of SESRU Administration Cell.
- (b) Creation of posts of Statistical Inspector.
- (c) Sanction of Staff for the Office of twelve Deputy Directors already opened.
- (d) Opening of SESRU Unit at New opened Employment Exchanges.

For the Annual Plan, 1994-95 Rs. 1218.50 lakh was approved and provided. For 1995-96 proposed outlay have been indicated in Volume II.

Labour Welfare Board :

The West Bengal Labour Board constituted under the West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund Act 1974 look for promotion of Welfare activities amongst the workers employed in Factories, Tea plantation, Commercial Establishments, Tramways and in Motor Transport of this State. To cater more Welfare measures and recreational facilities to the workers and their families several plan scheme/programmes have been taken up in the Eighth five year plan for materialisation in phases.

Construction of Holiday Homes :

Construction of Holiday Homes has been suggested at the following places :-

- (a) Ayodhyay Hills in Purulia District.
- (b) Mukutmanipur in Bankura District.
- (c) Farakka in Murshidabad District.
- (d) Bagdogra in Darjeeling District.
- (e) Dagapur in Darjeeling District.

Construction of Model Labour Welfare Centres :

The following places have been identified for construction of Model Centres :-

- i) Rishra in Hooghly District.
- ii) Bowria in Howrah District.
- iii) Ranaghat in Nadia District.
- iv) Nawabganj in 24 Parganas (N) District.
- v) Kankinara in 24 Parganas (N) District.
- vi) Budge Budge in 24 Parganas (S) District.
- vii) Bagdogra in Darjeeling District.

Renovation Repair and additional construction of existing Holiday Homes/Welfare Centres :

The following Holiday Homes and Model Labour Welfare Centres have been earmarked for the purpose :-

- (a) Holiday Home at Digha.
- (b) Model Labour Welfare Centre at Dum Dum.
- (c) Model Labour Welfare Centre at Sapuipara, Belur.

A total sum of Rs. 50.50 lakhs was approved and provided for the year 1994-95.

Subsidised Housing Scheme for Beedi workers :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided in 1993-94.

Schemewise details are recorded in Volume II.

11.11.2. Programme of the Development and Planning Department

Additional Employment Programme :

Additional Employment Programme was introduced in the State in the year 1973-74 as a Central Sector Scheme with three components, viz., Training, Subsidised Employment and Self Employment. The scheme was redesigned in the year 1974-75 and emphasis was laid mainly on Self Employment Scheme among the educated unemployed persons.

Since 1978-79 the scope of the programme has been further widened to include all categories of unemployed persons, educated or uneducated for promoting self generating employment schemes.

Margin Money Assistance :

Under the programme margin money assistance is provided to proprietary concerns/partnership firms, public/private limited companies and co-operative societies for the purpose of setting up new societies as well as for expansion of existing small scale units in the field of industries, commerce and service etc. Margin money is sanctioned to the extent of 10% of the total project cost as approved by the financial institutions and there shall have on average, one employment in that unit for every Rs.5000/-of margin money. 20% margin money assistance is extendable to entrepreneurs belonging to S/C and S/T, Physically handicapped entrepreneurs, Ex-servicemen and Industrial Co-operatives. The loan together with admissible rate of interest thereon is repayable in four equal annual instalments. Repayment of margin money against Block Capital starts after the terms loan from Bank/Financial Institutions with interest has been fully repaid or eight years whichever is earlier. Repayment of margin money against working capital commences from the 3rd year of the date of advance.

Achievement :

Under the programme total expenditure of margin money upto 1991-92 was Rs. 1,744.76 lakhs. During the last two year's (1992-93 and 1993-94) expenditures on margin money were Rs. 136.62 lakhs. During the current financial year 1994-95, expected employment generation is 600 approximately. It is proposed to make a provision for the programme during 1995-96 as indicated in Volume II.

11.12 SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

11.12.1. Programme of the Social Welfare Department

Human resource development play a critical role in the socioeconomic development of a country. It is an investment towards improving the quality of human life. Although development brings economic gains to society in general, specific measures are required to extend the fruits of development to reach the disadvantaged and the weaker sections of the population such as women, children, the disabled, the aged and the destitute. It is also required to extend to the victims of drug and also to the victims of other categories of our social system.

With this broad objectives in view, several schemes have been undertaken in this State which are detailed below :

Direction and Administration

Strengthening of District Set up :

This is for meeting the salaries of the Inspectors of Social Welfare. Plan outlay for 1995-96 on this purpose has been proposed in Volume II. The 80 vacant posts of Social Welfare Inspectors are expected to be filled up this year. The fund is essential to strengthen and implement the dist. level activities of Social Welfare Programme.

Training schemes for different categories of functionaries of Welfare Directorate and Department through different organisations :

The purpose of this scheme is to orient the social welfare officers and to develop their skill and knowledge about the plans and programmes of Social

Welfare. Proposed outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme has been shown in Volume II. UNICEF have given the Department non-recurring grant for setting up State level training centre.

Implementation of the recommendations of the Home Reforms Committee :

This is a scheme for implementation of the recommendations of the Home Reforms Committee set up by this Department for a study of various problems of different institutions under this Department. Proposed outlay for 1995-96 is indicated in Volume II. We hope to utilise the total amount on this account to modernise Govt. Homes.

Creation of Public Awareness for different Social Welfare Programmes :

The purpose of this Scheme is for creation of public awareness for different social welfare programmes by setting up awareness camps at the Block levels where people need to be aware of different S.W. Programmes. A portion of the fund will be used to prepare a film against dowry and also on development of consciousness of handicapped persons. The proposed outlay has been indicated in Volume II.

Welfare of Handicapped

Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped Persons in all districts :

The purpose of this Scheme is to provide fitting aids and appliances to the economically weaker section of handicapped persons. Outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme is shown in Volume II. A large no. of petitioners are waiting for aid at different levels.

Scholarship to handicapped students studying below Class-IX. :

The scheme is aimed at awarding scholarship to the handicapped students studying below class -IX for smooth prosecution of studies. Plan outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme has been shown in Volume II. This provision is sought for to accommodate more petitioners who are awaiting .

Expansion of capacity and Modernisation of Composite Homes for Deaf and Dumb and blind :

The scheme is for construction of School building, dormitory for deaf, dumb and blind students and residential staff quarters and to equip Government Homes with modern aids and appliances. Plan outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme is indicated in Volume II.

Assistance to physically handicapped in all Districts (Disability Pension) :

This scheme targets to give financial assistance to destitute physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons @ Rs.100/-p.m. per beneficiary. The plan outlay for this scheme for 1995-96 has been indicated in Vol. II. At present 1257 handicapped persons are receiving this pension.

Economic Rehabilitation to Physically handicapped and Mentally Retarded persons :

This is a scheme to provide financial assistance to handicapped persons for their economic rehabilitation in trade or vocation. This scheme may be linked with IRDP so that the grant can be used as seed money in bankable projects wherever possible. The plan outlay for this scheme is indicated in Volume II.

Integrated Education for Disabled Children:

This scheme aims at educating disabled children by making extra efforts to get them enrolled in existing schools. The outlay for 1995-96 for the purpose has been shown in Volume II.

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations working in the field of Welfare of handicapped :

The purpose of this scheme is to offer grant-in-aid to encourage the voluntary organisations working in the field of welfare of handicapped persons. The Budget estimate for this is Rs. 2.20 lakhs only for 1995-96. This is essential to mobilise N.GOs. who are willing to work in the field of welfare of the handicapped.

Creation of Public Awareness against drug abuse :

In order to curb the incidence of drug addiction among youths adequate awareness should be created to prevent the menace from distorting the young generation of our State. Hence, a provision has been made in Volume II.

Printing of I. C. for the Disabled :

The provision sought for in the head is indicated in Volume II. We need at least 10 lakhs of Identity Cards for disabled persons. We propose this provision as a part of our requirement. Identity cards are basic requirement for awarding other benefits to disabled persons.

Training on early detection of Disability :

It is a scheme especially in the remote districts in which early detection of disability is required for prevention of disability in an early stage. Provision for training of functionaries has been made in Volume II.

Remodelling and Renovation of Cottages at Digha:

The purpose of this scheme is for renovation and remodelling of the cottage at Digha for use as a Holiday Home for poor inmates and members of lower income groups and for its maintenance. The outlay for the scheme for 1995-96 as shown in Vol. II will be used for construction of a big dormitory building.

Establishment of Child guidance clinics :

This scheme is aimed at giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up units of Child Guidance Clinics for counselling of

children and parents with a view to restoring interpersonal relationship and fastening healthy values. For this provision has been made in Volume II.

Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations for welfare of children in need of care and protection.:

The scheme is having a purpose for maintenance of destitute children at cottages run by voluntary agencies and to provide institutional services for them under erstwhile centrally sponsored scheme. Govt. of India discontinued their contribution w.e.f. 1.4.93. The proposed outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme is shown in Volume II. 7500 children are maintained with fund under this scheme.

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations for maintenance of neglected and destitute children:

This scheme is for meeting up capitation allowance of destitute children at Homes run by Vol. Orgs. with institutional care. The outlay for 1995-96 is indicated in Volume II. to cope with increased maintenance cost.

Non-institutional care for Destitute Children :

The scheme is aimed at giving incentive to the guardians of the destitute children who are living below poverty line so that they may send their children to Schools. Plan outlay under this scheme for 1995-96 is indicated in Vol. II.

Introduction of Vocational Training Centres for Destitute Boys :

This scheme is for imparting vocational training to the destitute children reared up in the Homes run by Govt./Voluntary organisations. The vocational trades are imparted by NGOs like Ramkrishna Mission, Narendrapur, Rahara, Karma Kutir etc. Training of ex-inmated of Govt. Home comes under this scheme. Proposed outlay for 1995-96 has been shown in Volume II.

Welfare of Street Children :

This scheme aims at health inputs providing education and nutrition to street children living in cities. The scheme is meant for imparting through N. G. O. S. The outlay for 1995-96 is shown in Volume II.

Welfare of Children of Red Light Areas :

The scheme is for imparting educational awareness and nutrition to children to Red Light Areas and counselling their mothers etc. through N.G.O.S. The outlay for 1995-96 is as proposed in Volume II.

Establishment of ICDS Project:

The provision as shown in Vol. II. has been kept to provide fund for state sector ICDS Project if any proposed to start in 95-96.

Women's Welfare :

Assistance towards setting up of working women's Hostel :

The purpose of this scheme is to give matching grant for construction of working women's hostels for staff of ICDS Projects as well as for other working women. Hostels at Dist. levels need be constructed. This fund is also needed for encouraging voluntary agencies who come up with the proposal of setting Women Hostel. At present 17 such Hostels are under construction and for them grants are required to be released from the State Head. The proposed outlay for the programme for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

Grant of pension to Destitute Widows :

The purpose of this scheme is to give financial assistance to destitute widows, @ Rs.100/-per month per beneficiary. Proposed outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme is indicated in Vol. II. to accommodate more number of beneficiaries who are waiting at different levels. At present 1567 widows are getting widow pension.

Vocational training for girls and women in Government Homes :

The scheme is aimed at for strengthening vocational training in Homes run by Government for girls and women. Proposed outlay for this scheme for 1995-96 is shown in Volume II. The running vocational trades are weaving, printing , tailoring and knitting.

Assistance for economic rehabilitation of girl inmates of Home :

The scheme is for giving financial assistance to discharged girl inmates of Homes for their economic rehabilitation. Proposed outlay for this scheme for 1995-96 is as shown in Volume II.

Training Programme for women in Distress:

The scheme is for imparting training to distressed women under erstwhile Centrally sponsored Scheme run by Voluntary organisations. Proposed outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme is as indicated in Volume II. Govt. of India discontinued funding on this programme since 1.4.1992.

Establishment of Women's Development Undertaking :

This scheme of setting up of the undertaking is to assist in arranging loans through financial institutions by giving margin money and seed money to help women setting income generating activities. Proposed outlay for the scheme is as indicated in Volume II. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The fund will be spent as matching share.

National Programme on Improved chulha :

This centrally sponsored programme works in village level in the field of women welfare. The matching share of the State having enhanced by Govt. of India a token provision as shown in Vol. II. for 1995-96 have been thought for.

Preparation of IEC materials for focussing on Women's issues:

This is for preparation of information, educational and communication material for focussing on women's issues as well as for awaking women for their empowerment. Provision sought for in 1995-96 has been shown in Volume II.

Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute:**Promotion of Establishment of Homes for the old Destitute :**

The scheme is for completion of construction of the existing structure of South Girls Home and its maintenance and also for opening of new old-age Home. Proposed outlay for 1995-96 for this scheme is as indicated in Volume II.

Expansion/Renovation of Existing Vagrants' Homes and establishment of Homes for Vagrants in Calcutta and Districts :

This scheme is meant for expansion/renovation of existing Vagrants' Homes under the Controller of Vagrancy, West Bengal and for construction of new Vagrants' Home in the State. A provision is essential to meet up unavoidable repair/maintenance of vagrants Home as shown in Volume II.

Grant of Pension to Destitute Old people (Old age Pension) :

This scheme is proposed for giving pension to old destitute people @ Rs. 100/-per month per beneficiary. Proposed outlay is as indicated in Vol. II to accommodate more wait listed beneficiaries at different levels.

Correctional Services :

This is a scheme regarding a national policy for care and protection, education, treatment, development and rehabilitation of juveniles, with a proposed outlay as shown in Vol. II. for 1995-96. Funds will be spent on construction and upgradation of services in the homes.

Other Expenditure**Assistance to Voluntary Organisations :**

This scheme aims at giving financial assistance

to voluntary organisations for promotion of Social Welfare activities. An outlay for 1995-96 has been proposed for the purpose as indicated in Volume II.

Assistance to West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation :

West Bengal Comprehensive Area Dev. Corpn. have been implementing different Social Welfare programmes in remote blocks. An outlay for 1995-96 has been proposed to support the W.B.C.A.D.C. as shown in Volume II.

11.12.2 Programme of the Mass Education Extension Department

The Mass Education Extension Department has programme for Social Welfare Homes and Education for the Physically Handicapped which come under the Social Security and Welfare sector of Plan Programme.

During this year 1995-96 the outlay as indicated in Volume II has been proposed for the purpose.

11.12.3 Programme of the Relief Department**D.W.S. (Disaster Warning System) :**

Installation of Disaster Warning System (DWS) is highly essential in order to facilitate dissemination of information regarding any impending disaster. Eight D.W. Sets are proposed to be installed in 8 Police Stations of the Coastal districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The work is proposed to be completed in 1995-96. Already a sum of Rs. 0.18 lakh was spent in 1992-93. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 for D.W.S. has been indicated in Volume II.

Economic Rehabilitation Grant :

Under this scheme, small grants are sanctioned to Ex-T.B. patients and other persons who are socio-economically backward to enable them to earn their livelihood. With the increase of population, the coverage of the scheme is required to be expanded. It has been proposed that during the 8th Plan period an amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs may be required for this purpose with annual phasing of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan for 1995-96 for E.R. Grant has been shown in Volume II.

11.13 NUTRITION

11.13.1 Programme of the Social Welfare Department**Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nourishing Mothers under I.C.D.S. Scheme:**

This scheme proposes to provide for the cost of food and other materials in connection with the I.C.D.S. Projects. The proposed outlay for 1995-96 under this scheme has been indicated in Volume II.

11.13.2 Programme of the School Education Department**Mid-day Meal:**

The Department is of opinion that for effective retention and reduction in drop-out rates at the primary stage, Mid-day Meal Programme has to be carried on. Because of several factors the Department could not implement this programme in 1994-95. Funds permitting, the Department proposes to implement this programme in 1995-96 for a period of at least 100 days with a per capita expenditure of rupee 1 per day.

11.14 OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

11.14.1 Programme of the Home (Political) Department

Construction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in the districts:

Pursuant to the P.M.'s 15-Point Programme the Minority Cell of the Home (Poll) Department have undertaken a scheme for construction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in all the minority concentrated districts. The scheme will be extended to remaining districts as well. The scheme will meet the needs of the muslim girls in those districts and is expected to solve to some extent the problem faced by the muslim girls students in the distant rural areas of the districts in prosecuting studies in educational institutions situated in district head-quarters.

At present construction of four hostels have been completed in Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad and Midnapore districts. Further extension works would be taken up in Murshidabad and Midnapore. Construction of girls' hostels in North 24-Parganas, Uttar Dinajpore and Nadia districts has been continuing. Construction of hostels in Hooghly and Dakshin Dinajpore is likely to start shortly.

The scheme is expected to generate employment for seven persons (care taking staff) for each of the girls' hostels.

Outlay has been shown in Volume II of Plan proposals for 1995-96.

CHAPTER TWELVE
XII GENERAL SERVICES
12.1 JAILS

12.1.1 Programme of the Home (Jails) Department

Home (Jails) Department have the following programmes of plan schemes:

(1) Upgradation of Standard of Administration

- i) Construction of New Jails
- ii) New Jail annexes for women prisoners
- iii) Schemes for Non-criminal lunatics
- iv) Amenities for the prisoners and Jail Staff for
 - (a) Supply of Drinking Water
 - (b) Electrification
 - (c) Sanitation
- v) Housing for Jail Staff and Officers

(2) Modernisation of Prison Administration (50 : 50 basis)

- i) Modernisation of Medical facilities
- ii) Modernisation of Security aspects
- iii) Modernisation of Vocational Training Programme
- iv) Training of officers and staff

(3) Miscellaneous Development Works (introduced in 1992-93)

All the schemes are critical on going schemes. This Department propose a new scheme viz, construction of a new Sub-Jail at Kalyani in the Dist. of Nadia. The scheme was included in the 7th Five-Year Plan but could not be taken up for implementation due to non-availability of required land.

Provisional outlay for this Department under 8th Five-Year Plan (1992-97) has been fixed at Rs. 3010.00 lakhs. During 1992-93 and 1993-94, our plan allocation was Rs. 464.39 lakhs and Rs. 325.07 lakhs respectively. The current years plan allocation is Rs. 357.10 lakhs. Funds as indicated in Volume II have been provided for 1995-96. The following items will be covered:

Construction of New Jails

A new Jail at Balurghat is almost complete. This Jail will serve the purpose of District. Jail for both the district of Dakshin Dinajpur and Uttar Dinajpur. In the current financial year there is a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the purpose. This Department proposes to provide outlay as indicated in Volume II to complete the residual work during 1995-96.

A new Sub-Jail at Raghunathpur in the district of Purulia is under construction. During 1995-96, this

Department proposes to provide outlay as shown in Volume II for completion of the work.

This Department proposes to take up construction of a new Sub-Jail at Kalyani in the Dist. of Nadia. The scheme was included in the 7th Five-Year Plan. But due to non-availability of required land for the purpose the scheme could not be taken up. Since problem of availability of required land has been settled this Department proposes to take the scheme during 1995-96. Overall expenditure for construction of the Jail has been estimated at Rs. 50.00 lakhs. This Department proposes to provide outlay as indicated in Volume II for the purpose.

Amenities in Jails

a) For electrification schemes in different types of Jail, this Department proposes to provide fund for Central Jail and District Special Jail in the manner as indicated in Volume II.

New system of illumination is being introduced in the Sub-Jails in phased manner for upgrading the living condition of the prisoners as well as for improvement of security aspect also.

b) For introduction of improved sanitation system in Central Jails, District and Sub-Jails, this Department proposes to implement the schemes during 1995-96 for which outlay have been indicated in Volume II.

c) For improvement of Drinking water supply in Jail this Department proposes to implement the schemes during 1995-96. in Central Jails, Dist./Spl. Jail for which outlay have been indicated in Volume II.

Women Annexes

There is no separate annexe for women prisoners in Presidency Jail. After shifting of female non-criminal lunatics in proper hospital, there will be sufficient space for Construction of annexe for women prisoners there. This female annexe will serve the purpose of segregating female prisoners from near by Central Jails like Alipur and Dum Dum. This Department proposes to provide outlay as indicated in Volume II during 1995-96 for the purpose.

Housing Schemes for Staff

There is acute shortage of quarters for staff and officers as well as shortage of barracks for both male and female Warders in Jails. The officers and staff of Jails are to be provided with quarters and barracks for their effective services. This Department are taking up the schemes in phased manner to enhance the number of quarters and barracks. This Department

proposes allocation during 1995-96 in the manner as indicated in Volume II.

Modernisation of prison Administration Programme (50:50) Basis

This Department proposes allocation as indicated in Volume II during 1995-96. Under this sector schemes for vocational Training facilities and Training programmes for Jail staff will be implemented.

Modernisation of Vocational Training facilities will help to increase of production and meeting the Jail consumption. The Scheme is aimed at rehabilitation programme for the convicts on release from Jails.

For providing modern training in Arms, Communication system and allied subjects to the staff of Jails this Department proposes to set up a Training Institute.

Miscellaneous Development Works

This Department proposes an outlay as indicated in Volume II for this Scheme during 1995-96.

Different development schemes which are not otherwise covered but essential from security point, for better of living conditions of the Jail inmates and for extending amenities to the convicts will come under this scheme.

12.2 STATIONERY AND PRINTING

12.2.1 Programme of the Commerce and Industries Department

The volume of Government printing works has been increasing from year to year. But because of worn-out and aged plant and machinery it is difficult to meet the workload. A phased programme for replacement and renovation of the worn-out machinery has been taken-up. For printing urgent jobs a Desk-Top Printing (DTP) Press has also been set up for

which additional facilities are proposed to be provided by purchase of additional printing machinery. The existing paper stores and godowns of the Stationery Office of the State Government are also proposed to be renovated/repaired.

Necessary plan provision for the above programmes for the year 1995-96 is indicated in Volume II.

12.3 PUBLIC WORKS

12.3.1. Programme of the Excise Department

The main function of the Excise Department is collection of Excise Revenue from the Liquor Shops and vendors and prevention of licit distillation. For this purpose Excise Staff have been deployed in different districts and in the rural areas of West Bengal.

The Schemes of this Department are mainly taken up for construction of Excises, Malkhana, Barrack, Circle Offices and for accommodation of Excise Officers in different districts including Calcutta. Steps are being taken to shift the Excise offices from private rented house to Government buildings to curb the drainage of the Government money. For the purpose necessary outlay has been indicated in Volume II.

The schemes which have been taken up for construction of residential buildings for the officers and staff of this Department have been discussed in 11.7 in Chapter XI.

12.3.2. Programme of Finance (Audit) Department

The Finance (Audit) Department is concerned with construction of Treasury Buildings in the districts including Calcutta. In some of the districts, there are no exclusive buildings for Treasuries. Hence construction of new Treasury Buildings has been necessitated. Renovation of Treasury Buildings has also been necessitated due to introduction of cheque

payment system. Construction of some Treasuries are continuing. For better control on working of Treasuries it has been decided to introduce computer in the Treasuries. Work going on to introduce computer in 4 (Four) Treasuries in the year 1994-95. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been estimated. In the year 1995-96, computer system will be introduced at least in 10 Treasuries. Cost of introduction of computer will be around Rs. 17 lakhs per Treasury. Provisions of fund for these purpose has been shown in Volume II of the plan document.

12.3.3 Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department

The Directorates of Commercial Taxes, Entry Tax, Agricultural Income Tax and Stamps & Registration are the major revenue earning establishments under the Finance (Taxation) Department. The Directorate of Commercial Taxes is by far the most important revenue earning unit in as much as it accounts for nearly 60% of the total revenue collection. In addition to sales tax this Directorate is also responsible for administering profession Tax Act, Rural Employment and Production Act and Primary Education Act (Coal Cess). The role of the other 3 Directorates in the matter of collection of revenue is also no less significant. In the current years' budget estimate the

total revenue to be collected through sales tax has been estimated at Rs. 2147.00 crore while the same from other taxes taken together is estimated at Rs. 845.00 crores.

All the Directorates under the Finance (Taxn.) Department have been expanding very fast in recent years in terms of organisation and activities. It has been decided that the responsibility of administering Amusement Tax Act through out the State would devolve on the CAIT without infringing the authority of the Collectors in this regard. This would obviously necessitate strengthening of the office of AIT not only in Calcutta but also in the districts. A proposal for setting up of some new offices in certain districts having no such offices so that a well-knit organisational set up could be ensured for effective supervision and control is under consideration of this Department. Establishment of new offices and check posts including residential accomodation for the staff in respect of other Directorates is equally important as it is increasingly difficult to find out suitable residential accomodation hired or otherwise adjacent to the way side checkpoints in particular which is essential for round the clock operation and manning of these posts.

In terms of Home (C & E) Department No. 67-AR dt. 11.1.93 the Registration Directorate has come under the administrative control of the Finance (Taxation) Department from the Judicial Department with effect from the same date. The relevant Rules with regard to Stamp Duty have been thoroughly amended so that the duty payable could be properly assessed and realised. As a result of this transfer the Finance (Taxation) Department will now have to take care of the requirements of Sub-Registrars and District Registrars through out the State. The increased collection of revenue during the initial months of transfer is quite encouraging and little enhancement of infrastructural facilities by way of expansion/ construction of office buildings and record rooms may yield further revenue and provide better service to the registrant public.

Thus, the plan schemes under the Finance (Taxation) Department are restricted to the construction of office buildings, residential quarters for officers and staff, checkposts, record rooms etc.

During the financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94 construction work in respect of certain schemes could not be commenced and no further progress could also be achieved in respect of some other schemes started earlier as clearance from the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India was wanting. Constraint of fund was also another factor. During the Current Plan period in spite of limitation in resources some schemes like acquisition of a ready-

built house at Salt Lake by way of purchase, Construction of office building at Durgapur and check-post building at Orwo & Berma under CT Directorate, construction of check-post at Hansgarh for Entry Tax Directorate, are expected to be completed. In the annual plan outlay for the year 1995-96 a scheme for construction of a check-post under C.T. Directorate at Kalijhora, Darjeeling has been included.

The outlays for the Annual Plan for 1994-95 and the 8th Plan (1992-97) of this Department have been fixed at Rs. 162.79 lakhs and 1594.46 lakhs respectively. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan for 1995-96 has been shown in Volume II. In our Annual Plan proposal 122 schemes have found place of which 22 are new schemes. Out of the 100 old schemes, 12 schemes, have been completed but for certain spill over liabilities, construction work in respect of as many as 73 schemes could not be started as yet. The remaining 15 schemes are at their various stages of construction.

As many as 13 schemes of that Directorate with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 83.93 lakhs have been incorporated in our plan. The office of the Registrar of Assurance at 5, Government Place is an old colonial building which has been lying in a State of disrepair for years together. The said building has been declared condemned by the P.W.D. It has, therefore, been proposed that the existing structure be pulled down and a new composite building constructed in its place. Apart from the office of R.A. Calcutta, the new building will make room for offices of other Directorates as well. The details of the scheme have not yet been worked out which is to be done in consultation with all concerned. With the addition of Registration Directorate there should be a proportionate increase in the annual outlay and the outlay for the 8th Plan as well of this Department.

In the interest of augmentation of revenue collection, a new scheme under the name of Decentralised Resource Mobilisation Scheme was introduced during 1992-93. Under the scheme 50% of the additional collection over and above the target fixed by the Government in respect of Motor Vehicles Tax, Stamp Duty & Registration Fees, Amusement Tax and Royalty from Major/Minor Minerals is released in favour of the eligible districts as incentive for undertaking various development work. A new head of account has also been opened. During the last year a total incentive grant of Rs. 1,68,96,000 only was sanctioned. This year there is a Budget provision of Rs. 3.00 crores under the scheme.

The Annual Plan proposal, for 1995-96 have been indicated in Volume. II.

12.3.4. Programme of the Food and Supplies Department

Acquisition of Land

The Government of the then province of Bengal constructed a large number of Food Storage Godowns all over the province during and after the World War-II. These lands measuring about 73 acres on which godowns were constructed were requisitioned under the then D.I. Rules. The possession of these godowns continued in terms of Act VIII of 1951. The State has decided to acquire all these acquisitioned land permanently for construction of godowns to maintain the PDS. In some places the buildings accommodating offices of the DCF & S and SCF & S were to be acquisitioned. Rs. 10.00 lakhs was earmarked for this purpose in 1992-93 and a sum of Rs. 2.77 only could be spent. In 1993-94, the entire amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs set apart for the purpose was spent.

During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. To meet the acquisition cost of premises No. 224A, A.P.C. Road, Calcutta for accommodating the Rationing Offices of Manicktala & Chitpore and other offices, a sum of Rs. 18.14 lakhs may be required during this year. The outlay on this account for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II.

Construction/Re-construction/Repair of Food Storage Godowns

In order to keep the PDS smooth throughout the State and in view of taking over of the internal distribution of food-grains, sufficient storage space was to be created in all the districts. It was decided that at least one godown was to be set up in each Sub-division throughout the State either by new construction or taking back the Government godowns from the FCI. The Government Godowns which were being used by FCI are very old and they need special repairing, room treatment, sanitation etc. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs was provided in 1992-93 for this purpose out of which Rs. 34.98 lakh were spent. In 1993-94, Rs. 19.00 lakhs were allotted. A sum of Rs. 12.80 lakhs could only be spent. In 1994-95, Rs. 15.25 lakhs have been allotted and Rs. 4.40 lakhs have since been spent for electrical installation in Bongaon, Khagra and Shreerampur Government godowns and for sinking of tube-well at Khanakul godown. The outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the year 1995-96.

PWD is generally entrusted with such construction/re-construction work. Normally more than a hundred workers engage themselves for such work throughout the year on contract basis.

Creation of Office Accommodation at District and Sub-divisional Headquarters

Most of the office under this Department in the District and Sub-divisions are accommodated in

either hired or in acquisitioned premises. Such accommodations are in most cases inadequate. This Department, therefore, decided to construct new office buildings at the districts and Sub-Divisions on the available Government land/requisitioned land in phases. In 1992-93, Rs. 10.00 lakhs were provided in the B.E. for the purpose out of which Rs. 9.54 were spent. In 1993-94, Rs. 10.00 lakhs were allotted and the entire amount was spent for the purpose. For the 1994-95 financial year the Budgeted outlay for the purpose is Rs. 10.00 lakhs would be spent in full.

For the year 1995-96, an amount as indicated in Volume II has been provided.

Construction of Workshop Shed and Allied Works at Lake Garrage

This Department had one workshop at Lake Garage. It was decided to construct one workshop shed with bigger floor space-cum-office building complex. For this purpose Rs. 5.00 lakhs were the budgeted outlay for 1992-93, out of which Rs. 2.96 lakhs were spent.

In 1993-94, Rs. 1.40 lakhs were allotted. Due to urgent nature of works of the Central Transport Garage, Rs. 6.60 lakhs were to be allotted by taking Rs. 5.20 lakhs by way of re-appropriation with the concurrence of the F.D.

In 1994-95 Rs. 1.00 lakh have been allotted and that the entire amount will be utilised during the current financial year. An amount as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the financial year 1995-96.

Construction of Godowns of 500 M.T. in RPDS Areas

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Government of India sanctioned Rs. 96.46 lakhs (Rs. 48.23 lakhs as loan and equivalent amount as subsidy) for construction of 12 godowns. The loan amount has to be repaid in five years with interest @ 11.75%. the 1st instalment of Rs. 15.31 lakhs (including interest) has already been repaid within the scheduled date of 9.3.94. The construction works are on the process of completion. This year also we have to pay an equivalent amount together with interest @ 11.75% on the balance amount for the purpose.

Construction of each godown involves the dialy employment of more or less of 20 workers.

12.3.5 Programme of the Home (Police) Department

Public Works

The total approved outlay for Eighth Plan for the Public Works Sector is Rs. 1356.90 Lakhs. Of that, for the period 1992-95 (first three years),

Rs. 835.55 lakhs were allotted. The outlay for 1995-96 has been indicated in Volume II. Explanatory notes on Major Schemes under this head are given below :

(i) *Construction of Thana Buildings* : We have 81 Thana Buildings in rental premises, 75 of West Bengal Police and 6 of Calcutta Police. The necessity of shifting thanas to departmental buildings requires no elaboration. It was proposed that, during the Eighth Plan Period, we should construct at least 17 Thana Buildings. 14 for West Bengal Police @ Rs. 30.00 lakhs each and 3 for Calcutta Police @ 60.00 lakhs each at a total estimated cost of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. The financial constraint may not, however, be possible to take up all the schemes as projected.

During 1992-93, a total amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 2 Thana Buildings. But due to unavoidable circumstances, works for 1 Thana Building could not be taken up by the P.W. D.

During 1993-94, a total amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 2 Thana Buildings 1 new and 1 on-going.

During 1994-95, a total amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan— Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 2 on-going projects and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 3 new schemes. For Kasba Police Station a new scheme of Rs. 5 lakhs have been released.

In the Annual Plan, 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been proposed to be provided for new and on-going schemes.

(ii) *Water-supply Arrangement* : One of the outstanding problems in the Police buildings is inadequacy of water supply. Every year, the department has to spend for sinking of deep tube-wells, construction of dugwell, installation of pump lines and pump sets, etc., so as to alleviate the problems of water supply to some extent.

It was proposed to sanction 30 such schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs (cost of the scheme varies roughly from Rs. 1.00 lakh to 3.00 lakhs) during the Eighth Plan. During 1992-93, a total amount of Rs. 15.35 lakhs was sanctioned for execution of 5 such schemes. During 1993-94, a total amount of Rs. 22.21 lakhs was sanctioned for execution of 9 such schemes. The allotted amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has already been sanctioned for 4 water supply schemes during 1994-95.

In the Annual Plan, 1995-96, an outlay has been shown in Volume II for such schemes.

(iii) *Special repairs/major repairs, renovation, additions and alterations to the existing Police Buildings* : The Police Establishment has a vast network of buildings spread over the State. Some of them are quite old and require special/ major repairs.

It was originally estimated that a total amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be required for anticipated 20 such schemes during the Eighth Plan (1992-97). It is now understood that some of the Police Housing Estates are in extremely dilapidated conditions and require special/major repairs immediately. The estimated cost for each such scheme is likely to change from Rs. 3.00 lakhs to Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned for 3 such schemes. During 1993-94, a total amount of Rs. 9.74 lakhs was sanctioned for execution of 13 such schemes. During 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 19.00 lakhs has been provided for 6 such schemes.

In the Annual Plan, 1995-96 an outlay as indicated in Volume II is proposed to be provided for such schemes.

(iv) *Forensic Science Laboratory Buildings*: To meet the demands of the present day, a two-fold programme in respect of the FSL is necessary one for the extension of the existing State Laboratory in Calcutta and the other for setting up new Research Laboratories in the remote areas of the State. With that view, a Laboratory has already been set up at Jalpaiguri which is yet to be fully equipped.

No fund was sanctioned on this account during 1992-93.

During 1993-94, a total amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned—Rs. 6.00 lakhs for construction of an electrical Sub-Station at FSL, Calcutta and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for construction of a boundary wall at the Regional FSL, Jalpaiguri. During 1994-95, a total amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the on-going scheme, construction of electrical Sub-Station. at FSL., Calcutta has been provided in the Plan Budget for execution of the building schemes of FSL.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the schemes relating to FSL.

(v) *Explosive Laboratory Building* : In view of the bomb blast in the city in 1993, setting up of an Explosive Laboratory has been under active contemplation of Government. Land is being acquired in Calcutta for construction of the Explosive Laboratory Buildings.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been set apart in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for the purpose.

In the Annual Plan, 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II proposed to be provided for the scheme.

(vi) *Land Acquisition* : The Police Administration requires land on a large scale for Thana Buildings, Administrative Buildings, FSL Buildings, Barracks, Battalion Hospital, Police Hospitals, Training

Centres, etc. Therefore, acquisition of land is a matter of priority in the Police Plan.

During 1992-93, a sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs was sanctioned for 2 such schemes. During 1993-94, a total amount of Rs. 87.40 lakhs was sanctioned for acquisition of land at 3 places. In the Annual Plan, 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided for 4 such cases.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the aforesaid purpose.

(vii) *Improvement in Traffic Management* : This is a very important scheme introduced in the Eighth Plan to alleviate the traffic problems in the city of Calcutta and in the districts. For this purpose, various gadgets and apparatus, such as Wireless Sets, Computers, Vehicles etc. are purchased.

During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose. In the Annual Plan 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for this scheme.

(viii) *Renovation of Police Lock-ups* : A good number of Police Stations are located in old buildings where the conditions of the Lock-ups is bad and are required to be renovated.

During 1992-93, no fund was sanctioned for the purpose. During 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 3.76 lakhs was sanctioned for renovation of 4 Lock-ups. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has also been provided in the Annual Plan, 1994-95 for renovation of 20 Lock-ups at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh each.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for renovation of Lock-ups of W.B. Police/Calcutta Police.

(ix) *Raising of one Women Battalion (SAP)* : The scheme is proposed to be introduced during the Eighth Plan to combat violence and atrocities against women and for escorting of women criminals and other allied works. For this purpose, creation of new posts of women Police Officers and Constables, construction of buildings and creation of other infrastructural facilities are necessary.

The scheme may take off during 1994-95 for which an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the scheme.

(x) *Setting up of Women's Grievances Cell at District Level* : The scheme is to be introduced in the Eighth Plan by setting up a women's Grievances Cell consisting of 1 (one) Lady Sub-Inspector and 1 (one) Women Constable in each of the 17 districts of West Bengal to redress the grievances of the women expeditiously.

The scheme may take off during 1994-95. An amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget for 1994-95.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the purpose.

(xi) *Police Training Centre, Barrackpore* : Extension and expansion of the existing training facilities to the Police Personnel is an imperative necessity. With this end, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for construction of building for Police Training Centre, Barrackpore, North 24-Pargans.

In the Annual Plan 1995-96, an outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for the purpose.

12.3.6 Programme of the Parliamentary Affairs Department

The Department of Parliamentary Affairs has the following scheme under Public Works Sector :

Construction of a building for Library at West Bengal Legislative Assembly premises.

The scheme has been designed to create additional space for West Bengal Legislative Assembly Library and also for preservation of records of important documents of the Legislative Assembly.

The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 has been of Rs. 9.20 Lakhs.

An expenditure of Rs. 6.63 lakhs has been incurred upto January, 1995. An outlay as indicated in Volume II has been provided for 1995-96.

12.3.7 Programme of the Home (P & AR) Department

This department is concerned with construction of Administrative Building both in the District and the Sub-divisional Headquarters under the Plan Scheme.

The scheme for construction of Administrative Office Complex both in district headquarters and in Sub-divisional headquarters under the broad head "Administrative Reforms" is physically implemented and executed by P.W. Department. Apart from the creation and expansion of office space the other component of the scheme is the construction of residential accommodation for officers posted in the districts and sub-divisions which has been discussed

in 11.7 of Chapter XI. This scheme is aimed to supply working condition to the Government employee of districts and sub-divisions. The visiting public having business with these offices require a spacious and healthy environment. In such a perspective, department Five-Year Plan proposals are received from districts. Apart from new construction this department undertake works for thorough repair and renovation of existing office buildings, putting up boundary walls, overhauling of electrical lines etc. The consequential land acquisition expenses in some cases are also being met from the plan provision.

For this purpose necessary fund has been indicated in Volume II.

12.3.8 Programme of the Judicial Department

During 1993-94 out of total allocation of Rs. 46.20 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 35.20 lakhs was provided for General Services and no major scheme was taken up.

During 1994-95 a sum of Rs. 62.18 lakhs were provided for General Services. Some major schemes have been included under General Services.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme ten proposals for construction of Court Buildings at Barasat, Diamond Harbour, Katwa, Asansol, Suri, Kalna, Durgapur, Dantan, Bongaon and Bashirhat at a cost of Rs. 210.00 lakhs were administratively approved by this department during 1993-94. During the financial year 1994-95 Government of India has allotted a sum of Rs. 487.5 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme as Central Share. The major part of this amount is to be utilised for on-going schemes which were administratively approved during 1993-94 along with some new schemes such as, construction of Criminal Court Buildings at Alipore, Howrah and Kalimpong.

In the circumstances, funds as shown in Volume II will be required for some on-going schemes and some new schemes during the financial year 1995-96.

12.3.9 Programme of the Land and Land Reforms Department

The Land and Land Refoms Department has a scheme for construction of office buildings including Record Rooms and Circuit Houses in districts. Necessary outlay has been proposed for the Annual Plan as shown in Volume II.

12.3.10 Programme of the Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is entrusted with the job of construction of buildings for accommodation of various departments besides its own. The programme of construction of non-residential buildings is included under the head Public Works.

During last five years from 1989-90 to 1993-94 this department has constructed 6000 Sq. Meter of non-residential buildings in order to accommodate officers of this department. With the fund available for this purpose the target for construction of non-residential buildings during 1995-96 is about 6000 Sq. Meter.

An office building at 4, Camac Street, Calcutta at an estimated cost of Rs. 649.00 lakhs has been taken up for construction. Actual cost may go up much more than the present estimate. The work is funded out of the departmental plan allocation which is to be augmented as per requirement. Accordingly an outlay as indicated in Volume II in the Office Building Sector has been proposed.

12.3.11 Programme of the Relief Department

The Relief Department have taken up 5 (five) Plan Schemes during the 8th Five-Year Plan 1992-97 and namely:

- 1) Construction of Relief Complex at 87A, S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-14,
- 2) Construction of Flood/Cyclone Shelters,
- 3) Construction of Relief Godown,
- 4) Economic Rehabilitation Grant,
- 5) D. W. S. (Disaster Warning System)

The details are as follows:

Construction of Relief Complex

This Relief Complex (4-storied Building with 6-stories foundation) is intended to provide accommodation under a single roof for different units of the Relief Department and the Directorate. The Relief Directorate and the Central Godown in Calcutta are at present housed in rented buildings. Shortage of accommodation at both the places causes serious inconvenience to office staff and in material handling. Accommodation available at Writers Buildings for the Relief Department is also extremely inadequate. Moreover, the fleet of vehicles belonging to the department and the Directorate are garaged at rented premises which are scattered in different areas, resulting in higher fuel cost and garaging charges. The Relief Complex, when completed, will accommodate not only the Secretariat and Directorate Offices but also the Relief Godown and the vehicles. At present the department is spending about Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum on account of rental charges for office premises and garages. Needless to say, on completion of the buildings net savings accruing to the Government will not be less than Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.

This department has upto now allotted Rs. 26.00 lakhs to the P.W. Department for construction of Relief Complex as against the estimated cost of Rs. 117.44 lakhs. Therefore the outlay for construction

of Relief Complex needs to be augmented to a great extent in order that the Relief Complex is completed in near future. An outlay as shown in Volume II has been proposed for this scheme for 1995-96.

Flood/Cyclone Shelters

One flood shelter is proposed to be constructed during Annual Plan 1995-96 in Malda for which outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 for flood/cyclone shelters has been indicated in Volume II.

Relief Godowns

During the Annual Plan 1995-96 two Relief Godowns are proposed to be constructed at Garubathan in Darjeeling District and Purulia Collectorate. For proper storage of relief materials more Godowns are needed at different levels which are proposed to be taken care of during remaining plan period. The proposed outlay for two Relief godowns for 1995-96 Annual Plan is shown in Volume II.

12.3.12 Programme of the Home (Defence) Department

Record of Performance

The Biswakarma Battalions are permanent emergency force under the West Bengal National Volunteer Force. The capacity of the Force has been fully utilized to assist the State Police for maintaining law and order duties as well as security duties and also to assist other Government/Semi-Government Agencies for security duties. The need for the services of this Force is ever increasing.

Operational Objectives

- (i) To serve people of the State in emergent situation;
- (ii) To assist States Police in maintaining law and order duties as well as security duties;
- (iii) To provide security services to different Government and Semi-Government Agencies.

Quantification of the Objectives for the Target Setting for the Year 1995-96 and 8th Plan

- (i) Urinals, Latrines attached to Office Premises of WBNVF Training Centre, Kalyani, Nadia:
The scheme is for construction of 6 Urinals, 2 Latrines and 1 Bath during 8th Plan.
The Administrative Department has taken measures for completion of the scheme during 1994-95.
- (ii) Sweepers' Quarters at WBNVF Training Centre, Halisahar:
The Scheme is for construction of 8 Nos. Sweepers' Quarters during 8th Plan.
In is expected that 85 per cent of the work would be completed during 1994-95.
The target for 1995-96 is to complete the residual 15 per cent work of the scheme.

- (iii) Construction of Sweepers' Quarters at WBNVF Training Centre, Kalyani:

The scheme is to construct 17 Nos. Sweepers Quarters under 8th Plan.

It is expected that 65 per cent of the work would be completed during 1994-95.

The target for 1995-96 is for 20 per cent progress of the work thereby completing 85 percent work of the scheme.

- (iv) Construction of Office Premises, Barrack, Officers' Quarters', Guest House etc. for WBNVF at Salt Lake:

The scheme is to construct 13 Nos. Quarters, 1 No. Guest House, 1 No. Multipurpose Building having:

- a) Accommodation for 100 Agragamis,
- b) Office for one Company Headquarter,
- c) Stores,
- d) Technical Sheds,
- e) Kitchen & Dining Hall,
- f) Recreation Hall,
- g) Armoury,
- h) Latrines & Baths,
- i) Garages for 3 heavy and 1 light vehicles, and other necessary facilities for the complex. In view of available Capital Outlay, the Administrative Department now proposes to construct the multipurpose building and other necessary facilities during 8th Plan.

The target of 1995-96 is to bring the scheme under operation and to complete 10 per cent of the structural work.

- (v) Construction of Latrines, Bathrooms, Urinals for different Barracks at WBNVF Training Centre, Kalyani:

This proposed new scheme which is under examination of State Planning Board, Government of West Bengal, is to construct 21 No. Latrines, 21 Nos. Baths and 21 Nos. Urinals during 8th Plan.

The target for 1995-96 is to construct 10 Nos. Latrines, 10 Nos. Baths and 10 Nos. Urinals.

- (vi) Construction of 279 Staff Quarters for WBNVF 2nd (Biswakarma) Battalion Kalyani (1st Phase)

The propsed new scheme which is under examination of State Planning Board, Government of West Bengal, is to develop the land for the whole scheme of 279 Quarters and to construct 6 Nos Type-III Quarters during 8th Plan.

The target of 1995-96 is to complete:

- (i) Land Development Work and
- (ii) 3 Nos. Type-III Quarters.

12.4 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

12.4.1 Programme of the Home (Personnel & Administrative Reforms) Department

The Administrative Training Institute at Bidhan Nagar was established in 1981 to serve as a Central Training Institute for Government employees and officers of this State. Apart from training to new entrants the Institute conducts various in-service and refresher courses for different categories of Government Functionaries of Secretariat Departments, Directorates and other Government offices. For the purpose of strengthening the Institute providing necessary infrastructural facilities, fund has been provided as indicated in Volume II.

12.4.2 Programme of the Parliamentary Affairs Department

A new programme has been taken up styled West Bengal Youth Parliament Competition Scheme for school student.

Under the scheme school students would be brought within the ambit of open competition to enhance their oratory skill and parliamentary knowledge so as to develop appropriate mental frame work for learning a particular subject through appropriate debate and argument. A sum of Rs.2.50 Lakhs was sanctioned for the scheme for the year 1994-95.

An outlay as indicated in Volume II has been kept for the year 1995-96.

