

# STATE PLAN PROPOSALS

1988-89

Volume I



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

Development and Planning Department

*December, 1987*

Government of India  
PLANNING COMMISSION  
LIBRARY

CLASS NO. 338.95414

BOOK NO. W 516 S

ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS  
1988 - 89

-:) VOLUME - I (:-

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

December, 1987.

\*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*            \*\*\*            \*\*\*            \*\*\*            \*\*\*            \*\*\*            \*\*\*

# C O N T E N T S

	<u>Pages</u>	
Section - I : Introduction	i - xix	*
Section - II : <u>Sectoral Programmes</u>		*
I. <u>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</u>		*
Crop Husbandry	A 1 - 10	*
Soil & Water Conservation	A 11	*
Animal Husbandry	A 12 -19	*
Dairy Development	A 20 -24	*
Fisheries	A 24 -26	*
Forestry & Wild Life	A 27 -34	*
Plantations	A 35 -38	*
Food, Storage & Warehousing	A 39	*
Agricultural Financial		*
Institutions	A 39 -40	*
Co-operation	A 41 -71	*
II. <u>Rural Development</u>		*
Integrated Rural Development		*
Programme (IRDP)	B 1 - 2	*
Drought Prone Area Programme		*
(DPAP)	B 2	*
Integrated Rural Energy		*
Programme (IREP)	B 2 - 3	*
Rural Employment		*
National Rural Employment		*
Programme (NREP)	B 4	*
Land Reforms	B 5 - 9	*
Community Development &		*
Panchayats	B 9 - 13	*
District Planning Committee	B 13 -14	*
III. <u>Special Area Programme</u>	C 1 - 5	*
IV. <u>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</u>		*
Major & Medium Irrigation and		*
Flood Control	D 1 - 12	*
Minor Irrigation	D 13- 16	*
Command Area Development		*
Programme	D 16	*
V. <u>E n e r g y</u>		*
P o w e r	E 1 - 16	*
Non-Conventional Sources of		*
Energy	E 16 -17	*
VI. <u>Industry &amp; Minerals</u>		*
Village & Small Industries	F 1 - 12	*
Industries (Other than Village &		*
Small Industries)	F 13 -33	*
Weights & Measures	F 26	*
Mining	F 34 -37	*

VII. Transport

Civil Aviation	G 1	
Roads & Bridges	G 1 - 2	
Road Transport	G 2 - 9	*
Inland Water Transport	G 9 - 10	*

VIII. Communications

H 1

IX. Science, Technology & Environment

Scientific Research (Including S & T)	I 1	*
Ecology & Environment	I 2 - 3	*

X. General Economic Services

Secretariat Economic Services	J 1	
Tourism	J 2	*
Surveys & Statistics	J 7	*
Civil Supplies	J 7 - 8	*
Other General Economic Services	J 9	*
District Planning	J 9 - 10	

XI. Social Services

<u>Education</u>		*
General Education	K 1 - 4	*
Technical Education	K 4 - 7	*
Sports & Youth Services	K 7 - 15	*
Art & Culture	K 16 - 20	
Medical & Public Health	K 21 - 30	
Water Supply & Sanitation	K 31 - 33	*
Housing (including Police Housing)	K 34 - 37	*
Urban Development (including State Capital Projects)	K 38 - 46	*
Information & Publicity	K 47 - 51	*
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes	K 52 - 61	*
<u>Labour &amp; Employment</u>		*
Labour & Labour Welfare	K 62 - 71	*
Special Employment Schemes	K 72 - 81	*
Social Security & Welfare	K 82 - 83	*
Nutrition	K 84	

XII. General Services

Stationery & Printing	L 1	*
Public Works (including Jails)	L 1 - 17	*

## SECTION - I

### I N T R O D U C T I O N

The introductory chapter deals with an over view of the economy in the context of the prevailing socio-economic situation of the State as also of the performance during the preceding two years of the 7th Plan, the compulsion of the economy leading to the proposed size in the 4th year (1988-89) and the resource back-up to match the physical plan.

#### 1. Over view of the Economy

1.1 While in the first two years of the 7th plan the State made steady progress in almost all the sectors of the economy, in the 3rd year i.e. 1987-88 drought following the late arrival of the monsoon and next unprecedented floods resulting from excessive precipitation threw the planning process in the State severely out of gear resulting in set back in steady progress in flood affected area. The monsoon was late in arriving specially in the South Bengal districts where till the 18th August rainfall was about 50% below the normal. On the other hand, almost incessant rain-fall in the North Bengal districts resulted in severe floods.

1.2 Thus, while the State Government was fighting, the ravages of flood in the North Bengal districts, in South Bengal districts the efforts were being made to combat the severe drought situation. However, the situation changed dramatically in South Bengal from mid-August with continuous and torrential rain in the catchment areas and also for release of huge mass of water from D.V.C. barrages on frequent occasions resulting in the flooding of vast areas. The extent of the calamity can be gauged from the fact that a preliminary estimate made by the State Government revealed that atleast 85.68 lakh persons in 12 districts living in an area of 15.27 thousand Sq. K.M. were affected. The crop area affected is estimated at 6.02 lakh hectare and the value of the damaged crop is estimated at Rs.223 crores. About 76 lakh houses were completely or partially damaged. In fact, all the sectors of the economy - Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Schools, Fisheries, Public Health etc. were severely affected. The State Government has estimated that about Rs. 250 crores would be required for restoration, repair and relief work. The State Government has already spent/sanctioned Rs.73.77 crores on account of relief and restoration work. Against the demand of Rs. 250 crores from the Central Government to combat the ravages of flood, the State Government have received upto now Rs. 24.41 crores only. Thus, the State Government was left with no other alternative but to make strenuous efforts, to mobilise not only additional resources but also to severely cut down non-essential expenditure. Steps taken by the State Govt. is expected to save at least Rs. 50 crores in non-plan expenditure in the current year.

1.3 In July 1987 the Government of West Bengal have made a mid-term appraisal of the 7th Five Year Plan for a factual assessment of progress achieved so far in implementing the 7th Five Year Plan. Some of the sectors were found to have registered spectacular result both in financial as well as in physical terms. A few sectors however, marginally failed to reach the target for various reasons. Plan out-lay of 1987-88 has been slightly augmented for meeting the pressing requirement of certain sectors. The State has taken the policy of reaching at least one spot source for drinking water to each uncovered village within 1987-88, securing self-employment in considerable number for unemployed youths with the help of newly floated scheme "Self-employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed" and providing additional financial support to education sector to combat illiteracy. Special efforts are being made for boosting all activities of the sectors which are not strictly on their targets.

1.4 It is against this back ground of flood/drought and also the experience of the mid-term appraisal the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 has been formulated. A two pronged strategy has been devised for the 1988-89 Annual Plan. While the 'normal activity' of plan as set out in the 7th five year plan document will continue as far as possible, there has been certain shift in emphasis and reformulating of targets and policies so as to recoup, in the shortest possible time and in the most cost effective way, the set-back to the economy due to the floods. Thus the emphasis in the 1988-89 Annual Plan will be to maintain the usual growth rate and to recoup the losses in the flood effected areas. As a result, it was thought prudent to scale down some of the physical targets to a more realistic level following the set back due to flood. A case in point is the food-grains production target; in 1986-87, foodgrains production was at a record level of 96.22 lakh tonnes, however, due to the floods the total food grains production in 1987-88 might be significantly less. Thus, it might not be possible to attain the original 7th Plan target of 105 lakh tonnes at the end of the 7th plan period. It may be necessary to revise the terminal 7th plan target to a lower level. The 1988-89 annual target has however, been set at 101.20 lakh tonnes. Oil seed production in the State has consistently, in the first two years of the 7th plan, surpassed the targeted production level. In 1986-87 oil seed production was 2.70 lakh tonnes against the target of 2.60 lakh tonnes. In 1987-88 the oil seed production target has been set at 3.05 lakh tonnes but in view of the floods it may not be possible for the State to achieve the target. In 1988-89 however, target for oil seed production has been set at 3.10 lakh tonnes. In view of persistent crisis of edible oil the State will make every effort to reach the target in oil seed production provided the behaviour of nature remains normal.

1.5 Similarly, in other sectors like roads and bridges, education, rural water supply and labour and employment out-lay and targets have been suitably revised not only to recoup the losses due to flood but also to create a growth stimuli in the economy..

1.6 The mid-term appraisal reveals that in spite of the financial stringency, the State has continued to make significant progress in most of the sectors of economy. Over 1984-85 the growth in SDP in 1985-86 has been about 4 per cent as per the preliminary estimate made by the Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics. The growth of SDP in 1986-87 over 1985-86 has been 3% as per quick estimate (at 1970-71 constant prices).

1.7 The basic plan approach as has been adopted in the State of West Bengal during the 7th Five Year Plan consists of "agriculture with redistributive land reforms and industry with due emphasis on small scale units with the necessary support of certain crucial "Mother" industrial complexes". In the rural sector, the strategy of concentrating the resources of the State on small and marginal farmers and beneficiaries of land reform measures continues, not only because this segments of the rural population are socially and economically weak, but more so because of the fact that yield per unit area of smaller farms is higher than that of the large land holdings. This policy, as is reflected in the record of agriculture production, has paid handsome dividend to the State. This basic strategy has been further buttressed by the introduction of decentralised planning, at the district and at the block level, from the first year of the 7th Plan. The introduction of decentralised planning has brought radical changes in the methodology of plan formulation and implementation in the State. The process of plan formulation on the basis of felt-needs of the people at the block level has meant that such plans embody the choice and perception of the local populace. Moreover, the involvement of the local people through the Panchayats in the project/programme implementation has considerably improved the efficient utilisation of funds and also generation of employment. Besides, the introduction of district planning has ensured that maximum benefits from the invested funds reach the deserving section of the people. This methodology of planning also ensures monitoring at the grass-root and better co-ordination among the different departments lessening thereby the duplication of efforts.

1.8 These measures have been further supplemented by regular quarterly monitors from the State level. The Chief Minister reviews the entire exercise periodically.



1.9 These efforts in utilisation of scarce financial resources have become all the more necessary now because of the large claim of plan resources by the medium and large scale industries sector. The large and medium scale industry, which is the prime concern of the Central Government, was languishing and was yet to recover from the crippling recession of the last 60s, there being no possibility of the Central Government in investing in medium and large industries in the State, the State Government, took upon itself the responsibility of promoting medium and large scale industries in the State. For this the State Government have not only got to allocate higher resources for industries sector alone, but it is making large investment in power sector to ensure adequate power for revitalisation of the industry sector. The review of the main sectors of the economy is made below.

1.2 AGRICULTURE :  
.....

1.2.1 7th Plan witnessed a remarkable growth in agricultural production in the State. The total figure for production of food grains reached a new height at 96.22 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 exceeding the previous record of 92.56 lakh tonnes achieved in 1984-85. This is the fourth year in succession that the level of production of food grains exceeded 91 lakhs tonnes which can be compared with the highest figure of 82.82 lakh tonnes recorded in 1980-81 earlier. This is a demonstration of the resilience attained by the State as in none of these years' weather condition was favourable to agriculture in the State. Among factors which contributed to the achievement in agriculture, land reforms, specially measures for redistribution of land among the landless played a significant role.

Year by year account of the progress of agriculture during the 7th plan as shown in the table-I below also confirms the same conclusion.

T\_A\_B\_L\_E - 1  
(In lakh Hec./tonnes)

Achievement of major agricultural crops in the first three years of the 7th plan							
	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (Anti)		
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
1. Rice	50.78	79.90	53.00	84.63	50.80	82.00	
2. Wheat	3.05	7.38	5.00	6.82	4.00	8.00	
3. Pulses	4.20	2.63	4.00	2.70	4.30	2.70	
4. Other Cereal	.97	1.28	1.17	1.63	1.20	2.30	
5. Total foodgrains	59.02	91.26	62.90	96.22	60.30	95.00	
6. Oil seed	3.71	2.33	4.40	2.70	5.00	3.05	
7. Juice & Mesta	7.31	73.90	5.00	49.50	4.00	3.70	
8. Potato	1.38	27.57	1.71	35.27	1.50	35.00	

It will appear from the above that in 1987-88 the target for food grains production has been fixed at 95.00 lakh tonnes. The late arrival of monsoon compounded by the devastating floods in two spells have forced the State to fix target below the achievement level of 1986-87.

1.2.2 The State has achieved a break-through in the oil seed production. As against the target of 2.20 lakh tonnes, in 1985-86, there has been an achievement of 2.33 lakh tonnes. In the year 1986-87 a target was set at 2.60 lakh tonnes and the achievement was 2.70 lakh tonnes. It is expected that in 1987-88 Oil Seed Production in the State will reach 3 lakh tonnes. Production of potato in the State reached a record in 1985-87. It reached 35.27 lakh tonnes against the target of 33 lakh tonnes. In 1987-88 however, the target has been fixed at 34.00 lakh tonnes and it is expected that the achievement will exceed the target.

1.2.3 Jute production in 1985-86 increased significantly as a result of the high prices obtained by the farmers in 1984-85, so that acreage under jute increased from 5.75 lakh Ha. in 1984-85 to 7.31 Ha in 1985-86. Jute production in 1985-86 increased to 73.90 lakh bales from 44.65 lakh bales in 1984-85. However, this production was disastrous for farmers as they did not receive remunerative prices and the result was shrinkage of area under jute in 1986-87. The area under Jute in 1986-87 had fallen to 5.00 lakh Ha and the production was 49 lakh bales. In 1987-88 a modest target of 50 lakh bales has been set.

### 1.3 A G R I C U L T U R E I N P U T S :

1.3.1 The primary objective of the State has been to provide crucial non-land inputs to the tillers of the soil in right quantity and in right time. In realising this objective the State set up a State Seed Corporation in 1980. Recently during midterm appraisal the West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation has been asked to entirely concentrate on quality seed production. The production of quality seeds has been significant in the first three years of the 7th plan. Apart from production, the Government also distributes seeds to farmers often in form of minikits. The production and distribution of seeds are shown in table - 2 below.

T\_A\_B\_L\_E - 2

('000 tonnes)			
Production and Distribution of Seeds			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Anticipated)
1. Production of seed			
A. Cereal	6.05	5.27	13.80
B. Pulses	0.044	0.07	0.67
C. Oil Seed	0.31	0.33	0.73
D. Jute	0.06	0.18	0.80
E. Total	6.48	5.85	16.00

T A B L E - 2 (Contd.)

('000 tonnes)

Production and Distribution of Seeds			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Anticipated)
2. Distribution of Seed.			
A. Cereal	15.82	20.09	21.20
B. Pulses	0.98	0.72	1.11
C. Oil Seeds	0.84	1.11	1.14
D. Jute	1.07	1.59	1.20
E. Total	19.71	23.51	24.65

During the 7th Plan the major programme thrusts included Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) in the eastern region. This would mean that the combination of the following (i) growth of irrigation would have to accelerate substantially (iii) fertiliser consumption/ha. must increase. This would naturally call for determined efforts in West Bengal to mobilise resources in real terms. The gap between the potential and actual yields in Aman variety is very high in whole of the eastern region and particularly in West Bengal. Hence, SRPP has been launched during the Seventh Five Year Plan as a centrally sponsored scheme for exploiting the potentials of higher yields. Planning the water management, creating additional irrigation facilities as also supplying input bags i.e. the minikits are apparent in the Government plan. Over the years, the minikits which contained improved seeds and necessary doses of NPK shows an increasing trend.

T A B L E - 3  
.....

	Year/Number of minikits		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Anticipated)
1. General Programme	11.55 lakh	14.02 lakh	13.00 lakh
2. S.R.P.P.	2.72 lakh	3.00 lakh	4.50 lakh

As a result of this programme of distribution of minikits, the coverage of high yielding varieties has been 100 per cent in summer rice and wheat, 40 per cent in Aus Paddy and 35 per cent in Aman paddy. Remarkable coverage with improved varieties has also been achieved in potato, oil seeds, sugar cane and vegetables.

1.3.2 The production and distribution of improved seeds have been supplemented by increased fertiliser consumption in the State. In 1985-86 total fertiliser consumption (NPK) was 4.09 lakh tonnes which in 1986-87 rose to 4.99 lakh tonnes. In 1987-88 the fertiliser consumption is likely to reach 5.50 lakh tonnes. The ever increasing level of food-grains production may partly be explained by the increasing trend of fertiliser consumption in the State.

## 1.4 IRRIGATION

1.4.1 The State has always considered irrigation as one of the most important of all the non-land inputs. Only this input can mitigate and insulate the agriculture sector of the State from the vagaries of nature. Particular stress has been given on minor irrigation which has the advantage of being holding-specific cost-effective and efficient in terms of utilisation of the potential created. In the first two years of the 7th Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87, 105.05 hectares of additional minor irrigation potential was created in the State. In 1987-88 a target of 84.44 thousand hectares of additional minor irrigation target has been set. It is expected that the State will fully achieve the target. The year-wise break up is tabulated below.

T A B L E - 4  
@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@#@

Minor irrigation Potential	(Lakh Hectares)		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Ground Water:	0.45	0.60	0.55
2. Surface Water	0.06	0.16	0.23
3. Total	0.51	0.84	0.83

The above figures do not totally reflect the minor irrigation schemes executed under the programme as IRDP, NREP and under the district plan schemes fund. Year-wise minor irrigation potentials created under these programmes are given below.

1985-86	- 12.0	thousand hectares
1986-87	- 17.5	-do-

It is expected that in 1987-88 around 25 thousand hectares will be brought under the minor irrigation potential under such programmes. Normally labour intensive and local resources based schemes like dugwell, tanks, jorbands etc. are executed under this programme.

1.4.2 The implementation of major and medium irrigation schemes also play a crucial role in enhancing the irrigation potential in the State. In the 7th Plan, in major and medium irrigation sector the emphasis has been on increasing the utilisation of the potential created by the minor irrigation schemes through modernisation and renovation and in completing the ongoing schemes. The major constraints in this sector has been the reluctance of the Central Government in providing funds even for such internationally important projects as the Teesta Project and as such the State because of the lack of financial resources cannot even provide funds for maximising the utilisation of finished projects. In the midterm appraisal in the chapter on requirement of additional resources it has been proposed that plan assistance to the project should be raised by the Centre to at least

Rs. 15.00 crores per annum. However, inspite of the inadequate resources, it has been possible to achieve an irrigation potential of 14.75 thousand hectares in 1985-86 and 183.50 hectares in 1986-87 through the implementation of major and medium irrigation projects. It is expected that in 1987-88 additional irrigation potential for 22.50 thousand hectares will be created under this sector.

1.4.3 A considerable part of the State is flood-prone, so that apart from creation of irrigation potential, it is necessary to provide flood protection to larger tracts of land. In 1985-86 and 1986-87, sixty thousand hectares and seventy thousand hectares of land were respectively provided with flood protection. In 1987-88, the target is to protect 80.00 thousand hectares from the flood ravages. It is mentioned in this connection that in 1987-88 a part of district plan schemes fund has been utilised for implementing flood protection schemes in the district of Malda and Hooghly.

## 1.5 LAND REFORMS

1.5.1 It is an established fact that a progressive land tenurial system is a crucial factor in increasing agricultural production. The crux of the State Government's agriculture policy has been to carry out thorough-going land reforms in the rural areas of the State with the objective of providing land to the tillers and securing tenurial security to the share croppers.

1.5.2 The Panchayats have been actively involved in the implementation of land reforms measures in the State. The success of land reforms in the State is largely because of the involvement of the rural poor through the panchayats in the implementation of land reforms. Till 30.6.87 12.56 lakh acres of ceiling surplus agricultural land have been vested in the State of which 11.12 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land have been taken possession of. Till that period i.e. 30.6.87, 8.36 lakh acres of agricultural land have been distributed among 17.26 lakh beneficiaries of which 6.42 lakh belong to the scheduled caste and 31.28 lakh belong to the scheduled tribes.

1.5.3 Supplementing the above measure, a major thrust has been in recording the names of the share croppers in the village record of rights thus providing the tenurial security to the share croppers. Till June 1987, 13.70 lakh share croppers have recorded their names.

1.5.4 The Government has, of course been aware that mere land reforms might not be enough if the beneficiaries are not provided with crucial non-land inputs so as to enable them to attain economic viability. The Govt. thus provides financial assistance partly grant, partly as soft loans to the assignees of vested land and share croppers. In 1985-86 and in 1986-87, more than 1.60 lakh persons were provided assistance under this scheme each year.

## 1.6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1.6.1 There are certain important and vital schemes for providing different types of assistance to the rural poor. The IRDP provides a package of assistance to the poor family to achieve economic viability. The progress under IRDP in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 has been quite impressive. Incidentally, in 1986-87 the target of IRDP has been exceeded considerably. It is also expected to cross the target number of beneficiaries in 1987-88. The target and achievement is tabulated below.

Table - 5.

### Performance under IRDP

<u>1986-87</u>		<u>1987-88</u>	
Actual Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries assisted.	Anticipated Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries targeted.
1696.17	2,43,921	2353.00	2,39,674

1.6.2. Similarly, under NREP which creates employment through generation of rural assets, the progress in the first two years of the 7th Plan has been impressive. This is shown below in the table No. 6.

Table - 6.

### NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME.

N.R.E.P.	<u>1986-87</u>		<u>1987-88</u> ( anticipated )	
	Actual Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	Employment generated (lakh mandays)	Anticipated expenditure Rs. in lakhs	Employment generated (lakh mandays)
	1734.22	217.61	1924.00	195.00

## 1.7 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.7.1 In the rural sector, apart from agriculture the development of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries provide not only employment but also a more importantly subsidiary income. It is note-worthy that majority of beneficiaries of these sectors belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. From physical achievement point of view this sector is found to have registered a rising trend in the production of milk and eggs. Milk production increased from 24 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 to 25.97 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. In 1987-88 a target has been fixed at

27 lakh tonnes of milk. It is expected that the target will be fully realised. This increase in milk production, is not only because of better availability of fodder, area under which increased from 6 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 6.50 lakh hectares in 1986-87, but also because of continuous improvement in cattle stock through the sustained programme of artificial insemination. The number of insemination performed with exotic bull semens increased from 5.65 lakhs in 1985-86 to 5.95 lakhs in 1986-87 and it is expected to further increase to 6.65 lakh in 1987-88.

1.7.2. Production of eggs in the State registered significant increase in the first two years under 7th Plan. While in 1984-85 the total number of eggs produced was 1516 million, in 1985-86, this had increased to 1656 million and then in 1986-87 to 1923 million. In 1987-88 a target of 2000 million has been set which is also almost the target of the terminal year of the 7th Plan. This increase has been possible because of the State Government's endeavour of producing better quality chicks and hatching eggs at a subsidised rate which has resulted in increasing the number from 50 lakhs in 1984-85 to 65 lakhs in 1986-87. It is expected to further increase to 70 lakhs in 1987-88.

Similarly the number of poultry broiler increased from 50 lakhs in 1984-85 to 65 lakhs in 1986-87. It is expected to further increase to 70 lakhs in 1987-88.

## 1.8. FISHERIES

1.8.1. The State has almost achieved the break-through in fisheries sector. Fish production in the State from non-land fisheries increased from 4 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 to 4.12 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. In 1987-88 the State is expected to exceed the target of 4.20 lakh tonnes of fish production. This increase was possible because of the concerted effort of the State in providing subsidised markets and arranging for institutional loans on soft terms to fish farmers.

1.8.2. The increase in fish production has been possible due to the following factors. (i) supply of quality fish seeds; (ii) increased number of water bodies under pisciculture; (iii) bringing semi-derelict and hitherto unutilised water areas under pisciculture. In production of fish seeds the target for 1985-86 was achieved and that for 1986-87 was exceeded. It is expected that in 1987-88 the target of fish seed production set at 7,000 million will be realised.

1.8.3. In marine fish, the Government has a programme of providing mechanised boats to fisher-men on subsidy and arranging for institutional finance. Uptil 1985-86, 940 mechanised boats were provided to fisher-men and in 1986-87 the number rose to 948. The Government have a target of increasing the number of such boats to 1150 in 1987-88. As a

result of the increase in mechanised boats, marine fish production has enormously increased from 40,000 tonnes in 1985-86 to 58.01 thousand tonnes in 1986-87. It is expected to further increase to 60,000 tonnes in 1987-88. The 7th Plan target is to reach the production level to 80,000 tonnes in terminal year which is likely to be realised.

### 1.9. F O R E S T

1.9.1. The State has laid great emphasis on afforestation and restoration of the erstwhile forest land, which has been completely denuded over the years. Apart from this, there has been equal emphasis on street planting (production forestry), raising of fuel-wood trees (rural fuel-wood plantation) in village wood lots. Achievement of the forest sector in 1986-87 and 1987-88 is tabulated below :-

T a b l e - 7.

#### Achievement in the Forest Sector

<u>Item</u>	<u>(Unit - Thousand Hectares)</u>	
	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u> (anticipated)
1) Soil Conservation area covered under forest.	3.146	4.986
2) Plantation of quick growing species.	0.040	1.277
3) Economic and Commercial Plantation.	1.231	1.200
4) Social Forestry	10.104	16.875
5) Rural Fuel-Wood Plantation.	0.780	2.250

1.9.2. Apart from this, large area which is covered under Social forestry under such programme as NREP, RLEGP etc. the Panchayats in West Bengal also have social forestry programme of their own. The most important achievement of the Government in this sphere of activity has been the creation of awareness among the people specially, the people belonging to the disadvantaged group about the importance of trees.

### 1.10. P O W E R

1.10.1. In the power sector installed capacity increased by 320 MW in 1985-86. In 1986-87 no additional capacity could be added due to the prolonged closure of ACC Wickers Babcock Limited. It is expected that in 1987-88 there will be an addition of 210 MW of Power to the existing installed capacity. The generation of electricity in West Bengal has increased remarkably during the first two years of the 7th Plan rising



from 6750 MU in 1984-85 to 8640 MU in 1986-87. It is expected to further increase to 12,500 M.U. Greater attention is now being paid to transmission and distribution system in the State. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has also started working for creation of Southern Generating Units at Calcutta. In the rural sector 1350 villages were electrified in 1986-87 and expectedly 2550 villages will be covered under rural electrification programme in 1987-88. Number of tube-wells energised were 13842 in 1986-87 and a target of 20,000 has been fixed for 1987-88.

#### 1.11. LARGE INDUSTRY

1.11.1. In the Large Scale Industries sector the State Government has made as already discussed, special efforts to set up new growth oriented industries. Special mention is made of Haldia Petrochemical Complex which has since matured and the State Government earmarked necessary outlay for its share participation in the project. It is expected that with the completion of the Petrochemical Complex a large number of ancillary industries will also be set up. The down stream product list has already been prepared. Considering the resource constraint, the State Government has adopted a policy of promoting industries in the joint sector. In 1985-86 and in 1986-87, 23 such projects have been promoted. Few more projects are under consideration for being promoted in 1987-88. Apart from promoting joint sector projects, the Government has made considerable progress in improving the industrial infrastructure in the State. In 1985-86 three growth centres with all the requisite infrastructure were set up. In 1986-87 three more growth centres were almost completed and it is expected that another three such growth centres viz., 1) Dabgram Estate at Siliguri, 2) Uluberia Estate at Howrah and 3) Bishnupur Estate at Bankura will be completed in 1987-88. Such industrial estates have been planned in "weak industry" and "no industry" districts.

1.11.2. In the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, the 3rd and 4th year of the 7th Plan, the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation would complete setting up of a growth centre at Budge Budge, covering 100 acres of land. Another growth centre is being set up at Farakka. The existing facilities in Haldia are being extended by expansion of the estate area by 200 acres and in Kalyani the existing growth centre is being expanded by 110 acres.

1.11.3. To encourage private investment in the medium and large industry sector in the State, the Government has adopted a Comprehensive Incentive Scheme. In 1985-86 and in 1986-87 Rs. 7 crores and Rs.7.80 crores were respectively disbursed as incentives. It is expected that in 1987-88 a fund of Rs.7.70 crores will be disbursed on this account.

#### 1.12. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1.12.1. In the Small Scale Industries sector, the State has

achieved a real break-through. In 1985-86 and in 1986-87, 13471 and 14794 units were respectively set up. In 1987-88, 15,000 units are expected to be set up. Such units are being set up for optimum utilisation of the growth achieved in agriculture sector as well as the development of rural infrastructure. It may be mentioned that the large number of new small scale units which are being set up in each of the districts in the State owes much to the all round assistance provided by the Government in setting up small scale units. Assistance consists of a package programme of extending subsidies, arranging of institutional finance, ensuring the supply of inputs and providing marketing facilities for the finished products.

1.12.2. In order to improve the quality of entrepreneurs for the small scale industry, the Government has been organising an entrepreneurship development scheme. In 1985-86 and 1986-87, 845 persons and 945 persons were respectively trained. In 1987-88 another 1100 persons are expected to be trained for setting up small scale industrial units.

1.12.3. To supplement the efforts of District Industries Centre, a State Government agency - Small Industries Development Agency (SIDA) has been set up providing one window facilities and covering six districts of the State. Since the middle of 1983, till March 1987, SIDA has promoted 120 units with project cost of Rs.26.40 crores.

1.12.4. The Government also operates a scheme to facilitate the modernisation of small scale industries. A large number of industries has already been covered under this programme and five more industries will be covered in 1986-87 and 1987-88.

1.12.5. The West Bengal Small Scale Industrial Corporation (WBSSIC) supplies essential raw materials to SSI units and helps in marketing the products of SSI units. It also sets up industrial estates for SSI units. In 1986-87, 29 number of industrial estates were set up by the Corporation and in 1987-88, 33 industrial estates will be set up by it. In all in 1986-87, 36 industrial estates were set up; and in 1987-88 it is expected that 40 x industrial estates would be set up in the State for Small scale industry.

1.12.6. The production in handloom industry in the State mixed with cotton and other fabrics increased from 372.4 million metres in 1985-86 to 383 million meters in 1986-87. It is expected to further increase to 397 million meters in 1987-88. This tremendous growth in the handloom sector is mainly due to the Government's policy of encouraging the growth of viable co-operative societies and wiping out non-viable co-operative societies dominated by vested interest. The number of effective co-operatives has increased from 1296 in 1984-85 to 1356 in

in 1985-86 to 1416 in 1986-87. This is likely to increase to 1560 in 1987-88.

1.12.7. The Government has also taken the initiative to provide yarn to the co-operatives as the weavers have difficulty in obtaining yarn from the market. The supply of yarn has been complemented by the marketing of the handloom product of the co-operative societies through the Government agencies.

1.12.8. In Sericulture, assistance has been provided by the Government to marginal farmers and also to vested land assignees. The assistance provided has included from supply of cuttings, provision of lands and access to improved rearing facilities at the collective rearing centres. As a result of this measure, the production of raw silk increased from about 7.00 lakh kgs. in 1984-85 to 8.00 lakh kgs. in 1986-87. In 1987-88, the production is likely to reach 8.96 lakh kgs. The proposal for setting up of a Silk Marketing Corporation in the necessity of rearers, realers and silk producers is also almost matured.

### 1.13. H E A L T H

1.13.1. In the case of Health Care a two pronged strategy is being followed. While the efforts continue to be made to strengthen the traditional, institutional health care services, special emphasis is placed on immunisation of children and extensive dissemination of preventive health care measures specially among the poor section of the population.

1.13.2. Health care in the State begins with effective control of population and family welfare programme. Over the last few years a large number of persons have come forward to accept different types of population control measures. In 1986-87, 5,56,885 number of persons accepted the various birth control measures. In 1987-88, (Upto October) the number of acceptors is 2,92,797. A large number of acceptors of family welfare measures cannot be explained merely by the mandatory incentive provided by the Government since there has been significantly large number of acceptors of conventional birth control measures for which no mandatory incentive was provided. A reasonable explanation for popularisation of birth control measure in the State could possibly be spread of education, specially among women, social awareness of the people and leadership of Panchayats. In fact a survey by a State Government agency conducted in 1984-85 concluded that the percentage of literates among the acceptors of family planning measures was 63.2 per cent among husband and 54.08 persons for wives. The demographic

impact of the family planning measures in the State is excellent. The annual population birth rate in West Bengal as has been projected by the census is 1.92 per cent which is below the national average, the national average being 2.07 per cent.

1.13.3. In the traditional curative health care sector there has been significant increase in the number of hospitals and also in the number of beds. In 1985-86 and in 1986-87, 9 new hospitals have been added raising total number of hospitals to 161. In 1987-88 three more hospitals are likely to be set up. The number of beds in hospitals have also increased considerably. In 1985-86 and in 1986-87, 625 and 260 beds were respectively added. In 1987-88 number of beds is likely to further increase by 290.

1.13.4. A special effort has been made in the State to extend institutional health care facilities even below block levels through the expansion of Primary Health Sub-Centres. The number of Primary Health Sub-Centres has reached cumulative figure of 8033 till the end of 1986-87 Plan Year. The target of 1987-88 is set up at 500 such Sub-centres. Similarly, the number of Primary health Centres increased from 1155 in 1985-86 to 1162 in 1986-87. It is expected to reach 1262 in 1987-88. Each of the Health Sub-Centres is provided with services of one Health Worker. The main function of the Health Worker is to provide information regarding preventive health care and carrying on these activities with the curative health system. In this way continuous effort is being made to bring the population of the State, specially the rural poor, under modern medical care.

One of the fundamental health care system is to supply clean drinking water to the rural poor. The State has taken measure to reach at least one spot source to each uncovered village. In a survey in 1984-85 it was found that around 3500 villages were uncovered by any clean drinking water source. When the 1987-88 plan year ends there will remain no village in the State uncovered.

#### 1.14 E D U C A T I O N

1.14.1 The core of the Government policy in the field of education is to wipe out illiteracy in the State as quickly as possible. Thus the stress has been on universalisation of elementary education and providing facilities for Non-Formal and Adult Education. In elementary education the State has nearly attained the objective with 96.02 per cent of children in the age group 6 - 10 years ( the relevant age group for elementary education ) having enrolled in primary schools in 1985-86. In 1986-87, 96.44 per cent of the children in the above age group have been enrolled. It is expected that by the end of 1987-88, the enrollment will reach 97.8 per cent.

1.14.2 This remarkable achievement in universal primary education programme has been possible because of the extensive programme of the Government for setting up elementary schools so that at present 97 per cent of the villages in the State have an elementary schools within a radius of 2 K.M. The Government have also given due consideration to the task of consolidating primary education system by extension/renovation of primary school building and by increasing the number of teachers so as to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio. The mid-term appraisal reveals that in the past two years of the 7th Five Year Plan nearly 2000 school buildings have been extended/renovated. The Panchayats have also come forward to accomplish the task of renovation and improvement by utilising N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and District Plan Scheme fund on their own accord. A scheme for providing mid-day meals to school going children so as to improve their health and also to prevent drop-out is also being operated by the Government. Under the mid-day meal programme, which is integral part of MNP Sector, 26.5 lakh children were covered in 1986-87. But compared to the project enrolment figure of 87 lakhs of children by the end of 1987-88, the achievement seems to be of very high order. Financial constraint may be attributed as a main reason for such unsatisfactory level of achievement under this programme. The rising figure of enrolment is also indicative of the enormous demand for education in the rural areas in the State, a phenomenon which owes much to the State Government's decision to make school education free and also to supply text books free of cost to the students.

1.14.3 With the near universalisation of elementary education in the State, junior high schools and secondary school education has also increased phenomenally in the State. The total enrolment in classes VI to VIII was 28.37 lakh in 1985-86; this increased to 30.62 lakh in 1986-87. The target of 1987-88 is to reach the figure of 32.97 lakh of enrolment. In classes IX and X total enrolment in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 9.77 lakh and 10.62 lakh respectively. It is likely to increase to

Table - No. 8Enrolment of different level of schools

	(Unit in lakh)	
	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88 (anticipated)</u>
Class I to V	84.00	86.38
Classes VI to VIII	30.62	32.97
Classes IX & X	10.62	11.55

1.14.4 The formal education system in the State has been supplemented by non-formal education. In 1985-86 total enrolment in Non-Formal Classes was 5.31 lakh. In 1986-87 3000 new centres were opened and enrolment increased to 6.26 lakh. In 1987-88 the enrolment is likely to reach 7.15 lakh.

1.14.5 Further, for those adults who did not have the opportunity for education, 15,884 adult education centres were opened in the State in 1985-86. In 1986-87, 19,500 centres were opened. It is expected that another 21,000 centres will be opened in 1987-88. The total enrolment in adult education centres was 4.69 lakh in 1985-86, 5.77<sup>lakh</sup> in 1986-87 and the target of 1987-88 is to bring another 5 lakh persons under this scheme.

#### 1.15 Externally aided projects

1.15.1 Externally aided projects now form an important part of the State Plan.

The following projects are now in operation in the State.

- 1) Calcutta Urban Development Project-III being implemented by M.D. Department ( IDA-assisted )
  - 2) (i) Social Forestry Project ( 1987-IN ).  
(ii) EEC assisted Forest Project (Soil Conservation in river catchments).  
(iii) Agro-Silviculture and Silvopisciculture Project.
- All the above three project are operated by the Forest Department.
- 3) IPP-iv-operated by the Health & Family Welfare Department.
  - 4) World Bank Tube-well - operated by Minor Irrigation Department.
  - 5) North Bengal Tarai (Dutch) - Operated by Department of Agriculture.
  - 6) EEC assisted cyclone shelters - under implementation by Relief & Social Welfare Department.
  - 7) IFAD assisted Sunderban Development Project - operated by Development & Planning Department.
  - 8) IDA assisted Fisheries Project - operated by Fisheries Department.
  - 9) Urban basic service (UNICEF) - operated by L.G.& U.D. Department.

Few more projects like Subarnarekha Project and Haldia Water Supply Project have not yet taken off. While the former is awaiting clearance from various authorities, the latter is under examination of the Government of West Bengal.

1.15.2 CUDP-III is a spilled over project of the 6th Plan and is likely to continue for the entire period of 7th Five Year Plan. In 1985-86 and 1986-87, Rs. 20.34 crores and Rs. 37.12 crores have respectively been spent. The anticipated expenditure of 1987-88 is Rs. 41.50 crores. The total 7th Plan Outlay for the project has been fixed at Rs. 151.28 crores. Important schemes under this project are Bustee improvement covering a population of 3,58,480, Water Supply, Drainage and Swerage, Solid Waste Management, Conversion of Service Latrine etc. Details of physical achievement will be available in GN-3 statement of Vol.II of the Plan proposals.

1.15.3 In the Forestry sector, the projects are progressing very successfully. The total expenditure of three projects was Rs. 657.65 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 657.42 lakhs in 1986-87. In 1987-88, expenditure has been anticipated at the level of Rs. 638.00<sup>lakh</sup>. The World Bank assisted Social Forestry Project is likely to be completed in 1987-88. The physical achievement has been explained in appropriate chapter.

1.15.4 The main thrust of World Bank Tube-Well Project being implemented by the Minor Irrigation Department is sinking of tube-wells and construction of field channel in CAD area. Owing to the World Bank Procurement guidelines being at variance with the State Govt. procurement Rules, the project did not progress satisfactorily. In 1985-86, against the financial target of Rs. 12.47 crores, the expenditure was Rs. 7.89 crores. In 1986-87, against the targetted expenditure of Rs. 14.86 crores only a sum of Rs. 1.50 crore could be spent. In 1987-88, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 15.50 crores. If the World Bank stipulation is finally relaxed to match the procurement Rules of the State Government, the target is likely to be fully realised.

1.15.5 The performance in IFAD assisted Sunderban Development Project both in physical as well as in financial terms has been excellent. Expenditure in this project was Rs. 7.73 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 5.90 crores in 1986-87. The anticipated expenditure in 1987-88 is Rs. 6.42 crores. The project comprises agriculture, forestry and fisheries schemes and it reaches benefit to a large section of Scheduled Caste population of the area.

Details of other schemes will be available in appropriate chapters and Formats of Vol. I and Vol. II.

## 2. PROPOSAL OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT DURING 1988-89

2.1 It is against this background that the State is entering into the 4th year of the 7th Five Year Plan. The physical targets for the year 1988-89 for different sectors have been set taking into consideration the performance in the different sectors in the first two years and a

half of the 7th Plan vis-a-vis the targets set for each sector of the 7th Plan as a whole. It is worth reiterating that the targets for the 7th Plan have been significantly influenced by the availability of financial resources. Thus while the State would have opted for higher physical target in different sectors in the 7th Plan due to rising demand of the society, the resource crunch has forced it to scale down the physical targets. The State Government will be under particular strain for financial allocation under the annual plan for 1988-89 for power, industries, transport, irrigation and waterways, education, metropolitan development and nutrition sectors. The State Government will be required to provide a large fund for State share under Bakreswar and Teesta canal falls and also for power generation of Durgapur Project Ltd. The share of equity participation in the Haldia Petro-Chemicals will assume a large proportion. To encourage self-employment of the educated youths, the State Government have floated self-employment scheme for registered unemployed youths ( SESRU ) which will require margin money of around Rs. 10 crores. Replacement of rolling stock and cars for tramways and replacement of worn out and damaged corporation buses will call for a large investment in 1988-89. Committed expenditure under CUDF-III for Metropolitan Development and matching of assistance from the Centre for the construction of the Second Houghly Bridge have to be made during the year. Removal of illiteracy and upgradation of scope and standard of Secondary and Higher Education also requires heavy investment during 1988-89 plan period. The State Government have taken a programme of creating additional drinking water sources in each of the uncovered villages. This will require substantial enhancement of outlay for the rural water supply sector. The programme on nutrition through mid-day meals to school children and the schemes of ICDS for the nursing mothers and growing children claim the increase of financial burden by several crores of rupees. These are to be added to the requirement of minimal growth of plan expenditure in other sectors.



SECTION II : SECTORAL PROGRAMMES  
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES  
AGRICULTURE  
CROP HUSBANDRY

I. Introduction :

1.1. The total geographical area of the State of West Bengal is 87.8 thousand sq.km. Nearly 63% of this area is under cultivation as against 45% of national average. The ratio is already very high with the marginal and fringe areas brought under plough. Hence further extension of cultivable area is neither possible nor advisable. The average size of holding is less than one hectare and approximately 50% of the holdings are less than 0.5 ha. The small and marginal farmers control about 60% of the cultivable land. In addition there is sizeable number of share croppers having small holdings. Nearly 50% of the State's income and 60% of employment potential come from Agriculture.

1.2 The population of West Bengal according to 1981 Census was 54.5 million. The projected population is estimated to reach 66.40 millions in 1988-89. About 73% of the people who live in villages are fully or partially dependent on agriculture. West Bengal is comparatively a small State which has to support about 8% of national population on about 2.8% of its cultivable land and as such this has always been an uphill task. The yearly requirement of food (including about 8 lakh M.T. of pulses) has been estimated at 127.96 lakh tonnes. Though the record foodgrain production in 1986-87 comes to about 96 lakh tonnes, the average production comes to about 83 lakh tonnes. So, self-sufficiency in food has to be achieved in a phased manner.

II. Retrospect and Prospect :

2.1 Production records of the successive plan periods show a progressive trend of food production in the State.

5-year Plan period	Annual average area under food crops	Annual average food production (in lakh M.T.)	Percentage increase at every 5-Year leap.	Remarks
1950-55	48.18	46.44	Base year.	
1955-60	50.99	47.03	1.27	
1960-65	54.63	56.29	19.60	* Production of 1982-83 being extreme drought year was excluded.
1965-70	57.45	60.35	7.20	
1970-75	62.75	73.74	22.18	
1975-80	63.43	80.24	8.80	
1980-85	60.75	83.17*	3.65	

In a period of 34 years, the overall increase comes to about 79% which is a commendable achievement.

2.2 About 53% of the total geographical area being already under plough, there is practically no scope for further area extension. The only strategy left with is to improve upon the productivity and cropping intensity. Actions are already afoot in that direction which are briefly discussed below :

a) Development of irrigation facilities :

Irrigation is a vital infrastructure for agriculture. Irrigation and drainage are co-related and inter dependent. Proper development of irrigation and drainage alone will make the agriculture of the State less dependent on the monsoon and ensure the size of the years harvest according to farmers expectation. The optimum availability of water at required times provide the basic condition for success of modern agricultural technology and practices. Work relating to proper water management in Kharif and Rabi season need to be pursued vigorously for a break through in agriculture. The major, medium and minor irrigation projects are yet to adopt a scientific water transmission system to make use of water more economic and effective. Impeded drainage in the low lying cropped area of the State is a chronic problem making the area less productive and undependable for cultivation.

The area under assured irrigation in this State is only 36% of the gross cropped area, while there is potential capacity to make it 50% or even more. Development of irrigation and drainage system will only provide the right impetus to the farmers for putting the agriculture of the State on a firm footing and encourage them to take steps for better production.

b) Fertiliser use :

In modern agriculture the contribution of fertiliser to boost up productivity is vital. Balanced and judicious application of fertiliser ensure healthy plant growth and better yield. It is happy to note that the farmers are gradually taking to more use of fertilisers. The record shows that from an average consumption of about 33 thousand M.T. of fertiliser during the period from 1961 to 1966, it jumped to about 5 lakh M.T. in 1986-87 and the upward trend in fertilizer off-take is still continuing.

The ratio of NPK use is more or less 3.7:1.4:1 which is considered to be moderately balanced when compared to the all India average.

c) Pesticide use :

With the increase of cropping intensity and adoption of multiple cropping the pest pressure on crops is considerably on the increase. The plant protection aspect is, therefore, increasingly getting importance. The farmers are being trained to adopt integrated pest management measures for prevention, skip over or to subdue the pest at appearance. This will not only save the crop and expenditure but also maintain a healthy ecological balance and avert environmental pollution. However, judicious and

need based use of pesticide is also recommended. The consumption of pesticide during 1985-86 was 4500 tonnes (technical grade materials) and the consumption during 1986-87 was to the tune of 5100 tonnes (technical grade materials). The plant protection organisation is being strengthened to impart effective services.

d) Quality seed :

The required variety and quality of the seed has always been an important matter to progressive farmer. After the introduction of high yielding varieties, seed consciousness has now spread all over. This has generated demand for improved seed for all crops including vegetable. Breeders seed obtained from Government Research Stations are multiplied in Govt. farms under the supervision of Seed Certification Agency and distributed among the farmers. Certified seeds are also produced through registered growers by W.B.S.S.C. to meet the growing demand of the farmers. HYV/ Improved variety coverage is around 100% in wheat, summer paddy and jute, 42% in Aus paddy and 35% in Aman paddy. Improved variety coverage is also very high in potato, sugarcane, oilseeds and vegetables.

Improved seed distribution under minikit programme has not only helped small and marginal farmers to increase yield but also helped rapid spread of quality seeds through sale or exchange among the farmers in the remote villages.

e) Storage and preservation :

Conventional storing and preservation expose the agricultural produce to various fungus and insect infestations causing loss to the tune of about 10% to food grains alone. The farmers are, therefore, being given regular training on different aspects of post-harvest technology with a view to minimise such losses.

There are also various schemes for subsidised distribution of improved threshing and storing devices suitable to the small farmers.

f) Development of Rainfed Agriculture :

Irrigation coverage being around 36% of the gross cropped area, the major portion of farming operation is dependent on rainfed agriculture. Dry land/rainfed farming is, therefore being given top most attention particularly in the western undulated terrain on mini watershed basis. Extensive soil conservation works including erection of water harvesting structures, excavation of farm ponds etc. are in progress. Scientific dry land farming and change in cropping pattern is also being advocated through extension agencies. Schemes for subsidised distribution of improved seeds, planting materials and appliances are also being made under minikit schemes for faster implementation of the projects in view.

In the special problem areas action is being taken to identify location specific problems and find solutions through adaptive research and trials.

g) Agricultural Research network :

The State has a dependable Adaptive Research Coverage. There are 6 Zonal Research Stations and 6 Commodity Research Stations in the six identified agro-climatic regions. In addition to this there are 45 Adaptive Research Farms in 45 Sub-divisions. Scientists are working to find out location specific recommendations and develop suitable and economically viable cropping system in each such regions and situations.

There are also 10 Soil Testing, 2 Fertiliser Testing and a Composite Quality Control Laboratory to support the village extension activities and the farming community of the State.

III. Mid-term appraisal

3.1 Agriculture in West Bengal is still largely dependent on nature. Kharif cultivation, the main agricultural season, is almost every year affected by weather aberrations like flood, drought and erratic behaviour of monsoon. As a result, total agricultural production tends to be unstable and fluctuates from year to year. During the first two years of the 7th Plan weather condition was not at all favourable. During 1985-86, the monsoon was delayed by a week and rainfall distribution was quite erratic. Paddy plantation was delayed in most of the districts due to insufficient rainfall up to the first fortnight of August. Wide spread attack of rice hispa, moisture stress, cyclonic storm adversely affected agricultural operations. The weather during the year 1986-87 was also not favourable. Kharif season witnessed all sorts of natural calamities like delay of monsoon by a fortnight, severe moisture stress during August, unusual heavy rains during latter part of September and cyclonic weather during November. The current year 1987-88 also has so far not been favourable for agriculture and the situation has been discussed in detail hereinafter.

The State Government with the help of its extension machinery and close cooperation of the farmers took all possible steps to achieve stability in the production of foodgrains inspite of weather aberrations during the first two years of the 7th Plan. Total foodgrains productions were 91.26 lakh tonnes and 95.98 lakh tonnes respectively. During 1986-87 record production of foodgrains was mainly due to highest ever summer paddy production. The productivity of this summer paddy was 3030 Kg. per Ha. (clean rice), also an all-time record. But there still remains a challenge to increase the productivity of Kharif Rice against the erratic behaviour of monsoon. Absence of supplementary irrigation for Kharif inhibits the attainment of the desired level of productivity. State Agriculture Department feels that no significant change in the production of rice can be brought about unless there is real break through in the Kharif rice production. Keeping this in view, the State Agri. Deptt. proposes to distribute quality seeds of paddy at subsidised rate from 1988-89. Production of wheat also is showing a declining trend. This was mainly due to replacement of wheat areas by other remunerative crops like oilseeds and summer paddy with the extension of irrigation facilities.

There are also shortfall in the production of pulses, the main reasons being nonavailability of quality seeds and diversion of areas to more remunerative crops like oilseeds, potato and summer paddy with the extension of irrigation facilities. Progress in the production of oilseeds and potato is satisfactory; but jute cultivation has been causing anxiety for the State Govt. for some time past. Bumper production of 73.89 lakh bales in 1985-86 had its disastrous effect on price realised by the farmers and also on the State economy. In 1986-87 the production went down to 49.50 lakh bales. The State Government is trying to maintain jute production around 50 lakh bales, strategy adopted being reduced acreage and higher productivity.

3.3 The progress under soil conservation work has been satisfactory and the State Govt. has been able to achieve the targets in the first two years. The progress of consumption of fertiliser can also be said to be satisfactory. The State Govt. is aware of the shortcomings in the production and distribution of improved seeds and will try to improve its performance. For dryland/rainfed farming, the State Govt. is providing more funds for the next year so as to improve performance under this item.

3.4 Financial achievement during the first two years of the 7th Plan is more or less satisfactory. As against the approved Plan outlay of Rs.23.75 crores and Rs.27.23 crores, actual expenditure was to the extent of Rs.22.93 and Rs.25.07 crores respectively. Shortfall in 1986-87 was mainly due to very low expenditure under the land development component of the Centrally sponsored scheme for small and marginal farmers. During the discussions with the Working Group of the Planning Commission held on 29.12.86, the representatives of the State Govt. explained the constraints in implementing these components and requested the Working Group to insist on the Agriculture Ministry to revise the norms of assistance under the schemes so as to enable the State Government to take full advantage of the scheme. Since the norms have not been revised, the progress of expenditure during the current year also will be far less and the State Govt. is proposing a very small amount for the Annual Plan, 1988-89.

#### IV. Situation in 1987-88 :

4.1 Monsoon started as a weak current in the month of June in the Southern parts of the State. While the Gangetic districts of West Bengal registered a deficit of 35% in June from normal, rainfall in July was more or less normal excepting a few districts. But all of the 5 districts of North Bengal recorded excess rainfall. Due to heavy rainfall since July 24, Malda and West Dinajpur districts came under the grip of flood. Situation was however aggravated since all the rivers flowing through the districts were also in spate. The continuous heavy rainfall throughout August and high level of water in the rivers made the progress of recession of flood water very slow. As a result vast areas of cultivated land remained submerged for more than 3 weeks. The most seriously affected districts were West Dinajpur, Malda, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri Sub-division, Darjeeling and Murshidabad.

4.2 After the dry spell till 18th August when the rainfall in the Gangetic West Bengal was less than 50%, some parts of this area experienced continuous heavy rainfall varying from moderate to heavy. As a result, low lying areas in the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Midnapore, Howrah and 24-Parganas(N) were inundated. Release of water through the rivers in the major rivers valley projects to the rivers already in spate further aggravated the flood situation.

4.3 As a result of heavy flooding mentioned above standing Jute, Aus Paddy and Aman Paddy crops were badly affected. Most of HYV Aus Paddy which were in maturing/flowering stage and suffered from excess moisture resulting in sprouting of matured grains in the earheads and suffered total damage in the inundated areas. Aman Paddy recently transplanted had been completely damaged due to prolonged submergence in low lying areas. Kharif vegetables and pulses suffered total damage. Jute stocks kept in tanks were washed away by water current and quality of fibres deteriorated considerably in the standing crop due to prolonged submergence. About 1,12,330 hectares of Aus Paddy have been damaged against the estimated coverage of about 7.00 lakh hectares. Jute crop suffered to the extent of 39,646 hectares against the estimated coverage of around 4.00 lakhs hectares. About 38.37 lakhs hectares have been covered under Aman Paddy of which about 2.29 lakhs hectares have been partially damaged. About 2.33 lakhs hectares have, however, suffered total damage due to flood where further transplantation was not possible. With the adoption of improved package of practices, particularly application of booster dose of nitrogenous fertiliser, it is expected that the State should be able to maintain the last year's level of production of Aman Paddy i.e., 57 lakh tonnes in terms of clean rice. About 5 to 6 lakh tonnes of loss in production of Kharif Rice is apprehended because of the damage caused by floods.

4.4 Target of Kharif Production. Different crops and anticipated achievements during 1987-88 :

C r o p	Target of Production	Anticipated Achievements
	(Figures in '000 tonnes)	
1. Jute	5,000.00 bales	3,700.00 bales
2. Aus Paddy	750.00	600.00
3. Aman Paddy	6,250.00	5,700.00
4. Other Cereals	140.00	140.00
5. Pulses	30.00	20.00
6. Oilseeds	6.50	6.50

V. Action Programme for Rabi 1987-88 :

5.1 To compensate the loss sustained during Kharif season, a massive Rabi production programme has been drawn up in the State taking into consideration the adequate availability of irrigation water from different sources. All possible steps will be taken to increase the production of Wheat, Boro Paddy, Oilseeds, Pulses, Vegetables and Potato.

5.2 Action Programme :

(A) Availability of Inputs :

(a) Seeds : Arrangements for supply of the following quantity of different Rabi seeds have been made during Rabi, 1987-88 through the West Bengal State Seed Corporation and other Institutional Agencies :-

1) Mustard	3,390	Quintals
2) Wheat	70,000	"
3) Boro Paddy	50,000	"
4) Gram	2,000	"
5) Moong	2,000	"
6) Til (Sesamum)	500	"
7) Groundnut	6,000	"

b) Fertiliser : Supply plan for Rabi 1987-88 has already been made by Government of India for making available the following quantity of fertilisers (In terms of nutrients) :

N	-	2,05,000	M/Tonnes
P	-	83,000	"
K	-	55,000	"
Total :		<u>3,43,000</u>	<u>M/Tonnes</u>

c) Pesticides : There will be no dearth in supply of pesticides required for the rabi production programme as supply of pesticides are made through more than 7,000 sale points operating in the State.

Actual position regarding supply of Seeds, Fertilisers and Pesticides will be closely monitored every month by holding review meeting with the Suppliers/Manufacturers at the State Level as well as at District Level.

(B) Rabi Production Strategy :

More thrust on the cultivation of mustard, wheat and boro paddy will be given to maximise the production and productivity by adopting scientific method of cultivation, proper and judicious use of irrigation water from all available resources. It is expected that adequate quantity of irrigation water will be available from all the three major Irrigation Projects and also from the large number of minor irrigation installations.

Farmers will be motivated constantly through the net work of T & V system to adopt the following :

- Use of certified quality seeds of recommended variety
- Observe optimum time of sowing
- Ensure good stand establishment
- Use of irrigation water at the critical stages of growth of the crop.
- Use of mostly short-duration varieties of paddy for raising boro paddy.

(C) Extension support :

To help the affected small and marginal farmers of the districts, large number of minikits of different rabi crops is proposed to be distributed during rabi/summer season by utilising the fund provided in the State

budget and from the funds for agricultural reconstruction work to be provided by the Central Government in flood affected areas.

Anticipated achievements for 1987-88 and targets for 1988-89 are given hereunder.

VI. Physical target for 1988-89 and anticipated achievement for 1987-88

Name of the Crop.	Area in '000 hectares under principal crops				Target '88-89
	Base year 1984-85 (Achievements)	Achievements (1985-86)	Achievements (1986-87)	Anticipated Achievements (1987-88)	
(i) Rice					
(a) Aus	631.38	483.12	637.35	600.00	700.00
(b) Aman	4096.42	4083.28	4059.21	3880.00	4100.00
(c) Boro	470.68	512.33	679.36	600.00	550.00
Total Rice :	5198.48	5078.73	5375.92	5080.00	5350.00
(ii) Other Cereals	105.02	97.80	117.22	120.00	120.00
(iii) Wheat	335.92	305.10	397.00	400.00	400.00
(iv) Pulses	377.70	424.30	400.00	430.00	430.00
Total Foodgrains:	6017.12	5905.93	6290.14	6030.00	6300.00
(v) Oilseeds	389.30	371.60	440.00	500.00	500.00
(vi) Jute & Mesta	563.01	730.70	532.52	400.00	400.00
(vii) Potato	148.80	138.40	171.00	150.00	150.00
(viii) Sugarcane	13.38	12.90	12.47	16.50	17.00

Production in '000 tonnes of principal crops.

(i) Rice					
(a) Aus	660.62	540.62	710.10	600.00	750.00
(b) Aman	6161.94	6023.15	5694.15	5700.00	6250.00
(c) Boro	1269.95	1427.18	2058.77	1900.00	1700.00
Total Rice :	8092.51	7990.95	8463.02	8200.00	8700.00
(ii) Other Cereals	130.53	128.95	263.36	230.00	230.00
(iii) Wheat	812.20	738.70	602.63	800.00	700.00
(iv) Pulses	221.39	267.90	213.00	270.00	270.00
Total Foodgrains:	9256.63	9126.50	9622.01	9500.00	9900.00
(v) Oilseeds	236.20	233.80	270.00	305.00	310.00
(vi) Jute & Mesta ('000 bales)	4464.81	7389.83	4950.00	3700.00	5000.00
(vii) Potato	3135.28	2756.60	3527.80	3500.00	3500.00
(viii) Sugarcane	769.93	812.10	757.00	1100.00	1200.00

Cropped Area ('000 hectares)

Item	Base year 1984-85	Achievements (1985-86)	Achievements (1986-87)	Anticipated Achievements (1987-88)	Target (1988-89)
(a) Net	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500
(b) Gross	7800	7800	7800	7900	8000



Area under High Yielding Variety ('000 hectares)

Name of Crop.	Base year (1984-85)	Achievements (1985-86)	Achievements (1986-87)	Anti-Achievements (1987-88)	Target (1988-89)
1) Rice					
(a) Aus	220.98	183.00	254.00	252.00	315.00
(b) Aman	1228.92	1306.00	1311.00	1148.00	1535.00
(c) Boro	470.68	512.00	679.00	600.00	550.00
Total Rice:	1920.58	2001.00	2244.00	2000.00	2450.00
2) Wheat	335.92	305.10	397.00	400.00	400.00
3) Maize	34.44	36.00	40.00	42.00	45.00

The Target of crop production in '000 tonnes for the year 1988-89

i) Rice	..	8700.00
ii) Wheat	..	700.00
iii) Other Cereals		230.00
iv) Pulses	..	270.00
Total Foodgrains ::		9900.00
v) Oilseeds	..	310.00
vi) Jute & Musta ('000 Bales)	..	5000.00
vii) Sugarcane	..	1200.00
viii) Potato	..	3500.00

Consumption of fertilisers in '000 tons :

Name	Base year (1984-85)	Achievements (1985-86)	Achievements (1986-87)	Anti-Achievement (1987-88)	Targets (1988-89)
(I) Nitrogen (N)	246.2	256.82	304.02	320.00	350.00
(II) Phosphate (P)	91.9	92.32	113.03	140.00	145.00
(III) Potassic (K)	67.6	59.61	81.37	90.00	105.00
	405.7	408.75	499.22	550.00	600.00

Consumption of pesticides in '000 tons technical grades materials :

Base year 1984	Achievements (1985-86)	Achievements (1986-87)	Anticipated Achievement (1987-88)	Targets (1988-89)
3.94	4.5	5.10	4.50	5.62

Area under distribution of fertilisers and pesticides in '000 ha.

Base year 1984-85	Achievements (1985-86)	Achievements (1986-87)	Anticipated Achievement (1987-88)	Targets (1988-89)
(a) Fertilisers	4000	4100	4500	5000
(b) Pesticide	3740	2576	2952	2730
				3410

Target of fertiliser and pesticides consumption and area under distribution during 1988-89

(I) Total fertilisers consumption ('000 tons)	..	600.00
(II) Pesticides (Technical grade materials in ('000 tons)	..	5.62
(III) Area to be covered under ('000 ha)		
a) Fertilisers	...	.. 5000.00
b) Pesticides	...	.. 3410.00

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

Base year	Achievements	Achievements	Ant. Achievement	Targets
1984-85	{ 1985-86	{ 1986-87	{ 1987-88	{ 1988-89
170.54	179.30	186.51	196.51	207.51

6. Programme of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Deptt.

6.1 Lac Development Scheme.

Under 'LAC' Sector, the proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.14.95 lakhs in place of Rs.5.70 lakhs as in 1987-88. The objective is to (i) strengthen the 24 Brood Lac Farms under the State Plan component including DPAP Farms for enabling wider coverage of S.T. Beneficiaries and (ii) Support the Training and Marketing activities, associating the Lac Cooperatives functioning in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad. About 4000 Rural beneficiaries, mostly belonging to S.T. Communities, will be covered under the Lac-Farming and Processing Schemes.

7. Programme of the Public Undertaking Deptt.

7.1 West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.

The Company has undertaken a programme for setting up of a No. of agro-based industries including, inter alia, a fruit processing plant at Haldah, a factory for assembling pump-sets and other agricultural implements at Taratalla, Calcutta, Rural Repair Workshops, in phases, during the 7th Plan period.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been allocated for the programme of the Co. for the entire 7th Plan period, i.e. 1985-90. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs was spent from the State Plan Budget for the programme in each of first two years of the 7th Plan. During 1987-88, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs only is made for the programme.

.....

8. Soil and Water Conservation

The State Land Use Board

8.1 The State Government has set up the State Land Use Board to study different factors relating to land use, soil and water conservation and flood control and to advise the Government in the matter of land use planning to ensure optimum conservation of soil, fertility and moisture, reduction of flood hazards and sustainable utilisation of natural resources like forest and grazing land etc. The Board functions as a coordinating agency between various relevant Department.

Government of India have sanctioned Rs.3.75 lakhs during 1987-88 under Central Sector Scheme for strengthening State Land Use Board. The State Government has also furnished a Scheme to Government of India worth Rs.5.75 lakhs during the current year in this connection.

The Board has undertaken two important studies during the year 1987-88 (1) Study on optimisation of land use entrusted to the Centre for studies on Manpower and Environment and (2) Study on Wet Land Management by the Directorate of Wetland Management.

....

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

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

I. Animal Husbandry Sector :

a) Schemes for development of necessary infrastructure which includes establishment of A.I. Centres, State Poultry Farms, Fodder Farms, Dairy Demonstration Farms, Cattle and Poultry Feed Plants, Training Institutes for imparting training in Animal Husbandry Practice etc. and the schemes for providing necessary marketing and distribution facilities of Livestock products. Under veterinary health coverage programme, for proper health cover of the livestock population, different types of Veterinary Units like Ambulatory Clinic Vans, Veterinary Aid Centres, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Disease Investigation Laboratories, Research Laboratory Units to prevent out-break of infectious diseases among the Livestock etc. are set up under the Veterinary Services Programmes of this Department.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

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

I. Animal Husbandry Sector :

a) Schemes for development of necessary infrastructure which includes establishment of A.I. Centres, State Poultry Farms Fodder Farms, Dairy Demonstration Farms, Cattle and Poultry Feed Plants, Training Institutes for imparting training in Animal Husbandry Practice etc. and the schemes for providing necessary marketing and distribution facilities of Livestock products. Under veterinary health coverage programme, for proper health cover of the livestock population, different types of Veterinary Units like Ambulatory Clinic Vans, Veterinary Aid Centres, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Disease Investigation Laboratories, Research Laboratory Units to prevent out-break of infectious diseases among the Livestock etc. are set up under the Veterinary Services Programmes of this Department.

b) Financial Assistance to the farmers belonging to S.C., S.T. and other backward classes living below the poverty line. Under Animal Husbandry Programmes, there are Schemes to provide financial assistance to the poor farmers coming under the purview of different beneficiary oriented programme like IRDP, DPAP, SCP, TSP, SLOP etc. for creating additional sources of income for the farmers interested in Animal Husbandry practice.

Under Animal Husbandry Sector, there is a scheme for resettlement of city kept animals for removal of 10,000 milch cattles and 4,000 followers from the Metropolitan area of Calcutta and Howrah and their resettlement in four satellite Milk Colonies at (a) Ganganagar (b) East Calcutta (c) Garden Reach and (d) Howrah, construction of the Milk Colony at Ganganagar has already been completed and resettlement of cattle for this Milk Colony has been started. Constructions of other three Milk Colonies are in progress.

#### Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan :

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

#### II. Dairy Development Sector :

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

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

#### III. Operation Flood Programme :

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

#### IV. Projects under Corporations :

Funds have been allocated in the proposal for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for providing the two Corporations - viz. (1) West Bengal Livestock Processing Development Corporation and (2) West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation with the loans/grants-in-aid/Share Capital towards implementation of different projects under Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sectors.

### VETERINARY SERVICES

#### Strengthening of Administrative Machinery :

It is proposed that the present purchase cell of the Directorate would be strengthened if not sanctioned during 1987-88 to suit the requirement of ever increasing demands of the Directorate to procure more and more Medicine and Surgical Requisites for enhanced number of field units.

As the present publicity wing of the Directorate handed by one officer in W.B.J.V.S. found to be quite inadequate to serve the dual role of public relation and education, it is considered essential that a separate cell be set up exclusively for the development and public relation services and a sub-wing for Veterinary Health Education to educate the people in Veterinary Health Programmes.

The field Administration will be strengthened by establishment of some Divisional Veterinary Office in this Directorate.

#### Expansion and Improvement of the Inservice training facilities :

Under the existing system there are 3 training Institute for providing training to the field staff of these are in Inservice Training Institute for the Veterinary Field Assistants, Institute of Veterinary Compounders' and Dressers' Course and other Inservice Training of Veterinarians and which will continue.

#### Hospitals and Poly-Clinics :

The District level hospitals would be up-graded to Poly-Clinics in phases with multidisciplinary facilities in the line recommended by 6th National Commission on Agriculture 1976. Some new State Veterinary Hospitals will be created and constructed in the year 1988-89.

#### Veterinary Dispensaries :

Rural Veterinary Aid and Services are being extended through Block Veterinary Dispensaries Additional Veterinary Dispensaries, Ambulatory Clinic Vans etc. would be continued. Attempts would be made to provide atleast 2 Veterinary Dispensaries in each Panchayat

contd.....

Sanities, Provision for construction of Dispensary buildings and staff quarters for the Block Level Dispensaries would be considered in phases to improve the working facilities for these Units. Attempts would be made to provide enhanced allotments for M.S.Rs. and T.A. to remove the existing bottle necks.

Veterinary Aid Centres :

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

Mobile Clinics :

Though these Ambulatory Clinics, prompt Veterinary Services may be extended to the door step of the farmers. The common people and specially the people of backward communities have been benefitted. These Amulatory Clinic Vans would be more entrusted to the D.R.D.A. works of the State.

Clinical Laboratories :

4 Clinical and Investigational Units established during the year 1986-87 and which will be maintained.

Strengthening of the Medical Stores :

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

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

Re-organisation of the Disease Investigation Laboratories :

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

Rinderpest Eradication :

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

The central programme of Rinderpest through mass vaccination and surveillance containment vaccination as in operation would be



continued to put down the infection rate to "Zero level" to achieve the object to stamping out the disease.

Strengthening and Expansion of Biological Product Division :

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

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

F.M.D. Control :

In addition to the vaccination and co-ordinated Research Projects activities, Divisional laboratories would be set up for collecting and processing more materials from F.M.D. Outbreaks for screening at the Central Laboratory.

Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance :

Besides control of tuberculosis, Brucellosis, R.P. F.M.D. under specific control and other special projects with or without central assistance provision would be made during the 7th Plan for effective control of the following diseases :-

1) Canine Rabies Control : Under this scheme compulsory vaccination programme as in operation in greater Calcutta areas and destruction of street dogs in Calcutta areas, would be continued and arrangements would be made to extend the areas of operation of the scheme. A Central Laboratory would be organised for prompt diagnosis of rabies of different species.

2) Establishment of Disease Free-Zone : Programme would be made during the 7th Plan to develop disease free-zone around Dum Dum-Air Port and Quarantine Station Calcutta with mass vaccination, effective surveillance and containment vaccination and other associate programmes. This is to avert the risk of exposure to the incoming and outgoing animals.

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

4) Poultry Diseases : The recently sanctioned Poultry Disease Investigation Laboratory at Garbetta will be organised and arrangement would be made to develop a poultry disease investigation network for important poultry diseases with assistance from the Central Government as centrally Sponsored Scheme Pullorum and Marek's Disease Control.

Prani Dhanu Bhawan will be established in the campus of erstwhile Bengal Veterinary College campus.

#### Veterinary Research :

The Veterinary Research work of the State would be reprinted and strengthened during the 7th Plan and would organise under the following broad headings:

- 1) A.I.C.R.P. on Epidemiological Studies on F.M.D. Virus Typing Centre.

This scheme sponsored by I.C.A.R. would be continued during the year 1988-89 for epidemiological investigation of F.M.D. and typing of different isolates, collected from different outbreaks to assess the requirements of different types and sub-types of the virus to be available for vaccine production.

#### Cattle Development :

Present system of use of diluted semen would be changed in phases with the utilisation of frozen semen for which adequate arrangements would be made for establishment of frozen semen banks, their distribution to different fields units and publicity, monitoring, evaluation of A.I. with Frozen Semen and Survey of sexual Health Control of animals will be made.

#### Other expenditure :

- 1) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste :

Under the programme additional infrastructure would be considered in the areas having concentration of Scheduled Caste population and 18.3% of State Plan would be allotted for this scheme.

i) State Veterinary Hospitals are considered to be one of the specialised important programmes for extending quality veterinary services. One unit will be established during 1988-89 and will be maintained those established during plan period and some new State Veterinary Hospitals will be constructed.

- ii) Veterinary Dispensaries :

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

iii) Aid Centres :

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

Tribal Areas Sub-Plan :

Under this programme additional infrastructure would be considered in the area having concentration of Tribal people and 7.11% of State Plan would be allotted for the scheme.

i) Establishment of veterinary Hospitals :

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

ii) Veterinary Dispensaries :

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

iii) Veterinary Aid Centres :

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

Hill Areas Sub-Plan :

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

i) Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries and Peripatetic Service Centre :

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

ii) Strengthening of Disease Investigation System :

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

Modernisation of Slaughter Houses :

Under this project priority is being given to modernise the cattle slaughter houses. The two main cattle slaughter houses of Calcutta to <sup>the</sup> Tangra Slaughter House and Metiabruz Slaughter House would be replaced by the Calcutta Slaughter House at Mourigram. This project will involve a cost of Rs.16.14 crores, 33.1/3% of which would be shared by State and Central Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

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

-/sd

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :i) Dairy Development Staff

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

For salaries and other expenditure a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept this year (1987-88) and for such expenditure a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs also estimated for the next year (1988-89).

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

The scheme is meant for comprehensive research works for evolving economic method for utilisation of surplus/sub-standard milk at the Dairy Factory at Haringhata. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1987-88) and also a sum of Rs.0.60 lakhs has been estimated as expenditure for the next year (1988-89).

iii) Survey and Statistics :

The purpose of the scheme is to undertake survey work for Rural Dairy Extension and collection of Data pertaining to the Dairy Development activities of the State. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1987-88) and a sum of Rs.0.20 lakh has been estimated for expenditure for the next financial year (1988-89)

2. EDUCATION AND TRAININGManpower Development and in-service Training.

The scheme aims at providing training facilities to the Technical Personnel of this Directorate with a view to equip them with the modern methods of production and Management. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.80 lakh has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1987-88), and a sum of Rs.0.20 lakh has also been estimated for expenditure for the year (1988-89).

3. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS :i) Rural Dairy Extension

The scheme is meant for establishing a Milk collection-cum-chilling station in Milk shed Rural Areas. This year (1987-88) a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been kept for purpose of establishment of some new Milk Collection-cum-Chilling Station and also for shifting from idle chilling plants to new areas where marketable surplus milk is available.

Programme for the next year (1988-89) is to establish new chilling plants, renovation of the existing plants, shifting of old and idle chilling plants and also ancillary civil construction works for these purpose and for this a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been estimated as expenditure for the year (1988-89).

ii) Strengthening & Modernisation of Transport System :  
Long Distance Transport

The scheme is meant for procurement of vehicles for Collection of milk, distribution of milk as well as renovation and modernisation of the existing vehicles and also introduction of wireless system for attending to standard vehicles on route. This year (1987-88) a sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been kept for the purpose of procurement of some small vehicles, replacement of condemned vehicles by new ones and also introduction of wireless system for attending to stranded vehicle.

Programme for the next year (1988-89) is to procure at least one Road Milk Tanker and purchase of Milk Vans and for the purpose a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure during the year (1988-89).

iii) Product Factory at Salt Lake, Calcutta

The target of the scheme is to establish a product factory with a handling capacity for manufacturing 5000 litres of Ice-cream per day along with sterilised milk and other milk products. This year (1987-88) a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been kept for the purpose of initial Civil Construction work. Programme for the next year (1988-89) is for completion of Civil Construction Work pertaining to the factory building and procurement of machineries for the Product Factory and for this purpose a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been estimated as expenditure for the year (1988-89).

ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVES AND OTHER BODIES :

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

The scheme envisages formulation of Milk Co-operatives and their Unions and provide them with the financial assistance in the shape of loan during the early stage for their functioning. This year (1987-88) a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been kept for this purpose and for the next year (1988-89) a provision of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed.

ii) Loans under Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme.

The scheme is meant for providing loan to the owners of the cattle who keep their animals in the Milk Colonies at Haringhata and supply the entire quantity of milk produced to the Haringhata Dairy Factory. The main purpose of providing loan is to help the owners to increase their herd so that there may be steady flow of milk to the Dairy Factory. For this purpose a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1987-88). This year with introduction of scheme for resettlement of cattle seized from unauthorised khatalas in the city, we expect unauthorised khatalas owners to keep their cattles in the Milk Colony. To cope with the situation we have estimated a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs as expenditure for the next year (1988-89).

5. MILK SUPPLY SCHEMES :i) Modernisation of existing dairies under G.C.M.S.S.

The scheme envisages procurement of Dairy Machinery for both the Dairies at Belgachia and Haringhata. The main item of works includes residual payment of boiler Satchet filling machine, Weigh Bridge, Wireless communication system, and procurement of new Satchet Filling Machine, Homogeniser etc. For all these works a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been kept for expenditure during the current financial year (1987-88) and for the next year (1988-89) a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure for installation of more Satchet Filling Machines, Installation of one deep tubewell at Haringhata Dairy, Procurement of a new pasteurisation plant at Haringhata Dairy and residual works.

ii) Dairy at Durgapur

The scheme envisages installation of Effluent Treatment Plant and renovation of existing machines and other ancillary works for smooth running of the Dairy. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been estimated as expenditure during the current financial year 1987-88.

For the next year (1988-89) a sum of Rs.7.80 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure towards procurement of Homogeniser and renovation of Second bottling plant.

iii) Dairy Factory at Burdwan

The scheme envisages expansion of the handling capacity of the existing plants and renovation, replacement of the existing machines for smooth running of the Dairy and completion of the unfinished work of the Effluent Treatment Plant and for this purpose a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure towards the unfinished work of the Effluent Treatment Plant and some other essential work of the Dairy Factory during the year (1987-88).

For the next year (1988-89) a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure for residual payment of Effluent Treatment Plant and purchase of one Cream Separator, Satchet Filling Machine.

iv) Dairy at Krishnagar :

The Dairy has started functioning w.e.f. 14.1.87. Toned milk in Poly Pack being supplied to the people of Krishnagar, Ranaghat and its adjoining areas. A sum of Rs.33.00 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure during the current financial year (1987-88) towards the cost of construction of staff quarters and other residential works, compensation of land for building Housing Complex.

For the next year (1988-89) a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been estimated for construction of Effluent Treatment Plant, Construction of Staff Quarters Procurement of one Clarifier/Separator.

v) New Dairy under Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme

The scheme envisages establishment of a new Dairy under the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme with an initial handling capacity of 1.00 lakh lits. of milk/per day. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been estimated for expenditure towards the cost of land during the current financial year (1987-88) and a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been estimated as expenditure for the next year (1988-89) towards the cost of compensation of the land if acquired.

W F P - 6 1 8

The proposal of annual plan for 1988-89 consists of two major activities namely (i) Resettlement of city kept animals and (ii) Work for Operation Flood. A separate provision has also been kept under the head Development of Milk Cooperatives.

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

The resettlement of city kept milk colonies has been undertaken by the C.M.D.A. Ganganagar Project was completed in 1983 and was taken over for operation which is functioning. Construction of remaining three colonies are in progress. The Cattle Resettlement Project at Howrah is being used by the Howrah Municipal Corporation for housing of Cattle removed from Khatalas of Howrah. Provisions of fund amounting to Rs.46.95 lakh for completion of the ongoing works has been kept in the budget of 1988-89. A provision for Rs.24.00 lakh has also been proposed for maintenance and operation of the cattle Resettlement Project during the year 1988-89.

a) Operation Flood in West Bengal is being implemented through a 3 tier Cooperative system primarily through the Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies which are to function under eight Co-Operative Milk Unions affiliated to the West Bengal Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited. Phase III of the programme has been accepted by the state for participation. For implementation of the programme two dairy plants, two cattle feed plants one stud farm, one semen freezing station, two liquid nitrogen plants and other allied facilities which have been created continued production during 1987-88. The Government has to participate in the programme by providing funds for infrastructural facilities as also for land for the built up facilities. For that fund provisions have been made in the proposal. Implementation of Operation Flood is also required to be supervised and monitored. For all these activities and the above



mentioned purposes a sum of Rs.28.35 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1988-89. During the first six months, the Mother Dairy, Dankuni and Matigara Dairy distributed 7,36,73,680 litres and 52,44,720 litres of milk respectively (average per day 4,02,538 and 28,660 litres) to the consuming people.

b) A three tier Co-operative system is in Operation for implementation of Operation Flood-II in West Bengal. For supporting the activities a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed under the head Development of Milk Cooperatives. During the first six months of 1987-88, ending on 30.9.87 the performance of the milk cooperatives is as below :-

1. No. of Cooperative Milk Producers Unions functioning.	- six
2. Districts Covered under the programme	- Ten (Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, W. Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas (N), Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore.)
3. Dairy Cooperative Societies organised	- 54 (1198)
4. Primary Cooperative Society members enrolled	- 2149 (67,130)
5. A.I. Centres (functional)	- 385
6. A.I. performed	- 22,729
7. Animals given Vety. aid	- 6,805
8. Daily average procurement of milk	- 42,267
9. Cattle feed produced	
a) Siliguri	- 5566 MT
b) Berhampore	- 1856 M.T.

(Cumulative figures since inception)

### F I S H E R I E S

Fisheries Sector plays a vital role in the economy of the State because of its potential not only for supplying this important easily digestible protein food ; but also for its ability to generate substantial employment income and savings for reinvestment.

2. The ceiling of the plan expenditure as approved by the State Government for this Department during the Seventh Plan is Rs.38.00 crores.

During 1985-86 actual expenditure was Rs.744.83 lakhs out of the approved outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs i.e., an achievement of 99.31%. During 1986-87 actual expenditure was Rs.780.14 lakhs out of the approved outlay of Rs.810.00 lakhs i.e., an achievement of 96.13 percent. The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.850.50 lakhs.

3. Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.930.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs.302.00 lakh (32.53%) is for the schemes under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Rs.50.00 lakh (5.38%) is for the schemes under the Tribal Areas sub plan.

4. The schemes to be implemented during 1988-89 and the respective allocations made there under have been enumerated in GN<sub>2</sub> statement. Some of the important programmes are discussed below in brief.

5(A) Production oriented programmes

(a) As regards fish production a total production of 4,92,000 M.T. is expected to be achieved at the end 88-89 out of which production from Inland Sector is estimated at 4,30,000 M.T. and that from marine fisheries at 62,000 M.T. For achieving the target the activities will be focussed on i) increasing productivity in water bodies already under pisciculture, ii) bringing semi derelict, derelict and hitherto unutilised water areas under pisciculture and iii) promoting pisciculture on scientific lines by providing assistance to fish farmers through Fish Farmers' Development Agency set up in each district.

(b) Apart from continuing the programme for the production of fish seeds in State owned seed farms, private sector will continue to be encouraged by providing bank loans and subsidy for nursery and rearing centres. Effort will continue to be made to create decentralised points of seed production so that distribution becomes possible in remote corners. 7200 million of fry and fingerlings is expected to be produced during the year 1988-89.

(c) Other activities aiming at improvement of fish production in Inland Sector include distribution of minikits of fingerlings and fertilisers among poor fishermen, promotion of integrated fish farming, development of Reservoir Fisheries Projects and its exploitation through large number of groups and Cooperatives and Development of Hill Fisheries by providing subsidies and bank loan for setting up of Jhora Fisheries.

(d) There is a tremendous untapped potential for Brackish-water Fish Farming in the State covering the coastal saline areas of 24-Parganas and Midnapore districts. A thrust programme is contemplated in this area by setting up a Regional Brackish-water Fish Farming Agency for promoting activity among genuine fishermen on Group/Cooperative basis as also among private entrepreneurs and requisite financial managerial and technological assistance will be rendered.

(e) In marine Fisheries Sector stress will be laid on mechanising country crafts. For introduction of bigger mechanised boats, N.C.D.C. Assistance project for introduction of mechanised boats for off shore fishing will continue to be pursued. Minor fishing harbour at Sankarpur near Digha will be helpful to the marine fishermen. Effort will be made for establishment of another minor fishing harbour at Frasurgungo and development of several landing centres with berthing infrastructural facilities.

(f) Extension work for disseminating the improved method of fish production and training of fish farmers at Block, District and State levels will continue to be conducted, Training of marine fishermen will also continue to be imparted from the existing centres at Namkhana in 24 Parganas and at Ramnagar in Midnapore district.

(B) Welfare Activities

For the benefit of the poor fishermen, infrastructural facilities, like link roads, tube-wells, community halls etc. will be provided in both Inland and Marine fishing villages. Under National Welfare fund Scheme infrastructural facilities will be provided to the fishermen on larger scale. Large number of fishermen will be brought under the insurance cover under the Group Personnel Accident Insurance Scheme.

(C) Centrally Sponsored & Central Sector Schemes.

The Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes expected to be operational during 1988-89 are shown in GN<sub>6</sub> statement. Development of sewage fed fisheries, utilisation of community or Government owned water areas for ensuring pisciculture and development of Reservoirs fisheries will be the main activities under these schemes.

(D) Social Fishery

Great importance has been attached on the development of Social Fishery. An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been earmarked for development of Social Fishery in the State during 1988-89. Effort will continue to be made to promote pisciculture by free supply of fingerlings, water conditioners etc. in such State/Panchayat Community/Institution owned water areas which cannot be developed through existing schemes for augmentation of fish production, generating income and employment in rural areas, supply of fish to rural people at fair price and ensure accelerated propagation of pisciculture through demonstration effect of Social Fishery.

(E) Monitoring

Monitoring of the progress of work will be conducted with due importance by holding of regular meetings at Block level, and through collection of data from base level under supervision of Zonal Deputy Director of Fisheries.

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

1.3 There are two schemes being implemented at present viz., "Protective Afforestation" and "EEC assisted Pilot Project for Soil & Water Conservation in river catchments". The first-named scheme has been continued from the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The main activities under the scheme are aimed at protective afforestation and erosion control on landslides, slips, streambanks, etc. in forest areas. Gully stabilisation through engineering structures like diversion channels, check dams, guides and spurs are taken up in addition to vegetative protection. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs would be spent under the scheme from the beginning of the Seventh Plan upto 1987-88 and an area of 600.00ha. covered during the same period.

The financial achievement from 1985-86 to 1987-88 under the EEC assisted Pilot Project would be Rs. 136.47 lakhs corresponding to a physical achievement of 2367.00 ha. This project is assisted by EEC and initially the project period was 5 years from 1981-82 to 1986-87. The project was later extended upto 1987-88 and during the last visit of the EEC Team they agreed to extend it upto 1988-89. This should be the terminal year for the project. This Pilot Project is for afforestation and soil conservation in the river catchments of Kolaghai and Mayurakshi. The financial and physical targets against the project during 1988-89 stand at Rs. 30.00 lakhs and 400.00 ha. respectively. Both the soil conservation and afforestation schemes have been progressing satisfactorily.

## 2.0 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SCHEMES

### 2.1 West Bengal Social Forestry Project

This is presently the most important project operative on the production front in the Forestry sector. This is an IDA assisted Project which was launched during the Sixth Five Year Plan continuing through the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The second phase of the project is due to be launched during 1988-89. The performance under this project has been lauded by one and all and it has been recognised that the activities under the project have generated immense response from all fronts and a corresponding impact on various Government Departments, Panchayats at various levels, non-Governmental organisations, industrialists, people of all strata and walks of life including small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. During the first three years of the seventh five year plan, an amount of Rs. 1707.68 lakhs was spent under the project corresponding to a physical achievement of 55,073.00 ha. The second phase of the West Bengal Social Forestry Project, which has already been cleared by the Planning Commission, provided for an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 crores in each of the years 1988-89 and 1989-90. This target was fixed on the basis of old wage rates and if the new wage rate which is likely to be introduced in the State is taken into account, the target will shoot up to about Rs. 20.00 crores. For obvious reasons, this amount could not be accommodated within the Annual Plan budget. In this connection, it is relevant to mention that the SIDA has been known to be allowing advance loan against projects assisted by them. Similarly, it is suggested that through the good offices of the Government of India, the IDA may be approached for giving advance loan against the second phase of the West Bengal Social Forestry Project which may be re-cycled as additional allocation to the State Forestry budget in order to tide over the possible budgetary constraint. In other words, the advance loan may flow as additionality in the Annual State Plan of 1988-89 over and above of the present plan size under the Forestry sector.

## 2.2 Linkage with Animal Husbandry

Along with fuelwood and small timber, fodder is an important domestic requirement of the rural people. Social forestry plantations can contribute towards this demand. At present multiple use trees are planted. To effectively augment the fodder supply in the rural areas, a special scheme viz., Silvo-pastoral scheme with assistance from the National Wasteland Development Board is being launched. The scheme envisages raising of fodder, legumes, grasses, etc. with a matrix of fuelwood and small timber species. Regarding utilisation of the output, necessary collaboration has been sought with the Animal Husbandry Department. This linkage, it is believed, would contribute towards success of this scheme. It is proposed to raise 500 ha. of fodder plantations under this programme during 1987-88 involving an expenditure of Rs. 13.50 lakhs, 50% of which would flow in as Central grant, the State share being Rs. 6.75 lakhs.

## 2.3 Decentralisation of seedlings production and supply

Seedlings are the most important physical input for any plantation programme. With a view to increasing nursery out-reach, a new scheme fully funded by the National Wasteland Development Board has been launched during the financial year 1986-87, with a physical target of 25 million seedlings, in all 2,561 farmers, mostly belonging to the priority target group participated in this programme. It is expected, in future, we would be able to augment nursery coverage considerably through these decentralised peoples nurseries.

## 2.4 Departmental Timber Operation Scheme

This scheme has also met with considerable success during the Sixth Five Year Plan as well as in the course of first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Apart from the fact that total departmentalisation in the operation of forest produce by eliminating middle men in a policy decision of both the Government of India and Government of West Bengal, such departmentalisation has been observed to check illicit felling, extend a beneficial effect on the local markets, small wood-based industries and on the forest fringe population by assuring of their fuel and small wood supply, Government exchequer gains considerably through elimination of the middle-men's profit and through increase in productivity and high quantum of the employment is generated in the rural areas. The financial results are quite encouraging, too. During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.299.97 lakhs would be expended against a physical achievement of 2,07,500 m<sup>3</sup> and the amount adopted in 1988-89 is Rs. 160.00 lakhs against a physical target of 75,000 m<sup>3</sup> of timber and firewood. It has been estimated that a net benefit of Rs. 415.00 lakhs has already accrued to the exchequer

through departmentalisation of timber operation during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The net boost in the revenue potential on account of this departmentalisation is of the order of Rs. 200/- per m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 2.5 Creation and Improvement of Parks & Gardens

'Creation and Improvement of Parks and Gardens' is considered as one of the most useful services rendered by the Forests Department to the people's cause especially from the point of view of amelioration of environment and creating and encouraging aesthetic pursuits in the rural folk. An amount of Rs. 53.00 lakhs would be spent against this scheme during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan of 1988-89. At present there are more than 70 nos. Parks & Gardens in this State being maintained and improved under the scheme.

#### 2.6 Plantation and Afforestation Scheme

#### 2.7 Economic Plantation

This is an on-going project which has continued through the Sixth Five Year Plan and the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. A total area of 3,687.00 ha. would be planted up during the first three years with economically valuable species, the corresponding financial performance being Rs. 127.38 lakhs. The financial and physical targets under the scheme of Annual Plan of 1988-89 stands at Rs. 65.00 lakhs and 1,200.00 ha. respectively.

#### 2.8 Plantation of Quick-Growing Species

This is also an on-going scheme aimed at raising industrially important Quick-Growing Species in the degraded forest areas and barren lands, particularly in the laterite tracts of South West Bengal. The physical and financial performance during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan would be 3,028.00 ha. and Rs. 94.22 lakhs respectively. The amount adopted in the Annual Plan of 1988-89 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs against a physical target of 450.00 ha.

#### 2.9 Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been continued from the Sixth Five Year Plan. Previously this was known as "Rural Fuelwood Plantation". The scheme is operating in five identified districts of Southern West Bengal viz., Bankura, Midnapore, Burdwan, Birbhum and 24 Parganas. The Central share of 50% is given as grant to the State Government while the balance 50% State share is borne under the State Seventh Five Year Plan. Expenditure during the first three years would stand at Rs. 82.03 lakhs (State share) against a physical achievement of 2,190 ha. The proposed financial and physical targets during 1988-89 are Rs. 56.00 lakhs and 853.00 ha. respectively against State Plan.

## 2.10 SIDA assisted Agro-silviculture and Silvo-pisciculture Project

Activities under this externally aided project continued from the Sixth Five Year Plan. This project comprises in two components viz., Agro-silviculture and Silvo-pisciculture. The first component of the scheme aimed at inter-cultivation of cash crops like cotton, oil seeds, Citronella grass along with plantation crops of trees to be raised in the clear-felled areas of North Bengal forests. The scheme has been taken up as Pilot Project to find out the performance of the agricultural crops in combination of tree species and also to determine the economic and employment generating potential of such schemes. The second component is also a Pilot Project for studying the performance of the Pisciculture in combination with trees in the Sunderbans. Both the projects are serving the purpose of Pilot Projects although financial achievements were low with respect to targets which were overestimated at the Appraisal stage. An amount of Rs. 108.92 lakhs would be spent during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. The SIDA has initiated two social feasibility studies in order to enhance the social relevance of the projects so that the poor forest fringe population have better environment and can draw improved benefit from the project.

## 3.0 ENVIRONMENT-CUM-CONSERVATION FORESTRY

### 3.1 Economic Rehabilitation of the fringe population

With the realisation that in the socio-economic situation prevailing, there is hardly any possibility of the forest to prosper or even survive unless the poor forest fringe dwellers are economically rehabilitated, this new scheme was conceived. This is to be in the form of four pilot projects in four eco-climatic zones of the State viz., the Hill areas, Terai area, Lateritic area and the Deltaic area of the Sunderbans. Two Project Reports, one for lateritic and the other for Sunderbans are awaiting administrative approval from the Government of India who have been approached to sponsor the scheme with 50% grant, with a matching grant from the State.

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

Another experiment was undertaken in a group of Forest Blocks in Arabari Range of East Midnapore Forest Division. The villagers living



in the fringe of this forest were asked to take full responsibility for protection and improvement of these forests in return of which they were allowed to use these forests and blank forest lands for raising of agricultural crops and other economic activities. Excellent result has been obtained and this forest, after 15 years of the inception of the experiment, has now flourished into a rich crop, worth at Rs. 9.00 crores. Government has recently decided to award 25% of the usufructs from this forest to the fringe dwellers for their role in protecting and improving the stock. This will further encourage them in protecting as well as managing the forest in a rational manner with a view to their own benefit and to the benefit of the people in general.

#### 4.0 FOREST PROTECTION FORCE

4.1 In order to combat the organised gangsterism in the valuable forests regularly and force, it was envisaged that a strong Protection Force was a necessity side, side with the enlisting of people's support and participation in forest protection through extension and through the operation of suitable employment schemes for the fringe population. The Special Protection Force is expected to have 10 units of armed force, each unit being 50-men strong and supported by vehicles, R.T. system, arms and ammunitions as well as camping facilities. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 50% of the expenditure is to be borne by the Government of India and this will flow as grant. The scheme is being implemented through the Home (Police) Department and 4 vehicles were purchased during 1985-86 which are under the charge of Police Department. Necessary action is being taken for recruitment of staff and for purchase of further vehicles, R.T. system, arms and ammunitions. The expenditure so far incurred under the Seventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 33.76 lakhs (State share).

#### 5.0 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SCHEMES

##### 5.1 Improvement of Wildlife

This is a State Plan Scheme continuing from the Sixth Plan period. This Nature Conservation scheme aims at development of wildlife in some sanctuaries and other forest areas suitable for this purpose. The management of Deer parks including infrastructure and staff are included in the activities of this scheme. An amount of Rs. 22.40 lakhs would be spent during the first 3 years of Seventh Plan against the scheme.

In addition to the above-mentioned State Plan scheme, there are 7 schemes included in the Seventh Plan as Central sector Wildlife schemes 50% of the expenditure against these flows as Central grant. The schemes are -

- 1) Tiger Reserve in Sunderbans,
- 2) Tiger Reserve in Buxa.

- 3) Jaldapara Sanctuary,
- 4) Captive breeding of endangered species,
- 5) Control of poaching and illegal trade in Wildlife,
- 6) Creation and improvement of Singhalila and Naura Valley Parks in the Darjooling Hills, and
- 7) Nature Education and Interpretation.

A total amount of Rs. 94.73 lakhs has been spent as State share of the above-mentioned schemes. A corresponding amount of Rs. 94.73 lakhs has been spent as Central share. The scheme entitled "Creation of Singhalila and Naura Valley Parks is yet to receive Central Government's approval.

#### 6.0 SURVEY AND WORKING PLAN SCHEMES

6.1 There are three schemes in operation viz., "Forest Resources Survey", "Forest Consolidation" and "Working Plan". A total amount of Rs. 22.49 lakhs would be spent against these schemes during the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

#### 7.0 COMMUNICATION AND BUILDINGS

7.1 There are two schemes viz., "Forest Communication" and "Buildings". These two schemes have considerable importance as through these, the necessary development of communication within forest areas and construction of building including staff quarters are achieved. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 14.24 lakhs and Rs. 87.50 lakhs would be spent against the schemes "Forest Communication" and "Buildings" respectively.

#### 8.0 NEW SCHEMES

8.1 Two new schemes have been proposed under the major head of service, "2406-Forestry and Wildlife for the development of Summer gardens, Dry season farming and populus extension clubs, a scheme which has been proposed to be introduced in order to maintain the spirit of planting beyond the rainy season and to encourage people to continue tree plantation activities through development of 'Summer Gardens' and through raising of plants in dry season with the help of available water and lastly, to encourage rural clubs to participate in tree planting and extension programmes. This scheme has been sought to be introduced as a sub-scheme of Social Forestry Project with an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs proposed for initiating the programme 1988-89.

The second new scheme has been sought to be introduced as one of the Nature Conservation schemes. The scheme entitled 'Lion Safari Park' would be introduced in the foothills of Ajodhya in Purulia district. This appears to be a sub-scheme under 'Improvement of Wildlife'.

The site has been selected. The Indian Lion would be introduced here as a new species in this State and this scheme will also add to the tourist attraction by drawing nature and animal lovers to this park.

#### 9.0 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

9.1 Three schemes are included under this head namely 'Forestry Research', 'World Bank assisted Research and Training Project' and 'Training of Staff'. The first is a continuing project for which a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1988-89. The third, namely 'Training of Staff' is also a continuing scheme for which a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent in 1988-89.

The Project Report for the other scheme that is 'World Bank assisted Research and Training Project' is pending finalisation. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1988-89 for beginning the project. A total amount of Rs. 10.73 lakhs may be spent for the three schemes together during the first 3 years of Seventh Plan.

#### 10.0 CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST AND WILDLIFE

10.1 Under this Head, provision for equity share towards the capital expenditure of West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Ltd. and West Bengal Pulpwood Development Corporation Ltd. is made. A total expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1988-89 against a total amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs that would be spent during the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

A new State Undertaking, namely "Wasteland Development Corporation" has been proposed to be constituted. Once the formation of this Corporation is finalised, equity share will have to be arranged in the Forestry budget under "Capital Outlay". This has not been included in the Annual Plan, as the Corporation has not yet been established. If necessary, equity share in the first instance may be arranged through re-appropriation, once the Corporation comes into being. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs in the first instance may be required for the purpose.

P L A N T A T I O N S

A. T e a.

1. West Bengal Tea Development Corporation (WBTDG) :

1.1 The West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd. controls seven gardens. Four of which are owned and three are managed. The owned Tea Estates are Rangaroon, Pandam and Rungmook/Cedars Tea Estates in the hills and Mahua T.E. in the plains. The three managed gardens are Hilla, Rungneet and Singell T.Es. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, the WBTDG achieved about 74% of the total target fixed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90).

1.2 During the first six months of 1987-88, the production of tea and green leaves in all the tea gardens together reached about 74% only of the target for the period. Unfavourable weather conditions and the unsettled situation in Darjeeling contributed largely to such shortfall in production.

1.3 The garden-wise target and actual production during the first six months of 1987-88 are given below :-

	<u>Target (kgs.)</u>	<u>Production (Kgs.)</u>
a) Rangaroon (owned)	15,625	12,731
b) Pandam (")	31,000	28,716
c) Rungmook/ Cedars (")	2,50,000	1,74,784
d) Mohua (")	1,57,500 (green leaf)	1,35,860 (green leaf)
e) Hilla (Managed)	11,06,000 (green leaf)	8,11,346 (green leaf)
f) Singell (")	73,000	61,555
g) Rangneet (")	17,000	11,076

1.4 The programme of the WBTDG during 1988-89 includes, besides maintenance of old plants and planting of new ones, improvement in the working conditions in the factory by way of ensuring better power and water supplies, development of the land under cultivation, better preservation system of the tea produced etc. In addition, the WBTDG has a programme to intensify the welfare activities for the staff and labourers.

1.5 A total outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed for the WBTDG for 1988-89.

B. O t h e r s.

2. Schemes of the Directorate of Cinchona and Other Medicinal Plants (DCOMP) :

2.1 Emetine and Diosgenin are the basic intermediate drugs manufacture of which was introduced on a Commercial scale during 1985-86. While commercial cultivation of Cinchona, Ipecac and Dioscorea and production of Quinine, Emetine and Diosgenin have been intensified, pilot scale plantation of some other medicinal

and aromatic plants also have been undertaken and full-fledged Research Section with Agronomical, Horticultural, Microbiological, Genetic and Tissue Culture and Analytical sections have been strengthened.

2.1.1 Schemewise performance during 1987-88 and programme for 1988-89 are given in subsequent paragraphs.

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

During 7th Plan, maintenance of 542 acres of Cinchona of Phase-I and 1064 acres of Cinchona Phase-II will be continued with improved agronomical practices, Economic life-cycle of Cinchona being 16 years, efforts are continuing for up-keeping of blocks which will ensure supply of raw-material, through Coppicing of 8 year old plants for the present, for production in new Quinine Factory, coming up at Mungpoo.

2.2.1 The following outlays for 1988-89 are proposed :-

Phase-I	...	Rs.7.00 lakhs.
Phase-II	...	Rs.19.00 lakhs.

2.3 c) Modernisation/Renovation of Govt. Quinine Factory :

During Seventh Plan period it is expected to complete the modernisation work of the Century-old Quinine Factory. Plant erection and electrification of the 10 M/T. Capacity new extraction Unit has been completed alongwith electrification and commissioning of the boiler. The entire fire fighting complex will be developed in 1987-88 in two stages and construction of the fire fighting wall will also be completed in 1987-88.

2.3.1 During 1988-89 installation of equipments of Neutralisation Plant system will be completed and the same commissioned work-shop machineries will be procured during 1988-89.

2.3.2 An outlay of Rs.15.80 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1988-89.

2.4 d) Expansion of Ipecac Cultivation :

During Seventh Plan, it is anticipated to raise 5000 Seed bed Kamras and final planting of 15,000 kamras of Ipecac. Maintenance of older blocks upto 3½ years of age and harvesting of Ipecac roots at the end will be continued. During 1988-89, 1500 Units (with 500 seed beds) will be created and 2000 kgs. of dry root will be harvested. Expected employment generation during 1988-89 is 14,000 mandays.

2.4.1 An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

2.5 d) Construction of labour houses for plantation labourers :

During the first six months of 1987-88 four labour houses have already been constructed. It is proposed to construct 30-35 labour quarters during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs may be approved for 1988-89 for continuing the scheme for construction of labour houses.

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

During the Sixth Plan 45,000 mtrs. of G.I. pipes were laid alongwith 20 G.I. tanks and other accessories. For administrative convenience, the scheme has been handed over to the PHE for implementation. During 1988-89, drinking water supply to Rungbee and Munsong Divisions is proposed to be extended. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1988-89 be approved for this scheme.

New Schemes.

2.7 f) Production of Emetine Hydrochloride :

This scheme is an on-going scheme. With the assistance received from the Government of India under Hill Areas Development Programme, the Emetine Factory has been completed and commissioned during the Sixth Plan.

2.7.1 The installed capacity of the Emetine factory is 240 kgs. of Emetine Hydrochloride per annum. During 1986-87, production of 75 kgs. of Emetine was achieved against the target of 100 kgs. The production target for the current year is 160 kgs. and work is progressing satisfactorily. During 1988-89, the production target has been fixed at 175 kgs.

2.7.2 An outlay of Rs.6.20 lakhs may be provided for this scheme during 1988-89.

2.8 g) Cultivation of Dioscorea and  
(i) Production of Diosgenin :

These are also schemes financed upto the end of the Sixth Plan from the assistance under Hill Areas Development Programme. Till that time 120 acres of land could be brought under Dioscorea Plantation and completion of the Diosgenin factory could be achieved. During 1986-87 new expansion on 15 acres of land could be achieved. During 1987-88, new extension on 15 acres will be completed and harvesting of 10 acres will be undertaken. During 1988-89, 10-12 acres will be added to the existing cultivation areas and 25,000 kgs. of dry roots harvested. 800 kgs. of Diosgenin have been produced during 1986-87 in the Diosgenin factory and the estimated production during the current year is about 850 kgs. The targetted production for 1988-89 is 1500 kgs.

contd....

2.8.1 The proposed outlays for 1988-89 for Dioscorea plantation and Diosgenin factory are respectively Rs.6.00 lakhs and Rs.8.00 lakhs.

2.9 h) Project on downstream steroids :

This project is envisaged to ensure economic viability to the Diosgenin factory. The demand for steroidal drugs is on the increase and the major raw material viz. Diosgenin will be available from the Diosgenin factory. The project is funded from both State Plan and Central assistance under Hill Areas Development Programme.

2.9.1 The target for the Seventh Plan is to produce about 100-150 kgs. of Hormones, A project report has been prepared and some infrastructural work done. Extension of the Diosgenin factory complex to accommodate this Project has already been taken up. It is proposed to erect equipments and commission the plants during 1988-89. It is also proposed to start trial production of 16 DPA during 1988-89.

2.9.2 It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs be approved for this scheme for 1988-89.

2.10 i) Re-organisation of the Directorate of Cinchona and Other Medicinal Plants :

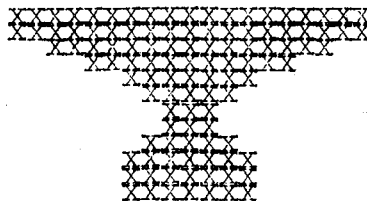
In view of the increased and diverse activities of the Directorate, a Committee was set up by the Commerce and Industries Department in 1982 to suggest reorganisation. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, re-organisation is being taken up in stages.

2.10.1 An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

2.11 j) Quinine - Quinidine Project :

The scheme involves conversion of Quinine into Quinidine. Quinidine has very important use in the drugs for heart diseases and has a very good market. Quinidine has been successfully prepared from Quinine by the Directorate on a pilot scale. The present scheme envisages full scale manufacture of Quinidine.

2.11.1 During 1988-89 construction of factory building will be started and necessary machinery and equipment procured. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.



FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

The Plan/Programmes under Agriculture & Allied Activities Sector which are implemented through West Bengal State Warehousing Corpn. and West Bengal Agro-Industries Corpn. Ltd. are included under District Sector Programmes and constitute District Plan Component of the Annual Plan of this Department for 1988-89.

West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation

The Corporation has undertaken a programme for construction of 38200 MT storage capacity in different districts of West Bengal during the 7th Plan period 1985-90. It completed construction of 9450 MT and 5800 MT in 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. The Corporation has undertaken a revised programme for construction of 11550 MT of storage capacity in 1987-88. It has proposed to take up a programme for construction of 9900 MT in 1988-89 in Jalpaiguri, Midnapore and Bankura.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been allocated for the programme of the Corporation for the entire 7th Plan period. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs was spent from the State Plan Budget in 1985-86 and an equivalent amount was spent in 1986-87 for the construction programme of the Corporation. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan Budget for the Corpn. for its programme in 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for investment in the share capital of the Corpn. during 1988-89 so that it may implement its construction programme for 1988-89.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS"RURAL BANKS IN WEST BENGAL"

The Scheme for setting up of Regional Rural Banks was introduced in 1976 under the provisions of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The issued capital of each Regional Rural Bank is 25.00 lakhs, 15% of which is subscribed by the State Government whose contribution is thus Rs.3.75 lakhs in the share capital of each such bank. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been envisaged for the purpose for the entire 7th Five-Year plan period (1985-90). During the year 1986-87 five RRBs 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%. For the purpose of increasing share capital of four RRBs an amount of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Till date 9 (nine) Regional Rural Banks have been established in West Bengal. These are (i) Gour Gramin Bank (covering Malda & West Dinajpur districts), (ii) Mallabhum Gramin Bank (covering Bankura, Purulia & Midnapore districts), (iii) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank (covering Birbhum district), (iv) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (covering Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling districts), (v) Sagar Gramin Bank (covering 24-Parganas district)



(vi) Nadia Gramin Bank (covering Nadia District) (vii) Bardhaman Gramin Bank (covering Burdwan district) (viii) Howrah Gramin Bank (covering Howrah and Hooghly districts) and (ix) Murshidabad Gramin Bank (covering Murshidabad district).

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

A - 42

CO-OPERATION

Short-term and Medium term Agricultural Credit

INTRODUCTION

The programme in the rural sector for different activities in the field of agriculture is linked up with adequate arrangement of credit. Both short-term production credit and medium-term investment credit will go a long way towards gearing up of production leading to gainful employment and incremental benefit of income at the end of farmers. As nearly 80% of the farmers in the State are either small or marginal, who are in urgent need of credit for their agricultural operation, provision for institutional credit assumes the most important role in an agrarian economy like that of ours. To achieve this end, different schemes as detailed hereunder will be implemented during the fourth year of the 7th plan period and all the aforesaid schemes act either as sources of benefits flowing directly or indirectly to the farmers in the State or as a protective shield for central financing agencies or the primary agencies against the possibility of any loss in account of production loan advanced by them to the economically weaker section of the agricultural community.

Seventeen Central Co-operative Banks alongwith with three branch of units of the West Bengal State Co-operative Bank Ltd., having the status of such central financing agency have been acting as key institutions in the rural sector for bringing about improvement in agricultural production by way of advancing production credit, investment credit and also cash credit to different agricultural cooperative societies functioning in their areas. At the grass-root level 6600 primary agricultural credit societies are engaged in dispensation of such production credit. Both the Central Coop. Banks as well as Primary Agril. Credit societies are striving hard to tap local deposits so as to employ them for productive purpose in their areas. Besides, they are engaged in arranging marketing of the surplus production at the farmers' level. Glancing at the following table will show the performance of these two types of agencies during the last 3 years :-

	<u>1984 - 85</u>	<u>1985 - 86</u>	<u>1986 - 87</u>
1. (a) No. of Branches of the Central Coop. Bank	193	194	194
(b) No. of State Coop. Bank	33	33	33
2. <u>Deposits</u>			
(a) At C.C.B. level	125.00 crores	128.00 crores	131.95 crores
(b) At State Coop. Bank	93.84 "	117.50 "	127.00 "
3. S.T. loans advanced	41.38 "	42.79 "	51.96 "
4. No of Bargadar & Patta holders financed	78645	60476	64000
5. M.T. loans advanced	12.56	14.58	-
6. Gross Aorage overall:	3,90,000	4,27,000	5,20,000
7. Membership generated under Universal Membership Scheme (Cumulative fig. for small & marginal farmers)	6,52,000	7,18,000	7,68,000

To achieve these objectives different schemes as detailed hereunder will be implemented during the 4th year of the 7th plan period. In the 7th Plan target for advance of production credit for seasonal agricultural operation has been fixed as per the following table -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount of S.T. Credit to be issued</u> (in crores)
1985 - 86	70.00
1986 - 87	85.00
1987 - 88	100.00
1988 - 89	120.00
1989 - 90	140.00

This quantum of S.T. loan will flow to the farmers through a net work of 6600 PACS and about 200 FSS and AMPs, 17 Central Coop. Banks and 3 Units of the West Bengal State Coop. Bank at the district level. The West Bengal State Coop. Bank Ltd. at the state level acts as the source of finance for the district level Central Coop. Banks. There is a state level Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for monitoring the performance of the Cooperative and the Public Sector Banks.

Scheme No. 1 : Creation of Fund

(1) West Bengal State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund

- Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

The fund is meant for extending relief to the farmers affected by natural calamities. Such relief is given in the shape of conversion of current S.T. Loans into M.T. loan and rephasing the current instalment of M.T. loans. The study team on overdues of Coop. Credit Institutions observe that as a result of crop failure in certain areas wholly or more than 50% because of natural calamities in a year, about 20% of the total Short Term advance together with instalments of Medium term loans may be required to be brought under conversion facilities or rephasing arrangements as the case may be. While 60% of the amount likely to be converted will be provided by NABARD out of National Agril. (Credit Stabilisation) Fund the balance 40% has to be arranged by the State Govt., State Coop. Bank and Central Coop. Bank and Central Coop. Banks in the following proportion.

1. Central Coop. Bank - 15%
2. State Coop. Bank - 10%
3. State Govt. - 15%

State Govt's share of 15% is contributed to the West Bengal State Agril. Credit Stabilisation Fund, which is maintained by Accountant General, West Bengal. Balance of the fund at the end of 1985-86 was Rs.140.85. A further contribution of Rs.1.00 lakhs may be provided during 1988-89 under the State Fund.

Scheme No.2 : Expansion of Rural Credit

2(i) : Strengthening of Central Coop. Bank : Rs.2.60 lakhs

(a) Assistance for Branch personnel Rs.1.50 lakhs.

The Assistance is required for granting subsidy Central Coop. Banks for maintenance of staff in case of opening of new branches. Pattern of assistance as envisaged in the 7th Plan is appended below :-

i) Branch Manager ...	1	-	Rs. 1,000.00 p.m.
@ Rs.1000/- p.m. each.			
ii) Office assistance ..	3	-	Rs. 1,800.00 p.m.
@ Rs.600/- p.m. each			
iii) Subordinate staff..	2	-	Rs. 800.80 p.m.
@ Rs.400/- p.m. each.			
			Rs. 3,600.00 p.m.

Hence annual expenditure is Rs.3,600 x 12 = Rs.43,200/-. Subsidy will be provided at a tapering scale of 100%, 66%, 33% of the total cost for the 1st, 2nd and the 3rd year respectively. It has been proposed that 10 number of branches will be opened in the State during the year 1988-89. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is provided for in the budget for 1988-89 on adhoc basis.

(b) Assistance for Technical Personnel : Rs.1.10 lakhs

Central Coop. Banks/Units of West Bengal State Coop. Bank will set up a technical cell to follow up and monitor the programmes of S.T. and M.T. loans on several schemes of Technical nature like minor Irrigation Project, Handloom, Weaving, Dairy, Poultry, Pisciculture etc. specially in the context of IRDP, NREP, RLEGP Schemes. Such subsidy will go to the banks on a tapering scale of 100%, 80%, 60%, 50%, 20% for five years.

Staff pattern and salary of the Officers may be determined as follows :-

i) Agril. Graduate - 1		
@ Rs.1800/- p.m.		Rs. 1,800/- p.m.
ii) Vetty, Graduate - 1		
@ Rs.1800/- p.m.		Rs. 1,800/- p.m.
iii) Handloom Weaving Expert-1		
@ Rs.1800/- p.m.		Rs. 1,800/- p.m.

A sum of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is suggested for allocation to the said scheme on adhoc basis.

12(ii) : Assistance to Apex Coop. Bank - Rs.0.50 lakhs

Under the branch expansion programme of West Bengal State Co-op. Bank Ltd., it has been proposed that during the 4th year of the Plan period 2 branches will be opened under the aegies of the said State Co-op. Bank. Under the existing pattern of subsidy on a tapering scale for 3 years will be provided to the bank for 1 branch Manager, one Cashier,

1 Accountant, 1 Ledger Keepers and 2 Sub-staff. Estimated expenditure on this account for each branch will be as follows :-

1. Branch Manager @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. (Rs. 600/- X 12 X 1 )	Rs. 12,000/-
2. Branch Cashier @ Rs. 600/- p.m. (Rs. 600/- X 12 X 1 )	Rs. 7,200/-
3. Branch Accountant @ Rs. 600/- p.m. ( Rs. 600/- X 12 X 1 )	Rs. 7,200/-
4. Branch Ledger Keeper @ Rs. 600/- P.M. (Rs. 600/- X 12 X 1 )	Rs. 7,200/-
5. Sub-staff @ Rs. 400/- p.m. ( Rs. 400 X 12 X 2 )	Rs. 9,600/-
	Rs. 43,200/-

Due to paucity of funds, the scheme may not be implemented fully during this year. A token amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs may be provided for the scheme.

2(iii) : Risk fund to DCCBS Rs. 4.75	} 14.25 lakhs
<u>And</u>	}
3 (ii) : Risk Fund to PACS Rs. 9.50	}

To encourage the Central Coop. Banks/Units of the State Coop. Bank and the PACS to enhance flow of credit to the weaker section of the community, subsidy has been provided @ 2% and @ 4% of the S. T. and M.T. loan advanced to the weaker section in a year in excess of the amount already advanced during the previous year in order to provide a cushion to such Central Coop. Banks. Banks/Units of State Coop. Bank and the PACS respectively for absorption of the risk involved in such investment. At present nearly 70% of S.T. advance goes to the weaker section and in the 7th Plan it is estimated that about 75% of the S.T. and M.T. advances will go to the weaker section. A sum of Rs. 14.25 lakhs may be allocated under the scheme.

2(iv) : Assistance to Central Coop. Banks for  
writing off Bad Debts . . . . . Rs. 0.50 lakhs

This assistance is meant for the weak Central Coop. Banks. The condition is that the Central Coop. Banks whose total amount of Bad, Doubtful Debts, accumulated losses and other overdues over 3 years exceed 50% of their owned funds and which have uneroded owned funds of more than 25 lakhs but less than Rs. 50 lakhs and have the scope of being a viable unit to acquire the potentiality for having a lending programme of Rs. 1.5 crores will be eligible for this assistance. Such proposals as regards rehabilitation of above kinds of Central Coop. Banks are to be drawn up in consultation with NABARD. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for 1988-89 on adhoc basis.

2.(v) Loans to State Co-operative Bank for re-lending to Central Coop. Banks for providing non-overdue cover - Rs. 55.00 lakhs

According to the stipulations of NABARD made while sanctioning S.T.Credit limit for seasonal agricultural operations, a C.C.B will be eligible to draw the sanctioned credit limit to the extent of its current outstanding loans with its affiliated PACS. C.C.Bs having high overdues in under developed areas cannot maintain non-overdue cover as they are poor in resources. They fail to achieve investment target as they cannot draw from the Apex Banks. Under the scheme, the G.O.I. provided long term loans with matching contribution with the State Government for relending the same to CCBs to enable them to maintain non-overdue cover for fulfilment of investment target. Estimated requirement for fund during 1988-89 is Rs. 55.00 lakhs out of the State Budget. Equal amount is being provided for in the Central Sponsored Scheme.

Scheme No. 3. Organisation of Service Cooperatives.

3(i) Common Cadre Fund for PACS - Rs. 112.00 lakhs.

(A) So long the requirement of fund on this account was met by contribution by the PACS and the financing bank @ 1% and 0.5% respectively of the total amount of S.T.advances during the year and the deficit was met up by the State Government. It is estimated that the S.T. Credit disbursement during 1988-89 will be to the tune of Rs. 60.00 crores. Total salary cost of 5000 cadres managers comes to about Rs.2000.00 lakhs. It is estimated that about Rs. 90.00 lakhs will come from the contributions on investment @ 1.5% as stated above. Provision for the balanced is estimated at Rs. 110.00 lakhs to be met by the State Government for this year.

It has been envisaged that provision for running the Administration of Cadre by the 20 Cadre Committee will be made during the 7th Plan Period. Cost of establishment of C.C.As in 1988-89 has been estimated as below :-

R e c u r r i n g :

1) 3 staff @ Rs. 1900 x 12 x 20 (1 Clerk @ Rs. 700/- p.m. 1 Typist @ Rs. 700/- p.m. 1 peon @ Rs. 500/- p.m. )	Rs. 4,56,000.00
2) Contingency @ Rs. 100 x 12 x 20	Rs. 24,000.00
3) House Rent @ Rs. 200/- x 12 x 20	Rs. 48,000.00
	<u>Rs. 5,28,000.00</u>

The Scheme may not be fully implemented this year as preparatory arrangements for recruitment of staff etc. may not be completed before the commencement of the year. Hence an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is suggested for allocation under this fund.

As such a total sum of Rs. 112.00 lakhs may be provided for this scheme for the year 1988-89.

3.(iii) Strengthening of PACS : Rs. 27.00 lakhs.

It was initially proposed in accordance with the recommendation of the Task Force appointed by the Govt. of India that 2000 PACS would be reorganised and upgraded in a phased manner during the 7th Plan period. These societies should be made financially and organisationally strong to enable them to take up multifarious functions including marketing of crops, supply of agricultural inputs in kind, supply of consumer goods mobilisation of deposits and also to function as agency for investment of L.T. credit for 'One Window' service for the village people. It was decided to take up 300 societies in 1986-87 400 societies in 1987-88 and 500 societies in 1988-89. But unfortunately the Govt. of India decided lately not to involve itself with any such venture after the initial spade work of identification of societies etc. had been done. It is therefore, decided that the State Govt. should take up the work of reorganisation of PACS out of its own resources since the programme if properly implemented, will not only change the structure of the Cooperatives but also bring immense opportunity before the small and marginal farmers, particularly the weaker section of the people to increase agricultural production in as much as they would be able to avail of the benefits of both S.T. and L.T. Loan, and other facilities through IRDP etc. at their door steps. During 1987-88, 50 societies were to be selected. It is proposed that 100 societies should be selected in 1988-89.

A. Managerial Subsidy

For initial five years reorganised PACS will be provided with subsidy in tapering scale towards maintenance of staff as per the following pattern -

For 50 PACS for the 2nd Year

1. Manager	Rs. 600.00 p.m.
2. Accountant	Rs. 450.00 p.m.
3. Cashier	Rs. 250.00 p.m.
	<u>Rs. 1300.00 x 12 x 50 = Rs. 7.80 lakhs</u>

(1) Requirement of fund for 50 societies for the 2nd Year will be -  
75% of Rs. 7.80 lakhs .. . . . Rs. 5.85 lakhs

For 100 PACS for the 1st year

1) Manager	Rs. 600.00 p.m.
2) Accountant	Rs. 450.00 p.m.
3) Cashier	Rs. 250.00 p.m.
	<u>Rs. 1300.00 p.m.</u>

(1) Requirement of fund for 100 societies for the 1st year will be Rs. 1300 x 12 x 100 = Rs. 15.60 Lakhs

Total Requirement under A ..... Rs. 21.45 lakhs

B. Rent Subsidy for Reorganised PACS

The reorganised PACS will require adequate office accommodation. Financial assistance @ Rs. 300/- p.m. for society as rent subsidy is proposed to be given to each of the 50 societies for the 2nd year and each of the 100 societies to be selected in 1988-89. Total requirement of fund for this purpose is calculated at Rs. 5.40 lakhs. But selection of societies may not be made at the beginning of the year. So a sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs may be provided for 1988 on ad-hoc basis.

C. Assistance for Counter & Strong Room.

In order to enable one reorganised PACS to discharge their services efficiently and fully to the people the reorganised PACS should have separate counter and iron safe. It is proposed to grant such societies subsidy @ Rs. 4000/- to enable them to erect counters and purchase iron safe. The requirement of fund is estimated at Rs. 4.00 lakhs. But the selection of societies may not be made from the beginning of the year. So Rs. 3.00 lakhs may be provided on ad-hoc basis.

Thus the total requirement of fund under the scheme will come to Rs. 27.00 lakhs - as indicated below :-

A) Subsidy for maintenance of Staff.	Rs. 21.45 lakhs.
B) Rent Subsidy	Rs. 2.55 "
C) Assistance for Counter & Strong Room.	Rs. 3.00 "
	<u>Rs. 27.00 lakhs.</u>

Accordingly a sum of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1988-89.

3. (iv) Farmers Service Coop. Societies - Rs. 0.51 lakhs.

There are 45 PACS in the State. It is proposed that the existing FSCs which have not been provided with financial assistance so far for maintenance of technical officers will be given subsidy for defraying the cost of three technical officers as detailed below :-

(a) One Agril. Extn. Officer @ Rs. 1500 x 12 x 1	=	Rs. 18,000.00
(b) Two V.L.Os .....	=	Rs. 18,000.00
@ Rs. 750 x 12 x 2		

subsidy will be provided at a tapering scale for 5 years @ 100% for the first 3 years, 66.66% for the 4th year and 33.33% for the 5th year.

4 FSCs were proposed to be brought under this subsidy in 1986-87. This year too i.e. in 1988-89 those societies will continue to receive subsidy. The fund requirement will be Rs. 1.00 lacs in 1988-89.

The expenditure on this account will be met out of the provision in the budget of Agril. Department.

Besides this the newly organised FSCs are entitled to Government subsidy for the following category of staff on a tapering scale of 100%, 66.66% and 33.33% during 1st, 2nd and 3rd year respectively.



a) Cashier-cum-Accountant -1 Rs. 800 x 12 x 1 .....	=Rs. 9,600.00
b) Salesman @ Rs. 700 x 12 x 2	=Rs. 16,800.00
c) Group 'D' staff including Night Guard @ Rs. 500 x 12 x 2	=Rs. 12,000.00
T o t a l ::	<u>Rs. 38,400.00</u>

It is proposed that societies which have not yet been assisted under this scheme will be provided with subsidy during the 7th Plan Period and a sum of Rs. 0.51 lakhs may be provided for the year 1988-89 on ad-hoc basis for the purpose.

3. (v) Assistance under Universal Membership Programme - Rs. 42.50 lakhs.

The scheme under the title "Universal Membership Scheme" is in-operation since 1977. The scheme aims at encouraging and assisting the weaker section of the population to become members of the Agricultural Credit Co-operatives. Initially a sum of Rs. 10/- was given as grant per new member to enable him to purchase share of PACS. This amount was considered too inadequate and was raised to Rs. 50/- since 1983-84. This scheme has helped mainly the Bargadars and Patta Holders to become members of PACs and thus be eligible for production credit under the SCP. Targets for increase of membership during 1988-89 has been proposed to be fixed at 85,000 and a sum of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is required for the purpose and therefore, the said sum may be provided for the year 1988-89.

3. (vi) Subsidy to LAMPS - Rs. 5.91 lakhs.

It is envisaged that during 7th plan period 64 new LAMPS will be organised in selected areas of ITDP districts so as to make the number of LAMPS 130 in total. Under the approved pattern full cost of pay of the following staff of LAMPS is subsidised by the State Government for 3 years.

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

The existing pay structure of the Field Officer-cum-Manager and Night Guard Cum-Weighman would require upward revision during the 7th plan as under.

i) Executive Officer (Deputation from Govt. Deptt.)	Rs. 1,800.00 p.m.
ii) Field Officer-cum-Manager	Rs. 1,800.00 p.m.
iii) Night Guard-cum-Weighman	Rs. 400.00 p.m.
	<u>Rs. 3,000.00 p.m.</u>

It is proposed that during 1988-89, 5 LAMPS will be fully assisted and 20 LAMPS will be given subsidy on tapering scale of 66% of the cost of maintenance of staff. The total requirement of fund will be Rs. 5.91 lakhs.

SCHEME NO. 4 : Investment in share of Cooperative  
Organisation - Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(a) Investment in share of Cooperative  
 Organisation (S.T. Credit)  
Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

The State Cooperative Bank, the Central Cooperative Banks and the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are assisted by the State Government by way of State Contribution to the share capital of these institution. Fund for this is made available by NABARD out of NRC (L.T.O.). Fund to enable the State Government to contribute liberally to the share capital of Central Cooperative Banks/PACs.

PACs are entitled to contribution upto Rs. 1.00 lakhs each considering the merit of individual cases.

It is expected that 100 PACs will be eligible for state share contribution @ Rs. 10,000/-, 100 will be eligible for contribution @ Rs. 15,000/- and 100 societies @ Rs. 25,000/- each.

100 x Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
100 x Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 15.00 "
100 x Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 25.00 "
	<hr/>
	Rs. 50.00 lakhs

As such, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs may be provided for the year 1988-89.

(b) Investment in Shares of L.D.Bs. out of  
L.T.O. Fund - Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

For augmentation of own resources and lessening the burden of dependance on interim finance of the L.D.Banks they are assisted by contribution of State Shares out of the loans procured by the State Govt. from N.R.C.(L.T.O.) Fund, administered by the NABARD. The Assistance provides the cushion of fund required by the L.D. Banks to implement the lending programme under the system of procuring funds by floatation of Debentures and reimbursement of the relevant amount disbursed. As a normal case, the assistance is made available to the L.D. Bs. to the required extent which fulfil the eligibility norms set-out by the NABARD in this respect. As per the NABARD's guidelines on rehabilitation and revitalisation of the weak L.D.Bs. the banks identified for rehabilitation are also to be assisted by contribution of State Shares during the period of implementation of the relevant Action Plan. On this score for assisting the said categories of the L.D.Bs., the requirement of fund for 1988-89 is shown below :-

For 8 Land Development Banks fulfilling normal terms and conditions of eligibility	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
Second Year's assistance for 5 Land Development Banks implementing the Action Plan of Rehabilitation Programme @ Rs. 4.00 lakhs per bank.	... ..
	<hr/>
	Rs. 24.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

LONG TERM CREDITTarget and Achievement :

In the Long-Term Credit Sector in West Bengal the investment credit at the base level to the ultimate borrowers is dispensed by 24 Primary Land Development Banks and 2 Branches of the West Bengal Central Coop. Land Development Bank Ltd. The increase in the credit flow during the Sixth Plan period was less than what was anticipated and the growth of the investment was not steady. In the last two years viz. 1985-86 and 1986-87, i.e. in the first two years of the 7th five year Plan, certain improvement in credit flow was achieved. It indicates that the factors creating continued stagnation in the expansion of L.T. Credit have been largely overcome, Improvement in the flow of investment credit which has been effected in the last two years would be revealed from the information furnished below :-

Year 6th Plan period.	Loan issued			Recovery of the Demand	
	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement.	Amount collected (including interest)	percentage of collection.
1980-81	1400.00	615.45	44%	580.70	40.59%
1981-82	1200.00	646.77	54%	631.94	33.54%
1982-83	1000.00	680.60	68%	783.73	39.61%
1983-84	900.00	653.59	72%	893.55	46.32%
1984-85	1100.00	703.29	64%	1097.20	47.39%
	<u>3600.00</u>	<u>3299.70</u>	<u>59%</u>	<u>3987.12</u>	<u>41.80%</u>
<u>7th Plan period</u>					
1985-86	1380.00	846.30	61.32%	1131.49	46.38%
1986-87	1585.00	1052.66	66.42%	1194.59	44.94%

The factors mostly responsible for the unsatisfactory growth of investment in the Sector is the failure to recover the loan and the consequent shrinkage in credit eligibility of the concerned Banks. The repeated flood and drought in several parts of the State during the last couple of years in succession besides shattering the rural economy, greatly affected the collection of loans during the past few years resulting in huge accumulation of the overdues. The problem is aggravated further due to wide occasional fluctuation in the prices of jute, potato & etc., frequent price hikes of Agricultural inputs and implements, unremunerative prices of the Agricultural Produces, power shortage and delay in energisation of the electrically operated irrigation installations, failure of wells, shallow tube wells etc. defective Pump sets, Power-Tillers, Tractors etc. acquired by the loanees out of the loans of the banks, dearth of knowledge in scientific farming of the farmers in the remote and backward rural areas and weak management in some of the Land Development Banks coupled with the absence of the technical expertise and business acumen.

The Land Development Banking structure in the State is not financially strong enough yet to absorb the shock of normal business adversities due to occasional odds including natural calamity.

Some of the modest achievements worth mentioning in this sector is that during the last few years 70-75% of the loans went to the share of the weaker sections like small/marginal farmers and scheduled castes/tribes members. To get rid of the limited scope in investments in the conventional schemes like Minor Irrigation, Land Development etc. and for diversifying investments in new composite schemes on various items like pisciculture, forestry, horticulture and the schemes on processing of Agricultural produces have recently been introduced in greater number for implementation by the Land Development Banks. With the requisite change in the cooperative Rules financing of nonfarm schemes has been permitted and it is expected that flow of investment credit in the non-farm sector of economy in the Rural Areas will further strengthen the Rural Economy. Taking into account the eligibility for the loans and the schemes in hand for implementation the Primary Land Development Banks and Branches of the Central Land Development Bank took up a scheme-wise target for lending during 1986-87 as follows which they achieved closely.

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
i) Minor Irrigation	483.50
ii) Farm Mechanisation	226.00
iii) Betel-vine	62.00
iv) Banana	3.50
v) Bullock & Bullock Cart	39.50
vi) Poultry	26.25
vii) Fishery	133.00
viii) Horticulture	4.00
ix) Sericulture	9.00
x) Dairy	16.75
xi) Land Levelling	32.50
xii) Other (Bio-gas, Piggery, Cashew-nut etc.)	32.75
	<u>1068.75</u>
Normal	: 74.25
Total	: <u>1143.00</u>

#### Programme for Lending

In the Seventh Five Year Plan profile the targets for lending in the L.T. Credit Sector fixed for 1986-87 and 1987-88 at Rs. 1380.00 lakhs respectively. On the basis of the preceding few years' performances in investment the State's Programme for the Floatation of Debentures and loan-investments in the Sector was fixed by the NABARD at Rs. 1050.00 lakhs for each of the above-said two years. During latter part of the year 1986-87 with the signs of the improvement being observed, the floatation of the Debentures for 1986-87 was enhanced by the NABARD for a further amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. It is believed that the above said target will be achieved in full by the Banks during 1987-88 also.

Since satisfactory performance in Collection is the prerequisite for drawal of funds for the desired lending, all out efforts including enforcing of legal steps against wilful defaulters have been taken up for boosting up the collection in the State. In terms of the guidelines of the NABARD for the Rehabilitation and Revitalisation of the identified weak-banks in the State the implementation of the Action Plan has already been started. For boosting up investments and to cover larger segment of credit business in the potential new schemes for financing by the banks have been encouraged and they have also taken up in right. As an impact of the steps taken for the improvement of both recovery and investment it is expected that the target for lending as envisaged in Seventh Five Year Plan profile for the year 1988-89 with the purposewise break up shown below may be achieved despite some serious handicaps created due to unprecedented flood as well as draught in a number districts resulting in lower percentage of recovery during the last few years.

	(Rs. in lakhs )
<u>Target of Lending for 1988-89.</u>	
i) Minor Irrigation	950.00
ii) Farm Mechanisation	190.00
iii) Pisciculture	380.00
iv) Plantation	190.00
v) Bullock, Bullock-Carts, Gobar-gas, Dairy, Poultry etc.	95.00
vi) Godown, Cattle-shed, Farm house, levelling, soil conservation etc.	95.00
	<u>1900.00</u>

Requirement for the Scheme :

For the aforesaid growth in the long-term sector the financial requirement in respect of the schemes included in the plan is shown below :-

Scheme No. 5 : Supply of Long Term Credit (Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The following schemes are included under the above broad-head :-

SR/-

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

The relevant plan of the Districts show that out of vacant sanctioned posts of Supervisors in the Land Development Banks, 10 such posts will be filled up during the year. As per the approved pattern of assistance, the State Government's financial involvement in this respect will be as follows :-

Subsidy for 10 Supervisors, 100% assistance for the 1st Year's expenses, @ Rs.10,000/- per Supervisor -	
Rs.10,000/- x 10	<u>Rs. 1.00 lakh</u>

(b) Subsidy for opening of  
Branches - Rs.1.25 lakh

For the expansion of Credit activities and for ensuring service to the people belonging to more interior rural areas and for ensuring schematic utilisation of the loans, it has been proposed to set up 21 new Branches in the Land Development Banking Sector during the Seventh Plan Period.

As envisaged in the District Plans it is expected that 2 New Branches will be set up during the Year. In the existing pattern of scheme for subsidy, the State Government's financial involvement will be as shown below :-

100% Subsidy for the 1st Year for Costs of 1 Branch.Salaries of Branch Personnel.

Branch Manager	1 @	Rs. 12,000.00
Accountant	1 @	Rs. 10,000.00
Supervisor	1 @	Rs. 10,000.00
Clerk-cum-Typist	1 @	Rs. 10,000.00
Night Guard	1 @	<u>Rs. 7,000.00</u>
		Rs. 49,000.00
Preliminary expenses for Furniture etc.	..	Rs. 10,000.00
Contingent Expenses for Rent Stationery etc.	..	<u>Rs. 4,000.00</u>
		<u>Rs. 63,000.00</u>

Assistance Requirement for 2 Branches Works-out,

Rs. 63,000/- x 2 = Rs.1,26,000/- say Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

(c) Grant-in-aid for Risk  
Fund - Rs.9.75 lakhs.

The Scheme for providing out-right grant-in-aid to the Land Development Banks towards Risk Fund as an encouragement to extend loans to the weaker sections was introduced with emergence of SFDA. Subsequently, it was extended to other areas also, not covered by SFDA, with the burden of assistance borne by the State Government. The assistance was provided as per the scheme in a year @ 3% on the fresh loans issued to the Weaker Sections in the preceding year to

to cover the risk involvement for the investment amongst them in order that possible bad and doubtful debts on this score could be adjusted with the said Fund. In this respect besides the contributions made by SFDA the direct assistance of the State Government in other areas was extended to the Land Development Banks during the years 1975-76 to 1981-82 uninterruptedly. The scheme yielded good results by way of encouraging the banks to extend/earmarked-larger amount of finance for the members belonging to weaker sections. But the flow of the said assistance to the Land Dev. Banks remains suspended since 1982-83. Meanwhile with the inception of D.R.D.A. covering all the areas and merger with SFDA and other Development agencies within it the position has changed. Recently contribution of Risk Fund assistance to the banks has been arranged through DRDA in respect of financing IRDP Schemes only covering the target group for the said programme. In Land Development Banking Sector besides the IRDP Schemes the term loans are advanced on various economic schemes of the small and marginal farmers not included in the IRD Programme. Such investments involve certain amount of risk of certain amount of the loans turning bad and doubtful which the Land Development Banks with existing financial capacity can hardly absorb out of their own resources. On the other hand the bank ought to be encouraged to cover more members of weaker sections for financing in pursuance of Government policy. It has, therefore, been proposed for continuation of the Government assistance towards Risk Fund of the Land Development Banks in respect of the non-IRDP loan cases of the specified category financed by these Banks.

In the Annual Plan for 1987-88 the target for lending in Land Development Banking Sector was fixed at Rs.1585.00 lakhs. It is expected that advancing of loans to the farmers by the said banks during the year will be achieved at least to the extent of Rs.1300.00 lakhs (approx.). Out of the said loans a share of 25% amounting to Rs.325.00 lakhs will account for the loans to the Marginal Farmers in the schemes not covered under I.R.D. Programme and for which Risk Fund contribution from D.R.D.A. will not be available to the Land Development Banks. For extending the said assistance to the Land Development Banks during 1988-89 the State Government's financial involvement will be as follows :-

Risk Fund Grant-in-aid on investment of Rs.325.00 lakhs @ 3% Rs.9.75 lakhs

Scheme No. 6. Contribution to the Debentures of the C.L.D.B. - Rs.40.00 lakhs.

On the basis of the programme of lending for the Sector as included in the Seventh Plan the Requirement of Investment by the State Government for 1988-89 was envisaged as follows :-

Programme for lending and floatation of Debentures as pr the 7th Five Yr. Plan.			Contribution by the State Government to the Debentures.		
Special	Normal	Total	Special	Normal	Total
1800.00	100.00	1900.00	45.00	10.00	55.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

The achievements of the L.D. Banks in investment during the last few years were not upto the target as set-out in the Seventh Plan profile. It is contemplated that during 1988-89 the loan investment in the sector will be at least Rs.1500.00 lakhs as Special and Rs. 50.00 lakhs as Normal for which funds will be raised by the floatation of Debentures during the year for the equal amount. The State Government's financial involvement for contributing to said Debentures will be as shown below :-

Special	...	Rs. 37.50 lakhs
Normal	...	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
	Total	<u>Rs. 40.00 lakhs</u>

As per existing pattern, 95% of the value of the Special Debentures is to be subscribed by the NABARD. The remaining 5% is to be subscribed by the Central and State Governments @ 2.5% each. The State Government's share of contribution thus amounts to Rs.37.50 lakhs on account of Special Debentures. In respect of Normal Debentures a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been shown as the State Government's contribution to Normal Debentures. Thus a total sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs may be provided for the year 1988-89.

Scheme No. 7. Failed Wells Compensation  
Fund - Rs.8.00 lakhs.

In the lines of the NABARD's model scheme approved by the Govt. of India this scheme relates to constituting a fund at the State Level and to extend assistance in writing off the infructuous loans locked in failed dug-wells, shallow tube-wells etc. financed by the Land Development Banks & under minor irrigation schemes. Under the scheme the concerned farmer is exempted from the loan burden and the bank's locked fund is recovered by way of releasing required assistance from the Fund in the event of the desired water for farming is not available from such a well due to various reasons. The said compensation is available from the fund @ 100% for the Principal amount only. The interest on the outstanding loan is to be borne by the participating Bank and NABARD on 50 : 50 basis in respect of NABARD's Refinance Scheme and by the Participating bank alone in ordinary programme of the Land Development Banks.

In Minor Irrigation Programme including Wells, Pump-Sets etc. an amount of Rs.700.00 lakhs (approx.) is expected to be advanced by the Land Development Banks during 1987-88. Out of the same, the costs for the construction of Wells will account nearly Rs.320.00 lakhs. Since in Minor Irrigation Programme in the State, 50% of the total target goes to the share of the Land Development Banks and remaining 50% is shared by District Central Co-operative Banks, Nationalised Banks, Rural Banks etc. it is expected that an equal amount of Rs.320.00 lakhs will be spent in connection with the Failed Well Schemes financed by  
tp/-



by the later mentioned banks during 1987-88. Thus, on account of financing the Wells, the total amount is estimated as Rs.640.00 lakhs for 1987-88. It is estimated that  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the such Wells constructed may fall under failed category involving an investment of nearly Rs.16.00 lakhs, the Fund for compensation of which need be created in the year 1988-89. The financial involvement of the State and Central Governments on this score at 50 : 50 basis will be as follows :-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Estimated amount of investment of the financing institutions to be compensated on account of failed wells constructed in the preceding yr.	Amount of share of contribution by the State Government @ 50% of the fund requirement.	Amount of share of contribution by the Government of India @ 50% of the fund requirement.
1988-89	16.00	8.00	8.00

#### Consumers' Cooperatives

In the present Socio-Economic perspective aimed at achieving an egalitarian structure the Consumers Cooperative sector is to play a crucial role in the matter of distribution of essential commodities to both urban and rural communities. Although linking of production with distribution under production-cum-distribution scheme has not yet been able to register any marked progress, the Consumers Cooperative Sector has been assigned increasing importance as an inevitable organ for the success for implementation of the Public Distribution System. This has been feasible for various schemes sponsored both by the State Govt. and the Central Govt.. An amount of Rs.9.3 lakhs has been earmarked in the State Plan to implement the independent schemes of the State Govt. while required fund has been provided to supplement the Central Sector Schemes for rehabilitation of weak and sick wholesale Consumers Cooperatives. The annual plan for the year 1988-89 has been prepared with due consideration to maintain the momentum of progress already achieved in handling the essential consumers goods, particularly in the rural areas. It is expected that bestowal of financial assistance in the shape of State share, Furniture/Fixture loan and grant, godown construction loan and managerial subsidy will continue like previous years and this will enable the Consumers Cooperative to pay their assigned role more effectively and meaningfully.

The year 1986-87 recorded several achievements in the Consumers' Sector. Amongst the ongoing schemes, Bidhannagar Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Society Ltd., a newly registered society, has been sanctioned State Share of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.8.50 lakhs for the Departmental Store during the year 1986-87. Everything is now set for inauguration  
tp/-

of the Departmental Store with self-service facility in the C.K. Market of Bidharnagar shortly.

Nine (9) Wholesare Consumers' Cooperative Societies viz., Calcutta North Suburban, Barrackpore, Birbhum, KPK, Krishnagar, Basirhat, Backara and Purulia were sanctioned Rs.25 lakhs for 10 Mobile Van Shops. These Mobile Units are expected to be pressed into service within a month or so. The objective of Mobile Units of Cooperative Stores is to cover the slum areas and various housing complexes where the number of the public do not get supply of essential consumers' articles due to absence of a consumers' infrastructure of permanent nature.

Calcutta Wholesare Consumers' Cooperative Society has carried out impressive renovation work in its departmental store at Hatibagan with self-service facility. Renovation work of the said Society's Samavayika at Chittaranjan Avenue is also going on for which necessary financial assistance was sanctioned during the year 1986-87. For setting up of a large size Departmental Store at Manicktola Civic Centre Complex of the C.I.T. State Government has already sanctioned a total sum of Rs.38 lakhs. The C.I.T. allotted about 4000 sft. shopping space and the work which is being carried out under expert guidance of NCCF for the proposed Departmental Store is in progress and the shop when opened, will meet the long-felt need of the consumers' of the contiguous areas.

The shop is scheduled to start functioning within 2/3 months under rehabilitation programme, Behala Wholesare Consumers' Cooperative Society Ltd. was sanctioned Rs.28 lakhs during the same year under the Rehabilitation scheme for revamping the society and opening a Departmental Store with fully self-service facility with a shopping space of nearly 3000 sft.

Since the 1st day of its opening it has registered a phenomenal success with an average daily sale between Rs.15,000/- and 20,000/- which reached the level of Rs.55,000/- during the Pujas.

For setting up two other Departmental Stores at Garia and Baranagar, Jadavpur and North Suburban Wholesare Consumers' Cooperative Societies have also been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs which will have their own building, plans for construction of which are awaiting municipal sanction.

The total number of sanctioned projects at the end of 1986-87 starting from inception of N.C.D.C. sponsored Rural Consumers' Scheme comes out to 176 covering 2970 PACS in the rural areas.

During the financial year 1987-88, NCCD also sanctioned financial assistance for two Students' Cooperatives and the State Govt. also  
tp/-

sanctioned Rs. 7.18 lakhs upto September, 1987 for the same purpose.

In the Annual Plan (Non-Plan Development) for the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.137.50 lakhs has been provided for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.

Scheme No. 9. Urban Consumers Cooperatives - Rs.20.00 lakhs.

1. State Share - Rs.16.30 lakhs.

Out of Rs.16.30 lakhs, an amount of Rs.9.30 lakhs has been set apart to contribute 25% as State Govt.'s share of contribution towards the total rehabilitation cost of three wholesale societies.

The balance Rs.7.00 lakhs is earmarked for State share participation in the share capital of 6 (six) wholesale cooperative @ Rs.1.00 lakhs to each society and 9 Primary Consumers Cooperatives @ Rs.10,000/- each and one Students' Cooperative at the rate of Rs.10,000/-.

2. Loan - Rs.1.80 lakhs.

Under the scheme, five primary societies will be assisted to construct its own godown as per existing pattern. Four societies will receive assistance @ Rs.25,000/- and one will require bigger amount of Rs.50,000/- for construction of storage godown of Departmental Stores. Four Societies will be provided with Furniture and Fixtures loan and grant Rs.10,000/- consisting of 75% loan and 25% grant. Loan component being Rs.30,000/- has been allocated in this fund.

3. Grant - Rs.1.90 lakhs.

Grant portion for the provisions of Furniture and Fixtures to 4 primary consumers' societies amounting to Rs.10,000/- @ Rs.2,500/- each along with managerial subsidy of Rs.1.80 lakhs to 2 canteen societies have been provided in the draft plan.

Scheme No. 10. Distribution of Consumers articles in Rural Areas - Rs.5.00 lakhs.

There are only a few Consumers Cooperatives in rural Bengal. But the function of the Consumers Cooperatives is primarily shouldered by the Primary Agril. Credit Societies in the Rural areas. In order to strengthening its capital structure and to enable them run its consumers function, an amount of Rs.2.90 lakhs has been set apart for state share contribution to the share capital of these societies @ Rs.10,000/- approx. to each society.

These societies will be further provided with loan and grant for furniture and fixture and construction of godown for which an amount of Rs.1.80 lakhs has been provided.

tp/-

Managerial subsidy will be provided to the society to replenish its loss upto Rs.2,480/- per year per society and for this purpose an amount of Rs.0.30 lakhs has been provided.

(a) State share	...	Rs. 2.90 lakhs.
(b) Loan for Furniture/Fixture and Business premises.		Rs. 1.10 lakhs.
(c) Grant for Furniture/Fixture and Business premises.		Rs. 0.70 lakhs.
(d) Subsidy	...	Rs. 0.30 lakhs.
	Total :-	<u>Rs. 5.00 lakhs.</u>

Scheme No. 11. Development of Agricultural Marketing Societies.

11. (i) Share Capital to Marketing Societies - (Primary) - Rs.66.50

(a) Share Capital to Marketing Societies - Rs.13.93 lakhs.

The provision of Rs.13.93 lakhs may be kept in the State budget for the Year 1988-89 to provide the share capital assistance to the Primary Marketing Societies in the ratio 1 : 3.

(b) Subsidy to PAMS - Rs.1.00 lakh.

In order to compensate the loss sustained by Primary Marketing Societies including two Vegetable Marketing Societies namely Bangaon and Baruipur Vegetable Marketing Societies in purchase and sale of the Agricultural produce from members not covered under the Price Support scheme, the Marketing Societies may be provided with subsidy for creation for special price fluctuation fund. This apart necessary grant for managerial subsidy to PAMS may also be provided. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh may be provided in the State Plan for the year 1988-89.

(c) Construction of Main Godowns - Rs.41.57 lakhs.

(1) NCDC's Normal Scheme - Rs.13.89 lakhs.

The NCDC have already accorded their approval for construction of nearly 53 units each of 250 M.T. capacity under the scheme, about three years back. The first instalment of assistance has been provided in the penultimate year's budget. The second instalment of financial assistance has not yet been provided to all of them. This apart second instalment and cost of escalation for some of the units approved by NCDC have also been provided for covering of assistance out of State contribution, an amount of Rs.13.89 lakhs may be provided as grant in the State Plan for the year 1988-89.

(ii) NCDC's III Project - Rs.27.68 lakhs.

As per the implementation scheduled under the NCDC-III World Bank Project, 20 Units each of 250 M.T. and 10 Units each of 1000 M.T. capacity are likely to be sanctioned during the year 1988-89. The total contribution out of the State Budget for these 30 units would be Rs.27.68 lakhs calculated on the basis of block cost to the tune of Rs.2.67 lakhs for 250 M.T. capacity each and Rs.8.50 lakhs for 1000 M.T. capacity each. As such the said sum of Rs.27.68 lakhs may be provided in the State Plan for the year 1988-89.

(d) Margin Money to PAMS for undertaking Fertiliser and other Business - Rs.10 lakhs.

With the introduction of cash and carry system by Bonfed, the Primary Marketing Societies are to purchase Fertiliser from them on the basis of cash payment. So, with a view to helping these societies for doing business in Fertiliser so that they may obtain cash Credit facilities from Central Cooperative Bank, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been estimated for providing in the State Plan Budget for the year 1988-89. This assistance may be earmarked for 10 societies at the rate of Rs.1.00 lakh each.

11.(ii) Assistance to Apex Marketing Societies - Rs. 28.00 lakhs.

(a) Subsidy for Special Price fluctuation fund - Rs.1 lakh.

Bonfed purchased produce from the grower members of the PAMS either through their own Branches or through PAMS in order to compensate the loss sustained in this business not covered under the price Support scheme. Subsidy for creation of special price fluctuation fund may be given to Bonfed. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.1 lakh may be provided for State Plan Budget for the year 1988-89.

(b) Construction of Apex (buffer) godowns under NCDC-III Project - Rs.27.00 lakhs.

As per implementation scheduled under NCDC-III Project, 10 buffer godowns are likely to be sanctioned during the year 1988-89. The total contribution of State Budget for these 10 units would be Rs.27.00 lakhs calculated on the basis of Rs.2.70 lakhs as State Govt.'s contribution for each such godown. As such an amount of Rs.27.00 lakhs may be provided in the State Plan Budget for the year 1988-89.

11.(iii) Organisation of Jute Grading Units and Baling Plants - Rs.15.69 lakhs.

Under the scheme six units are likely to be taken up during the year 1988-89. This apart second instalment of assistance may also be provided to the units now under construction. A sum of Rs.6.30 lakhs for

new six units and Rs.9.39 lakhs for second instalment and escalation for units under construction may be provided in the budget for the yr. 1988-89.

11.(iv) Construction of Rural Godowns - Rs.77.79 lakhs.

(a) NCDC's Normal Scheme - Rs.30.69 lakhs.

Nearly 409 godowns of 100 M.T. capacity already sanctioned by NCDC and it is necessary to provided with second instalment of assistance. This part cost of escalation for some of the units are also being approved by NCDC for which assistance out of the State Budget is to be provided. An amount of Rs.30.69 lakhs may be provided for the State Plan budget for the year 1988-89 for this purpose.

(b) Under NCDC-III Project - Rs.47.10 lakhs.

As per the implementation scheduled under the NCDC-III World Bank Project, 150 Units (Each of 100 M.T. capacity) are likely to be sanctioned during the year 1988-89. The total contribution out of the State Budget for these 150 Units would be to the tune of Rs.47.10 lakhs, calculated on the basis of block cost of Rs.1.57 lakhs per units, as such, an amount of Rs.47.10 lakhs may be provided in the State Plan Budget for the year 1988-89.

11.(v) State Share to IFMCO -  
Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

With a view to participating in the share capital of IFMCO by the West Bengal State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (BENFED), a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs may be provided in the State Plan for contribution of share capital to IFMCO during the year 1988-89.

11.(vi) State Share to KRIBHCO -  
Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

In order to participate in the share capital of KRIBHCO by the BENFED, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be provided in the State Plan for contribution of share capital to KRIBHCO during the year 1988-89.

Scheme No. 12. Development of Processing  
Cooperatives - Rs.55.00 lakhs.

(a) Loan for Margin Money to  
Rehabilitated Rice Mills - Rs.25.00 lakhs.

Most of the rice mills brought under the Rehabilitation programme are further required to be financially strengthened with a loan assistance to provide margin money for their working capital.

It has been tentatively decided that such societies are to be financially strengthened with such assistance for the purpose. The total amount to be required for the purpose has been estimated at Rs.25.00 lakhs. So, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs may be provided as loan towards margin money to these societies under the State Plan Budget for the year 1988-89.

(b) Share Capital Assistance to Rice Mills and Fruit Processing Societies - Rs.5.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be provided in the State Budget for the year 1988-89 for two new units of Fruit Processing Societies in 24 Parganas South Range and Hooghly range at the rate of Rs.2.00 lakhs each and Rs.1.00 lakh for revitalisation of one existing society.

(c) Assistance to Oil Processing Societies - Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The increasing production of oil seed in various parts of the State has necessitated to give assistance for oil processing. On an estimate, 4 such new societies may be required to be provided with assistance during the year 1988-89, for which Rs.20.00 lakhs may be required and for revitalisation of one existing society in Nadia Range Rs. 5.00 lakhs may be provided in the shape of loan-cum-share (50 : 50). Hence, a total sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs may be provided in the State Plan Budget for the year 1988-89.

Scheme No. 13. Establishment of Cold Storage - Rs.45.00 lakhs.

(a) For establishment of cold storage at Satpalsa in Birbhum District, a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs may be provided in the State Plan Budget for the year 1988-89 being the State Contribution @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for total cost of Rs. 108.00 lakhs. Another Rs. 30.00 lakhs may be provided in the Budget for the proposed establishment of three cold storage in North Bengal District.

Scheme No.14 Direction & Administration  
- Rs.20.00 lakhs.

In the 7th Plan under "Direction & Administration" necessary provision has been made for upgradation of some functional posts and also for upgradation of Range and Zonal Officers. There was also provisions for construction of Range Offices and Zonal Offices which are not housed in rented accommodations.

Upto 1987-88 no expenditure has been made either for upgradation of Posts or for construction of Office buildings. In the Annual Plan for 1988-89 the following provision may be made.

a) Out of 342 C.D. Blocks, 335 Posts of C.I. have been created. In the newly created 7 Blocks the Posts of Inspector of Co-operative Societies has not yet been created. There is a long standing grievance of the Inspector Posted in Blocks that, there is no clerical help provided to them so far. Submission of reports and returns has been posing a problem as it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to cope with the volume of correspondences after doing their field work. Hence it is suggested a post of a clerk should be created in the Block Office for the Inspector of the Co-operative Societies posted in Blocks. A token amount of Rs.5 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1988-89.

b) All the 3 Zonal Offices and 20 Range Offices are now housed in rented accommodation. Only Burdwan-I Range Office is located within the Collectorate Campus. It is therefore, proposed that in the Annual Plan for 1988-89 an amount of Rs.5 lakhs may be allocated for starting preliminary work for construction of office building of atleast 2 range offices. At Asansol, the District Administration has already agreed to make available a suitable plot for construction of office building. Another range in North Bengal may be selected for construction of the Office Building of the A.R.C.S.

c) For upgradation of different Functional, Range and Zonal Posts, a token amount of Rs.10 lakhs may be allotted in the Annual Plan for 1988-89.



Scheme No.15 Audit of Co-operative  
/ - Rs.10.00 lakhs/

The necessity of separation of audit from administration was felt in the year 1938, when a scheme for separation was prepared for implementation, but the scheme was not approved. All major States of India, such as U.P., Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar had already separated the audit from administration.

West Bengal Government has also decided to separate the audit from administration in this State. A Scheme in this respect has been prepared and is now under active consideration of Finance Department of Government of West Bengal. The implementation of the scheme will be started as soon as the scheme is approved by the Finance Department. Accordingly an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs may be provided on ad-hoc basis for implementation of the scheme for the year 1988-89.

Scheme No.16 Co-operative Training & Education  
/ - Rs.30.00 lakhs./

a) Co-operative Education - Rs.15.40 lakhs.

The West Bengal State Co-operative Union is shouldering the entire responsibility of the Co-operative Education Scheme i.e. the member Education Scheme. The District Co-operative Education Instructors of the West Bengal State Co-operative Union are imparting education to the general members including the members of the managing committee of different types of Primary Co-operative Societies both in Urban and Rural Areas. For imparting Co-operative Education, they are holding temporary Camp-Classes. Besides the District Co-operative Education Instructors, there are some Lady Co-operative Education Instructors of the State Co-operative Union, who are also holding such classes in Urban areas for spreading Co-operative Education amongst the members of the Women's Co-operatives and Co-operative Societies formed with the students of the Schools and Colleges. At present each Co-operative Range area is normally manned by one District Co-operative Education Instructor which is considered inadequate in view of the magnitude of the task of spreading Co-operative Education in the field of Co-operative movement. The entire education schemes like the training programme in Junior Co-operative Training Centres are fully implemented under the administrative control of the West Bengal State Co-operative Union in co-operation with the concerned District Co-operative Union and with

cent percent cost being borne by the State Government. The State Co-operative Union has a proposal for creation of new posts of District Co-operative Education Instructors, Lady Co-operative Education Instructors etc.

- b) Co-operative Training Scheme - Rs.6.10 lakhs.
- c) Financial Assistance for Training Complex at Bolpur - Rs.3.00 lakhs.
- d) Financial assistance for staff of District Co-operative Union - Rs.2.00 lakhs.

The District Co-operative Unions are playing a vital role in the field of Co-operative Movement in the State Particularly for implementation of Co-operative Training and Education Schemes, exhibitions, debates etc. in District headquarters and rural areas. The Training and Education Programme etc. of the West Bengal State Co-operative Union are also implemented in co-operation with District Co-operative Unions. For maintenance of its establishment cost, the District Co-operative Unions are raising fees from the Co-operative Institutions in their respective areas. The West Bengal Co-operative Development Fund Committee has to give grant to all District Co-operative Unions as the fees are not adequate to meet their commitment. In the backward Districts, Collection of fees from Co-operative Institutions is also very little as most of the societies are either weak or defunct. On the part of the C.D.F.C. it is not possible to provide grant at a more higher rate. Hence a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is required to be made in the Annual Plan for 1988-89 for providing assistance towards grade pay only taking into account the middle stage of the grade pay scales of employees of the District Co-operative Unions for one office assistant and one 'D' Group employee. The financial assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid covering the basic pay only may be given through State Co-operative Union at a uniform rate and for the present it may be given for 3 years only. For the current year a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is kept for this purpose.

- e) Financial Assistance to Netaji Subhas Co-operative Training College - Rs.3.50 lakhs.

The Netaji Subhas Co-operative Training College at Kalyani under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Council for Co-operative Training (N.C.U.I.) has been catering to the training needs of the intermediate level officers of the Department and Co-operative Institutions as well, mainly of

West Bengal. It has a schemes for extension of its College and Hostel accommodation, which has been considered necessary. The said college authority had approached the State Government for financial help for the said scheme. It has been proposed to contribute a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs by phases spread over 3 years. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has already been released to the authority of the Training College from the budget of 1986-87. Provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs had already been made in the budget of 1987-88. Now in the 3rd year a final provision of the balance amount of Rs.3.50 lakhs may be provided for during 1988-89.

Scheme No.17 Information and Publicity -  
/Rs.1.00 lakh./

The State Co-operative Union is implementing the programme of publicity and propaganda on Co-operative Movement in different ways. A provision for Rs.1.00 lakh may be made for the propose.

Scheme No.18 Urban Credit Co-operatives -  
/Rs.1.00 lakh./

It is considered necessary to make financial assistance in the shape of State share contribution to Urban Banks/ Primary Credit Societies in order to strengthen their capital base and also by way of managerial subsidy for maintenance of their staff.

It is proposed to assist 4 Urban Co-operative Banks/ Employees' Credit Co-operative on ad-hoc basis on merit by way of share capital assistance and managerial subsidy during the year 1988-89 as follows :-

I t e m	Nos. of Society to be assisted.	Rate of assistance. Rs.	Total amount of assistance Rs.
Share Capital assistance.	4	20,000/-	80,000/-
Managerial Subsidy.	4	5,000/-	20,000/-
			1,00,000/-
		i.e. Rs.1.00 lakh.	

Scheme No.19 Housing Co-operatives -  
/Rs.1.25 lakh./

The existing expansion programme of Co-operative Housing shall continue in next year also within the frame work of Seventh-Five Year Plan. The organisation and development of Housing Co-operative Societies are guided and implemented by an Apex Housing Organisation i.e., West Bengal State

Co-operative Housing Federation with its affiliated more than 800 primaries. With limited resources and despite so many constraints the society is trying its best to extend its activities not only in Urban Areas, but in semi-urban and rural areas too. The increasingly higher rate of interest charged by the Life Insurance Corporation which is the Principal Source for its fund, is one of the retarding factors. The State Government is assisting the society both in terms of money and manpower. Attempts are being made to open new avenues of Co-operative Housing in collaboration with West Bengal Housing Board, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, Hudco etc.

Till the Sixth-Five Year Plan, the Housing Federation was adequately financed with State share to enable it to have its borrowing power increased to get loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Government already participated in State share in order to enable it to get adequate finance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. During the year 1988-89, larger allocation of fund is not considered necessary as the previous amount of State share will make it eligible for higher borrowing power.

It is therefore, proposed that during the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh may be provided as state share participation to the Housing Federation Limited.

Besides, a sum of Rs.0.25 lakh may be earmarked for assisting in the shape of managerial subsidy to these Primary Housing Co-operative Societies which are financially weak and whose members are predominantly persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes communities.

Scheme No. 20 Other Co-operatives -  
/Rs. 7.00 lakhs./

I n t r o d u c t i o n :

In order to create self-employment among technically qualified persons Government have been encouraging promotion of Co-operative ventures by the Unemployed Engineers' Co-operatives. During 1983-84 the number of such societies in the State was 554 having a total membership of 7,707 out of which 5048 were degree and diploma holders. These societies executed works valued at Rs.906.27 lakhs during the year 1983-84. During the year 1983-84 such societies have paid wages amounting to Rs.213.55 lakhs to its members and Rs.78.25 lakhs to others employing a total number of 12267 persons.

These societies also suffer from dearth of capital and the State Government has been assisting them in the shape of share participation in 1:3 ratio.

A. Unemployed Engineers' Co-operatives - Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

There are nearly 550 unemployed Engineers Co-operatives in the State most of which are working. State share assistance has been rendered to 67 societies so far.

The Unemployed Engineers' Co-operative are playing a vital role in minimising the number of unemployed persons particularly amongst the Diploma holders in Engineering. In view of this it is proposed that State share assistance of Rs. 3.00 lakhs including the requirement of West Bengal State Engineering Federation may be provided for 1988-89.

B. Tea Garden Co-operatives - Rs. 0.20 lakh.

For the development of Tea Garden Co-operatives the Annual Plan for Jalpaiguri District proposed for Government assistance of Rs. 2.77 lakhs requiring for such co-operatives in 5 Blocks.

Although a total sum of Rs. 1,50,000/- was earmarked under this head in the Annual Plan this year no proposal in this respect upto now has been received. A provision of Rs. 20,000/- for the purpose may be made for 1988-89 in the context of the annual plan chalked out by Jalpaiguri District in view of the fact that because of slump in the tea market there may not be immediate scope for formation of new society in this sector.

C. Labour Co-operatives - Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

Financial assistance in the shape of state share, loan and grants are available in favour of labour co-operatives. Such assistance have been released to 41 societies so far.

During the year 1988-89, 20 Nos. of such societies may further be provided with Government assistance. A sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs may be provided for the purpose.

D. Transport Co-operatives - Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

In the Annual Plan for 1988-89 adopted by Howrah, Burdwan-II, Midnapore-I, Midnapore-II and Midnapore-III Ranges a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been proposed for Govt. assistance under this head.

In the State Annual Plan for 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was made for the Annual Plan for 1988-89 a provision of similar amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs may be provided.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme.Scheme No.1 Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation Fund)  
/- Rs.65.00 lakhs./

Continuance of centrally sponsored scheme viz. Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund for State Co-operative Banks has been intimated by the Government of India under their letter dated 23.7.85. The State Co-operative Bank has to maintain the State Co-operative Bank Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund at a level of 25% of the fund and the Central Govt. would contribute towards the gap, if any, between the share of the banks and the balance actually available in the Fund. In 1987-88 the gap is Rs.125.00 lakhs. To guard against unforeseen circumstances necessitating conversion of S.T. Loans into M.T. Loans/rephasing of instalment of M.T.Loans, a provision of Rs.65.00 lakhs is made in the budget for 1988-89. The entire amount as may be required will be provided by the Government of India.

Scheme No.2 Loans to State Co-operative Bank for  
reloaning to Central Co-operative Banks for non-  
overdue cover - Rs.55.00 lakhs.

While sanctioning S.T. Credit Limits in favour of the Central Co-operative Banks, the NABARD stipulates that the CCBs will be eligible to draw upon the sanctioned credit limit to the extent of their current outstanding loans with their affiliated PACs. The CCBs with high overdues, specially in undeveloped areas can not draw upon the credit limit because of their inability to maintain non-overdue cover. As a result it does not become possible for the banks to fulfil their target of investment by drawal of credit from the Apex Bank. Under the scheme the Government of India provides long term loan with matching contribution through State Government to the State Co-operative Bank for reloaning the same to the CCBs to enable them to maintain non-overdue cover for fulfilment of investment target. Requirement of fund for 1988-89 has been estimated at Rs.55.00 lakhs as central assistance. Similar amount has been provided under State Plan Scheme.

Scheme No.3 Failed Wells Compensation Fund  
/- Rs.8.00 lakhs./

In the lines of the NABARD's model scheme approved by the Government of India this scheme has been devised to constitute a fund at the State Level and to extend assistance in writing off the infructuous loans locked in failed dug-wells,

shallow tube-wells, bore-wells etc. financed by the Banks under minor irrigation schemes. Under the schemes the concerned farmer is freed from the loan burden and the bank's locked fund is recovered by way of releasing required assistance from the Fund in the events when the desired water for farming is not available from such a well due to defective infrastructure. The said compensation is available from the Fund @ 100% for the Principal amount only. The interest on the outstanding loan is to be borne by the participating Bank and NABARD on 50 : 50 basis in respect of NABARD's Refinance Scheme and by the participating bank alone in ordinary programme of the Land Development Banks.

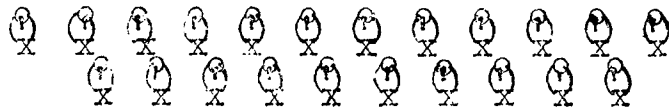
In Minor Irrigation Programme including Wells, Pump-sets etc. an amount of Rs.700.00 lakhs (approx.) is expected to be advanced by the Land Development Bank Sector during 1987-88, out of the same the costs for the construction of Wells will account nearly Rs.320.00 lakhs. Since in Minor Irrigation Programme in the State, 50% of the total target goes to the share of the Land Development Banks and remaining 50% is shared by District Central Co-operative Banks, Nationalised Banks, Rural Banks etc. it is expected that an equal amount of Rs.320.00 lakhs will form the extent of loans due to the Wells to be financed by the later mentioned banks during 1987-88. Thus on account of financing the Wells, the total amount is estimated as Rs.640.00 lakhs for 1987-88. It is estimated that 2½% of the such Wells constructed may fall under failed category involving an investment of nearly Rs.16.00 lakhs, the Fund for compensation of which need be created in the year 1988-89. The financial involvement of the State and Central Governments on this score at 50 : 50 basis will be as follows :-

Year	Estimated amount of investment of the financing institutions to be compensated on account of failed wells constructed in the preceding Year.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Amount of share of contribution by the State Government @ 50% of the fund requirement.	Amount of share of contribution by the Govt. of India @ 50% of the fund requirement.
1988-89	16.00	8.00	8.00

contd.....

Scheme No.4 Accelerated Development of Consumers  
/Co-operatives - Rs.109.48 lakhs./

This Scheme is in operation since 1971. It has been proposed to continue the Scheme during 7th Five Year Plan also. The Government of India has been liberally providing financial assistances under the Scheme to the Consumers' Co-operatives in the urban areas for expansion of business in Consumers' Articles. Government of India have changed the pattern of financial assistance proposed for Development of Consumer Co-operatives under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Starting from 2nd Year of the Plan, i.e. 1986-87) vide Government of India Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (Department of Civil Supplies) No.0-11011/8/86-CPD dated 19th January, 1987. It is proposed that during the year 1988-89 assistance will be given as per the changed pattern of assistance for opening of Departmental Stores, Large-Sized Retail Outlets, Small Size Retail Outlets, Renovation of existing Departmental Stores, Opening Self Service Centres by the Wholesale Stores, Selected Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores etc.





II. RURAL DEVELOPMENTSpecial Programme for Rural Development  
.....a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.)  
.....

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

1.2 There were considerable difficulties in the earlier years in the implementation of I.R.D.P. This programme got accelerated from the 4th year of the 6th plan. The State has been exceeding the physical target since then. In 1986-87, the State exceeded the physical target fixed for the year by 28.72%.

1.3 It has been indicated by the Govt. of India that outlay for IRDP will substantially increase during the 7th Plan period. There will be considerable increase in coverage also. It has accordingly been presumed that during 1988-89, the targetted number of beneficiaries would be substantially more than the target for the year 1987-88 including the old beneficiaries who were assisted earlier but could not cross the poverty line. It has further been contemplated by the Govt. of India that average investment for beneficiary family should be at least 6000/- in order to enable the family to cross the poverty line at one G.O. The subsidy content obviously will be around Rs.2,000/- per family. About 10% of the subsidy amount to be disbursed is likely to be spent for infrastructural assistance also.

1.4. For successful implementation of I.R.D.P. a few posts namely, One Assistant Secretary, Two subject matter specialist, one Economist, two Investigators and 2 Computers have been created at the State headquarters. Creation of 341 posts of Extension Officer (Audit) and 341 posts of accountant are under contemplation. Services of Joint B.D.Os have also been fully utilised for successful implementation of I.R.D.P. and their pay and allowances are also being borne out of the I.R.D.P. account. The financial implications for the above posts has been estimated to Rs.250.00 lakhs of which Govt. of India would share 50% of pay and allowances for the posts of Extension Officer (credit) and Accountant at block level amounting to Rs.79.00 lakhs.

1.5 For the Annual Plan 1988-89 a total sum of Rs.2481.00 lakh has been proposed for expenditure during the year. The programme is implemented in the districts and major portion of the amount would be spent in the districts. Only small amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the State Headquarters to meet organisational expenses etc.

1.5 The programme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), a programme launched as a sub-scheme of I.R.D.P. is currently being implemented in the districts of Bankura, Purulia and Jalpaiguri districts. The scheme is being extended in the 24-Parganas (South) district. The proposed outlay includes the amount to be required for this programme also.

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

The scheme is implemented through different sectors viz. Soil Conservation, Dryland Farming, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Forestry, Fisheries, Lac and Sericulture. The objectives of the programme are restoration of ecological balance and improvement of productivity of local resources viz. land, water, livestock and human. The strategy during 6th plan was mainly directed towards area development. But under 7th plan the priority will be given to schemes which will ensure maximisation of employment and income of poor and backward farmers with appropriate concentration upon the areas mainly inhabited by Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes people. The scheme is now being implemented in 20 blocks in Purulia, 7 blocks in Midnapore and 7 blocks in Bankura. The incomplete irrigation schemes of D.P.A.P. are now being gradually completed by Irrigation & Waterways Department depending upon the availability of resources.

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

i) Programme of the Development & Planning Department.

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

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

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

3. The BHEL Project in Sandeshkhali-I Block of North 24-Parganas and Taldangra Block of Bankura District for community scheme in two clusters of villages in each block sanctioned in letter no. 45/288/86-IES dated 6.4.86 and even no. dated 16.12.86 of Government of India in the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources during 1986-87 at a revised sanctioned outlay of Rs.20.821 lakh with allotment of Rs.2.50 lakh out of DNES share of Rs.10.355 lakh is running well and is expected to be completed within stipulated time. Rs. 1.46 lakh released for salaries, training and extension during 1986-87 by the Planning Commission could not be utilised owing to non-filling up of posts in the State and two Block Level IREP Cells. Planning Commission (RE Divn.) have since sanctioned Rs.5.40 lakhs for meeting expenditure on account of State and Block Level set-ups during the current financial year 1987-88 including the unspent balance of Rs.1.46 lakh of the previous year. Creation of remaining three Block Level Cells is under way.

4. Out of total allocation of Rs.30.00 lakh for 1987-88 under this programme, the share of the Development & Planning Department is Rs.18.00 lakh and that of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department is Rs.12.00 lakhs.

ii) Programme of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department.

The State Plan Programme supplements the Centrally-sponsored Schemes in setting up Biogas Plants and popularising Solar Cookers towards use of non-conventional energy sources.

The scheme with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakh for 1987-88.

The performances is noted below :

	1986 - 1987 (Actual)	1987- 1988 (Tentative)
i) Masons to be trained (No)	600	640
ii) Beneficiaries to be provided with Solar Cells(No.)	210	500
iii) Rural people to be educated in N.C.E.Sources(No.)	3000	5000
iv) Seminar-cum-Demonstration	-	200 blocks in 16 Districts

RURAL EMPLOYMENTNational Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P)

The object of the programme is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons, both men and women, in the rural areas. The programme also envisages creation of durable community assets for strengthening rural infrastructures which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor. It will also improve the nutritional status and the living standard of the rural poor. In the programme construction of roads, small culverts, community buildings, primary school buildings, works relating to water supply by digging masonry wells and sinking tubewells, soil conservation, social forestry, minor irrigation works and other works benefitting SC/ST families directly etc., are to be undertaken. During 1987-88 actual Budgetary cash outlay for the programme is Rs.38.48 crores, including matching Central assistance. For the year 1988-89 an equivalent sum of Rs.38.48 crores including matching Central assistance is proposed to be provided. The proposed outlay is inclusive of organisational expenses and other overhead charges. Capital content of the outlay could be around 80% of the total outlay.

2. With the proposed outlay the targeted employment generation could be around 118.00 lakh of mandays in 1988-89 at the revised wage rate of Rs.16.34 per manday. The employment generation may go up if additionality in the shape of foodgrains are available from the Government of India during 1988-89 also.

3. Elaborate monitoring system has been established. Officials and non-officials of Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads regularly visit the villages for inspection of ongoing schemes and also the Gram Panchayat Officers for inspecting the records. Monthly meetings at Panchayat Samity level and at the District level are regularly held for collection of monthly utilisation reports and for sorting out functional problems, if any. The Monitoring Cell at the district level critically examines the monthly reports; the Cell has necessary Statistical personnel. There is an Engineering Cell also at district level headed by an Executive Engineer for monitoring the technical aspects of the programme. A district level Special Committee under the aegis of the D.R.D.A. reviews all the R.D. Programmes every month. The Central Monitoring Cell and the Central Engineering Cell at the State Headquarters regularly monitor the Programme by frequent field visits also. The State Level Co-ordination Committee headed by the Minister-in-Charge, Rural Development, meets at least once in 3 months to review the progress of the Programme.

## LAND REFORMS

1. The Land Reforms programme comprises
- A) Plan Schemes on Land Reforms.
  - B) Plan Schemes on Public Works and other constructions.

1.1 Under Plan Schemes of Land Reforms we have four schemes namely :-

- i) Scheme for revision of Records of Rights in nine districts of the State under Section 51 of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
- ii) Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms.
- iii) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records.
- iv) Specific additions to the West Bengal Survey Institute at Bandel for upgradation of standard of teaching from 2 years' certificate Course to 3 Years Diploma Course.

1.2 Under Plan Scheme on Public Works -- Construction, we have

- i) Upgradation of Standards of Administration.
- ii) Construction of Circuit Houses
- iii) Minor & Miscellaneous items of construction.

2. Survey and Settlement operation for the Scheme for revision of Records of Rights in nine districts of the State is being carried out under the plan sector while the five other districts are covered in the non-plan sector. Settlement operation under the provisions of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955 in the transferred territories comprising of Purulia District and Islampur Sub-division of West Dinajpur District has been taken up and the work is in progress.

2.1 Work relating to Survey & Settlement Operation mainly comprises :-

- i) Extensive revision of Records of Rights.
- ii) Detection & Vesting of ceiling surplus land
- iii) Identification and recording of sharecroppers.
- iv) Scheme on Institutional Finance for Share-croppers and assignees of vested land.
- v) House sites for the landless agricultural labourers etc.

3.1 Revision of Records of Rights.

Stage of work	Unit	Total Programme (No. of Units.)	Work done upto 30.6. 87.
i) Kanapuri cum Bhujarath	Mouze	41,758	37,980
ii) Attestation	Khatian	4,56,30,628	2,12,29,535
iii) Draft Publication	Mouza	41,758	25,995
iv) Final Publication	Mouza	41,758	14,706

3.2 Detection and Vesting of Ceiling Surplus Land.A) Total Land Vested : 28,65,578 acres Figures upto 30.6.87  
in Acres.

i)	Agricultural	12,55,709
ii)	Non-Agricultural	5,77,820
iii)	Forest	10,04,952
iv)	Others	27,095

B) Area of vested Agricultural Land taken  
possession of upto 30.6.87 11,11,665 acres.C) Area of Agricultural land  
distributed 8,36,069D) Total No. of beneficiaries of vested - 17,26,517  
Agricultural Land of which

i)	Scheduled Caste	6,42,369
ii)	Scheduled Tribe	3,28,779
iii)	O t h e r s	7,55,213
iv)	Institutions/Societies/Others	156

3.3 Identification and Registration of Share Croppers.Names of Share croppers recorded in the Records of  
Rights upto 30.6.87.

i)	Scheduled Caste	4,09,401
ii)	Scheduled Tribe	1,65,139
iii)	O t h e r s	7,95,885
		<u>13,70,425</u>

3.4 Schemes on Institutional Finance :

This is a scheme for creation of land-based asset for the landless and land poor by way of providing them with non-land agricultural inputs to make them economically self-reliant. Under this schemes, two separate schemes namely "Special Component Plan and "Tribal Sub-Plan" have been designed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities respectively.

Under the scheme financial assistance to the extent of Rs.250 per acre is given to each beneficiary as outright grant. They are also allowed a soft loan of varied amount regarding from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 per acre at D.R.I. from the nationalised banks. To the beneficiaries not belonging to S.C. & S.T. community the amount is given as soft loan.

Performance of the Scheme

Year	Special component Plan	Tribal Sub-Plan	Total
1980-81	5,217	-	5,217
1981-82	1,00,345	31,213	1,31,558
1982-83	1,92,026	59,851	2,51,877
1983-84	1,32,299	55,573	2,37,872
1984-85	1,71,112	45,188	2,16,300
1985-86	1,30,895	39,228	1,70,123
1986-87	38,185	38,014	1,26,199

### 3.5 House sites for landless, agricultural labourers etc. :

This is a scheme for implementation of the West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead Land for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans and Fisherman Act, 1975. Upto June 1987 2,26,011 families have been provided with homestead land out of which 94,650 and 43,971 families belonged to the S.C. & S.T. communities respectively.

### 4. Programme for Updating of Land Records :-

The Records of Rights now under preparation reflect the position as on 15.2.1971 when the family ceiling land was enforced in this State. With the introduction of West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1981 it may be necessary to prepare Records of Rights afresh in some of the areas of the State.

#### 4.1 Integrated Scheme on Land Reforms :

Integrated scheme on Land Reforms has been devised to ensure updating of Land Records and continuous maintenance thereof and to introduce raiyat wari system in this State. The aim of the scheme is to extend the existing machinery of Survey & Settlement Operation upto Gram Panchayat level instead of C.D. Level existing at present. The Scheme has gained added importance with the introduction of West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1981.

### 5. Schemes on Public Works Construction :

The Seventh Plan proposals on Public Works and other Construction of this Department, amongst others include :-

- i) Proposal for construction of Circuit Houses.
- ii) Proposal for Specific additions to the West Bengal Survey Institute at Bandel.
- iii) Construction under upgradation of Standards Schemes.
- iv) Construction under strengthening of Revenue Administration Scheme.
- v) Minor & Miscellaneous items of Construction.

### 6. Construction of Circuit Houses :

Circuit Houses in the districts were built in the pre-independence days and some of them have outlived their normal span of life. Moreover, these were built suiting the needs of those days and accommodations available therein, in most cases, are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the present days.

In 1986-87 administrative approval to the tune of Rs.26,00,000.00 was given for construction of two Circuit Houses - one at Jalpaiguri and the other at Burdwan out of which Rs.11,00,000.00 could be sanctioned leaving balance of Rs.15,00,000.00

In 1987-88 there was budget provision of Rs.10,00,000.00 on this account which means that whole budget provision of 1987-88 the work relating to construction work of the aforesaid two Circuit Houses cannot be completed.

Requirement of a new Circuit House in the following districts is considered essentially necessary.

- i) Darjeeling (Sadar)
- ii) Krishnagar, Nadia
- iii) Kalyani, Nadia
- iv) Barasat (The new district headquarter of North 24-Parganas)
- v) Midnapore (Sadar)
- vi) Bankura (Sadar)
- vii) Malda (Sadar)

At the existing rate of construction, a minimum sum of Rs. 15 lakh will be required during the year 1988-89.

7. Proposal for Specific additions to the West Bengal Survey Institute at Bandel :

On the model of Maynamoti Survey School, now in Bangladesh, "The West Bengal Survey Institute" was established at Bandel under administrative control of D.L.R.S. West Bengal. The Institute conducts 1 year Junior Certificate course in Surveying followed by another 1 year Senior Certificate Course. There is no scope anywhere in West Bengal for further higher studies in Surveying. There is heavy demand for the course and all the passed students get gainfully employed in no time. For skill formation and employment generation, upgradation of this Survey Institution is necessary. It is therefore felt necessary to start a 3 years diploma course in surveying in the said institution where the students will acquire knowledge with modern technique of Surveying. The scheme involves non-recurring expenditure of Rs.80.50 lakhs and recurring expenditure of Rs.5.80 lakhs per year. The expenditure is debitable to the head "2029-00-102-Survey & Settlement Operations-Survey School-Upgrading of Institute-Plan Scheme.

Present years demand is Rs. 58 lakhs.

8. Scheme in respect of strengthening of Revenue Administration of Updating of Land Records - A Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The scheme provides an expenditure of Rs.2,90,000.00 of which Rs.1,45,000.00 is to be given by Government of India and the rest Rs.1,45,000.00 is to be given by the State Government. The scheme is to be executed within the Seventh Plan Period. We are yet a non-starter for paucity of fund and now we have requested Government of India to give necessary concurrence to our slightly modified scheme and revised schedule so as to enable us to implement the scheme during last two years of the Seventh Plan period.



The scheme comprises of :-

1. Construction of 850 units of R.I. offices at Gram Panchayat level @ Rs. 32,500.00 per unit.
2. Scheme for modernisation of instruments for continuous revision of records of rights. The instruments are to be installed at Head Quarters (i.e. Directorate of Land Records & Surveys).
3. Modernisations of instruments and other accessories for imparting training at different levels for different aspects of Revenue Administration.

For 1988-89 the estimated expenditure for implementation of the scheme are as follows :-

1. Construction of R.I. Offices 400 units @ Rs. 32,500/- unit	1,30,00,000
2. Purchase of equipments to be installed at headquarters.	12,30,000
3. Purchase of equipments for imparting training	1,45,000
	<u>1,43,75,000</u>

The entire amount is to be provided in the State Budget out of which Rs.71,97,500.00 will be re-imbursed by Government of India.

9. Construction Under Upgradation of Standards Scheme :

Under the scheme we have got 162 lakhs spreading over a period of 1985-86 to 1988-89.

The Scheme provides the following constructions works :-

1. Construction of sub-divisional level office Buildings at unit cost of Rs.5.20 lakhs.
2. Addition and alteration of the existing S.D.O. level office buildings at unit cost of Rs.1.015 lakhs.
3. Providing amenities to the C.O. Block level office Buildings at unit cost of Rs.0.25 lakhs.
4. Construction of Village level office buildings at unit cost of Rs.32,500.00

In the year 1986-87 we have spent Rs. 36 lakhs for implementation of the scheme.

Present years allotment under the scheme is to the tune of Rs.50 lakhs which we expect to spend in full.

Our next years requirement will therefore be Rs.68 lakhs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

Community Development Programme  
.....

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

(a) Strengthening of Block Organisation

This component scheme is designed to meet the requirement of Block administration at grass roots level in rural areas for execution of different rural development projects of all the Departments of the

State Government in collaboration with Panchayat Bodies. This component scheme covers the establishment cost of 341 Accounts Clerks and the entire establishment cost of the six bifurcated Blocks including staff of the Animal Husbandry Department under C.D. Pattern.

A sum of Rs. 50.873 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for the purpose during 1988-89.

(b) State Institute for Rural Development.

The Orientation and study Centre has been upgraded as State Institute for Rural Development for imparting training in rural Development on sharing of expenditure of 50 : 50 basis between the Government of India and the State Government. The sharing of expenditure has been discontinued. For strengthening of this training centre a sum of Rs. 1.05 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 as against Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1987-88.

(c) Provision of vehicles for the Blocks :-

For quick and efficient implementation of different development schemes in rural areas each block is required to be provided with a vehicle. Out of 341 Blocks vehicles have so far been provided in only 232 blocks, many of which have meanwhile become liable for replacement due to running for a long period of time. So 109 Blocks are yet to be provided with new vehicles in phased manner. But due to ban on purchase of vehicle and small provision in the departmental Annual Plan compared to the approved outlay for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) no fund has been proposed to be spent during 1988-89. So additional funds are necessary for this purpose.

(d) State Sector Schemes :-

These scheme include the following sub-components :

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

In view of the difficult ways and means position arrangement for one Sammelan either at block level or at district level will be made during 1988-89 and a sum of Rs. 0.052 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

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

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

A sum of Rs. 1.575 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during 1988-89 on this account.

ii) Housing under other Rural Development Programme

This scheme envisages construction of Administrative Buildings for Block offices and construction of residential complex in Block for accommodation of employees. So far administrative buildings have been completed in 197 Blocks and funds have been allotted for construction of Administrative Buildings in another 34 Blocks. In the remaining 110 Blocks Administrative Buildings are yet to be constructed. The work is proposed to be done in a phased manner. Many of the already completed buildings are yet to be electrified and this work, is also proposed to be done in a phased manner. Completion of construction of Administrative Buildings in all the Blocks will also enable the Government to avoid the recurring expenditure on hiring of accommodation for Block offices. For this purpose adequate fund is required to be provided under the above scheme.

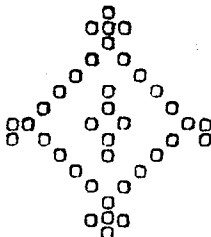
As plan outlay proposed for 1988-89 is within the ceiling of current year's (1987-88) level plus five percent increase over that level a sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for construction of Administrative Buildings and meeting cost of electrification during 1988-89.

iii) Social and Community Services Housing.

The scheme provides fund for :-

- a) Allotment of house-sites to landless labourers etc. of the rural areas on vested/acquired land.
- b) Grant of financial assistance to the beneficiaries of the schemes, construction of huts on lands made available to them. It is proposed that house-sites will be allotted to 7,400 families of landless labourers and construction assistance will be given to 4,344 families during 1988-89. To fulfil the above targets a sum of Rs.84,525 lakhs has been proposed as the expenditure for 1988-89.

It may be stated in this connection that unless 10% increase over the level of outlay for 1987-88 is not allowed, the department will not be in a position to fulfil the bare commitments of this department in respect of all component schemes.



PANCHAYAT

Under "State Plan" the following Schemes have been proposed :-

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

At present there are 3 Panchayati Raj Training Centres and 3 Regional Training Centres located in private buildings. It has been proposed to construct 3 permanent P.R.T.C.'s, one in each Revenue Division of the State during the Seventh Plan period. Construction of one P.R.T.C. has already been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.80 lakh. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.20 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

ii) Training of Panchayat Functionaries

Under this scheme training is to be imparted to all the key functionaries of Panchayats as well as to the ordinary members of the three tiers of Panchayats in order to enable them to participate in rural development schemes in more effective and meaningful way. During the training season in 1988-89 which follows the General Panchayat Elections, 1988 a total sum of Rs.12 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

iii) Programme of visit for study and visualisation

Under the scheme it has been proposed to send some office bearers of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats as well as some Govt. functionaries to different parts of India to study the work and achievement of the Panchayat Institutions in other States to exchange views with their counterparts and to initiate action programmes. It is also proposed to take part in different exhibitions to highlight the activities of Panchayats. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.1 lakh is proposed.

iv) Research and evaluation of the working of Panchayats

It is necessary to evaluate the success and failure of Panchayat bodies in order to improve their functional efficiency and capability to deliver the desired services. It is proposed to do so with a people-to-people approach at base level. During 1988-89 a sum of Rs.0.5 lakh is proposed to be spent for this purpose.

v) Incentive Grant to Panchayati Raj Bodies for resource mobilisation

This scheme provides for incentive grants to the Gram Panchayats to encourage them to augment collection of taxes, so that they can perform their obligatory duties and execute some development schemes of their own. The amount of incentive grant proposed is equal to the amount of taxes collected in a year, subject to a maximum of Rs.5000/- in each case. A total outlay of Rs.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

DISTRICT PLAN

Under "District Plan" the following schemes have been proposed :-

i) Strengthening of implementation machinery

The Panchayat Bodies, viz. the Zilla Parishads, the Panchayat Samitis and the Gram Panchayats taken together now constitute an integrated and well-knit system for rural development in West Bengal. Under this scheme the Panchayat bodies are assisted to strengthen their administrative machineries so that they can effectively implement different rural development schemes assigned to them. It is proposed to supply them with Bengali & Nepali Typewriters, Cyclostyling machines, Steel almirahs, Vehicles etc. for that purpose. An outlay of Rs.12 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

ii) Grants for construction of Panchayat Ghars

The scheme provides for assistance in the form of matching grant to Gram Panchayats at the rate of Rs.14,000/- per Panchayat Ghar for construction of their own office buildings. An outlay of Rs.10.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

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

The scheme provides for setting up of nurseries in the Gram Panchayat areas for free supply of plants and seedlings to the villagers to encourage social forestry and releasing maintenance cost for the nurseries already set up. Rs. 1 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1988-89 for this purpose.

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

This scheme provides for expansion of office buildings of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis to arrange additional accommodation for the elected functionaries and personnel deputed by the State Govt. During 1988-89 a total outlay Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

v) Assistance to Panchayat bodies for construction and maintenance of homoeopathic dispensaries

With the active collaboration of the Health and Family Welfare Deptt. 421 Homoeopathic dispensaries have already been established in equal number of Gram Panchayats and these Homoeopathic dispensaries have become immensely popular to the villagers. Under this scheme it has been proposed to sanction to the Gram Panchayats concerned a lump grant of Rs.3000/- to each for the purchase of essential furniture, equipments, apparatus and medicines. An outlay of Rs.3 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

vi) Assistance to Gram Panchayats for construction of storage facilities

The Gram Panchayats regularly receive various kinds of commodities from different agencies of the Govt. and protected storage facilities are essentially needed. To meet this requirement it is proposed under this scheme to sanction a grant to these Gram Panchayats which have already completed their office buildings for expansion of their office buildings at a cost not exceeding Rs.20,000/- in each case. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Arrangement made for the strengthening of the monitoring mechanisms and reporting system

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

### III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

#### Programmes of Development & Planning Department

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

In addition to sectoral programmes undertaken by the various departments special provision is being made in the Annual Plans of the State since 1973-74 for taking up schemes relating to the improvement of roads, bridges, drainage and other infrastructural facilities, specially in the rural areas of the five backward districts of North Bengal. In Darjeeling district, only Siliguri Sub-Division is taken into consideration as the hill sub-divisions of this districts are already covered by the integrated Hill Areas Development Programme. The outlay under this programme is generally distributed among the five districts of North Bengal on population basis.

It is proposed to continue this Programme in the rural areas of these backward districts during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period 1985-90. The agreed outlay for this programme during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 is Rs.100.00 lakhs out of which an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs was provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1988-89 under this programme is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

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

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

3. In the year 1987-88, there is a plan outlay of Rs.104.00 lakhs for this programme and Jhargram Development Board so far approved the allocation of funds as indicated below :-

	(Rs. in lakh)
1) Irrigation	58.91
2) Roads, Bridges & Culverts	37.33
3) Education	1.40
4) Miscellaneous Schemes	0.60
	98.24

The balance amount of Rs.5.76 lakhs is yet to be approved by the Board for implementation of schemes in different sectors.

4. The schemes that are being implemented with the funds provided by the Govt. include Minor Irrigation Schemes like River Lift Irrigation, Construction of Bundh, Jore Bundh Field Channel, Excavation of Canals, Improvement and construction of Roads, Bridges and Culverts, Repair, Reconstruction and Renovation of School buildings, promotion of Village and Small Scale Industries and also promotion of different types of Socio-Economic and Cultural activities in the Sub-division. These schemes are designed for better utilisation of natural resources as well as providing scope of employment for the local people.

5. Jhargram has multifarious problems. All these problems cannot be comprehensively tackled with the limited resources placed at the disposal of the Jhargram Affairs Branch from year to year. However in conformity with the objective and keeping the constraint of resources in view, a plan outlay of Rs.109.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 to continue the development programme in that year. This outlay is proposed to be utilised with the recommendation of Jhargram Development Board especially in the key sectors like Minor Irrigation, Village and Small Industries, Drinking Water Supply, Roads, Bridges and Culverts, Education, Promotion of Socio-economic and Cultural activities etc.

c) Development of Sunderban Areas

Budgetary allocation of Sunderban Development Board for year 1987-88 has been fixed up at Rs.791 lakhs of which provision for IFAD assisted, Sunderban Development Project is to the tune of Rs.712 lakhs and an amount of Rs.79 lakhs is earmarked for Non-IFAD project. It is estimated that about Rs.400 lakhs has already been spent (upto October'87)



under different programme elements of Sunderban Development Board and it is expected that the total expenditure of Sunderban Development Board will cover the entire budgetary allocation. The expenditure under IFAD assisted Sunderban Development Project may exceed the budgetary allocation. In that case augmentation of budgetary provision of Sunderban Development Board may<sup>be</sup> required.

The total proposed budgetary provision for Sunderban Development Board for the year 1988-89 is around Rs.800 lakhs of which the IFAD Project has the major share of Rs.716 lakhs while the allocation for Non-IFAD programmes of Sunderban Development Board is to the tune of Rs.84 lakhs. The IFAD-Assisted Sunderban Development Project has received the 2nd extension of the loan closing date upto June '88 and it is expected that the Project will get further extension for another year i.e. upto June 1989. So considering the progressive expenditure of the IFAD Project the budget allocation under this head is substantially high. The Non-IFAD programme will take over mainly spill over works with very little new work.

The activities in the Agriculture & Allied Sector include Agriculture extension & Research Support, Fisheries Development and Special Forestry Programme. Irrigation Flood Control Sector covers the execution of remaining work of Master Sluice & Closures H.P.Sluices, Excavation and re-excavation of derelict channels & Ponds and main drains etc. Execution of 2 Nos. of Master Sluices and closures are expected to be completed during 1988-89. It is expected that Construction of 10 Nos. of H.P.Sluice, excavation of main drain of 15 km and 60 km of derelict channels will be excavated during the year.

In transport & communication sector there are programmes of Construction of 80 km of B.P.Road, 80 Nos of culverts, 5 Nos of R.C.C.jetties, 5 Nos of office buildings & staff quarters.

d) Accelerated Development of Hill Areas

With a view to accelerating the all-round development of the backward hill areas of Darjeeling district, comprising of Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong Sub-division, the Programmes for Accelerated Development of Hill Areas of this State has effectively been in operation from the beginning

of Fifth Plan Period. This programme is funded both from the Special Central Assistance and the State Plan Budget. The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the State Plan outlay for different developmental schemes executed in the Hill Areas of Darjeeling District by different Departments of this Govt. from their own departmental State Plan Budget. Like other Departments this Department also has State Plan Budget for Accelerated Development of Hill Areas. The State Plan outlay under this Budget head is specially meant for bridging the critical gaps and providing linkages between different hill development schemes taken up from the State Plan outlay of other Department and the Central Assistance additive. Some recurring and essential expenditures which cannot be met either from the Central Assistance additive or from the State Plan Budget of other Deptts., are also met from this Budget head.

2. The Planning Commission have approved an allocation of Rs.4455.00 lakhs as Central Assistance additive for the Accelerated Development of Hill Areas during the Seventh Plan period, 1985-90. The annual allocation for the year 1986-87 was Rs.921.95 lakhs and for the year 1987-88 is Rs.1044.00 lakhs. The proposed Central Assistance allocation for the next year, 1988-89 is Rs.918.00 lakhs (approx.).

3. The required proposals with particulars in respect of the State Plan Budget outlays of other Deptts. for the hill areas of Darjeeling district are submitted by the respective Deptts. separately. However, from the figures furnished to the Hill Affairs Branch Sectt. of Development & Planning Department by the local officers of these Deptts. it appears that the total amount of plan outlay of all these Deptts. for the hill areas of Darjeeling district during the Seventh Plan period has been proposed to be Rs.7843.07 lakhs.

4. In the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of Darjeeling hill areas the Planning Commission have approved of about 50% increase in the Central Assistance additive allocation over the allocation of the Sixth Five Year Plan for this area. The allocation in the State Plan outlay of all other Deptts. for this area have likewise increased. These increases have widened the critical gaps between these two allocations to be bridged from the State Plan Budget of this Department called Hill Affairs Budget.

The allocation under this H.A.Budget is therefore to be substantially increased. An expenditure of Rs.100.48 lakhs and Rs.96.21 lakhs were incurred during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. The allocation for the year 1987-88 is Rs.104.00 lakhs under the Hill Affairs Budget. The allocation for the year 1988-89 is proposed to be Rs.109.20 lakhs.

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

Works for preparation of outline development plan for a tourist centre at Mirik in Darjeeling District has been progressing satisfactorily. Outline Development Plan for jaigon in the District of Jalpaiguri and that of South 24-Parganas are under preparation.

#### IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

##### INTRODUCTION

The geographical area of West Bengal is 87,853 sq. K.M. The population of West Bengal is 54.49 millions (as per 1981 Census). The geographical area in the State is nearly 2.7% of the total land area of India while its population constitutes about 8% of the country's population. The population density of 614 per Sq. K.M. stands as the second highest in the country against all India average of 221 per Sq. K.M. Except for the Himalayan foot-hills in the north and Chhotonagpur plateau on the western fringe, the state of West Bengal is a flat plain criss-crossed with rivers and intercepted with many saucer-shaped depressions or basins subjected to flood spills and water logging during the monsoon period. West Bengal produces various varieties of crops other than food grains e.g., tea, jute, fruits like mango, pine-apple etc. The pressure on land is an obvious outcome of this high population density, which has result in enormous problems in the field of Irrigation and Flood Control of the State. To solve these problems it is necessary to increase the agricultural production by intensive irrigation and protection of the agricultural land and crops from the ravages of recurrent flood damages. This again calls for the highest priority in investment for irrigation and flood control sectors and for substantial allocation in the Plan Budget under these sectors.

##### IRRIGATION SECTOR

##### BACK-GROUND

The State of West Bengal is covered by extensive net work of rivers, canals, innumerable tanks and water reservoirs. The arterial system of the net work is served by the rivers Mahananda, Teesta, Jaladhaka, Torsha, Raidak and Sankosh in the north. The Bhagirathi-Hooghly, a branch of the Ganga flows, from the centre to the south of the State, in the north-south direction. The Mayurakshi, the Ajoy, the Damodar and the Kangsabati rise in Chhotonagpur hills of Bihar and flow through the western part of the State. The other important rivers are the Rupnarayan and the Haldi falling into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the Subarnarekha falling into the Bay of Bengal. The average rain fall varies from 1200 mm to 1800 mm in the Gangetic West Bengal exceeds 3000 mm in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. But, due to extremely erratic distribution of precipitations, failure of crops is a recurrent feature & even during Khariff season. Again, from the end of October to the beginning of July, the rain-fall is too scanty to meet the water requirement of Rabi and hot weather crops.

Ever since its creation, in August, 1947, the State of West Bengal has been encountering heavy pressure on land as the major parts of fertile land went to Bangladesh. The problems were further aggravated by the large scale migration of people that followed partition. More food was to be produced with more of lands, to extensive irrigation and intensive cropping.

It is estimated that an Irrigation potential of 6.11 million Ha. can ultimately be created through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes. Break-up under different categories is given below :

(a) Major and Medium Irrigation Project	2.31 Million Ha.	
(b) Minor Irrigation Project :		
i) surface water	1.3 Million Ha.	
ii) Ground water	<u>2.5 Million Ha.</u>	3.8 Million Ha.
		<u>Total : 6.11 Million Ha.</u>

The potential created through Major and Medium Projects (based on Surface Water) upto the end of Sixth Plan period is to the tune of 1.186 Million Ha.

#### THE STRATEGY FOR THE FORMULATION OF SEVENTH PLAN

"Irrigation" calls for an emphasis on investment in Seventh Plan to boost up agricultural production.

Unfinished Major Irrigation Projects which are in advanced stage of completion and are capable of yielding full benefits in the Seventh Plan, would have to be completed during the plan period, and be adequately funded on priority basis. Accordingly, the remaining works of Kangsabati Reservoir Project and the Barrage & Irrigation System of D V C would be completed in all respects by the Seventh Plan and these projects would adequately be financed on priority basis. Similarly emphasis has also been laid for adequately financing unfinished Medium Irrigation Projects of Seventh Plan, which are in advanced stage of completion. Irrigation Projects, where full potential has been developed by the Sixth Plan, would be treated as completed project and would not be spilled over to Seventh Plan. The performance of the Mayurakshi Project has been techno-economically reviewed and evaluated in this respect. Since this Major Irrigation Project has developed full irrigation potential by the Sixth Plan it would not be continued to Seventh Plan and no provision for this project has been made in the Seventh Plan.

Any start of new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has to be restricted. In fact, the strategy for Seventh Plan programme for Irrigation has been spelt-out by imparting top-most priority for completion of all on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. But, due to paucity of fund it may not be possible to complete all the on-going schemes within 7th Plan period.

Therefore, however, a few new Major Irrigation Schemes which are proposed to be physically commenced in the Seventh Plan for which some provisions of outlays have been made in the Seventh Plan. As some token expenditure was already made against these schemes in Sixth Plan, these schemes have not been treated as entirely new ones; but categorised as new schemes of the Sixth Plan. The most important of these is Subarnarekha Barrage Project in the district of Midnapore. As this project has been proposed to be financed by the World Bank, considerable provision for implementation of this scheme has been made in the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan of 1988-89.

Some other important new schemes are Second Sub-stage of Phase-I of Teesta Barrage Project on the left bank of river Teesta in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar, Darakeswar-Gandheswari Project in the district of Bankura, Ajoy Reservoir Project in the districts of Birbhum and Burdwan, and Upper Kangsabati Project in the district of Purulia and Bankura. It is very essential to start at least a few new schemes in the Seventh Plan in right earnest, so that there may not be any plan vacuum after the existing on-going Irrigation Projects are completed.

During operation of Major Irrigation Projects e.g., Mayurakshi Reservoir Project, Kangsabati Reservoir Project and Barrage and Irrigation System of D V C, difficulties have been faced in optimum utilisation of water resources. In many cases there were huge seepage losses in the canals. In some cases the outlets are too big, resulting in wastage of valuable irrigation water. There is acute shortage of water during Rabi season. In order to reap the full benefit from these Projects, modernisation is essential for which provisions of outlays have been made in the Seventh Plan.

Emphasis has been laid on the modernisation of Major Irrigation Projects for consideration of the Irrigation potential already created. The modernisation of the Projects would help extending Rabi Irrigation. The modernisation works would prevent loss of irrigation water through seepage and facilitate efficient water management by construction of requisite outlets, field channels and water courses, Warabandi water scheduling and conjunctive use of surface and ground water. In order to stabilise the utilisation of potential created by different irrigation projects, high investment priority is to be given for modernisation works and introduction of Warabandi.

The Kangsabati Reservoir Project, the Mayurakshi Project and the Barrage & Irrigation System of D V C are to be modernised to a great extent in the Seventh Plan by necessary financing. The modernisation scheme of the Kangsabati Project is in advanced stage and construction of some additional Barrage is to be urgently taken up to help Rabi Irrigation apart from other works of modernisation for which adequate financing has to be made from the beginning of the Seventh Plan.

In order to effect greater efficiency in management of water resources, 40 Ha. blocks will be converted to 5-8 Ha. blocks by constructing suitable infrastructures in the Major Irrigation Projects. This will ensure greater utilisation of potential created so far, thereby reducing the gap between the potential created and that utilised. Adequate provision for this work has been made in the Seventh Plan.

The command areas of the on-going or completed Irrigation Projects, have no problem of salinity and water-logging. Hence, no investment is needed on this account. Medium Irrigation Projects are being executed in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum and necessary funds would be provided for the virtual completion of these schemes to draw full benefit during the

Seventh Plan period.

No unapproved Irrigation Project has been taken up.

TARGETS OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL  
IN SEVENTH PLAN

Y E A R	Target for creation of Irrigation potential		Target for utilisation of Irrigation Potential.	
	During the year ('000 Ha.)	Cumulative ('000 Ha.)	During the year ('000 Ha.)	Cumulative ('000 Ha.)
1984-85	-	1185.77	-	1070.11
1985-86	14.60	1200.37	16.25	1086.36
1986-87	17.50	1217.87	16.96	1103.32
1987-88	20.94	1238.81	22.05	1125.37
1988-89	73.69	1312.50	27.50	1152.87
1989-90	93.66	1406.16	122.22	1275.09
	220.39		204.98	

Irrigation potential of 0.22 million hectares has been proposed to be created during Seventh Plan, thereby creating the total potential of 1.406 million hectares at the end of Seventh Plan.

MID-TERM APPRAISAL

The total target for potential to be created during the Seventh Plan was originally fixed as 220.39 TH.HA. But during the review it was anticipated that a potential of 212.15 TH.HA. will be created by the end of Seventh Plan (achievement 96.30%). But to create this anticipated potential it is required to fulfill the target of 156 TH.HA. during the remaining two years of Seventh Plan. It is, obviously not be possible to achieve this target with the balance of the outlay of Rs.54.00 crores for the last two years of the Seventh Plan. The major portion of the targetted potential will be created through Teesta Barrage Project for which the available approved outlay will be about 16 crores for the next 2 years. This is too meagre to cope with the requirement.

Besides, it is felt that enhancement of the outlay is also unavoidable in some of the major Irrigation Projects. It is estimated that the total requirement of Irrigation sector during the Seventh Plan will be 279 crores against the original provision of 195 crores. An additional fund of Rs.84.00 crores will have to be arranged during the remaining period of Seventh Plan to achieve the anticipated targets.

FLOOD CONTROL SECTOR

BACK-GROUND AND STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The State of West Bengal, though small in size, is a land of many rivers. Almost every year, the State is ravaged by destructive floods bringing wide-spread disaster to the people inhabiting its flood prone areas. Various problems like congestion of drainage, bank erosions complicate the flood situation. Flood problems in North Bengal, comprising the districts of Cooch-behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are due to heavy rain-falls leading to severe bank erosions, land-slides in the hills, bank spillings and change in river courses.

Flood problems of Central Bengal in the districts of Malda, West Dinajpore and Murshidabad, are due to inadequacy of drainage facilities. Bank spilling occurs along the Mahananda, Ganga, Bhagirathi and also severe bank erosions take place there along.

Problems of South Bengal are from acute drainage congestions in the low lying areas due to heavy rain-falls and the terrain being very flat, tidal ingresses and drainage lockages are responsible for wide-spread inundation of agricultural lands. The problems are further intensified by cyclonic storms and coastal erosions.

Flood prone areas of West Bengal are estimated to be 3.766 million hectares. Out of these areas, about 1.622 million hectares have been provided with reasonable protection from floods and drainage congestions (as achieved upto the end of Sixth Plan). Drainage channels and embankments constructed upto 1984-85 are 6665 K.M. and 15996 K.M. respectively.

Immediate problems to be tackled are severe bank erosions in the different reaches of the Ganga, Bhagirathi, Mahananda, Teesta, Torsa, Jaldhaka, Raidak, Kaljani etc. Large areas and many villages with important installations are laid waste by such bank erosions. Heavy and costly bank protective works are required to be undertaken to save vast areas from scour of erosion.

Severe drainage problems are faced in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Howrah, 24-Parganas etc. Owing to heavy rain falls. The accumulation of water in the low lying areas cannot be drained out due to high water levels prevailing at the outfall rivers like Ganga, Mahananda, Ajoy, Mayurakshi, Rupnarayan, Damodar etc. In the Sunderban areas there are additional complexities owing to tidal effects leading to drainage congestion. Many drainage schemes are required to be implemented to relieve drainage congestion and to free water logged agricultural lands for more food production.

It is proposed to bring nearly 2750 Sq.K.Ms. under protection from flood and drainage congestion during Seventh Plan period. This will involve a cost of Rs.105.00 crores. The works involved are execution of drainage schemes, bank protective works, anti-sea erosion schemes etc.

A few comprehensive Master Plans to tackle flood control cum drainage problem have already been prepared by the Department, the works mentioning of which are :-

- i) Ghatal Master Plan;
- ii) Tamluk Master Plan;
- iii) Kandi Area Integrated Flood Control cum Drainage Scheme;
- iv) Sunderban Delta Project;
- v) Improvement of Lower Damodar Area.

All these Master Plans involve drainage cum flood control works and would render immediate benefit with increase of agricultural productions. Therefore these Master Plans receive top-most priority; but these cannot be



commenced in right earnest without adequate availability of funds. The flood control Schemes are to be given special funds as recommended by S.R. Sen Committee for the agricultural production of eastern regional States.

Apart from the said Master Plans there are a few other Major Schemes involving expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores or more as mentioned below :

A. Drainage Schemes :

- 1) Urgent Development of Sunderbans;
- 2) Ghoa-Kunti Basin Drainage Scheme;
- 3) Karatia-Nagartala Basin Drainage Scheme in 24-Parganas;
- 4) Re-excavation of Tolly's Nullah;
- 5) Improvement of Bagjola Drainage Khal;
- 6) Re-excavation of River Baramashia for improvement of drainage congestion for Harishchandrapur etc.
- 7) Haroa Kultigenj Basin Drainage Scheme; and
- 8) Dhagawanpur Nandigram Drainage Scheme (Phase-I).

B. Anti-erosion Schemes :

- 1) Schemes for protection of right bank of river Ganga down-stream of Farakka from erosion;
- 2) North Bengal Flood Control Schemes;
- 3) Protection of right bank of Ganga in district Murshidabad; and
- 4) Protection of both banks of river Bhagirathi in district Murshidabad.

MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

A demand of additional grant of Rs. 85.00 crores over the allotted amount of Rs. 105.00 crores in the Seventh Plan period has already been placed before Planning Commission to meet the urgent expenses necessary for the Ganga Anti-erosion works and important drainage Schemes.

FUNDS UNDER N.R.E.P. AND R.L.E.G.P. SPREADS.

Funds forthcoming under the NREP, RLEGP etc. would be utilised to meet expenditure of labour oriented component both in flood control and irrigation works.

SECTORAL OUTLAYS IN SEVENTH PLAN

Year-wise provisions of outlays for the Seventh Plan are indicated below:

Year	Irrigation (Rs. crores)	Flood control (Rs. crores)	Total (Rs. crores)
1st Year (1985-86)	Actual 39.21 (actual)	17.11 (actual)	36.32 (actual)
	Expenditure		
2nd year (1986-87)	51.82 (actual)	18.64	70.46 (actual)
3rd Year (1987-88)	49.97 (proposed)	25.00 (proposed)	74.97 (proposed)
4th Year (1988-89)	48.00 (proposed)	25.45 (proposed)	73.45 (proposed)
5th Year (1989-90)	*	*	*
	<u>195.00</u>	<u>105.00</u>	<u>300.00</u>

\* To be allotted after revision of 7th Plan Outlay.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE IRRIGATION SECTOR

Bulk of the financial outlay in Irrigation Sector is consumed for meeting expenditure of Teesta Barrage Project.

In order that the project can run on schedule and un-necessary cost over-run be avoided, an adequate year-to-year financing of the project should be guaranteed. It is not possible for the State Government alone to meet the financial burden of such a gigantic project. Hence, the Centre should come up with sufficient financial assistance to meet the year-to-year cost of the project.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FLOOD CONTROL SECTOR

Central assistance for flood control schemes is scarcely available.

It may be pointed out that a water-logged area if well drained would produce crops as much as can be produced in a well irrigated area. Therefore drainage schemes deserve practically equal importance as in the case of irrigation schemes. Central assistance is necessary for implementation of some Major Flood Control-cum-Drainage Schemes for which the State alone is not in a position to provide requisite funds. It is desirable that Flood Control Schemes should be completed as early as possible.

THE STRATEGY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

In the Irrigation sector the guide-lines laid down by the Planning Commission is to complete the on-going projects without further time and cost over-run. The capacity utilisation in this sector is also of paramount importance for ensuring optimum return from our investment. The 20-Point Programme has to be implemented vigorously. The target for the various component of this programme has to be fixed realistically, after taking into account the resources and capability. It is very important that implementation is ensured within the targets with all determination. The tribal Sub-Plan and the Component Plan for Scheduled Caste should also be implemented with determination. The amount of flow from State Plan to this Sub-Plan, once determined it should take place as such.

THE PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

As per the guide-lines stated above, priority has been fixed for implementation of the works of on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Sixth Plan or earlier period. Although an outlay of Rs.25.00 crores has been provided for the first sub-stage of Stage-I of Phase-I of Teesta Barrage Project for 1988-89 it is desired that an additional allotment of fund for the Project will be made by the Centre in the shape of Central Assistance to expedite completion.

Among other major schemes, the Subarnarekha Barrage Project has been proposed to be taken up in the near future if the requisite World Bank Loan is received for which substantial provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1988-89. Adequate provision has been made for modernisation of Kangsabati Project and also for conversion of 40 Ha. Block to 5-8 Ha. Block for Major Irrigation Projects.

Special priority on the above lines has been given to the following on-going Projects and scheme during the Annual Plan 1987-88 :

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

The following two important schemes are under consideration of the Planning Commission and expected to be taken up during 1987-88. Hence necessary fund has been provided further in the Annual Plan :

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

#### FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT

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

The important schemes under this sector during the Annual Plan 1988-89 are (i) Urgent Development works in Sundarbans, (ii) Ghee-Kunti Basin Drainage Scheme in the district of Hooghly, (iii) Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme in the district of Midnapore, (iv) Mahananda Embankment Scheme in the district of Malda, (v) East Mogerhat Basin Drainage Scheme in the district of 24-Parganas, (vi) Improvement of Lower Damodar area in the district of Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah, (vii) Resectioning of Tonga Khal in P.S. Nandiagram in the district of Midnapore (viii) Ghatal Master Plan in the district of Midnapore, (ix) Anti-erosion works on the eastern banks of river Hooghly in the district of 24-Parganas, (x) Schemes for protection of right bank of river Ganga and Padma down-stream of Farakka Barrage upto Jalangi in the district of Murshidabad and (xi) Flood Control Scheme under North Bengal Flood Control Commission in the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar, (xii) Chagwanpur Nandiagram Drainage Scheme and (xiii) Haroa Kultigang Basin Drainage Scheme (Phase-I).

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE IMPORTANT  
IRRIGATION PROJECTS

(I) Mayurakshi Reservoir Project :

Located on western fringe of West Bengal in the district of Birbhum, Murshidabad and Burdwan. The Project consists of a masonry gravity Dam (Canada Dam) across the river Mayurakshi at Messanjore near Suri of length 661.42 metre and height 47.24 metre and 4 nos. Barrages namely :

Tilpara Barrage	.. across the river Mayurakshi near Suri in dist. Birbhum.
Kopai Barrage	.. across the river Kopai & Kultore in district Birbhum.
Dwarka Barrage	.. across the river Dwarka at Doocha in dist. Birbhum.
Brahmani Barrage	.. across the river Brahmani at Baidera in dist. Birbhum.

The ultimate irrigation potential is 250060 Ha. (Kharif 230618 Ha. and Rabi 20242 Ha.) This project was commenced in 1948 and completed in 1955. The extension and improvement works of the project were commenced in 1960 and completed in 1985. To extract further benefit from this completed project, schemes for modernisation has been proposed to be taken up and a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1988-89 and Rs.200.00 lakhs has been earmarked during the Seventh Plan period.

(II) Kangsabati Reservoir Project :

Project benefitted area covers the districts Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly. The Project consists of 'Kangsabati-Kumari' Dam situated at Nukutmanipur district of Bankura on rivers Kangsabati and Kumari about 3 K.M. upstream of their confluence and three barrages viz: Silabati Barrage Tararapani Barrage and Bhairab Banki Barrage. The length of the Kangsabati Kumari Dam is 11.27 K.M. (including intermediate Dykes and Hillocks) with height of Kangsabati Dam, Kumari Dam above bed river being 39.63 M and 41.15 M respectively.

The created irrigation potential by the end of 1986-87 is 393.00 Th.Ha. with ultimate figure of 401.66 Th. Ha. This project was commenced in 1957 and works are in final stage of completion. It is expected to be completed within Seventh Plan period.

A sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided during 1988-89 for this project and it is estimated that an additional potential of 7000 hectares shall be created during the period. A sum of ;.12.00 crores has been provided to complete the project during the Seventh Plan period.

(III) Barrage & Irrigation System of D.V.C .

The project is benefitting the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Howrah of West Bengal, D.V.C. is a Multipurpose River Valley Project with three main purposes being (i) Flood Control, (2) Irrigation, (3) Power Generation. The Barrage & Irrigation System deals with Irrigation only through Durgapur Barrage connecting Pratappur in the district of Bankura and Durgapur in the district of Burdwan. Total length of the barrage between

abutments is 692.2 M with design discharge through left bank main canal & right bank main canal being  $260 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec.}$  and  $64.26 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec.}$  respectively.

Target irrigation potential of the project is 515.38 Th.Ha. (Kharif 393.93 Th.Ha. and Rabi 121.45 Th.Ha.) Out of which 464.00 Th.Ha. have been created by end of 1986-87.

A sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been provided to create another 5000 hectares of potential during 1988-89.

(IV) Toesta Barrage Project :

The benefitted area covers the districts of West Dinajpur, Malda, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar in the State of West Bengal. It is a Multipurpose River Valley Project. To cope up with vast project like this, the constructional programme has been sub-divided into three phases as :

- Phase - I .. Providing irrigation facilities to an area of about 922 Th.Ha. by diverting Toesta and Mahananda river waters on either side of them by constructing Barrages across these rivers.
- Phase -II .. Construction of a high storage Dam on the river Toesta near Savak Bridge in Darjeeling district has been proposed. The dam would supplement irrigation during dry season. It would also moderate the flood to a great extent & generate a Hydel Power to the tune of 600 M.W. (approximately).
- Phase -III .. Linking up the river Brahmaputra with the river Ganga by a canal to provide navigation facilities.

Phase - I of the Project has been divided into three stages with Stage-I being further divided into three sub-stages. The main components of the present scheme in 1st Sub-stage of Stage-I consists of :

- (a) A barrage (length 901.5 M) across the river Toesta near Gazoldoba in the district of Darjeeling.
- (b) Toesta Mahananda Link Canal (length 25.75 K.M.)
- (c) A barrage (length 207.2 M) across the river Mahananda at Fulbari in the district of Jalpaiguri.
- (d) Mahananda Main Canal (32.85 K.M.) off-taking from right bank of the river Mahananda at its Barrage site and terminating to the river Dauk.
- (e) An Aqueduct across the river Mahananda 20 K.M. off the main canal
- (f) A barrage across the river Dauk at the outfall of the Mahananda Main canal.
- (g) An Aqueduct across the river Nagar.
- (h) Dauk Nagar Main Canal (61.87 Km) from the Dauk Barrage of Nagar. Aqueduct.
- (i) Nagar-Tangen Main Canal (50.00 K.M.) off-taking from river Nagar with tail end at river Tangen.

The Project, in its first Sub-stage of Stage-I under Phase-I targets to create an irrigation potential of 460.05 Th.Ha., and 69.00 Th.Ha. of potential by the end of 1988-89.

The cost of the Project for 1st sub-stage is Rs.425.54 crores and for 2nd sub-stage is Rs.111.60 crores. A sum of Rs.25.00 crores has been provided for 1st sub-stage or stage-I of the Phase-I for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

A sum of Rs. 120.64 crores and Rs. 5.00 crores have been allocated respectively for the works of these two Sub-stations of the Project during the Seventh Plan period.

(V) Subarnarekha Barrage Project :

The benefitted area covers the district of Midnapore. The Project envisages harnessing the rivers Subarnarekha and Dolong by constructing a Barrage at Dhosraghat across the river Subarnarekha. Project assures increase of food production through irrigation water in the district of Midnapore.

The cost of the Project is Rs. 150.55 crores, and the ultimate irrigation potential targets of 130.00 Th. Ha. A sum of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs and Rs. 1400.00 lakhs have been provided for the Project in the Annual Plan for 1988-89 and Seventh Plan 1985-90 respectively.

(VI) Upper Kangsabati Project :

The benefitted area covers the districts of Purulia and Bankura. It is an irrigation scheme by harnessing river Kangsabati by constructing a Dam and Canal System for augmenting agricultural productions through assured water supply in the drought-prone areas of Purulia and Bankura districts. The Dam shall be located near Bansar-Dolong, district Purulia, 32 KM. upstream of existing Kangsabati Dam. The Dam is of composite type having concrete spill-way and non-overflow section with tagging earthen dam and dyke.

Cost of the Project has been estimated to be Rs. 43.80 crores. Target irrigation potential is 59.00 Th. Ha. The work will commence in 1989-90 and a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made during Seventh Plan period.

(VII) Medium Irrigation Schemes in the district of Purulia.

There are 22 nos. of medium Irrigation Schemes being executed in the drought prone areas of Purulia district. Out of these 22 schemes, 5 nos. have almost been completed by the end of Sixth Plan. Sufficient funds have been provided in this Annual Plan for these on-going schemes which are almost complete. All of them are planned to be completed by the Seventh Plan period.

A total sum of Rs. 370.00 lakhs has been provided for these schemes to create a potential of 1690 Ha. during 1988-89. Further sum of Rs. 268.25 lakhs has been provided to complete as many schemes as possible during 1985-90.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLANFor the benefit of the Scheduled Castes.

Cut of the Plan proposals for Irrigation and Flood Control Sectors, certain schemes benefit areas of Scheduled Caste population concentration within the State. The flow of fund to component Plan for such areas is indicated below :-

Proposed allocation for Special Component Plan			
Plan Period	Irrigation (Rs. lakhs)	Flood Control (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Rs. lakhs)
	1439.69	391.86	1831.55
VI Plan	510.54	97.78	608.32
	731.84	164.25	896.09
VI Plan Total (1980-85)	2682.07	653.09	3335.96
	935.36	109.54	1124.90
VII Plan	1287.82	260.79	1548.61
	1120.00	316.46	1436.46
	800.00	332.65	1132.65

TRIBAL AREAS SUB-PLAN

Many of the Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes included in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1988-89) benefit areas to tribal population concentration. The flow of fund from Plan allocation to the Tribal Sub-Plan, as proposed, is indicated below :-

Flow of fund to Tribal Sub-Plan			
Plan period	Irrigation (Rs. lakhs)	Flood Control (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Rs. lakhs)
	1239.60	209.55	1449.15
VI Plan	426.80	52.88	479.68
	391.54	43.60	435.14
VI Plan Total (1980-85)	2057.94	306.03	2363.97
	481.70	64.41	546.11
VII Plan	647.36	83.17	730.53
	602.98	80.39	683.37
	533.50	94.63	628.13

(1) MINOR IRRIGATION AND(2) COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Seventh Plan Outlay fixed for different programmes under Minor Irrigation Wing are shown below :-

	<u>(Rs. Crores)</u>
(a) Minor Irrigation Programme under Crop Husbandry Sector ...	15.00
(b) Minor Irrigation Programme ...	121.00
(c) Command Area Development Programme ...	9.00
TOTAL ::	145.00

The outlay of Rs. 121.00 crores earmarked for Minor Irrigation Programme is, however, exclusive of Rs. 20.00 crores proposed for cost of energisation of different minor irrigation installations under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project (assisted by World Bank) during the Seventh Plan period. Annual allotment for cost of energisation would, however, pass through the plan budget for Minor Irrigation for effective implementation of the programme.

It is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 425.00 th. ha. during the Seventh Plan period of which 350 th. ha. would come from ground water and 75 th. ha. from surface water sources.

1. Minor Irrigation Programme for 1988-89A. Surface Water Scheme.

A total outlay of Rs. 573.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89 under this Minor head including Rs. 150.00 lakhs for World Bank Schemes. With this outlay, water transmission arrangement of incomplete R.L.I. Schemes, completion of flow surface and Drainage schemes, conversion of diesel operated R.L.I. Schemes into electrically operated ones etc. will be taken up.

B. Ground Water Schemes.

A total provision of Rs. 1501.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1988-89 under this Minor head including Rs. 1315.00 lakhs for different World Bank Schemes. The provision will be utilised for residual works of 200 D.T.Ws, conversion of diesel run deep tubewells into electrically operated schemes, modernisation and development of State owned S.T.Ws, installation of S.T.W. with submersible pumps where water levels have gone beyond the reach of centrifugal pumps, etc. Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided for survey and investigation of ground water and surface water resources, Rs. 5.00 lakhs has also been provided as State's share under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for procurement of equipment by the State Water Investigation Directorate. As dugwells are being taken up under the World Bank Project, a token provision only has been proposed under the normal head.

C. General.(a) Direction and Administration.

An amount of Rs. 29.00 lakhs has been proposed under this sub-minor



head including Rs.20.00 lakhs for World Bank Schemes.

(b) West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation.

The State of West Bengal has fixed a uniform water rate @ Rs.5.00 per acre inch for the purpose of realisation from the beneficiaries of all minor irrigation installation installed by State as well as Minor Irrigation Corporation. The Corporation cannot naturally, therefore, realise economic water rate from the minor irrigation schemes installed by them. Under the circumstances, there is no other alternative but to assist the Corporation by meeting their administrative expenses and other shortfalls. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.305.00 lakhs has been provided in the outlay including contribution, to the share capital, of Rs.25.00 lakhs and water rate subsidy of Rs.180.00 lakhs.

D. Other Expenditure.

A total provision of Rs. 92.00 lakhs has been proposed under this sub-miner head including a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs for World Bank Schemes. The provision will be utilised for survey investigation and preparation of minor drainage schemes, optimisation of Minor Irrigation Schemes, construction of office buildings, distribution of low lift pumping devices, installation of solar pumps, windmills, etc. seminars, publication and exhibition for extension and development of Minor Irrigation etc. The above provision of Rs.92.00 lakhs also includes an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs towards cost of energisation payable to W.D.S.E.D. This Rs.5.00 lakhs is part of Rs.2800.00 lakhs proposed for cost of energisation of different minor irrigation installations under the said World Bank assisted project during the Seventh Plan period and stipulated to be met from the budget provision of Power Department.

World Bank Aided Minor Irrigation Project.

An amount of Rs.1535.00 lakhs has been proposed for different minor irrigation schemes under this Project. The details of financial outlay proposed during 1988-89 under different item of works are shown below :-

	<u>Proposed provisions for 1988-89 (Rs. lakhs)</u>
(i) High capacity D.T.Ws	720.00
(ii) Medium capacity D.T.Ws	150.00
(iii) S.T.W. with submersible pumps	250.00
(iv) S.T.W. with centrifugal pumps	195.00
(v) Dugwells	150.00
(vi) Laying out of water transmission arrangement of R.L.Is	5.00
(vii) Cost of energisation	165.00
(viii) Other schemes	15.00
<b>TOTAL ::</b>	<b>1535.00</b>

Due to late signing of the agreement practically no work could be undertaken under this project during 1985-86 except starting of construction of a few nos. of dugwells. Advance payment of Rs. 694.00 lakhs has, however, been made to the W.D.S.E.D. during 1985-86 for organisation purpose. Some progress in relation to the dugwell component of the project has been achieved and reimbursement claim to the tune of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been preferred so far. Some tenders relating to procurement of materials and services for H.C.T.Ws, M.C.T.Ws, L.D.T.Ws & S.T.Ws and also % R.L.I.s have been finalised and others are in process. It is proposed to make up the backlog of work arising out of the initial delay in starting the project in course of the remaining project period.

#### Crop Husbandry

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting the small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production Rs. 315.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent as State's share on Minor Irrigation purpose during 1988-89.

As per Government of India norm of Rs. 3.50 lakhs per block for 341 blocks of the State, the State's ~~share~~ share of expenditure should have been Rs. 596.75 lakhs. But taking into consideration the performance of the financing institutions and other factors, a realistic view has been taken to fix the outlay of State's share of expenditure at Rs. 315.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

#### Physical benefits.

As against the creation of additional irrigation potential of Rs. 53.70 th. ha. in 1986-87 and anticipated achievement of 04.18 ~~th.~~ th. ha. in 1987-88, the irrigation potential proposed to be created during 1988-89 is 84.50 th. ha. out of this 49.50 th. ha will come from ground water and 35.00 th. ha from surface water sources.

#### Tribal Sub-Plan S.C.P.

Rs. 610.20 lakhs being 20.27% and Rs. 176.60 lakhs being 5.79% of the total outlay proposed by this Department are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Areas Sub-Plan respectively. It is expected that about 12,000 Scheduled Castes family and 4,500 Scheduled Tribes family will be benefitted during 1988-89.

#### 20-Point Programme

In the revised 20-Point Programme, the Minor Irrigation Projects as well as Command Area Development Works have been included. The achievement and targets in financial and Physical terms have been given in the revised statements TPP-1 & TPP-2.

#### Monitoring

Special emphasis has been given on this matter. To review the Plan performance on quarterly and half-yearly basis regular meetings are held with the Directorate and Secretariat level officers. There is a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs in the Plan budget for 1987-88 for creation of monitoring cell at the

State Headquarters of the Agricultural Engineering Directorate. Rs.1.00 lakhs has also been proposed for the purpose during 1988-89.

## 2. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Command Area Development Programme will continue in three major irrigation commands of Kangsabati, Damodar Valley and Mayurakshi.

2. A programme of constructing field channels covering 22,000 ha. is proposed for 1988-89. The anticipated achievement during 1987-88 is 15,000 ha. There are certain regions in the command areas where irrigation water does not reach and cannot be covered by flow irrigation with the construction of canals and channels. In order to cover these areas deep tubewells, shallow tubewells and shallow tubewells with hand pumps are being installed with the subsidy available under the scheme. Such subsidy has been granted to individual small and marginal farmers and West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation. These activities will continue during 1988-89.

3. The progress of the scheme in West Bengal has been however severely restricted because of various constraints. The holdings of the farmers are numerous and fragmented which calls for land consolidation. But not much progress could be made in this regard for various socio-political reasons. This has prevented efficient land management necessary for field channel. Secondly size of the outlets in the three commands, particularly Damodar Valley, has been very large some being even upto 10 cusecs or 20 cusecs. It is necessary therefore, to have the water courses first. It is expected that under various modernisation programme of the Irrigation Department such water courses will be constructed which will facilitate construction of field channels from outlets of smaller size on the water course. Lastly, there is no provision of land compensation under this programme. It is only through persuasion that farmers having lands close to the outlets are being made to agree to allow use of their land for construction of field channels for the benefit of tail enders. For this reason the Deptt. is also entrusting the works to the Panchayats in preference to the contractors as far as practicable. By and large, the Panchayats are showing encouraging signs in the matter of motivating the farmers and securing their co-operation.

4. An outlay of Rs.155.00 lakhs (State's share) has been proposed during 1988-89.

V. ENERGY

POWER

1. Programme of the Power Department.

A. PROGRAMME OF THE WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD:

Half the period of the 7th Five Years Plan has since passed and we are in the 2nd half of the 3rd year. The following important events have taken place during last one year :

1. Planning Commission in December '86 has accepted "in principle" the feasibility of installation of 3 x 210 MW Power Projects at Bakreswar in the district of Birbhum subject to adequate financial provision being made by the State Govt. in the State Plan.
2. Loan agreement with Japan for preparation of Detailed project Report of Purulia Pumped Storage Project of capacity around 900MW has since been finalised and Memorandum of Understanding has been drawn in Japan between Government of India along with Govt. of West Bengal and Govt. of Japan.
3. We have taken a view of not installing 400/220KV S/Stn. at Durgapur and in lieu terminating Kolaghat-Durgapur 400KV Single Circuit line to NTPC's Purulia S/S and accordingly matter has since been moved to NTPC/CEA.

I. Generation :

a) On-going Thermal

i) Bandel Thermal Power Station 5th Unit (1 x 210 MW)

Power Project has since been completed and has been in commercial operation for the last few years but there are certain minor works like Air Conditioning of certain areas are yet to be completed and the same is expected to be completed by March '88.

ii) Kolaghat Thermal Power Station

Consequent upon formation of West Bengal Power Development Corporation and upon transferring Kolaghat Thermal Power Project (both Stage-I & Stage-II) to the said Corporation virtually there is no on-going Thermal Power Project under WBSEB.

b) On-going Hydrali) Jaldhaka Stage-II

Both the Units have long been commissioned. Construction of additional de-silting chamber at the Intake was taken up under this Project. This work has just been completed and some minor design problems have been encountered which are being taken up with CWC. The Project is being considered as complete in all respects. Whatever balance payments are due, those will be paid within March '88.

ii) Rammam Stage-II

The entire tunnel of 3.7 KM long has been completed except some finishing work. For other major civil work like diversion structure, desilting basin, forebay tank, spillway structure and penstock, orders having been placed, contractors have commenced work and work in every field is in progress. For the balance major civil work i.e. Power Stn. building, order has been placed on M/s. NTPC and the contractor has started work. Due to widening of crack zone in penstock alignment as also due to slides occurred in Monsoon '87 around Forebay, Power house, Rammam - Intake etc. there has been some set-back in this work. The Project site was visited by CWC and GSI and they suggested to take some protective measures & accordingly they are designing for necessary changes which would call for some major modification. This would involve extra time beyond the schedule. The drawings for Power house also are under preparation & expected to be released soon. Delivery of TG sets from BHEL, Bhopal has commenced. By October '87 around 40% of the equipment ordered on them have reached site. The balance portion is scheduled to be completed in 1986-89. Order for EOT crane is almost finalised. Tenders have been invited for 11KV Switchgear and step-up transformer and 33KV Switchyard equipment. Specification for the rest of the major electrical equipments are under preparation. Equipment lay-out both inside and outside Power House have since been completed.

During the period under review the progress has greatly hampored because of the prevailing untowards situation due to GNLF movement & it has become difficult to maintain any schedule. However, we have revised the schedule considering slippage already occurred and it is expected that 1st two Units may be commissioned in October '89 and other two Units in February '90 subject to restoration of normalcy of the prevailing disturbed situation there.

iii) Teesta Canal Falls H.E. Project (3 x 3 x 7.5 MW)

This project is for installation of three Power Houses which comprise 3 x 7.5 MW Bulb Turbine Units. Against this project, loan amounting to 8025 Million Yen (Rs.5350 lakhs @ Ru.1 = Y 15 as on May'86) is to be received from OECF, Japan out of total estimate of Rs.11105 lakhs.

Orders for infrastructure work of all the three Power House locations have since been placed. Work has also been started in Fall No. and in other areas the work is expected to be started soon.

The main tenders for civil work under one package, covering all the three Power Houses including by-pass channels having been received and after completion of detailed evaluation and order in final decision stage.

Similarly limited global tenders under OECF condition, electro-mechanical equipment under one package covering TG sets, EOT crane and switchgears having been received are in final technical evaluation stage. Thereafter price bid shall be opened. Order is scheduled to be placed by February'88. Specification for other electro-mechanical equipment under the 2nd package are under preparation. Tenders are scheduled to be invited by March'88.

In view of various additional clarifications required during tender evaluation stage, there has been a slippage of about 5/6 months from our earlier targetted schedule. Such clarifications become necessary since considerable deviation in the offers from our Specification were observed.

iv) Augmentation of Fazi Extension Schema (1 x 1.2 MW)

While the major civil work like Intake, flume, desilting basin, Forebay and spillway have been more or less completed. Construction of Power House building has been started. Related civil work for penstock has also been started. Tender for fabrication, transport and erection of penstock is under finalisation.

TG set has since been delivered. Most of the major equipment for Power House and Switchyard have been ordered. Target date of commissioning is December'88.

v) Rinchington Augmentation Scheme

As indicated earlier, this may be reiterated that installation of a 3rd one ML unit has since been deferred. However, under this project the augmentation of the Flume capacity and improvement of the road communication facilities have been retained. Though the above work was scheduled to be completed by March'88 but in view of prevailing disturbed condition, there has been slippages and as per revised schedule the entire work shall be completed by December'88.

c) New Scheme :

Thermal

i) Bakreswar Thermal Power Project (3x210MW)

Planning Commission has accepted 'in principle' the feasibility of installation of 3x210 MW Power Projects at Bakreswar in the district of Birbhum in Dec.'86 subject to adequate financial provision being made by the State Government in the State Plan during 7th 5 Years Plan and also obtaining firm coal linkage from SLC and clearance from State Forest Department for Ash disposal. Out of 600 acres of land for the project, 369 acres of land has since been acquired. 30 acres of vested land is yet to be acquired and 201 acres of forest land still await release from the Forest Deptt. Negotiation for acquisition of the said forest land is in progress.

The Project requires erection of a dam on Bakreswar river for creating an adequate water reservoir so as to maintain supply of water during lean period of three months. Action is being taken for acquisition of 150 acres of land required for the above purpose.

Govt. of West Bengal having received two proposal for financing and execution of the Power-Project from two private sector organisations forwarded the same with their observations to Govt. of India for consideration and clearance. It has been understood that a 3rd offer has also been received by Govt. of India. Decision is yet to be emerged from the concerned Ministry at New Delhi.

Meanwhile besides acquisition of land, some infrastructural work like survey, finalisation of plan lay-out, survey work for the Railway entry and exit and Inplant railway Marshalling yard, installation of small township, Guest House, accommodations for construction agencies etc. has been taken up. A provision of

Rs. 1000 lakh has been made for the project. State Government will make special provision of fund as and when necessary.

ii) Sagardighi Thermal Power Project  
(5 x 210 MW in 1st stage and 2 x 500 MW in the 2nd state):

A revised project report for installation of 5 x 210 MW in first phase and 2 x 500 MW in second phase at Sagardighi in the district of Murshidabad was submitted to CEA in December 1985. We have been in touch with various departments for obtaining various clearances for clearance of the Project from Government of India.

Hydel

i) Rammam Stage-I (2 x 15 MW)

Project Reports submitted to CEA in February '78 and the queries of CEA/CWC were replied. CEA in '85 suggested recasting of the project features like Intake, Tunnel, Forebay, alignment of penstock, Power House etc. and revision of estimates. CEA desired submission of fresh project reports incorporating revision as stated above, Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS), Government of India Undertaking has been engaged for preparation of a fresh project report as per guidelines of CEA/CWC. The revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) is now scheduled to be completed by March '88.

ii) Rammam Stage-III & IV

Field studies and investigations required for preparation of Project Report have been completed. WAPCOS has been engaged for preparation of Project Report as per guidelines of CEA/CWC. The DPR is now scheduled to be completed by March '88.

SOUTHERN GENERATING STATION 2x67.5MW (CESC LTD.)

Orders for T/G set and Boilers and E.O.T. Crane have been placed. Civil construction work viz. pile and pile caps etc. are in progress.

Order for fabrication and erection of steel structure, CW discharge ducts, D.M. plant and Coal Handling Plant have already been placed. Orders for other major plant and equipment including electrical equipment are expected to be placed shortly. Erection of Steel Structure, R.C. Chimney etc. to be taken up during the year.



Order for balance non-critical items and service facilities will be placed. All major construction work including erection of boilers and T.S. Sets would commence.

Commissioning Programme

The Target date of Commissioning Unit No.I is January 1991 and Unit-II is July 1991.

KOLAGHAT THERMAL POWER STATION STAGE-I (3 x 210 MW)  
(W.B.P.D.C.L.)

Out of 3 units 2 Nos. 210 MW Units have been commissioned and put under operation. Earlier target was made for commissioning of Unit No.I of Stage I by March 1988 but in view of prevailing uncertainty of ABL's performance due to their liquidation petition with Hon'ble Bombay High Court it is likely to be delayed further.

KOLAGHAT THERMAL POWER STATION STAGE-II (3 x 210 MW Units)

Turn-key contract on-BHEL for all the three Units except for Unit 4 Boiler Package (Awarded to ABL) was awarded to BHEL. Target date of commissioning of Unit No.4 is March - 1989 and remaining two units at an interval of six months thereafter. Commissioning date of Unit No.4 is bound to be delayed since ABL is not functioning at work site from October 1986. Construction work of unit No.5 and 6 are in progress. Though construction activities for these units are not presently at par strictly with time schedule but every efforts are being made to make up the short falls. The revised project estimate for KTPP Stage II is now 78094.00 lakhs exclusive of interest.

For construction of KTPP Stage II sanction has been received from IDBI for Rs.207 crores and from State Bank of India for Rs.25 crores as Term Loan.

For 400KV sub-station, turn-key contract was awarded to BHEL and this is likely to be completed by 2nd quarter of 1988-89.

## II. Transmission & Distribution

### A) Transmission

#### 1. Kolaghat-Jeerat 400 S/C line (133 KM):

The erection work of the entire route was completed on 4.6.87. The line was energised at 220KV from Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Switchyard. As per contingency scheme taken up the above line is being utilised for evacuation of power from KTPS to 220KV Howrah S/s. The temporary 220KV terminal arrangement at Jeerat end is also ready for its energisation.

The line however cannot be energised at its rated voltage i.e. at 400KV till completion of 400KV switchyard at KTPP Stage-II end.

#### 2. Kolaghat - Durgapur 400KV S/C line (170 KM):

The erection contractor, M/s. EMC Steelal have been working on this line. The upto-date erection progress are as follows :

- a) Stub-setting - 405 locations have been completed out of 474 locations.
- b) Erection of super-structure has been completed at 138 locations.

The alignment involves crossing of river Damodar near Durgapur for which special bore-pile foundation will have to be resorted to. The order for Bore-pile foundation has since been awarded to M/s. Afcon and work is expected to be completed by May '88.

Erection holdup due to non-availability of clearance from the Aviation department near Panagarh stretch involving 30 locations has recently been sorted out and the work in that stretch is about to be started.

Consequent upon dropping of installation of 400KV Sub-Stn. at Bidhannagar, the said line has been proposed to be terminated at NTPC's Parulia S/S. Final clearance about above decision from NTPC is still being awaited. In view of time lag between completion of the said line and 400KV S/s at Kolaghat Stage-II Project, it has been decided that the line may have to be initially operated at 220KV and the same would be terminated to one end at Board's Bidhannagar S/s by connecting it at one end to one of the 400KV D.C lines between Parulia & Bidhannagar while the other end at Kolaghat 220KV Sub-stn. This clearance is also awaited from NTPC. Because of fund constraint and in view of major changes, the line lost its priority. As per revised schedule the same is expected to be completed in June '89.

#### 3. Kolaghat-Rangali 400KV S/C Inter-state line (West Bengal portion upto Orissa Border at Adharkuri).

The total length with West Bengal portion is about 150 KM. Orders have been divided almost at 50:50 ratio between M/s. EMC and

M/s. TATA Export. While both have completed the final route survey, design of all types of tower for the line section entrusted to M/s. EMC have been cleared. The design of 'A' type towers of M/s. Tata Exports has been tested and cleared. Stub setting work is about to be started by both the contractors. Final completion schedule has been fixed as June '89.

#### 4. 400/220/132KV S/s at Jorant.

The S/s was initially energised at 220KV for evacuation of Farukka power. The Sub-stn. has been switched over to 400KV in Feb. '87 with its three bays (line - one including reactor, transformer 315 MVA bank - one, Bus Transfer - one). The 2nd 315 MVA transformer bank is scheduled to be commissioned by December, '87. Meanwhile loop in and loop-out of both the 220KV Bichannagar-Kasba circuits have been completed. 220KV line bay to energise 400KV Jorant-Kolaghat line has also been completed. 1st & 2nd 100MVA, 220/132KV transformers are expected to be commissioned by March '88.

Balance work in respect of 220KV and 132KV shall be completed by December '88.

#### 5. Durgapur (Bidhannagar) 400/220KV S/s.

The project of installation of 400KV S/s at the above location has been dropped. Since long we have been in negotiation with NTPC to transfer various 400/220KV equipment to their Parulia S/s with the concept of having single S/s in that locality and WBSEB would be getting power at 220KV at Bidhannagar Sub-stn. and till now no final decision could be arrived at. Meanwhile, installation of one 400KV S/s at Arambag, in lieu of the above location is under active consideration. We have already identified ~~xx~~ a suitable land for installation of a 220KV Sub-stn. and its acquisition is under process. 400KV would be superimposed at a later date there. In regard to transfer of WBSEB's equipment to NTPC's Parulia S/s for augmenting transformer capacity at their Parulia S/s is still under consideration by NTPC.

#### 6. DPL-Bidhannagar 220KV D/C line (60 KM).

The left out job comprises of a section between Highway and DPL S/s switchyard. The work is progressing with completion schedule of entire line latest by December '87.

#### 7. KIPS-Haldia 220KV D/C line (59 KM)

Construction of this line was deferred for want of assured load-growth. The matter has been revived with the possibility of setting up of Petro-chemicals and based on that it has been decided to take up erection of this line and 220/132KV Sub-stn. at Haldia. Completion may not be much of a problem, majority of this line materials having been procured under IDA loan are available. It is targetted to be completed by 1990.

8. Durgapur-Rishra-Jeerat-Kasba (3rd circuit) 220KV S/C line  
(222KM S/C + 38KM D/C)

There has been a revision of the scheme and now it has been decided to give priority to the installation of a S/C 220 KV Rishra-Jeerat line because of additional load coming up in the Rishra area and superimposition of 220KV system there has become comparative. In view of setting up of 220KV S/s at Arambagh, this has been decided to draw a S/C line from Durgapur to Arambagh and Arambagh to Rishra. But in view of the decision that initially 400KV Durgapur-Kolaghat line will be energised at 220KV and there is a strong possibility of looping in and looping out of this line at Arambagh installation of separate Durgapur-Arambagh and Arambagh-Rishra line is being deferred.

9. Jeerat-Lakshmikantapur 220KV D/C line with the provision of LILO of one circuit at Kasba S/s (70 KM).

Due to non-availability of land at Baruipur for installations of 220/132KV S/s (Sanctioned in 7th Plan), it has been decided to superimpose the 220KV system at our existing Lakshmikantapur 132/33KV S/s.

10. Augmentation of Howrah 220/132KV S/stn. by 3rd 150MVA 220/132KV Transformer.

Work has been taken up. The work is targetted for completion by 1988-89.

11. Santalidih - Chandil 220 KV Inter-State Transmission S/C line (98).

There has been inordinate delay in completion of the line due to various reasons amongst which Forest clearance being the prima one. This has since been cleared by the Forest Department. It is expected that the line shall be completed by December 1987.

12. 132 KV System

Emphasis has been given on the following 132 KV lines and associated Sub-Stations for speedy completion, to combat with the load growth.

i) Bishnupur Hijli 132 KV D/C line (111 KM)

There has been slippage due to some problem in right of way. Board had to involve in litigation with the working contractors also who was persistently failing to his commitment. After cancellation of the order, the work has been taken up departmentally and as per revised schedule it is expected to be completed by December '87.

ii) Joka - Falta D/C line (28 KM)

Though the major portion of the line work has been completed but because of right of way problem the line could not be completed. The matter has since been taken up with the parties and as per revised target it is expected to be completed within this financial year subject to arriving at a solution with the parties.

iii) Gokarna - Katwa S/C line on D/C tower (56 KM)

Work is in progress. All materials have since been procured and it is targetted that the job would be completed by June '88.

iv) Durgapur - Ukhra 132 KV D/C line (21 KM)

Stub setting work at 21 locations has so far been completed. Further progress cannot be made for want of forest clearance which has been taken up by ECL with the appropriate authorities in Govt. of India. Clearance is expected to be received by end of November '87.

v) Rammam Stage - II to NBU via Darjeeling 132 KV D/C line (90 KM)

After completion of the route survey, specification has been prepared and tenders are expected to be invited by December '87. It is expected that because of terrain and other difficulties it would take minimum of 36 months for its completion.

vi) Birpara - Alipurduar 132 KV S/C line (55 KM)

Commencement of its erection work was deferred due to its low priority but in view of load growth in Alipurduar and Coochbehar areas it has been decided to start the work soon with the only change that the line is now being proposed to be terminated at Coochbehar Sub-Station via Falakata to avoid dense forest area as per earlier route.

vii) Debagram - Katwa D/C line (25 KM)

Survey completed. Erection order and orders for all line materials have been placed. Target date for completion is 1989-90.

viii) LIFO of one circuit of Durgapur- Bandel 132 KV D/C line at Satgachia (13 KM)

Order for supply and erection of tower has been placed in May '87. Work is expected to be completed in June '88 as per order.

ix) Stringing of 2nd circuit of Malda-Dalkhola line (130 KM)

The work will be taken up during 1988-89.

x) Stringing of 2nd circuit of Durgapur - Bishnupur line (52 KM)

The tender for the aforesaid work has been finalised recently. Order will be placed soon. The work will be completed during 1988-89.

xi) Gokarna-Berhampore 132 KV D/C line (30 KM)

Order has since been placed. Priority of this line has been given in order to improve the power situation at Berhampore, the district headquarter of the district Murshidabad in lieu of the line Satgachia-Katwa which was included in the 7th Plan Project. A formal proposal for this work is under process of referring to CEA.

xii) Jorhat-Bamsat 132 KV /C line (20 KM)

Survey work has just been completed. Target date of Completion of the line is 1989-90.

Besides above, the following small lines and associated sub-stations have been envisaged for taking up construction during 7th Plan period.

- (i) LILO of one circuit of Durgapur - Bandel at proposed Khanan Sub-station. (6 KM)
- (ii) LILO of one circuit of Bandel-Rishra 132 KV line at Mahospur.
- (iii) LILO of one circuit Bishnupur-Hijli 132 KV D/C line at Chandrakona. (3 KM)
- (iv) LILO of Bishnupur-Hijli D/C line at Nimpura. (10 KM)
- (v) LILO of Kolaghat - Haldia line at Tamluk. (1 KM)
- (vi) LILO of Dalkhola-NBU 132 KV line at three power stations in Teesta Canal Fall. (14 KM)
- (vii) LILO of one circuit of Durgapur-Bishnupur line at Bankura. (6 KM)

xiii) 132 KV Sub-Stations

Construction work for all the following 132/33 KV Sub-stations has been taken up and work is in progress.

- (i) Moimguri
- (ii) Satgachin
- (iii) Katua
- (iv) Ukhra
- (v) Falta
- (vi) Debagram

The work of the following 132/33 KV Sub-station shall be taken up in the year 1988-89 and onward

- (i) Chandrakona Road
- (ii) Mohospur
- (iii) Tamluk
- (iv) Bahirampur
- (v) Barasat
- (vi) Bankura
- (vii) Nimpura
- (viii) Khanyan
- (ix) Raiganj

xiv) Augmentation of the existing Sub-Stations

In order to meet the load growth in different areas of West Bengal State Electricity Board within the current year augmentation of transmission capacity have been proposed to be completed in the

following Sub-Stations:

<u>Local</u>	<u>Existing capacity</u>	<u>Augmented by</u>
Bishnupur	2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 20 MVA Completed
Sainthia	2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 31.5 MVA Completed
Ranaghat	2 x 16 MVA, 132/66 KV	2 x 31.5 MVA,
Dalkhola	2 x 7.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 12.5 MVA, Completed
Titagarh	2 x 20 MVA, 132/33 KV + 2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/25 KV	2 x 31.5 MVA, + 2 x 20 MVA,
Ragunathganj	2nd 7.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2nd 12.5 MVA
Hizli	2 x 20 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 31.5 MVA
Liloh	2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/25 KV	2 x 20 MVA,
Boldanga	1x3 + 1x1 MVA, 66/11	2 x 3 MVA,
Raiganj	-	2nd 6.5 MVA, 66/11 KV
Siliguri	1 x 3 MVA, 66/6.6KV	1 x 5 MVA, 66/11 KV
NBU	2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	1 x 31.5 MVA in place of 1 x 12.5 MVA

The following augmentation work will be completed during 1988-89.

1. NBU	2nd 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2nd 31.5 MVA,
2. Alipurduar	2 x 10 MVA, 132/66 KV	1 x 16 + 1 x 10 MVA
3. Dharampur	2 x 30 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 31.5 MVA
4. Salt Lake	2 x 20 MVA, 132/33 KV	3 x 20 MVA
5. Kolaghat	2 x 20 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 31.5 MVA
6. Malda	2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 31.5 MVA
7. Adisapatagram	2 x 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	3 x 31.5 MVA
8. Lakshmikantapur	1 x 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 12.5 MVA
9. Egra	1 x 7.5 MVA, 132/33 KV	2 x 12.5 MVA
10. Gokarna	1 x 12.5 MVA, 132/33 KV 2 x 20 MVA, 132/66 KV	2 x 12.5 MVA, 3 x 20 MVA,
11. Bethampur	1 x 3 MVA, 66/33 KV	1 x 3 + 1 x 7.5 MVA

### III. Rural Electrification :

Target for electrification of villages and pump sets for 1987-88 were 1600 and 8000 respectively which are expected to be achieved during the period. The target for electrification of villages and pump-sets during 1988-89 are 2000 and 10000 respectively.

### IV. Feasibility Studies :

#### 1) Balagarh Thermal Power Project (3 x 210 MW)

The pre-feasibility report for installation of 3 x 210 MW Generating Units at Balagarh in the district of Hooghly has been submitted to CEA in April 1987. Activities for preparation of Detailed Feasibility Project report departmentally and Clearance from various departments are in progress.

ii) Purulia Pump Storage Scheme (900 MW) :

Pro-feasibility report was submitted to CEA in 1980. Further investigation and field studies like collection of Hydrological data, preparation of topographical survey maps, soil investigations and detailed geological investigation are being conducted as per guidelines of CEA/CWC. On the basis of further investigations and field studies conducted during 1981-86, a proposal was submitted to Govt. of India through Govt. of West Bengal to obtain financial assistance from OECF, Govt. of Japan for further field studies and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Loan agreement has since been finalised in October, 1987 between Govt. of India and OECF, Govt. of Japan. The amount of Loan assistance is 628 million yen (Rs.541 lakhs as on May, 1987), out of which 188 million yen has been allotted for meeting the local expenses including supplemented field studies and investigation which is being continuing by the Board Consultants both Local and Foreign for preparation of DPR will be engaged following the OECF guidance.

iii) Nuclear Power Project.

We were in the look out of suitable plot of land in West Bengal for installation of a NUCLEAR POWER PLANT. Two sites were located near Dantan and Kadirabad Char in Midnapore District which was rejected by Site Selection Committee, Department of Atomic Energy, Nuclear Power Board, Govt. of India. Thereafter we have since located two more sites, one in Gopiballavpur in Midnapore District and the other in Simlapan in Bankura District. Both the sites seem to be suitable provided adequate water is available for which concerned department has been moved and awaiting their report.

V. Survey & Investigation :

Certain investigation work for the following scheme are being continued and for which provisions are being kept.

a) Name of the Scheme (Continuing).

1. Rammam Stage - I (30 MW).
2. Rammam Stage - III & IV (90 MW).
3. Rammam Stage - V & Great Ranjit (200 MW).
4. Balasan Stage - I (12 MW).
5. Balasan Stage - II (40 MW).
6. Jaldhaka Stage - I Extn. (9 MW).
7. Jaldhaka Stage - II Extn. (4 MW).
8. Ludhama - Dilpa (4 MW).
9. Mongpu (5 MW).
10. Mini Micro Hydol - 38 Site (33 MW).

b) New Schemes.

- (i) Micro Hydol (33 Sites). (ii) Teesta Low Head Scheme (60 MW).



Durgapur Projects Ltd.

Till 1987 June DPL was under the administrative control of Public Undertaking Department. In July 1987, the organisation has been transferred to the Department of Power.

Power Component of D.P.L.

During the Seventh Five Years Plan Period (1985-90) the total agreed outlay on power sector of DPL was Rs. 2181.00 lakhs; scheme-wise allocation of which are as follows :

i) 6th Unit of Power Plant	Rs.1,931.00 lakhs
ii) Renovation of Existing Units of Power Plant	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
iii) 7th Unit of Power Plant	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Total: Rs.2,181.00 lakhs

On Going Schemes :

I. 6th Unit (1 x 110MW) of Power Plant (Revised Project cost Rs.9,429.22 lakhs) :

Out of the agreed outlay of Rs.1931.00 lakhs total sanctions received from the Government including Plan Advance of Rs.300.00 lakhs up to 1987-88 amounts to Rs.2,140.75 lakhs, break-up of which is as under:

a) for 1985-86	...	Rs. 850.00 lakhs (including Plan Adv. Rs.300.00 lakhs)
b) for 1986-87	...	Rs. 690.75 lakhs
c) for 1987-88	...	Rs. 600.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
	Total :	Rs.2,140.75 lakhs

The total amount received upto 1986-87 has already been spent. Out of the Sanction received during 1987-88 DPL has already spent Rs.291.45 lakhs upto 30.9.87.

During 1988-89 plan allocation of Rs.29.53 lakhs which is the balance amount of the Revised Project Cost has been received. The project has been completed and is on commercial operation w.e.f. 1.1.87. The load is however restricted due to high approach temperature in the Cooling Tower. Rectification job in the Cooling Tower has been undertaken and expected to be completed by March, 1988. There are some balance works like road, drainage, coal handling second phase (by MAMC), lighting of coalyard and road etc. which are expected to be completed by the end of March, 1988.

## II. Renovation & Modernisation of existing units of Power Plan (I-V)

- Revised Project Cost Rs.3,594.59 lakhs

- a) Central Sector - Rs.2,199.97 lakhs  
 b) State Sector - Rs.1,394.62 lakhs.

During the seventh five year plan period total agreed outlay for the State Sector was Rs.150.00 lakhs against which it has received sanctions from the Govt. upto 1987-88 amounting to Rs.150.00 lakhs.

Year-wise break up of which is as follows :

for 1985-86	...	Rs. 18.00 lakhs
for 1986-87	...	Rs. 60.00 lakhs
for 1987-88	...	Rs. 72.00 lakhs
		Rs.150.00 lakhs

The Project estimates under Central Sector and State Sector have been revised. The revised estimate under State Sector now stands at Rs.1394.62 lakhs in place of Rs.408.39 lakhs estimated earlier. This is due to inclusion of 3 Nos. complete new ESPs in DPL Units No.3, 4 and 5 costing an amount of Rs.1200.00 lakhs and also addition of new schemes (a) Renovation of 6 Nos. Coal feeders (Units 1 & 2); (b) Repair and renovation of boiler bank tubes of Unit No.4. We are to install 3 Nos. new ESPs of 150 Mg/M<sup>3</sup> outlet emission at our Unit Nos.3, 4 & 5 as per latest statutory requirement of Central Environment Department. Central Pollution Board has not agreed to original Pollution level of 650 mg/M<sup>3</sup>. The pollution level have to be 150 Mg/M<sup>3</sup> for which 3 Nos. new ESPs are to be installed. DPL Management may be prosecuted as per present statute and total shutdown of the power plant units 3, 4 & 5 is now apprehended. Moreover, the Central Environment Department will not give its clearance for our proposed 7th Unit if DPL does not install ESPs for controlling chimney outlet at the level of 150 Mg/M<sup>3</sup>.

In view of the above, the plan outlay for the 7th Plan (1985-90) in respect of Renovation and Modernisation of Units 1 to 5 may be increased so that funds for the installation of new ESPs at Units 3, 4 and 5 are made available.

### NEW SCHEMES :

#### III. 7th Unit of Power Plan (Project cost Rs.18,139.00 lakhs)

During the seventh plan period (1985-90) total agreed outlay was Rs.100.00 lakhs, against which the Government has sanctioned upto 1987-88 Rs.38.00 lakhs i.e. during 1986-87 Rs.10.00 lakhs and during 1987-88 Rs.28.00 lakhs.

During 1986-87, DPL spent an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs of which Rs.5.86 lakhs was for soil testing and the balance of Rs.6.14 lakhs was spent for the procurement of steel. For the year 1987-88, it procured steel at a cost of Rs.22.00 lakhs and balance i.e. Rs.6.00 lakhs will be spent in miscellaneous works.

The capacity of the proposed 7th Power Unit has been revised to 110MW instead of earlier proposal of 2 x 210MW in view of objection raised by the National Airport Authority regarding height of the Chimney. The revised Project report for 7th Unit has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for its examination and approval.

B. PROGRAMME OF CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LTD. :

Work relating to Southern Generating replacement 2 x 67.5 MW is likely to start within the current plan year.

ENERGY: Power -- Non-conventional Sources of Energy  
(New & Renewable Sources of Energy)

Development & Planning Department has recently been declared as nodal Deptt. for development and utilisation of all sources of Non-conventional energy in the State. Programmes relating to this sphere are mainly implemented through different implementing deptts. concerned of this State. This Deptt. will allocate funds to the concerned Deptts. who may have their own budget provision to meet the critical gap, if any.

During 1987-88, we have allocated Rs.1,31,250/- to the C. & S.S.I. Deptt. as State subsidy @ 50% of Central subsidy for 210 Nos. of 1 cum-bio-gas plants to target groups of people. Under consideration are a proposal for sanction of about Rs.6,00,000/- or more as State subsidy for 500 Nos. of 2 cum. bio-gas plants and another proposal for sanctioning Rs.1,50,000/- to that Department as State subsidy for 300 nos. of Solar Cookers on requisition from the Forests Department for distribution amongst the target groups of people living below the poverty line in the forest peripheral belt on 100% subsidy basis, i.e., balance of cooker price less Central subsidy admissible. Proposal for installation of Solar Photo-Voltaic Street lights from West Bengal State Electricity Board (Power Department) is also likely to be received during the current year (1987-88) and we may have to meet the critical gap on this account too. We have received revalidation order from the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India of Rs.2.50 lakhs for Unji Grams Project against lapsed allotment of previous year (1986-87).

A revalidation order of Rs.3.00 lakhs out of a sanctioned outlay of Rs.3.93 lakhs (approx) for windmill pump project against lapsed allotment of previous year is expected from DNES. Further DNES have so far released Rs.2.50 lakhs in favour of the C. & S. S. I. Directorate out of a sanctioned outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for Solar Thermal Extension Programme (STEP) 1987-88. More funds will be released to other Departments in receipt of information of their requirement.

This Department may also utilise its funds through its own agency if such agency can be set up in future.

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALSVillage and Small IndustriesCOTTAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :

The proposed outlay under Annual Plan, 1988-89 in V & S.I. Sector (excluding Handloom and Sericulture) is Rs. 766.00 lakhs against 717.00 lakhs for 1987-88.

2. The outlay is intended for the promotion of the Sectors of SSI, Khadi & Village Industries, Handicrafts, Coir and Lac. The Seventh Plan Schemes are being continued. The objectives are to create gainful opportunities for additional employment and sustenance of the on-going employment in the V & S.I. Sector.

3. The SSI Sub-Sector primarily emphasis on the Entrepreneurship Development linkages with financing Institutions, Modernisation of Technology, Provision of Incentives, Equity support to SSI/Leather/Ceramics Corporation.

4. The thrust in the Artisans' Sub-Sector is on the organisation of Coops, Marketing support through State Handicrafts Corporation/Apex Handicrafts Coop/State KVI Board and provision of Sales Rebates, Skill Development/Raw material supply through Coop/Corporation.

5. The Major 'SSI' Schemes will include :

i) Entrepreneurship Developments

Programmes are being organised by the District Industries Centres in coordination with the Small Industries Service Institute, the financing institutions, the West Bengal Consultancy Organisation and the Small Industries Corporation. The objective is to assist the identified entrepreneurs in the formulation and implementation of feasible Schemes for promoting employment.

The Physical performance was :

1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87	1987-88 (Anticipated)
804	950	1,100

The physical target for 1988-89 is 1200.

ii) Modernisation of SSI.

The scheme stipulates to provide guidance in industry-specific motivation seminars, margin money assistance for modernisation not exceeding 25% on the project cost for fixed assets and 3% interest-subsidy on Bank rate.

Trades so far covered by Seminars include Lac-Processing, Bakery & Confectionery, Surface-Coating, Brass & Bell Metal. Additionally, during 1986-87 and 1987-88, the trades of food & allied, ceramics, fruit processing, leather products and Adhesives has been/will be covered. The entrepreneurs of the backward Districts of Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum,

Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri are also being covered, proposals for modernisations are being sponsored to financing institutions.

iii) Research & Development and Common Service Facilities.

In the field of Electronics, the State Electronics Testing & Development Centre will be assisted in providing training & servicing facilities in Electronics groups of consumers/industrial/components. Technical approval is being accorded to Electronics Projects, Till 31.3.87, 400 mfg. units and 350 electronics servicing units have come up in the Districts.

The same can be utilised also for the common-service infrastructures in Glazed Pottery (Bankura) and Artistic Toys (Nadia) Dokra Industry (Bankura), Fishing hooks (Bankura).

iv) Small Industries Development Agency.

SIDA (a State Govt. Agency) has been undertaking linkage functions in setting up/Expanding SSI Units (with investment in plant and Machinery over Rs. 2 lakhs) in the specified Districts of 24-Parganas(North) 24-Parganas (South), Calcutta, Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah with the financial institutions, SISI, State SIC, State Electricity Board/CESC etc. for clearance of proposals within a time-frame. Since 1983 middle, till March, 1987, as a result of SIDA, 120 units have started functioning against Bank sanctions of 210 cases, State Govt. has been contemplating to have similar set-ups in Districts to provide timely clearances of proposals.

v) State Incentives.

The provisions include grants for Fixed Capital investment (Balancing to Central subsidies) and other specific items and Return of Sales Tax as interest-free loan. The actuals during 1986-87 were Rs.236.76 lakhs on these account. The estimated amount for 1987-8 is Rs.209.50 lakhs. 544, 537 units were assisted under Subsidy programme (State & Central) during 1985-86 & 1986-87.

vi) Equity Support to State Corporations.

a) The West Bengal Small Industries Corporation will continue its objectives in setting up industrial/commercial estates, developing area, supplying essential raw materials to SSI Units, helping them in marketing of specified products and undertaking special projects. The programme of setting up estates/areas-cumulatives as at the end of 1986-87 was 29 Estates + 9 Areas.

Equity proposed for 1987-88 and 1988-89 are Rs.110 lakhs/100 lakhs respectively.

b) The West Bengal State Leather Industries Development Corporation mainly undertakes programmes of training in footwears, marketing of leather goods of SSI Units and providing common service facilities in tanning and leather. The proposed outlay includes Rs. 25 lakhs as Equity

(for commercial activities) and for Grants & Loans (for promotional and service facility work in leather group benefitting primarily S.C. beneficiaries).

vii) District Industries Centres.

With the addition of North 24-Parganas District under the Centrally sponsored scheme and Calcutta under the State Plan Scheme, the total number of District Industries Centres is now 17. These Centres have been undertaking programmes of EDF, financial assistance, assistance to C & SSI Units on account of Margin Money/Incentives, Small loans/Grants, Skill development in artisans' sector, Self-employment of educated unemployed, Bio-Gas Development, Sponsoring of institutional finance proposals and linkage activities with State Corporations/SISI/Agencies concerned with Raw materials, power etc.

The impact of the DIC-efforts will be seen below :

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Actuals	Actuals	Tentative	
13471	14794	15,000	16,000
(Excluding Units under IRDP/ISE)			

The outlay for the DICs under State Plan component including Calcutta DIC is Rs.66.50 lakhs during 1988-89.

6. The Major Schemes in 'Cottage' Sector will include :

i) In 'Handicrafts' sector, assistances will be rendered for training and servicing in the trades of Carpet-Weaving/Brass & Bell metal Dokra/Sea-Shell Horn etc. State Handicrafts Corporation and Apex Coop will be supported with Equity and Grants for marketing activities and expanding promotional/Sales infrastructure.

The District Industries Centres assist the supporting organisations in the development of Clusters of handicrafts artisans by way of design - extension and procurement of products. Additionally, every year, the Handicrafts Corporation supply the basic raw materials of conchshell to the concerned artisans of the State by bulk procurement. The total plan outlay during 1988-89 is proposed to be Rs. 49.25 lakhs against Rs.49.00 lakhs in 1987-88 in Handicrafts Sector as a whole.

ii) In 'Coir' Sector, the outlay 1988-89 of Rs. 12.30 lakhs, is for the strengthening the brown fibre production & training infrastructure and support to the District Industries Coop Societies to take upon the functions of husk-production/processing and marketing. The Additional outlay next year is for developing an infrastructure in 24-Parganas(South) District.

iii) In K & V I Sector, the proposed outlay is Rs.68.50 lakhs. Besides strengthening the West Bengal Khadi & Village Industries Board in taking up the financial assistance and training functions, the outlay will be utilised for providing sales Retard on Khadi products.





Following programmes have been proposed for implementation during 1988-89.

1. CO-OPERATIVISATION PROGRAMME :

With an objective of helping the weavers to become members of co-operatives, to strengthen the financial base of these co-operatives and to provide financial assistance to the societies for appointing paid manager, a series of ongoing schemes have been proposed to continue during 1988-89. The schemes for supplying looms to the loomless weavers and constructing common workshop for them are also proposed to continue. So, with a view to co-operativisation, the following centrally sponsored schemes are proposed to continue during 1988-89. These schemes are funded on the principle of matching contributions from the State and the Central Governments :-

- i) Share capital loan to handloom weavers.
- ii) State participation in the share capital of primary handloom co-operatives.
- iii) Managerial assistance to primary weavers' co-operatives.
- iv) Supply of looms to the member weavers of the co-operatives formed exclusively with the loomless weavers.
- v) Construction of common workshop for the weaver members of the co-operatives formed with the loomless weavers.

A programme for covering 6000 more looms under the co-operative fold by organising 60 new co-operatives during 1988-89 has been proposed. Managerial assistance is proposed to be provided to 150 co-operatives including 60 new ones.

10 more industrial type co-operatives will be organised exclusively with the loomless weavers which will be provided with common workshop and looms.

2. M A R K E T I N G :

As in other cottage industries marketing is a typical problem in the case of Handloom industry too deserving special attention. The responsibility of marketing handloom products are shouldered mainly by 3 State Level Organisations :- The West Bengal State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., The West Bengal Handloom & Powerloom Development Corporation and Paschim Banga Resham Silpi Samabay Mahasangha Ltd. Primary handloom weavers' Co-operatives also through their own retail outlets market their own products. In view of stimulating these organisations so as to enable them to make more vigorous marketing arrangements the following centrally sponsored schemes are proposed to continue :-

- i) State participation in the share capital of the West Bengal State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. (Apex Society).
- ii) State participation in the share capital of Paschim Banga Resham Silpi Samabay Mahasangha Ltd. (Silk Apex Society).

iii) State participation in the share capital of the West Bengal Handloom & Powerloom Development Corporation Ltd.

iv) Special subsidy on handloom cloth.

The activities of the Apex Society as well as Apex Corporation have expanded to a great extent over the past few years. Sales turnover of these two organisations have been reported to have increased from Rs. 20.35 crores and Rs. 5.30 crores respectively in 1981-82 to Rs. 41.20 crores and Rs. 12.50 crores respectively in 1986-87. Number of their retail outlets have increased from 105 and 47 respectively in 1981-82 to 130 and 71 respectively in 1986-87.

During 1988-89 the Apex Society and Corporation have proposed to achieve a sales turnover of Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 20 crores respectively and have a programme of opening 15 and 10 new retail outlets respectively.

### 3. RAW MATERIALS :

Insufficiency of raw material supply in the State is a chronic problem which the Handloom industry of West Bengal has to encounter. Civil construction works of two cooperative Spinning Mills at Bankura and Midnapore are going on in full swing. Orders for machineries have also been placed. The spindleage of the existing co-operative spinning mills at Serampore have been expanded to 18600. During 1988-89 it is proposed to be increased to 25000. Necessary funds have been provided in the Plan for 1988-89 in order to complete those projects. At present the Apex Society and the Corporation are distributing yarn to the primary co-operatives against supply of finished products. In 1985-86 approximately 30 lakhs Kgs. of yarn and in 1986-87, 40 lakhs Kgs. of yarn were distributed through Central marketing organisations.

### 4. WORKING CAPITAL :

A big thrust is being given to augment the availability of cash credit from State and Central Co-operative banks under NABARD scheme of financing handloom co-operatives. Total cash credit limit sanctioned for the Apex Society and the primary co-operatives increased from Rs. 5.50 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 20.00 crores in 1986-87. It is expected that the cash credit limit would further increase to Rs. 30.00 crores in 1987-1988 and Rs. 40.00 crores in 1988-89. The State Government provides interest subsidy @ 3% per annum to the societies on such working capital loan. Working capital loan from State Government fund is also provided to the newly organised and revitalised primary co-operatives.

### 5. MODERNISATION :

Modernisation of looms has been devised as the ideal procedure to achieve qualitative as well as quantitative improvement of production. Old, obsolete and worn out looms have been made to give way to new, improved and modern type of looms. Since the beginning of the 6th Plan more than 15,000 looms have been modernised. In 1985-86, 797 new looms

were given including Chittaranjan semi-automatic looms, improved pit looms and frame looms. In addition about 636 traditional looms were modernised by fitting improved accessories to them like dobby, wire healds, steel reeds, wire healds etc. In 1986-87, 845 chittaranjan semi-automatic looms, 418 pit shuttle looms and 21 Malabar type looms were introduced over and above modernising 787 looms with modern accessories like dobby, jaggard, steel reeds etc. In 1987-88, a target of modernising 2710 looms has been fixed. It has been proposed that 2600 looms will be modernised during 1988-89.

#### 6. WELFARE SCHEMES :

Under the centrally sponsored scheme for construction of house-cum-workshed for the weavers, construction of 2095 houses have already been taken up. 1000 house-cum-workshed are proposed to be sanctioned during 1988-89 in addition to 1000 houses targetted to be sanctioned during 1987-88.

The previous Provident Fund Scheme for weavers introduced by the State Government has been suitably amended to take the advantage of the Central Share of the scheme as per terms and conditions of the Centrally sponsored thrift fund scheme. 15,000 weavers are proposed to be covered under the scheme by the end of 1988-89.

Of late a new scheme has been introduced for extending medical facilities to the weavers. 1636 were provided with spectacles under this scheme. During 1987-88, 2600 weavers are expected to be provided with spectacles during 1988-89.

In addition to above, adequate provisions have been made for design development, publicity, training of weavers both technical and managerial in the Annual Plan for 1988-89.

#### 7. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT :

The weavers are conventionally accustomed to weaving of traditional fabrics. But in view of introducing diversification in products necessity for some research and training centre had long been felt which gave birth to the Research and Training Centre at Tenluk in Midnapore district and recently at Santipur in Medinipur district. Research and experiment work has been going on in Tenluk Research Centre in respect of different improved types of furnishing fabrics. Also some weavers from different co-operative societies took training from this centre. Research and Training Centre at Santipur has recently been set up with the purpose of upgrading the skill of the weavers. In view of diversification and also quantitative improvement in production, training in improved technique of weaving will be imparted in this centre. This centre will start its operation in no time.

## POWERLOOM, HOSIERY AND READYMADE GARMENT INDUSTRIES

### (A) POWERLOOM INDUSTRY :

With an objective of strengthening the data base in the Powerloom industry for ensuring a better and scientific planning and expansion of development programmes for powerloom industry a survey of powerloom industry is going to be taken in hand. For modernisation of machinery and diversification of products financial assistance under incentive scheme for powerloom industry has been proposed. There is also provision of margin money scheme for Powerloom Industry.

Government participation in the share capital of Powerloom Co-operatives is long long felt to be required to strengthen their financial base and attract bank finance. So provision of fund for this purpose has also proposed in the Annual Plan.

In order to improve the skill and efficiency of the weavers engaged in Powerloom industry, there is arrangement for training up the weavers in improved technique of Powerloom weaving. The Powerloom Service Centre at Dakshindari, 24-Parganas is being utilised for the purpose.

### (B) HOSIERY INDUSTRY :

A survey of Hosiery industry was conducted in 1986-87. There is margin money scheme for Hosiery industry also in view of extending incentive to entrepreneurs for setting up or expanding this industry in the State, with a view to modernisation of machinery and diversification of products incentive scheme for Hosiery has been proposed. Some progress in respect of co-operativisation of Hosiery industry has been achieved. Two Hosiery Co-operatives one in North Howrah and another in West of Medinipur district have received financial assistance in the shape of State participation in their equity which will enable them to attract more working capital from banks. Necessity for setting up a training centre is currently felt for training of supervisors/artisans of Hosiery Industry. So, in order to upgrade the skill of the operators it is proposed to make arrangement for training for Hosiery industry.

### (C) READYMADE GARMENTS INDUSTRY :

A survey of Readymade Garments industry has been proposed to be undertaken. As in Powerloom and Hosiery industry, in this industry also there are margin money scheme, incentive scheme and scheme for stock participation in the equity of Readymade Garments co-operatives.

Hill Development Authority has sanctioned non-recurring expenditure for Tailoring Institute to be set up at Darjeeling District. Budget provision is made for meeting the recurring expenditure of the Institute.

At present there are three tailoring institutes under this Directorate at Malda, Cooch Behar and Calcutta. It is proposed to modernise these institutions through modernisation of machineries and recruitment of technical experts.

SERICULTURE

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

This Directorate proposes 14 projects for 1988-89. Each Project contains a number of schemes within its field. A brief note on the projects is given below :-

1. Project for Development of Mulberry Production :

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

2. Project for Minor Irrigation for Development of Sericulture :

This is a new scheme adopted during the 7th 5 year Plan to ensure vertical growth of the Industry by providing irrigation facilities to the sericulturists. With provision of irrigation, leaf-yield is expected to increase by 25% which will mean increase of production of raw silk. This Project envisages providing subsidy in the I.R.D.F. pattern with matching Institutional Finance to the Sericulturists.

3. Project for Institutional Finance for Development of Sericulture :

Under this Project assistance in the form of subsidy and Institutional Finance on the individual project cost of the Sericulturists is ensured. The project cost includes cost of Plantation, Cost of inputs, Cost of Rearing house and cost of equipments and implements. The State Govt. pattern of assistance on individual project is 50% subsidy of the project cost of sericulturists coming under S, Cc, S, T<sub>a</sub> and marginal farmers' category while 25% subsidy in case of other sericulturists against institutional loan of 25% and 50% respectively. The balance of the project cost becomes the beneficiaries contribution.

4. Project for Development of Seed Organisation :

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

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

At the end of the 7th 5 year plan the target of Production of raw silk has been set at 11.65 lakh Kgs. Improvement of quality of raw-silk is essential to ensure greater marketability. With this object in view some schemes have been taken up under this Project. The schemes are: (i) Establishment and maintenance of Filatures; (ii) Establishment of Reeling Units; (iii) Setting up of Drying Chambers; (iv) Replacement of indigenous Charks by improved ones; (v) Setting up of Twisting Plants and maintenance thereof.

6. Project for Development of Marketing for Sericulture :

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

7. Project for Development of Field Training & Experiment :

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

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

During the 7th Plan period various developmental programmes have been proposed to be implemented. In order to implement this programmes, the existing administrative set-up needs to be decentralised, existing sericulture units modernised, Rural Organisations strengthened and expanded. Broadly speaking, this Project includes schemes like (i) re-organisation and modernisation of Sericulture units; (ii) Setting up of Block level Demonstration farms and (iii) Setting up of District Organisation (iv) Introduction of Disinfection Squad in Seed areas; (v) Estt. of Demonstration Plots.

9. Project for Development of Sericulture Co-operatives :

In order to ensure people's participation in Sericulture Developmental programmes and to develop a sense of self-reliance among the farmers at large, this project envisages setting up of Sericulture

Co-operatives, both for Rearers and Reelers. The Co-operatives will be given assistance and Institutional Finance in its initial periods.

10) Project for Publicity & Publication of Sericulture Industry

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

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes :

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

11) Project for Development of Bivoltine cocoon Production :

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

i) Upliftment of economic condition of people belonging to S.C. community in North Bengal districts.

ii) Commercial rearing of Bivoltine and FL silkworm to feed the Government factories;

iii) To provide cuttings and FL layings; next to introduce sericulture in non-traditional districts of North Bengal and to cover 1000 acres in peripheral areas.

12) Project for Block-adoption for Economic Dev. of People belonging to Scheduled Caste Community :

Under this project demonstration farms are set-up in selected blocks where there are concentration of people belonging to SC community.

Tribal Component Sub-Plan

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

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

In order to assist the tribal and encourage them to take to sericulture various schemes have been adopted. Under this project demonstration farms are set up in the areas where tribal people pre-dominate.

14) Project for development of non-mulberry sericulture industry.

This project is designed for development of Tasar and eri-industries in the State. This project envisages modernisation of existing Tasar units raising of economic plantation, implementation of Block plantation schemes, revitalisation of Eri culture in Jalpaiguri dist. development of Tasar reeling and training centres, establishment of Pilot project centre, establishment of Tasar yarn bank etc.

.....



## INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(Other than village and Small Industry)

### INDUSTRY

#### I. Programme of the Commerce & Industries Deptt.

#### 1. State Industrial Development Corporation - West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (WBIDC)

- a) Investment                      b) Market Borrowing

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

1.2. The main resources of the Corporation to meet the above expenditure are :-

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

1.3. Funds received from Govt. by way of investment and raised from market by borrowing are utilised by the Corporation in assisting the joint-sector and assisted projects through contribution in their equity and by providing the margin money required for term loan disbursements. The term loan disbursements are refinanced by the IDBI to the extent of about 65% on the average and the balance margin of 35% is provided by the WBIDC. The estimated margin money requirement alone for the year 1988-89 comes to about Rs.650.00 lakhs.

1.4. Commitments already granted for disbursement of equity in 1988-89 for three projects are as follows :-

i) Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd. (Joint Sector to be commissioned by the end of 1988)	..	Rs.232.00 lakhs
ii) Sunderban Fertiliser Ltd. (Assisted Unit)	..	Rs. 30.00
iii) Micro-Accessories Ltd. (Assisted Unit)	..	Rs. 23.00
		<u>Rs.285.00 lakhs</u>

In addition, it is anticipated that an amount of Rs.230.00 lakhs will be required for another three joint-sector units viz. Steel Products at Malda (Rs.15.00 lakhs); Nitro-Chlorobenzene unit at Malda (Rs.140.00 lakhs) and Acrylic Fibre unit at Malda (Rs.45.00 lakhs). The requirement under the Assisted Sector has been estimated at Rs.70.00 lakhs.

During the current year, the corporation has so far utilised Rs.79.95 lakhs towards equity participation in joint-sector/assisted sector units as also in providing margin money for disbursement of term loans. However, an assessment of the committed liabilities in this regard during the current year has shown a shortfall of Rs.520.00 lakhs which may be provided by Govt. as investment support.

1.5. During the year 1987-88, the WBIDC has already disbursed (upto 30.9.87), Rs.55.75 lakhs as equity to its joint-sector and assisted units. The total commitments for 1987-88 in this regard is Rs.350.00 lakhs. The Corporation's joint-sector project for manufacture of Jelly filled cables has been commissioned in 1987-88. Its two other projects viz. Granulated slag cements and Para Nitrochloro Benzene with a total project cost of Rs.54.30 crores are to be completed in 1988-89.

1.6. In view of the progress made by WBIDC in implementing its joint-sector and assisted sector projects and the programme for 1988-89, the following outlays are proposed for approval in Annual Plan 1988-89 :-

a) Investment	..	Rs.770.00 lakhs
b) Market Borrowing	..	Rs.220.00 lakhs

1.7. Incentive Scheme

The Corporation acts as an agent of the State Government for operation of the State Incentive Schemes for large and medium scale industries. In order to attract new entrepreneurs to set-up their industries in the State, the State Incentive Scheme was liberalised and consequently the estimated liability on account of incentives has increased considerably. Upto the end of March, 1986, WBIDC disbursed a total amount of Rs.5404.56 lakhs to various units under different Incentive Scheme.

1.7.1. During 1987-88, WBIDC has already disbursed Rs.390.84 lakhs towards incentives (upto 31st October, 1987) and applications involving Rs.814.00 lakhs have also been received. The total anticipated claims for incentives during the current year's expected to be well over Rs.1000.00 lakhs and may, therefore, have to be carried forward for disbursement in 1988-89.

1.8. In consideration of the aforesaid facts, it is proposed that an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs be approved for 1988-89.

## 1.9. 25% Development Loan Scheme

The objective of the above scheme is to encourage the existing industrial units in large and medium scale to achieve higher production through diversification of production, expansion of installed capacity, modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and machinery and induction of advanced technology for economics of scale. Under the scheme, a maximum amount of loan of Rs.50.00 lakhs is available to an individual unit/company for an approved project which envisaged investment in additional fixed assets. The loan is to be disbursed after commissioning of the approved project. So far during 1987-88, no case under the scheme has been finalised.

1.9.1. A token outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for disbursement of loan under the Scheme to the claimant units.

## 2. Other Corporations

i) West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation (W. B. E. I. D. C.)

2.1. In addition to the 13 existing projects, the WBEDC has also taken up a number of new projects from 1986-87. In fact, an investment of Rs.10.13 lakhs was made in 1986-87 in three Companies, viz. Webel Communication/Industries Ltd. (EPABX and Telephone Instrument), P.C.B. Project and Webel Precision Industries Ltd. During the current year, estimated investment in eight new projects (including two of the aforementioned three projects) comes to Rs.257.00 lakhs. The requirement for 12 out of the existing 13 units would amount to Rs.349.00 lakhs. All the existing units have gone into commercial production and two of these units viz. Webel Video Devices Ltd. and Webel Electro-Ceramics Ltd. will shortly be re-structured and major expansion/diversification work therein undertaken. The estimated requirement for 1988-89 for the new project is Rs.50.00 lakhs and that for the existing projects is Rs.340.00 lakhs.

2.1.1. The infrastructural development work at the Corporation's Salt Lake Electronics Complex is almost complete and the remaining work will be completed by 1987-88. It is also expected that fifty percent work of the Standard Design Factory and seventy-five percent work of the common facility centre will be completed by the end of 1987-88. Construction of 33/11 KV sub-Station and drawing of feeder cable from 132 KV sub-station to 33/11 KV sub-station will also be completed by the WBSEB during 1987-88.

2.1.2. At the Jalpaiguri Electronic Complex, a project office of the WBEIDC has been opened. The WBEIDC has been entrusted with the construction work of two sheds for entrepreneurs for which foundation work has already been completed. It is expected that site development work and construction of two sheds will be completed by 1987-88. The WBSEB also will supply construction power during 1987-88. Land acquisition proceedings are being initiated for the Bankura Electronic Complex. The estimated requirement of fund for these complexes and for R & D work during 1988-89 is Rs. 115.00 lakhs. The WBEIDC will also require about 3.45.00 lakhs for promotional activities and software developments.

2.1.3. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 for successfully carrying out the programmes already undertaken by the WBEIDC is as follows :-

a)	Investment	..	Rs.550.00	Lakhs
b)	Loan	..	Rs.400.00	"
c)	R. & D.	..	Rs. 50.00	"
	Total	..	<u>Rs.1000.00</u>	lakhs

(ii) West Bengal Pharmaceutical & Phytochemical Development Corporation (WBPPDC)

2.2. Biological tests like Pyrogen, Sterilith etc. have been started at the Drug Testing Laboratory and it is presently catering principally to the needs of the smaller industries. There is a programme for renovation and expansion of the taken over unit of M/s. Infusion (I) Ltd. by way of undertaking the repairing work of the roof and procurement of equipments like Korliffisher, HPLC etc.

2.2.1. A joint-sector company in the name and style Hindusthan hyto chemical Corporation Ltd. has been formed to run the Fractionation unit at Telipara. The new company is continuing the existing production and also taking steps for expansion.

2.2.2. Project report for the Pharmaceutical Formulation Scheme has been completed and a collaborator selected. The project cost has been estimated at Rs.72 lakhs. As the project will be implemented in the joint-sector, the WBPPDC will be required to contribute 26% of the equity capital.

~~The WBPC has been approached for term-loan for the project.~~

2.2.3. Commercial Production of OAP and OMP the under 8-Hydroxy quinoline project have been started but the manufacturing process of 3-HQ is yet to be fully standardised. Steps are being taken therefore for captive conversion of 3-HQ to Halogenated Hydroxy-quinoline.

2.2.4. For the Basic-Drug Project which comprises of

- i) Aspirin from Salicylic
- ii) Papain from papaya latex and
- iii) certain antibiotic fermentation method, preliminary work has been started and civil work would be started soon for the Aspirin project for the present. Erection, commissioning and trial run would be completed during 1988-89.

2.2.5. Portion of the land acquired at Torolpara, Jalpaiguri for setting up the Phytochemical Complex has been developed and construction work like sinking of deep tube-well, building etc. has been started. The programme for 1988-89 is complete essential oil/oboresin project and to start work for B-Ionone and other projects, based on foreign technology.

2.2.6. Cultivation on commercial scale of the medicinal and aromatic plants like, Ipecac, Citronella, Lemon Grass, Palma Roza etc. is being continued as per schedule. Harvesting of Specac roots will start from this year.

2.2.7. The Phyto-chemical formulation project would be implemented in the Joint-Sector. Necessary project report has been drawn up and the project cost has been estimated at Rs.72.00 lakhs. The project report has been submitted to the State Planning Board for approval.

2.2.8. For successful implementation of the programme for 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs may be approved

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

2.3.1. The West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation has not been functioning healthily almost since its inception. The principal reasons for malfunctioning of the mill are, amongst other, non-availability of adequate sugarcane for crushing at the mill and lower percentage of recovery due to intermittent crushing and old and obsolete machinery and equipment.

2.3.2. To obviate the basic constraint of non-availability of sugarcane, the WBSIDC has taken certain positive steps. A comprehensive scheme has been taken up for development of sugarcane in the Command Area of the Ahmedpur Sugar Mill and about 2400 acres of land has been brought under cane cultivation by assisting the cane growers through input loans. The anticipated availability of sugarcane during 1987-88 is about 55,000 M.T. During 1988-89, the WBSIDC proposes to undertake, in co-ordination with the Agriculture

Depts. cane cultivation in about 3500 acres of land within the Command Area. The expected availability of sugarcane thus would rise to about 75,000 M.T. in 1988-89. To make the aforesaid comprehensive cane Development Scheme really fruitful and viable, the Ministry of Food and Supplies, Govt. of India has been approached for a soft loan of Rs.244.00 lakhs from Sugar Development Fund.

2.3.4. According to the recommendation of the Expert-Team from National Sugar Institute of Kanpur, some balancing equipment will have to be installed, in phases, at the mill to maintain the capacity at 600 T.C.D. In fact, the mill's capacity itself requires to be expanded to 1500 T.C.D. for making it viable. During 1987-88, the first phase (Part) of installation of the balancing equipment at a cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs will be completed. During 1988-89, the remaining equipment for the first phase and that for the second phase of installation of balancing equipment will be taken up for which machineries worth Rs.33.40 lakhs will have to be purchased. Besides, the factory has to be renovated and overhauled by replacement of machinery and equipments for keeping the mill in running condition.

2.3.5. For proper implementation of the WBIDC's programme for 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

iv) Setting up of a Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia

2.4.1. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, the new Joint-Sector Company viz. Haldia Petro-chemicals Ltd. (HPL) was formed and relevant papers were submitted to the Govt. of India. Revised feasibility report was drawn-up and license agreements with some process licensors were concluded. Revised Letter of Intent in the name of the new joint-sector Company has been received from the Govt. of India, specifying the items of manufacture and capacities. MRIP clearance has also been received. Application seeking approval to a change in the product-mix has been submitted to the Govt. of India. In the meantime, process licensors for all the units were identified, agreements signed and foreign collaboration approval from the Govt. of India obtained. Application for financial assistance has been made to the IDBI.

2.4.2. The application for term loan, which was submitted to IDBI in September, 1986 was considered by an Advisory Committee of the Institution. The Project proposals were reviewed by the HPL in the light of the comments made by the Advisory Committee and revised proposal was submitted in March, 1987. The revision involved some changes in the product-mix and the revised cost was estimated at Rs.1400.00 crores.

2.4.3. The Advisory Committee has been apprising the loan application closely. The financial institutions latest contemplation on the project cost puts the estimate at Rs.1472.00 crores. On the basis of the debt-equity ratio being 3:1 for Haldia Petrochemical Project, the WBIDC will have to bring in, therefore about Rs.96.00 crores as promoters contribution, calculated at 26% of such equity.

2.4.4. The State Govt. have already released Rs.17.97 crores for the Haldia Petrochemicals Project and may have to release, therefore, the balance amount of about Rs.76.00 crores for full contribution to the equity by the WBIDC. As the clearance from the financial Institution has been delayed, the current year's provision of Rs.24.75 crores for this project may not be fully utilised. According to the revised passing of participation in equity of the HPL by the WBIDC, the current year's requirement would be about Rs.15.00 crores, and for 1988-89, it would be Rs.25.00 crores according to estimated projection.

2.4.5. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.22.00 crores for the present may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1988-89.

v) Setting up of an Exhibition Complex

2.5. With a view to informing the general public of the activities of and, at the same time, exhibiting and popularising the various products produced by the State Government Directorates/ Undertakings/Corporations and their joint-sector subsidiary units, it has been decided by the State Govt. to set up a Complex here, on the lines of the 'Pragati Maidan' at New Delhi. This Exhibition Complex will also provide an opportunity to the Industrial entrepreneurs to exhibit and popularise their products and may act as a potential market therefor.

2.5.1. On the basis of the feasibility studies prepared by the CMDA the Central Park at Bidhannagar had been tentatively identified as the appropriate place for the setting up of facilities for exhibition and entertainment etc. However, the

overall facilities of this site as also of other alternative sites are being examined in details. No final decision in the matter of selection of site has yet been taken.

2.5.2. For meeting the cost of land and other initial expenditure, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89

vi) Setting up of the Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Limited (CALGAS)

2.5.1. Under "Sl.No.4 - Departmental Enterprises - Oriental Gas Company's Undertaking - Supply of Gas in Greater Calcutta Area", the scheme for distribution of Gas to be received from the Govt. of India's LTC Plant at Dankuni to the industrial and domestic consumer of the Greater Calcutta Area, has been discussed.

2.5.2. A corporation has been set up for administering the aforesaid scheme of distribution of gas and also for overseeing the work connected therewith, under the name and style of 'Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd.' with an authorised capital of Rs.17.00 crores. Steps have been taken for providing the Corporation with an initial fund of Rs.5.00 lakhs, in the form of equity, for enabling it to meet the initial expenditures. As, however, the manner in which the Corporation may be provided with the fund for expenses relating to the completion of the scheme and running it thereafter is yet to be decided, it has been proposed to advance necessary fund to the Corporation as loan for the present.

2.5.3. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs may be provided for the CALGAS for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

### 3. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

i) West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBIIDC)

Acquisition and development of land for industrial centres

3.1. Non-availability of basic infrastructure has been largely largely responsible for the hitherto sluggish industrial development in the State. According to the guidelines in the Seventh Plan, specific emphasis has been laid on infra-structural development and the WBIIDC has undertaken a broad programme therefor which covers almost all the districts of the State, including backward and No-Industry districts.



3.1.2. Work on the development of 94 acres of land at the Dabaram Growth Centre (Dist. Jalpaiguri) has been continued and total expenditure upto 1966-67 for the Centre is Rs. 110.00 lakhs incurred for acquisition of land, development thereof and construction of road etc. The development works have practically been completed and an area of about 26 acres have been allotted to industrial units. A sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been deposited with the WBSEB for construction of 33/11 KV sub-station and internal electrical distribution line. The Sub-station is nearing completion. At present, the power is available from the existing grid of WBSEB.

3.1.3. About 160 acres of land have been acquired near Uluberia for establishment of Uluberia Growth Centre. Out of the total project cost of Rs. 550.00 lakhs, Rs. 360.00 lakhs will be provided by the IDBI as term loan, the sanction for which has been received by the WBIDC. The balance Rs. 190.00 lakhs is being provided by the State Government as interest-free loan. Of the sanctioned loan of Rs. 360.00 lakhs from the IDBI, the WBIDC has received Rs. 125.00 lakhs and the Govt. of West Bengal has sanctioned an interest-free loan of Rs. 180.00 lakhs. Land development in this growth centre has been completed. Work relating to road construction is almost complete and work relating to construction of industrial sheds is expected to be completed this year. Arrangements for power supply are being made and sinking of one tubewell for water supply has been completed. Allotment of land and industrial sheds has since been started.

#### 3.1.4. No Industry Districts.

About 141 acres of land has been acquired at Raninagar near Jalpaiguri town for setting up a Growth Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. Necessary project report has been approved by the IDBI and sanction for a term loan of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in terms of the NID Scheme has been received from the Bank. Soil investigation has been completed and construction of internal road upto 'B' stage is in progress. Work relating to arrangement for water supply is in progress. Receipt of necessary estimates from the WBSEB for supply of power is being awaited.

3.1.4.1. For establishing a Growth Centre at Bankura, land measuring about 173 acres have been acquired near Bishnupur. The detailed project report on the scheme has been approved by the IDBI for Central assistance under NID scheme. The Bank has also sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. Construction of internal road and work relating to arrangement for water supply has been taken up.

3.1.4.2. Possession of 134 acres of land at Cooch Behar has been taken and the site has been approved by the Govt. of India under the NID Scheme. Necessary DPR has been approved by the IDBI and the Bank's sanction for a term loan of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been received. Work for development of land has been taken up.

3.1.4.3. Possession of about 164.37 acres of land at Malda has been taken for the Malda Growth Centre. The site has been approved by the Govt. of India under MID Schemes. Necessary DPR (Project cost Rs.600.00 lakhs) has been approved by the IDBI and the Bank's sanction for a term loan of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been received. Land filling work has been undertaken and the target date for completion of the Centre is June, 1989.

3.1.4.4. The Govt. of India has approved a site measuring 214 acres of land near Naxalbari for setting up of the Bagdogra Growth Centre under MID scheme. Necessary land acquisition proceedings have been started. The IDBI has approved the DPR and has sanctioned a term loan of Rs.200.00 lakhs.

3.1.5. For setting up of growth centres under the MID Scheme, the State Govt. have so far released Rs.250.00 lakhs. In addition to the aforesaid schemes, the WBIDC has also initiated action for extension of the existing growth centres at Kalyani and Haldia and have taken positive steps for two more Growth Centres at Khanyan in the district of Hooghly (230.00 acres) and Sudge Budget (24-Parganas) 30 acres.

3.1.6. For proper implementation of the programme of work already undertaken by WBIDC, the State Govt.'s share of expenditure during 1988-89 will be as follows :-

a) Continuing Schemes	...	Rs.200.00 lakhs
b) New Schemes	...	Rs.260.00 lakhs
		<u>Rs.460.00 lakhs</u>

3.1.7. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.460.00 lakhs be approved for the WBIDC for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

ii) Industrial Housing Project at Haldia.

3.2.1. The main project for the setting of an Industrial Housing complex at Haldia is already complete. There are, however, some residual work like sinking of deep tube-well, boundary wall etc. yet to be done. Due to administrative difficulties, work could not be taken up in the current year.

3.2.2. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs may be approved for 1988-89 for completion of the remaining work specified in the above paragraph.

iii) Export Processing Zone at Falta.

3.3.1. The State Government have been developing 100 acres of land around the Falta EPZ area for creation of social infrastructure facilities outside the Zone. This area is being developed by West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBIIIC). Some of the facilities proposed to be created are :-

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

3.3.2. The total estimated cost of the project has been approved at Rs.1111.00 lakhs by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) which includes Rs.720.00 lakhs for industrial sector and Rs.391.00 lakhs for housing sector. IDBI agreed to finance the industrial sector to the extent of Rs.400.00 lakhs only and the balance amount of Rs.240.00 lakhs is to be provided by the State Government as interest free loan. The State Government have released the entire amount of Rs.240.00 lakhs. For the housing sector State Govt. will have to bear the entire cost (Rs.391.00 lakhs) of the Project. So far, Rs.100.00 lakhs have been released for the purpose.

3.3.3. Construction of 26.02 Km. of roads around Felta under Phase I of Construction, has been completed. It is expected that 40% of construction of road under Phase-II construction will be completed during the current year. During 1988-89, the programme is to complete at least another 30% of road construction under Phase-II.

3.3.4. West Bengal State Electricity Board (WSEB) have been authorised by the State Government to supply 20 MW of power to the Zone in stages. Out of the total requirement of 20 MW of Power. 5 MW power has already been made available to the Zone and another 10 MW is expected to be supplied shortly. The entire requirement of power of 20 MW will be supplied within 1987-88.

3.3.5. Work for water supply arrangements, drainage, common facilities service and construction of sheds is progressing in full swing. It is expected that by the end of the current year, 60% of the water supply requirement, 70% of the drainage work, 10% of the common facilities service and shed construction will be completed.

3.3.6. The programme for 1988-89 is to complete, besides another 30% of road work, 60% of the work under Industrial sector for the development of social infrastructure facilities around the Zone and also to complete 50% of the total work under the 'housing sector'.

3.3.7. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.241.70 lakhs be approved for FEPZ for 1988-89 as below :-

a) Social infrastructure outside the zone area.	... Rs.140.00 lakhs
b) Road net-work	... Rs.101.70 lakhs
	<u>Rs.241.00 lakhs</u>

4. Departmental Enterprises -Oriental Gas Company's Undertaking - Supply of Gas to Greater Calcutta Area.

4.1. The scheme for supply of gas to the Greater Calcutta Area which is being implemented through the agency of the CMDA, envisages renovation and replacement of the existing distribution pipe lines of the OGCU, laying of new pipe lines, setting up of Pressure - reducing stations, gas holders etc. for building up a complete net-work capable of receiving and distributing 30 million cu. ft. of gas to be received from the LTC Plant at Dankuni and the DPL.

4.1.1. So far, about Rs.10.00 crores have been invested in the project and the CMDA has 125 Km of pipe lines for the distribution system, have made arrangements for tendering for different components of the system and designs for PRS, ring mains, gas holder etc. 20000 gas meters have also been procured for service connections. Some old pipe lines within the Calcutta area have already been replaced.

4.1.2. After a detailed discussion with the IDCI, a revised project report showing the project cost at Rs.51.00 crores has been submitted to the Bank for a term loan of Rs.34.00 crores. A company in the name and style of 'Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd. (CALGAS)' with an authorised capital of Rs.17.00 crores has been formed.

4.1.3. In order that the CMDA, as an agent of the Govt. can go on with its programme of work for laying the pipe lines, mains etc. construct the Pressure Reducing Stations and Gas Holding Complex etc. connected with the distribution system of gas, it will require Rs.341.50 crores during the next year.

4.1.4. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.341.50 lakhs be approved for the project for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

5. OTHERS(i) Schemes of the Directorate of Industries.(a) Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries.

5.1.1. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Directorate of Industries by reorganising and strengthening, in phases, its different cells. The chemical cell of the Directorate is proposed to be taken up first and a post of Dy. Director (Chemical) together with three posts of office staff are to be created. At the same time, necessary books and journals and furniture are proposed to be purchased for the office of the Dy. Director (Chemical). Due to administrative difficulties, no positive action in this regard could be taken as yet. The requirement for 1988-89 has been estimated at Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(b) Setting up of a Monitoring Cell in the Directorate of Industries.

5.1.2. For ensuring implementation of the industrial projects approved by issue of industrial licenses, letters of intent and O.G.T.D. registration, it is proposed to set up a regular and compact monitoring cell within the Directorate. To begin with, it is proposed to purchase a computer machine and to create at least one post of Officer and few posts of staff. The estimated requirement for 1988-89 is Rs.1.50 lakh.

(c) Reorganisation of the Industrial Research Laboratory (IRL)

5.1.3. The State Directorate of Industries conducts a two years' course (inclusive of six-months' in-plant training) in Paint and Varnish Technology at the IRL, Canal South Road, Calcutta. The successful trainees are awarded certificates by the Director of Industries, West Bengal. The existing laboratory needs renovation and some expansion to cope with the present work-load.

With a view to upgrading the 'Paint and Varnish Technology (Technologists)' Course to a 'D.Sc.(Tech)' Course, a comprehensive scheme has also been drawn up by a Committee for the purpose, which is now under examination of the All India Council for Technical Education, Government of India. The Scheme envisages construction of new building, laboratory and workshop.

The requirement for 1988-89 for all the above work has been estimated at Rs.2.50 lakhs.

(d) Setting up of a Regional Centre of CIMAP.

5.1.4. At the instance of Commerce and Industries Department, Government of West Bengal, a Regional Centre of the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, a Constituent Laboratory of the CSIT, has been functioning at Tung, Darjeeling since 1977. This was established with a view to giving a firm R & D base to the growing and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants in the region.

The CIMAP opened the said centre subject to availability, free of cost of land measuring about 30-40 acres in the District of Darjeeling and subject to the sharing by the Govt. of West Bengal 50% of the total expenditure. While identification of a suitable plot of land is yet to be finalised, the State Govt. has to share the cost of running the centre. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1988-89.

(e) Setting up of a Polytechnological Clinic -

5.1.5. For smooth and efficient development of industry, the apparent gap between technology generation and technology utilisation should be bridged. With this end in view, Polytechnology Transfer Centre has been set up at Calcutta with the assistance of the CSIR, Government of India, in a rent-free accommodation of about 1500 sq.ft. provided by the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Under the terms of agreement, the State Govt. are to bear, for the present, 50 percent of the total expenditure for running the Centre.

An outlay of Rs.1.25 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for the scheme.

(f) State Subvention for preparation of a shelf of Project Reports.

5.1.6. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan(1985-90), an outlay of Rs.15.00 crore has been agreed upon for taking up schemes strictly on the basis of viability. It is, therefore, necessary to get prepared project reports on some selected schemes. Besides, to step up investment in the backward areas, project profiles on selected industries are to be got prepared so that the entrepreneurs can be persuaded to take up such industries with the available infrastructure. During the current financial year i.e. 1987-88 a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is expected to be spent for preparation of District Project profiles.

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this scheme.

(g) State Government's grants to Research Centres for R&D efforts.

5.1.7. As a part of the programme for encouraging research and development activities in the State, the Government have been giving grants to such bodies and authorities every year. The Advanced Centre of Cryogenics Research, Calcutta which is engaged in a well co-ordinated and comprehensive planning for the utilisation of the knowledge of Cryogenics in the main thrust areas including agricultural, biological, medical and environmental sciences, has been receiving State Government's grants for the last few years. The centre seeks adequate support from the State Govt. for carrying out its research programmes.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs.1.25 lakhs has already been released so far the centre for carrying out its research activities.

For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

(ii) Regulation of Weights and Measures -

Change over to the Metric System of Weights & Measures. -

5.2.1. The agreed Seventh Plan(1985-90) outlay for this scheme is Rs.100.00 lakhs. The following programme has been taken up for implementation during the Seventh Plan :

- (a) Rationalisation of the Head Quarter Office of the State Weights and Measures Organisation;
- (b) Establishment of the Regional Secondary Standard Laboratory at Siliguri;
- (c) Strengthening of the existing District offices and Inspectorial units of Weights and Measures Organisation ; and
- (d) Setting up of the Calibration Unit for Taxi metres, Storage tanks etc.

5.2.2. During the current financial year i.e. 1987-88, a sum of Rs.2.70 lakhs has been released for the purchase of 15 sets of working models. The departmental building at Kankur-Ganchi is being extended. Enforcement Wing, Law Cell, Central Laboratory, inspectorial units and District Offices of

the Weights & Measures Organisation are being strengthened to meet the increased work-load for ensuring consumer's interest in the State.

5.2.3. During 1988-89, working model balances, weights, etc. are proposed to be purchased at an estimated cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.10.25 lakhs will be required for carrying out the programmes for strengthening the different units of the Weights and Measures Organisation. A calibration unit for taxi meter, storage tank etc. is proposed to be set up at Salt Lake for which an expenditure of Rs.9.00 lakhs is estimated during 1988-89 towards procurement of land, office expenses and maintenance of staff for creation of additional district offices and for acquiring possession of the administrative building at Barasat, a fund of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be acquired.

5.2.4. It is proposed that an outlay of Rs.26.00 lakhs be approved for 1988-89.

II. Programme of the Public Undertaking Department

1. Durgapur Chemicals Ltd.

The following scheme is proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan, 1988-89 :-

" Expansion/Modification/Rectification of the existing Plants".

The project has been continuing from the 6th Plan period. Substantial progress has already been achieved in its implementation. The project cost as assessed last year was around Rs. 9.00 crores. Due to price-hike and the programme being extended, the total project cost will increase considerably. Upto 1986-87 Rs. 436.05 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget for the project. An expenditure of Rs.64.93 lakhs is anticipated during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for 1988-89.

Besides Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. has proposed a No. of new schemes as indicated below for implementation during the 8th Plan period :-

- i) Conversion of Mercury Cell to Membrane Cell.
- ii) Expansion of Phthalic Anhydride Plant to 6600 T.P.A. by installing 3300 T.P.A. new stream based on Orthoxylene feed.
- iii) Di-octyl Phthalate capacity 3300 T.P.A.
- iv) Poly-Vinyl Chloride capacity 3300 T.P.A.
- v) Epichlorohydrine plant 3000 T.P.A. capacity.
- vi) Trichloroethylene capacity 6600 T.P.A.
- vii) Linear alkyl benzene capacity 30000 T.P.A.
- viii) Styrene Monomer capacity 30000 T.P.A.
- ix) Hydrazine hydrate capacity 300 T.P.A.
- x) HTH (Highest hypochlorite) Export-oriented project capacity 5000 T.P.A.
- xi) Stabel Bleachine Powder including line cleaning capacity 10 TPD.
- xii) PNCB, ONCB and Down products.

In order to get the above new Schemes included in the 8th Plan certain preliminary action including preparation of Detailed project Reports need be taken from next year. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for preparation of Detailed project Reports on the proposed new Schemes on the basis of priority.

2. West Dinajpur Spinning Mills Ltd.

The project for construction of a Spinning Mills with 25000 spindles at Raigunj, West Dinajpur has been completed excepting installation of 11 Nos. of Reeling Machines. The Mill is scheduled to be fully commissioned with 25000 spindles working in three shifts and seven days-a-week basis by January, 1988. 71.43% of the spindles have already been commissioned and the Mills has already started commercial production since December, '85.



The total project cost is Rs. 1048.23 lakhs. IDBI & IFCI have sanctioned total term-loan of Rs. 400.00 lakhs. Upto 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 625.41 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget. An expenditure of Rs. 14.82 lakhs, is anticipated during the year 1987-88.

3. Teesta Fruit & Vegetable Processing Ltd.

The Company has been set up for implementation of the project for processing & packaging of fruits & vegetables of North Bengal. Approximately, 10 acres of land has been acquired in Jalpaiguri for the project. Steps for development of land have been/are being taken. Boundary Wall, Fencing Work, Approach Road and Culvert have been completed. Sinking of tube-wells, construction of water towers, gates etc. are in progress. Soil survey has been completed. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90.

As assessed earlier, the total project cost is Rs. 400.00 lakhs which is likely to be escalated to some extent due to price hike. It is expected that Central Govt.'s subsidy and Institutional Finance will be available for the project. Preliminary discussion with IFCI has already been held and the outcome thereof is encouraging. Upto 1986-87, a total amount of Rs. 53.50 lakhs was already released from the State Plan Budget for the project. The anticipated expenditure during 1987-88 is Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

4. Sunderban Sugarbeet Processing Company Ltd.

The company has been set up for implementation of the project for production of Industrial Alcohol and other chemical derivatives from Sugarbeet. The project stipulates cultivation of Sugarbeet in some selected areas of Sunderbans and processing them to Industrial Alcohol. A small unit has already been set up in Nimpith in Sunderbans for production of 'Khandsari' and 'Beet molasses' on experimental basis and the results of the experiments are encouraging. The company has been proceeding in the implementation of the project on the basis of the Annual Schemes against yearly allotments.

Upto 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget for the project. An expenditure of Rs. 49.00 lakhs is anticipated during 1987-88 for its programme for installation of a Distillery and an Effluent Treatment Plant. A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for the project.

5. West Bengal Agro-Textile Corporation Ltd.

The project for production of fibres and textiles from agro-waste has been entrusted to the company. The project is scheduled to be located in North Bengal. The project is still at an initial stage. About 70 kgs. of fibre out of 150 Kgs. have been extracted on RD basis.

The total project cost is estimated to be Rs. 340.00 lakhs upto 1986-87 Rs. 4.00 lakhs only was released from the State Plan Budget and a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the project for 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs only is proposed for the project for 1988-89.

6. Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.

All the machineries of both the units of Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd. are very old and outlived their normal lives. It has now become absolutely necessary to renovate and modernise the mill so that the productivity can be improved to make the company viable. Accordingly, a programme for Renovation and Modernisation of the Mill at an estimated cost of Rs. 900.00 Lakhs (approx.) has been worked out. A total sum of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is required to be provided from the State Plan Budget on account of promotor's Contribution and the balance requirement is proposed to be met by Institutional Finance from IOBI. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for 1988-89 on account of promotor's contribution and the balance to spill over next year.

7. Electro-Medical & Allied Industries Ltd.

The company has proposed two schemes indicated below for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1988-89 :-

- i) Modernisation of technology and R&D Laboratory.
- ii) Replacement of obsolete plant and machinery.

The company started its operation in 1961 in collaboration with M/s. Picker's X-ray Corpn. of U.S.A. Since the technology of such X-Ray equipment has considerably improved and upgraded throughout the world, the company is required to upgrade its technology and to improve the quality of the X-Ray equipment manufactured by it so that it can compete in the market with other manufactures. Besides, most of the plant and machinery of the company installed about two decades back have outlived their normal lives and require immediate replacement.

In view of the above an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for the 1st scheme and an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the 2nd scheme for 1988-89.

8. Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd.

The company has proposed the following scheme for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1988-89 :-

- ~~Programme for expansion/modification/modernisation of the~~
1. Plating shop of Tangra Division.
  2. Commissioning of the newly purchased machine tools and acquisition of other tools at Entally Division.

The total cost of the programme is estimated to be Rs. 17.38 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for 1988-89.

### III. PROGRAMME OF THE INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

The expenditure under plan head for the Department of Industrial Reconstruction is normally incurred for the following categories :-

- A - Payment of compensation for nationalisation.
- B - Expenditure for formation of new Companies pursuant to nationalisation and contribution to the equity base of these new Companies.
- C - Expenditure relating to replacement of old machineries and addition of balancing facilities.

#### 2. Payment of Compensation for nationalisation

Out of 13 I (D&R) Act taken over units under the control of the Industrial Reconstruction Department, 9 (nine) Units have already been nationalised. Plan expenditure for a sum of Rs.165.00 lacs is proposed for 1988-89 for payment of compensation.

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

Out of 13 (thirteen) I (D&R) Act taken over units, 4 units have been nationalised prior to 1987-88 and 5 units in 1987-88. Nationalisation bill in respect of another unit has been awaiting assent of the President. It is expected that the remaining 4 I(D&R) Act taken over units will be nationalised in course of the next financial year (1988 - 89). In addition to 5 Companies nationalised in 1987 -- 88, Government of West Bengal has purchased from the High Court M/s. Carter Pooler Engineering Co.Ltd. The Department proposes the following expenditure for 1988-89 for contribution to the equity ~~of the~~ would be nationalised units and the unit purchased from the High Court and also for formation of holding Companies :-

The Carter Pooler Engineering Co. Ltd.	Rs. 15 lakhs.
Glaconate Limited	} } }
Dr. Paul Lohmann (I) Ltd.	
Indian Health Institute & Laboratory Ltd.	
Lily Biscuit Co. (P) Ltd.	Rs. 10 lakhs.
India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd.	Rs. 5 lakhs.
Alok Udyog Venaspati & Plywood Ltd.	Rs. 14 lakhs.
Apollo Zipper Co. Ltd.	Rs. 5 lakhs.

The above release of equity is to be utilised as margin money for procuring assistance from Banks for implementation of modernisation/diversification programmes.

#### 4. Expenditure relating to replacement of old machineries and addition of balancing facilities.

Almost all the units under the Industrial Reconstruction Deptt.

are badly in need of substantial injection of funds for replacement of old machineries and changing technology and product-mix. However, in view of paucity of funds it has not been possible to initiate any effective programme in this respect. On scrutiny of the proposals received from the units, the Department proposes the following expenditure to meet the minimum need of few units on priority basis.

a) Engle India Machines & Tools Ltd.	Rs. 40.00 lakhs	"	For installation of one Horizontal Boring Machine.
b) Shalimar Works (1980) Ltd.	Rs. 25.00	"	For replacement of essential plants and machineries.
c) NBO Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	Rs. 25.00	"	For vital spares, major repairs new installation, repair and renovation of common facilities.
d) India Paper Pulp	Rs. 24.00	"	For meeting expenditure against essential capital items for replacement/reconstruction for keeping the plant running.
e) Lily Biscuit Co. (P) Ltd.	Rs. 23.00	"	For one Automatic packing machine, conversion of Barley to flour (Wheat) and also for repairs of building.
f) Eastern Distilleries Limited.	Rs. 20.00	"	For modernisation-cum-Replacement programme by installation of an additional Extra Neutral Alcohol Distillation Plant for the purpose of production of superior and fine quality alcohol required for the production of standard I.M.F.L. products to be at par in quality with other competitors in the market producing superior quality and premium Brand.
g) Alok Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd.	Rs. 6.50	"	For meeting expenditure in connection with a Trolley line and Form Lift.
h) Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd.	Rs. 16.00	"	For one photo type setter (latest model) and 6 nos. Hydraulic Hard Pallet Truck.
i) Apollo Zipper Co.Ltd.	Rs. 7.50	"	For an Automatic Double Headed Metallic Zip fastener chain making machine with electronic spacing device needed for modernisation.
j) Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Ltd.	Rs. 1.00	"	For repair of old Machineries to keep the unit running.
k) National Iron & Steel Co. (1984) Ltd.	Rs.142.00	"	Based on a viability study conducted by a reputed consultant, Rs.242.00 lakhs is proposed for this unit for 1988-89 as phase are capital expenditure.

IV. PROGRAMME OF THE FINANCE (INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE) DEPARTMENTWEST 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 contributions from the Government of West Bengal and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The authorised capital of West Bengal Financial Corporation has recently been enhanced from Rs.10.00 crores to Rs.15.00 crores after amendment of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 by Govt. of India. Before the said amendment of the State Financial Corporations Act, contributions both from the State Government and Industrial Development Bank of India towards share capital of West Bengal Financial Corporation would exceed the authorised capital of Rs.10.00 crores. Rs.95 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Govt. in favour of West Bengal Financial Corporation during 1986-87. In this connection we would like to mention here that the State Govt. should participate in equity of WBFC to the extent of Rs.155 lakhs in 1987-88 as requested by the IDBI mainly on the ground that (a) the amended SFCs Act has widened the scope of financing small scale units to an unprecedented extent, (b) the re-finance eligibility of the WBFC is a function of its capital base; any shortfall in the share capital contribution from the State Govt. will adversely affect the resources position of the Corporation and (c) WBFC is virtually the only term lending agency for various schemes in the small scale sector and also of the Self-employment schemes. Hence the WBFC needs all the support from the State Government if we are to make our impact felt in these areas.

Rs.80 lakhs have been released so far for the year 1987-88 and the remaining provision of Rs.75 lakhs would be released very shortly. It has been observed that there has been a steady increase of WBFC activities on an average of 17% over the last 5 years. Increase was by 23% last year. This may go further up next year. Keeping this in view we would suggest that an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs be provided for the next financial year i.e. 1988-89 as against Rs.155.00 lakhs in 1987-88. The proposed increase comes to a little more than 29% over the current financial year i.e.1987-88.

GRANTS TO WEST BENGAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR RUNNING ENTREPRENEURS' ASSISTANCE CELL

The West Bengal Financial Corporation constituted a Special Cell viz. "Entrepreneurs Assistance Cell (EAC)" for providing guidance to the new as well as the existing entrepreneurs and also for assisting them with all necessary information/assistance for establishment and running their industrial ventures. Finance (Institutional Finance) Department agreed to provide assistance to the WBFC for running its Entrepreneurs' Assistance Cell. Another office at Siliguri is going to be opened soon. Hence, a provision for Rs.2.25 lakhs has been made for 1988-89.

M I N I N GMINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEYSchemes of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals :

1. The Directorate of Mines and Minerals, West Bengal which plays an important role in identification and development of the State's rich mineral resources, functions through the following wings :-

- i) Geological Prospecting Branch at Purulia.
- ii) Mining Estate Branch at Asansol.
- iii) Mining Education Branch at Raniganj.

Reorganisation of the Geological Prospecting Branch :

1.1 The target for the Seventh Plan is to continue prospecting work in the district of Purulia for Chinaclay in Kharidura and other areas, for Dolomite and other base metals in Kharidura, for gold in Kumari basin and investigation for base metal along Purulia-Bankura shear Zone. Evaluation of clay resources to set up new ceramic and refractory industries in Birbhum district and evaluation of gravel and clay in Burdwan district also are to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan.

1.2 During the current year, prospecting for clay and Dolomite in Kharidura and for Gold in Purulia is being carried out. Detailed contouring, geological mapping, drilling and sampling are being done as per programme in 24 Parganas and Purulia.

1.3 During 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.4.20 lakhs may be approved for enabling the Director of Mines and Minerals to carry on its programme for prospecting as per programme.

Setting up of a new unit of the G.P. Branch in North Bengal :

1.4 The target for the Seventh Plan under its scheme is to undertake prospecting of coal and base metal in Darjeeling district and to evaluate Jayanti Dolomite deposit in Jalpaiguri district.

1.5 During the current year, prospecting for base metals in the virgin areas lying between Santhar and Gorubathan in Darjeeling district has been undertaken.

1.6 An outlay of Rs.150 lakhs may be approved for 1988-89 for this scheme.

Decentralisation of Mining Estate Branch :

1.7 The target is to establish mining office in each of the districts to spread the network of mining activities.

1.8 During the current year the target is to process 200 mining lease applications and to assess a royalty of Rs.30.00 lakhs besides carrying on with other statutory works.

1.9 An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs may be approved for this scheme for 1988-89.

Expansion of the G.P. Branch at Purulia :

1.10 Under this scheme, evaluation is done of the resources of chinaclay in Bankura and Midnapore and of gold in Burdwan districts.

1.11 During the current year, the target is for prospecting, of fire clay deposits in Rangarh, Bankura and of gold in Bhuchungri, District Burdwan. Geological mapping, reconnoitery survey, pitting and trenching in these areas are also in the programme for 1987-88. The programme is to be continued during 1988-89 also.

1.12 An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs may be approved for 1988-89 for continuance of the programme as aforesaid.

Expansion of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals :

1.13 No progress of work has yet been made under this scheme.

1.14 An outlay of Rs.0.35 lakhs may be approved for 1988-89 for this scheme.

MINING CORPORATION

WEST BENGAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT & TRADING CORPORATION LTD. (WBMDTC).

1. WBMDTC has been engaged in development, exploration and trading of industrial minerals in the State. The activities of the Corporation have as long been confined to the districts of Purulia and Birbhum. The Corporation has since extended its mining activities in North Bengal. A brief write-up on the project of the Corporation and proposed project-wise allocations of plan fund for 1988-89 is given below :-

(1) Pachami Hatgacha Stone Mining Project :

1.1 The project is composed of a Basalt Mine and a stone aggregate plant adjacent to the mine in the district of Birbhum. The design capacity of the project is about 21,000 M<sup>3</sup> of stone aggregate per annum on one shift basis.

1.2 The project being about 17 km. away from the nearest rail head at Mollarpur transporting stone chips to the consumers is highly expensive. As a result marketing of stone chips in and around Calcutta which is the main market could not be substantially developed. With the guidance of the State Planning Board it has been recently possible to sell stone chips to some of the Govt. consuming departments like P.W.D. and CMDA it is expected that in the next year the Corporation would be able to sell sizeable amount of stone chips with the assistance of these departments.

(2) Rock Phosphate Mining and Grinding Project :

1.3 This Project is composed of an Apatite Mine in the Beldih area of the Purulia District and a Grinding Unit at Rangadih in the same District about 10 km. away from the mine. The run-of-mine from the Apatite Mine at Beldih is transported to the Rangadih Grinding Unit, ground, bagged and sold to consumers all over India as a Direct application phosphatic fertilizer. The Corporation has been getting central subsidy for selling this material, the brand name of which is "Purulia Phos". Because of poor demand for the product in the market the Corporation could not sell more than 10,000 to 11,000 tonnes in a year. Recently some publicity programme has been taken up by the Corporation. The initial response to this publicity programme is somewhat encouraging. It is expected that the Corporation would be able to sell more amount of Purulia Phos than it did in the past. The basis of the expectation is a likely break-through in the Assam and the North Bengal markets.

(3) Malti Fireclay Project :

1.4 Under this Project a Fireclay Mine is operated in the District of Purulia. There is substantial demand for this high alumina Fireclay in the refractory industry. The Corporation is selling this Fireclay to a Central Government organisation Bharat Refractory Limited. It is expected that in view of increasing demand for this type of high alumina Fireclay the Corporation would be able to sell more amount of Malti Fireclay, in the next year. The 1988-89 Plan has been drawn with that objective.

1.5 This Project for extraction of rough Granite Blocks is yet to take off in a Commercial Scale. At present some preoperative semi-commercial operation is being carried out by the Corporation. Rough Blocks are being extracted for selling to the prospective exporter. The Government has already been requested to consider setting up a joint venture company to exploit this Granite deposit. The 1988-89 Plan has, however, been drawn on the basis of the continuance of pre-operative semi commercial operation stated above.

(4) Investment in N.B.D.L.

1.6 The Corporation holds 50% share in N.B.D.L. For quite some time N.B.D.L. has been asking for increasing the Share Capital in order to finance its proposed plan for higher production. Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked for N.B.D.L. in 1988-89.



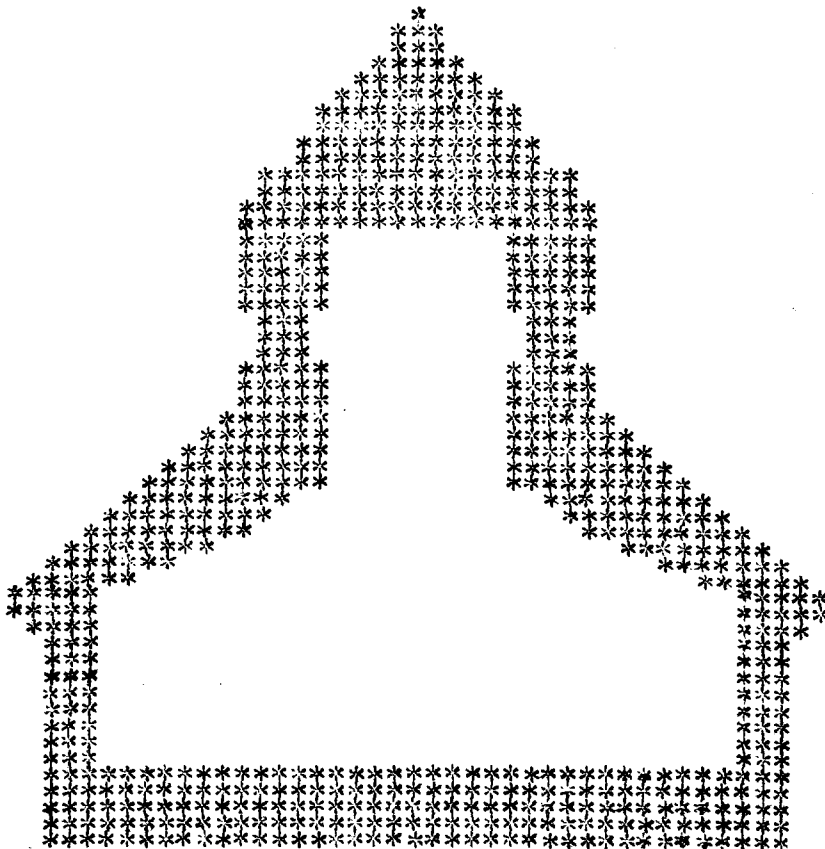
(5) Coal Mining Project in North Bengal :

1.7 A bankable report on the proposed mining in the Bagrakot Coal area had already been prepared and submitted to the Govt. On clearance from the Forest Department the Corporation would start the project. The total project cost would be around Rs.20 lakhs. Rs.5 lakhs has been earmarked for this project in 1988-89.

(6) Miscellaneous Prospecting :

1.8 The Corporation has always been carrying out some preliminary prospecting and development work to find out new mineral resources for future activities. Rs.5 lakhs has been earmarked for this item in 1988-89.

1.9 An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for the W.B.M. D.T.C. for the Annual Plan 1988-89.



VII. TRANSPORTCIVIL AVIATION1. Development of F.T.I., Behala

The Flying Training Institute at Behala is one of the oldest Flying Training Institute in India. It has been decided to upgrade the facilities in the Training Institute through development of land, construction of approach road, administrative building, staff quarters, hostel and purchase of equipment and training aircraft. The total cost comes to Rs. 110 lakhs to be spent during the entire Seventh Five Year Plan period. This is the third year of implementation. For the financial year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided.

ROADS AND BRIDGES1. Programme of the Metropolitan Development Department  
Second Hooghly River Bridge Project

Provision for the project under State Plan consists of agency charges, establishment cost, rehabilitation and cost for land acquisition. For these items of works no central assistance in the form of loan or grant is available although the Govt. of India is financing the project on loan basis. Government of India will provide Rs. 80.00 crores of additional loan assistance to meet the cost over-run of Rs. 100.00 crores in consequence of time over-run provided. The State Government provides the remaining Rs. 20.00 crores. Accordingly, provision has been made in the State Annual Plan.

2. Programme of the Public Works Department

The Public Works Department has a stretch of 6000 Kms. of roads of which the State Highways are 2510 Kms. Major District Roads 1950 Kms. Ordinary District roads 966 Kms. and village roads 573 Kms. As these roads are very old and their conditions are dilapidated, they require not only strengthening and widening, but also complete renovation to cope with the on rush of the existing heavy vehicular traffic - and more traffic envisaged with the industrial growth to come. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the Department have a target of widening and strengthening of 220 Kms. of existing roads and 20 Kms. during the Annual Plan, 1987-88. During 1985-87, the Department has completed widening and strengthening of 30 Kms. of existing road stretch.

3. Programme of the Public Works (Roads) Department

The Government has given special attention for economic rejuvenation of backward areas by accelerating industrial growth in backward districts. It will require necessary infrastructural facilities

like roads/bridge communication.

The P.W. (Roads) Department has prepared a master plan for 20 years period from 1980-2000 basing on the minimum requirement for Road Sector. This is also the advance plan for Rural Roads in the State.

There are certain important and cost inducive time bound projects now under execution of this Department. Fund for such programmes are required to be provided seperately as has been done in the past. Road communication in Falta Export Processing Zone is one of such important projects for which fund was provided seperately.

The target for 1986-87 was for construction of 102 km. of new roads and to connect 237 villages which was achieved during the year. The target for 1987-88 is for construction of about 104 Kms. of new roads to connect 836 villages.

#### ROAD TRANSPORT

##### 1. C.S.T.C.

The objective is to bring down the age profile of the existing fleet through acquisition of new buses and through rebuilding/renovation of old serviceable buses for better effective utilisation. Provision has been made for purchase of float units with a view to (a) ensuring effective utilisation of available capacities of Unit Exchange Shop, and, (b) reducing the down-time of off road vehicles by regular prompt replacement of defective major components by new/overhauled ones. The civil construction and purchase of plants and equipments including purchase of other vehicles have been provided to give the necessary infrastructural back-up. The plan schemes are as under :

Sl. No.	<u>Name of the scheme</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1.	<u>Acquisition of new buses</u>		
	a) SADD @ Rs. 7.00 lakhs	30	210
	b) SD @ Rs. 4.20 lakhs	130	546
2.	Rebuilding of old buses	190	190
3.	Purchase of Float Units	-	80
4.	Civil construction works including Electrical works	-	90
5.	Purchase of plant & Machinery including other vehicles	-	44
		-----	
		Total ( 1-5 ) - 1160	
		-----	

2. N.B.S.T.C.

The N.B.S.T.C. has achieved a major break through in terms of outsheddng, float utilisation and traffic earnings. The objective is to stabilise the performance and thereafter provide for necessary expansion in service capacities. Certain management measures have already been taken to solve the problem of over-manning at the unskilled level and inadequate manning at the supervisory and technical level. The Plan schemes are as under :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	<u>A m o u n t</u>
1.	Cost of 50 Standard buses at the rate of Rs. 4.00 lacs each	Rs. 200.00 lacs
2.	Purchase of float units	Rs. 13.00 "
3.	Payment to Calcutta Improvement Trust for Construction of Building in Calcutta.	Rs. 10.00 "
4.	Cost of construction of Central Workshop at Cooch Behar.	Rs. 10.00 "
5.	Cost of construction/development of different depots of the Corporation	Rs. 15.00 "
Total : -		Rs. 248.00 lacs

3. D.S.T.C.

During the year 1988-89 the D.S.T.C. plans to lay stress on the improvement and development of workshop and depots facilities with a view to increasing the fleet utilisation. It plans to increase the fleet utilisation to 70 per cent from the present level of 50 per cent by the end of the plan year 1988-89. To meet the transport need of the backward areas of Purulia District, the D.S.T.C. plans to construct a depot at Purulia with a provision for 50 buses. The new services are proposed to be opened to connect the backward areas of Purulia district with the Headquarter of the District. The Plan schemes are as under :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>A m o u n t</u>
1.	Acquisition of new buses 7 nos. Semi Delux Type for long distance Services	Rs. 30.94 lakhs
2.	Renovation and rebuilding of old buses ( 60 Nos. )	Rs. 48.00 "
3.	<u>Development of workshop facilities :</u>	
a)	Purchase and Installation of cold process Type Retreading Plant including cost of building	Rs.10.00 lakhs
b)	Plant & Machineries for City Depot	Rs. 2.50 "
c)	Purchase of float Units	Rs. 9.36 "
		Rs. 21.86 "

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>Amount</u>
4.	<u>D E P O T :</u>	
a)	Development of City (Concrete Bay) Traffic Building	Rs. 28.00 lakhs
b)	Development of existing garage :	
i)	Construction of an over-head tank	Rs. 6.20 lakhs
ii)	Construction of shed in the newly developed area	Rs. 10 lakhs
iii)	Traffic Rest room, Training hall and administrative build- ing	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
		<u>Rs. 26.20 lakhs</u>
		Rs. 54.20 lakhs
5.	<u>Expansion of D.S.T.C.</u>	
	Construction of Depot at Purulia Phase-I	Rs. 25.00 "
6.	Staff accommodation including water connection.	Rs. 20.00 "
		<u>Rs. 200.00 lakhs</u>

4. C.T.C.

Due to inadequate investment for about three decades for renewal/replacement of rolling stock/track/over-head systems, the entire system of C.T.C. was in a state of serious decay and all branches of the system were in urgent need of renewal. The critical level of financial requirement for complete renewal of the C.T.C. system was about Rs. 150 crores. Against this requirement, an investment of Rs. 52 crores only was made under C.U.T.P. during 1980-85. The renewal of the entire system is, therefore, the major component of the Annual Plan of the C.T.C. Besides this, C.T.C. proposes to complete the residual work in connection with the extension of tram services from Behala to Joka. The details of the Plan schemes are as under :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of schemes</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1.	<u>Extension programme of tram services from Behala to Joka</u>	
a)	Construction work at new Depot	120.00
b)	Sub-Station	22.00
2.	<u>Other Renewal Programme</u>	
<del>i)</del>	<del>Construction of new tram cars (14 Nos.)</del>	<del>625.00</del>
ii)	R/S Tyres (1600 Nos.)	45.00
iii)	Complete electrical equipments for tram cars	30.00
iv)	Bearings (200 Nos.)	10.00
v)	Renewal of tram track (including cost of rails)	185.00
vi)	Renewal of OH system	30.00

Sl. No.	Name of schemes	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
vii)	Service equipment & machineries	15.00
viii)	Maximum traction truck	20.00
ix)	Other components of tram cars (springs, M.S. Sheets)	30.00
x)	Lighting & Building modification/ construction	30.00
3.	Renovation of tram cars	120.00
		<u>1282.00</u>

Sitting up of travel and transit depots at district headquarters and Calcutta.

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme bus stand and passenger shelters are constructed in the districts and in Calcutta to cater to the need of the public. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the financial year 1988-89 for the ongoing and new projects.

Re-organisation of P.V.D., Calcutta

To strengthen the institutional framework of transport services in the city, it is proposed to re-organise and rationalise the Public Vehicles Directorate (PVD). The measures contemplated include re-location of the administrative office and testing/inspection units, modernization of data storage and retrieval systems etc.

Major & Minor heads of works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
<u>Name of scheme</u>	
1. Modernisation of vehicle registration, taxation, licensing systems including modernisation of information management system.	10.00
2. Drivers' training and administration	5.00
3. Vehicle testing	7.00
4. Administration of vehicles and drivers on the road.	3.00
5. Training and visits of officers and staff to cities in S.E. Asia having similar systems and infrastructures i.e. Hong Kong and Singapore	1.00
6. General infrastructures development (setting up New Paribahan Bhavan, Traffic Safety Division etc.)	14.00
	<u>40.00</u>
Total ::	<u>40.00</u>

Re-organisation and expansion of Transportation and Engineering Directorate

Issues relating to traffic and transportation are getting increasingly complex and large in size requiring professional competence to

deal with them. In recognition of this situation, a Traffic and Transportation Planning and Engineering Directorate has been established within this Department who respond to all work relating to planning, monitoring and also analysis. The existing core unit is being expanded to attend to such needs. This Wing has already delivered a large number of traffic engineering improvement projects, road widening, terminal planning, road analysis and is also engaged in planning and allied functions. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

Transportation operation improvement programme

The on-going schemes under this head are as follows :

Improvement of B.T. Road, Improvement of Dum Dum Road and Jessore Road Intersection, Dunlop Bridge Bus Terminus, Dakshineswar Truck Holding place, Improvement of Bank Stand Bus Terminus, Baghihati Bus Terminus.

Of these on-going schemes, Improvement of B.T. Road/Dum Dum Road and Jessore Road Intersection/Baguihati Bus Terminus will be completed during the current financial year. A nominal amount of Rs. 1 lakh each (total Rs. 3 lakhs) has been provided in the budget to take care of any residual work.

Dunlop Bus Terminus will be a major Bus Terminus at the North End of the city. The total estimated cost is Rs. 1,14,43,000/- and the project will be completed in three years. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in 1988-89, the second year of the project implementation. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been allotted for the acquisition of land for construction of Dakshineswar Truck Holding place. Improvement of Bank Stand Bus Terminus will be completed in 1988-89 for which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided.

The total outlay for the continuing schemes comes to Rs. 49 lakhs.

The details of the new schemes are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Rough cost Estimate Rs.	Proposed Allocation in 1988-89 Rs.
1.	Connection of Canal West Road to Govinda Khatic Road for diverting lorry traffic of the city.	200 lakh	10 lakh
2.	Construction of a road from Gaznavi Bridge to E.M. Bypass and Salt Lake to connection Cossipur Road, B.T. Road, R.G. Kar Road and Shyambazar by the side of Ultadanga Canal.	180 lakh	10 "
3.	Transport Operation Improvement Plan of A.P.C. Road from S.N. Banerjee Road to Raja Bazar Tram Depot including widening, bus lane, intersection improvement etc.	100 lakh	30 "

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Rough Cost Estimate Rs.	Proposed Allocation in 1988-89 Rs.
4.	Construction of Pedestrian Overpasses -		
a.	At Moulali	30 lakh	30 lakh
b.	At Ultadanga Circular Railway Station across Ultadanga Canal to provide access to station.	20 "	20 "
5.	Improvement of the intersection of C.S. Bypass and Salt Lake Connector to reduce accident risk.	10 "	10 "
6.	Improvement of the intersection of Nazrul Islam Sarani and Ultadanga Main Road near Hudco Housing to increase traffic capacity.	10 "	10 "
7.	Channelisation of Chouringhee Road from Lenin Sarani to Kya Street for improved traffic management and safety.	10 "	10 "
8.	Re-alignment of Hajo Road (Guru Nanak Sarani) at Park Street-Chouringhee Road Crossing to reduce traffic delay at the crossing.	8 "	8 "
9.	Publicity campaign, and traffic management on roads including cost of aids like road markings, signs, etc.	3 "	3 "
10.	Special Projects	-	50 "

The total plan outlay under this head comes to Rs. 240 lakhs.

Details of the Special Projects are as below :

1. Feasibility study to upgrade one north-south and one east-west road

Vehicular traffic in the city of Calcutta is increasing at a rapid rate. Number of registered motor vehicles is almost close to 4 lakhs and the annual growth rate is about 10 percent. The central area of the city was found to attract more than 3 lakhs 20 thousand vehicles during average weekday covering 12-hour period in 1986. Little more than 2 lakhs vehicles approached the city centre from north and south directions while the rest from east-west directions. At the current growth rate, the volume of traffic is expected to be doubled in less than 10 years time. With the application of all sorts of demand management techniques, it will be extremely difficult to maintain even the current level of mobility which is reasonably poor from any standard. So it is absolutely necessary that one north-south and one



east-west road should be upgraded to expressway standard by way of addition of flyovers. Considering the scale and complexities involved in such a project, it is essential that a detailed techno-economic feasibility study including the preparation of the project plans should be carried out first if it is principally agreed that one north-south and one east-west road should be upgraded to such a standard within next decade. The cost of such a study including the preparation of the project plans is likely to be around Rs. 10 lakhs. This fund may be specially allotted to either to the Transport Department or to the CMDA for this purpose. Plan allocation is Rs. 10 lakhs.

## 2. Programme for Improvement of Traffic Safety

The intensive use of the road facilities by the ever increasing traffic volumes and other road users requires implementation of necessary road safety measures in order to at least maintain the current level of road safety. The safety measures are to be adopted in three following areas.

- i) in fixed facilities like roads intersections, terminals etc.
- ii) in carriers i.e. vehicles both mechanical and bodies (inside and outside)
- iii) drivers.

It is suggested that the programme may be started modestly with the first group while preparatory works relating to two other groups may be initiated in the form of planning and programme development.

In order to improve the safety level of the fixed facilities, accident prone areas are to be identified and their causative factors other than the vehicles and driver are to be found out through detailed investigation. In most cases causative factors will be deficient geometries of the road layouts, improper placing of fixed objects like light posts etc. inadequate or obstructed visibility, inadequate clearance from the moving paths, absence of aids to guide road users, improper locations of entrance/exits etc. Two other important causative factors for night accidents are inadequate street lighting at critical locations as well as absence of delineators with glow signs at locations where vehicles have to take a sharp change of path.

For this purpose, it is proposed that special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs may be allotted for the financial year 1988-89.

## 3. Improvement of Metro Corridor

Metro Corridor from Tollygunge to Esplanade has been improved generally following the Restoration Plan prepared by the State Government by the Metro Railways with their fund. In many places, however, work is proceeding and likely to be completed within next year. Now, there

are two issues which remain unresolved till date. One is widening of Chowringhee Road between Park Street and Birla Planatorium. Unless tram tracks are removed on the western side, the road can not be widened. Chowringhee Road also remains ill-lit on the western face due to this reason. The second issue relates to the section from Birla Planatorium to Tollygunge Tram depot where the road has been reasonably improved or under the process of improvement. However, this improvement does not include installation of illumination system of same standard following in other important places of Calcutta. Also for traffic management a number of traffic control devices, information systems, guard rails, passenger shelters etc. are required to be provided all along the corridor. For this purpose, a special allocation of fund to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs may be provided. This expenditure will not, however, include widening of Chowringhee Road north-south of Birla Planatorium.

#### 4. Truck Holding Places adjoining National Highways

In order to ensure traffic safety and improved mobility via National Highways it has been the declared policy of the Government of India to construct way-side amenities including holding places for trucks at suitable intervals on National Highways. The fund for such schemes should reasonably come from Government of India. So it is proposed that a special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose may be provided in 1988-89.

### WATER TRANSPORT

#### Inland Water Transport

It is becoming increasingly evident that whatever efforts are made to improve the surface modes of transport can only lead to marginal improvement because of the low road surface area in the greater Calcutta region. No effort was made earlier to utilise the river Hooghly, a natural water-way, which flows through the congested areas of Calcutta and Howrah. It is only during the past few years that conscious and systematic efforts are being taken to develop ferry services along and across the river Hooghly to serve as a complementary mode of transport. This being an energy efficient mode of transport has assumed even greater importance now.

It is proposed to enlarge/expand the existing ferry service facilities by pressing more number of ferry vessels into service and also by setting up of additional terminal facilities at selected sites, namely, Ballyghat, Belur, third jetty at Howrah Railway Station, Bazarghat (near Chandpal Ghat). It is proposed to construct 4 ferry vessels at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs each.

There has been a persistent demand from the public and the industries located at Haldia for setting up of a modernised vehicle-cum-passenger ferry service connecting 24-parganas with the industrial complex of Haldia. This type of ferry service would speed up the economic development of the areas related to the hinterland as well as remove some of the transportation bottlenecks that exist in the present system. The project cost will come to about Rs. 60 lakhs. During the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for in the budget.

The schemes are as follows :

<u>Name of the scheme</u>	<u>A m o u n t</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Expansion of IWT Navigation Cell (including establishment cost )	16.00
2. Acquisition of ferry vessels under Transport Department.	100.00
3. Ferry service across the river Hooghly at selected sites.	104.00
4. Construction of administrative building, Crew Training Centre, Purchase of office equipment.	5.00
5. Expansion of I.W.T. Dockyard	5.00
6. Provision of terminal facilities in Sunderbans.	30.00
Total ::	260.00

## VIII. COMMUNICATION

Major part of the communication has been elaborated in Chapter VII. In this chapter only Rural Road of various grades which constitute an important part of the network of communication will be dealt with. Physical progress has been remarkable in the rural road sector under MNF in the first three years of the 7th Plan ; it is expected that 73% of the plan physical target will be achieved. In the first two years of the 7th Plan, 91 K.Ms of rural roads were constructed upto black top against a target of 200 Kms for the 7th Plan period that is 45.5 percent of the 7th Plan target were completed in the first two years of the 7th Plan. In the next two years of the 7th Plan, as per the plan target only 54 Kms. of rural roads need be constructed which means 27 Kms. per year. Thus there is scope for enhancing the 7th Plan target for rural roads under M N P.

Rural Roads are improved under N R E P also. Under NREP, the village link roads are widened and strengthened even upto the brick work that is upto 'B' stage. Later on such roads are taken up by the PW(Roads) for black topping. The achievement in the first two years of the 7th Plan is given below.

<u>N R E P</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
(1) K.Ms improved	15,180	9,653
(2) Culverts constructed	2,163	621
(3) Wooden bridges	-	47

In the District Plan Schemes fund also a considerable amount of money is allotted for repair of Rural roads.

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

WEST BENGAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

West Bengal Science & Technology Committee has been sanctioning funds for R&D/S&T Projects/Schemes on subjects considered useful to the society. For this purpose funds are being provided to the Universities, Research Institutes, etc., for carrying out scientific researches. In addition the Committee is trying to ascertain the felt needs of the people and trying to service their needs with the help of DRDA/Voluntary agencies/Science Clubs etc.

2. The West Bengal Science & Technology Committee has 15 Study Groups and a number of Sub-groups on different branches/sub-branches of Science for rendering necessary advice and guidance to the Committee on research proposals and other activities relating to the respective streams of Science & Technology. About 100 Scientists from different Universities, Research Institutes and Technical Departments of Govt. are Members of these Study Groups/Sub-groups.

3. The West Bengal Science & Technology Committee has not yet been able to develop even the minimum infrastructural facilities required for its smooth functioning. As a result it has not possible for the Committee to do proper justice to its assignments. In case the proposal materialises in the near future, the fund requirement may exceed the present estimate. In any case it will be necessary to strengthen the secretarial support for the Committee. The set-up of the Committee's office will have to be suitably augmented for the purpose.

4. The fund requirements for 1987-88 and 1988-89 are indicated in the Statements GN-1 and GN-2. The Science & Technology Committee has reported that there are about 20 - ongoing schemes with total approved outlay of Rs.77.13 lakhs. The Committee have also proposed 22 new schemes with total estimated outlay of Rs.40.13 lakhs.

5. No expenditure could yet be incurred on the scheme for setting up of Remote Sensing Centre.

ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Environment was set up in June, 1982 as a 'NODAL' Department for direction and co-ordination of measures for abating environmental pollution, for environmental protection and for promoting development consistent with environmental conservation.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMME.

The long history of environmental degradation calls for all round efforts towards protection and improvement of environment. It is necessary, in the first instance, to arouse public interest about environmental awareness. Grants are paid to non-government institutions for organising seminars, exhibitions, other awareness programmes etc. The Department brings out posters, leaflets etc. on environmental issues for distribution amongst the public. Some publications, in this regard have already been issued and the following publications are proposed to be issued during 1988-89 :

- 1) Environmental Status Report for the State
- 2) Compendium on Environmental Guidelines.

II. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The programme of Environmental Research and Studies is another major responsibility of this Department. There are serious environmental problems in different areas. Grants are paid to different institutions and University Professors for undertaking research and studies in different areas. Wherever there is a technology gap or data base is not up-to-date.

It has been proposed to sanction grants during 1988-89 under this programme for different research projects, some of which are indicated below :-

- 1) Studies on insecticides/pesticides and their impact on environment and health.
- 2) Environmental impact analysis of the environment around Darjeeling Town.
- 3) Monitoring of insecticides/pesticide residues in edible fishes in fresh water pond.
- 4) Studies on extent of water pollution and its effects in some major lakes in and around Calcutta.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

At present, two Zoological Gardens—Alipore Zoological Garden and Padmaja Naidy Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling—are under the administrative control of the Department of Environment. Grants are paid to these Zoo Gardens by the State Government for their all round development.

In the Plan Budget for 1988-89, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been suggested for financing different development schemes of the Zoo Gardens.

An indication of some of the schemes is given below :-

- 1) Renovation of Rhino enclosure at Alipore Zoo.
- 2) Construction of Group 'D' staff quarters of Alipore Zoo.

- 3) Soil conservation work and extension of foot path of Darjeeling Zoo.
- 4) Development of Lake area in Alipore Zoo.
- 5) Reconstruction of collapsed boundary wall of Darjeeling Zoo.
- 6) Construction of catch water drain, wooden staff quarters, renovation of aviary of Darjeeling Zoo.

#### IV. EXTENSION OF ZOO GARDEN.

The Alipore Zoo is now located in an over-crowded area of the City of Calcutta. The Garden has no scope for its extension. The animals of the Zoo are much strained by the hustle and bustle of the town. It is, therefore, felt necessary to establish another Zoo in any place near Calcutta/Howrah. Suitable site for the purpose is being selected for acquisition. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been suggested for the year 1988-89 for meeting the preliminary expenses in this connection such as land requisition and development costs.

#### V. LLOYD BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden is the only high altitude facility of its kind in the whole country. The Garden, though a tourist attraction in Darjeeling, is primarily intended to provide research and conservation facilities to students of Botany and scholars. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been suggested in the Plan Budget for 1988-89 for renovation, repair and improvement of the Herbarium Glass House, Nursery and Orchidium of the Garden.

#### VI. WATER AND AIR POLLUTION.

The West Bengal Pollution Control Board administers the Central Acts for Control and abatement of Air and Water Pollution in the State. The Board also administers the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Case Act 1977. The provisions of the latest Environment(Protection) Act, 1986, will also be administered by the said Board.

In the Plan Budget for 1988-89, a provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been suggested for implementation of the following schemes under the programme for Prevention of Water, industrial and Air Pollution :

1. Strengthening of Regional Offices and laboratories at Barrackpur.
2. Setting up of a new Regional Office with Laboratory facilities at Siliguri.
3. Establishment of a Central Air Laboratory for the Board.
- 3A. Further modernisation of the Central Water Laboratory of the Board.
4. Survey of Air Pollution at Calcutta.
5. Ambient air quality monitoring at Calcutta.
6. Ambient air quality monitoring at different locations outside Calcutta.
- 6A. Monitoring of water quality of different water courses in the State.
7. Publicity and mass communications programmes.
8. Implementation of the provisions of the Environment(Protection) Act, 1986 in the State.

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICESSECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES1. STATE PLANNING ORGANISATION

The State Planning Organisation was constituted in 1960-61 under the scheme "Strengthening of Planning Machinery". Provision is being made every year to meet the organisational expenses of the State Planning Organisation. Under the organisation a number of group 'A' posts of technical experts and one post of Joint Secretary and one post of Junior Accountant have been created and filled up. With the introduction of decentralised planning and establishment of Planning Committees at the District and Block Levels, the State Planning Board may also require to be strengthened with technical and supporting non-technical staff.

Further the State Planning Board has to undertake publication of documents and maintain a good reference library. The Board will also need equipments in connection with its official work. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been proposed to meet the capital expenditure on this account in 1968-69.

In view of the above, the plan outlay of Rs. 5.25 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1968-69.

2. DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES.

It was decided that with the onset of Seventh Five-Year Plan, Annual and Five-Year Plans would be formulated from the grass-roots level conforming to the local needs and situations in order to ensure active - participation and involvement of the common people in the Planning exercise. With this end in view and for achieving the objective of decentralised planning, District and Block Planning has been introduced from the financial year 1965-66.

Provisions of Rs. 36.00 lakhs were made in the Annual Plans, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and Rs. 37.00 lakhs for 1967-68. For the Annual Plan 1968-69, the proposed outlay has been fixed at Rs. 33.85 lakhs. This is meant for meeting the staff costs and contingencies for preparation, implementation and monitoring of the District Plans and the Block Plans.



T O U R I S M

The allocation for Tourism in the State Annual Plan Budget for 1967-68 was Rs.120 lakhs. The Plan Outlay for 1968-69 is proposed at Rs.126 lakhs at a level 5% higher than the 1967-68 Outlay.

A draft outline of the plan proposals for 1968-69 is furnished under the following Heads/Sub-head :-

A. Tourist Accommodation(i) Development of Tourist Facilities in the Sunderbans - Rs. 20 lakhs

The State Govt. submitted to the Central Govt. a scheme of Rs.20 lakhs for construction of a floating lodge in the Sunderbans. The scheme is still under consideration of the Govt. of India. The Govt. of India is agreeable to consider funding of the project provided the State Govt. bears the cost in excess of Rs.50 lakhs. The State Govt. has agreed to this proposal of the Govt. of India for joint funding of the project. Recently on the advice of the Govt. of India Tourism Deptt. has decided to revise the scheme. According to the revised scheme there will be two tourist launches with overnight accommodation facilities. The matching provision in the annual plan budget for 1967-68 under this scheme has mostly been reappropriated as there is little likelihood of the entire amount being spent during the current financial year i.e. 1967-68, the scheme still being in the pipeline, Hence the provision.

(ii) Construction of Tourist Lodge at Digha - Rs. 30 lakhs.

The Central Govt. has sanctioned Rs.40.17 lakhs for a scheme of construction of a tourist lodge at Digha. It has been decided to revise the plan and estimates of the scheme keeping in view the increased tourist flow and the demand for the type of accommodation and other amenities needed by tourists at Digha. The total revised project cost will be around Rs.120 lakhs out of which the construction cost will amount to Rs.83 lakhs approximately while the Govt. of India will be approached for release of an additional amount of Rs. 9 lakhs for the scheme, Tourism Deptt. has decided to provide the balance fund required for the purpose out of the State Plan budget. The provision made herein takes care of the requirement during 1968-69.

(iii) Construction of Tourist Cottage at Sagar Island - Rs. 1 lakhs.

Sagar Island has an excellent possibility of development of beach tourism. Tourism Deptt. is interested in developing necessary infrastructure in the island. A Yatrika under construction by Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti will serve a limited purpose. A scheme for construction of a ~~tourist lodge at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs at Sagar island has been submitted to the Govt. of India for inclusion in the Central Sector Annual Plan 1968-69.~~ The provision is for site development and other expenses for the project for which the State Govt. is required to provide fund under the scheme for Central assistance.

(iv) Construction of a Yatrika at Sagar Island - Rs. 1 lakh

Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society sponsored and funded directly by the Central Govt. has commenced construction of a 100-bed Yatrika at Sagar Island mainly for the pilgrims. The provision is for extending facilities like water supply, electricity, etc. for which the State Govt. is committed under the scheme.

(v) Tourist Accommodation at Cooch Behar - Rs. 1 lakh

There is at present no tourism infrastructure in the district of Coochbehar. Coochbehar district with its history, temples, forest areas and the picturesque Dooars nearby has a good tourism potential. It has been proposed to set up a tourist centre in Coochbehar Raj Palace complex and accordingly a scheme for construction of a 36-bed tourist lodge at an estimated cost of Rs.52.03 lakhs has been sent to the Central Govt. for inclusion in the Central Sector Annual Plan 1988-89. The proposed provision is for expenses viz. water supply, electricity, furniture, furnishings, etc. to be met by the State Govt. under the scheme for Central Assistance during 1988-89.

(vi) Tourist Accommodation at Falta - Rs. 1 lakh.

It has been the policy of Tourism Deptt. to develop satellite tourist centres around Calcutta as holiday or weekend outlets for citizens of the metropolis. Falta, on the bank of the Hooghly is one such ideal spot and with the development of Export Processing Zone in the area it will have the necessary infrastructure. A scheme for construction of a tourist lodge 28th 40 beds at Falta at an estimated cost of Rs.66.72 lakhs has been submitted to the Central Govt. for inclusion in their Annual Plan 1988-89. The provision is for land acquisition and other expenses required to be met by the State Govt. during 1988-89.

(vii) Tourist Accommodation/Trekkers' facilities in the Western tract of Midnapore and Bankura districts. - Rs. 2 lakhs.

A scheme for construction of 2 tourist centres with accommodation facilities at Kankrajhora and Jhilimili and 2 day centres at Sagarbanda and Andharjhora in the western tract of Midnapore and Bankura districts at a cost of Rs.44.60 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India. The proposed provision is for land acquisition and other expenses to be met by the State Govt. under the scheme for Central assistance.

(viii) Tourist Cottages at Mukutmanipur - Rs. 1 lakhs

It has been proposed to extend tourist facilities at Mukutmanipur which is growing very popular to the tourists by way of providing additional accommodation. Accordingly a scheme for construction of a 30-bed tourist lodge with Day Centre, restaurant and clock room facilities at an estimated cost of Rs.21,51,000/- at Kukutmanipur has been sent to the Govt. of India for inclusion in the Central Sector Annual Plan 1988-89. The provision is for land acquisition and other ancillary expenses to be met by the State Govt.

(ix) Construction of additional tourist accommodation at Santiniketan - Rs. 3 lakhs  
The Central Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 30.75 lakhs for construction of additional accommodation at Santiniketan. A new site near Sriniketan has been selected for construction the additional accommodation. The provision is for expenses to be met by the State Govt. under the scheme.

(x) Yatrika at Rampurhat - Rs. 1 lakh  
The State Govt. has proposed to the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti construction of a Yatrika at Rampurhat in order to provide accommodation to the tourists visiting the famous pilgrimage at Tarapith which is very near. The provision is for expenses to be met by the State Govt.

(xi) Expansion and improvement of tourist lodges - Rs. 10 lakhs  
Tourism Deptt. of the State Govt. and its undertaking West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (W.B.T.D.C.) together won a chain of 44 tourist lodges. The provision is for expansion of some units and improvement of facilities in the existing lodges.

(xii) Tourist Cottages at Ajodhya Hills - Rs. 1 lakh  
The Central Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 0.51 lakhs for construction of tourist cottages at Ajodhya Hills. The proposed provision is for ancillaries and for commissioning of the cottages.

General Direction & Administration

(i) Tourist Organisation (including reorganisation of tourist information & assistance service) - Rs. 0 lakhs

This provision is on account of posts that have been created for operation of very recent plan schemes for maintenance of assets. It is also proposed to reorganise tourist information and assistance services and create a tourist water craft operation cell with suitable number of posts created. Hence the provision.

(ii) Organisation of Planning & Plan Monitoring Cell - Rs. 2 lakhs.

Tourism Deptt. proposes to set up a separate Planning and Plan monitoring cell at the Deptt. Headquarters in conformity with the guidelines of the Planning Commission. A proposal for creation of (a) one post of Jt. Director, (b) one post of Assistant Director and (c) one post of Tourism Development Officer was initiated by Tourism Deptt. for this purpose and the matter is now under correspondence with the Finance Deptt. It is also proposed to acquire some office equipments for this Cell. The provision is for salaries, wages and meeting other contingent expenditure in connection with setting up of the Cell.

.....

Tourist Centres(i) Floodlighting of terracotta temples at Vishnupur - Rs. 0.25 lakhs

The Central Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 3.53 lakhs for the scheme of floodlighting 4 terracotta temples at Vishnupur. The total project cost is estimated at Rs. 13.07 lakhs. The balance fund will have to be provided by the State Govt. Most of the expenditure will be incurred out of the budget provision for 1987-88. The proposed provision is for meeting any residual expenses.

(ii) Tourist resort at Gadiara - Rs. 1 lakh.

The Central Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 16.93 lakhs for construction of 2 cottages with 40 beds at Gadiara which is being developed as a tourist resort for providing weekend and holiday outlets for people of the metropolis. The proposed provision is in connection with expenditure for commissioning of the accommodation to be met by the State Govt.

(iii) Conference & Accommodation facilities at Salt Lake - Rs. 1 lakh

The State Tourism Deptt. proposes to create a new tourist complex at Salt Lake as Udayachal Tourist Hostel at Salt Lake now run by the W.B.T.D.C. serves a very limited purpose providing mainly dormitory accommodation. A part of the hostel has also been converted into the office of the W.B.T.D.C. The proposed tourist complex apart from providing accommodation with 3-star category hotel facilities will have convention facilities with modern arrangements. The scheme is proposed to be taken up with Central assistance. The provision is for meeting initial expenses in connection with preparation of plan etc.

(iv) Wayside Facilities - Rs. 1 lakh

A scheme for construction of wayside facilities at Durgapur was submitted to the Govt. of India and is certainly to be sanctioned during 1987-88. Another scheme for construction of wayside facilities at Mecheda near the junction of H.H.6 and the road to Digha has been sent to the Govt. of India for inclusion in the Central Sector Annual Plan 1988-89. The proposed provision is for meeting expenses to be met by the State Govt. under the scheme.

(v) Trekkers' huts & Day Centre at Bijanbari - Rs. 1 lakh

A new tourist centre at Bijanbari in Darjeeling Hill areas is proposed to be set up. Bijanbari has a temperate climate being at a comparatively low altitude and is one of the alternative routes to Sandakphu-phalut the high-altitude places of trekkers' interest. A Day Centre and some Trekkers' huts are proposed to be built up in the initial stage. Hence the provision.

Promotion & Publicity

Tourist Publicity.

- Rs. 15 lakhs

Promotion and publicity of places of tourist interest is one of the most important activities of the Tourism Deptt. A comprehensive publicity plan goes a long way in promoting tourism in the State. It is proposed to publish high quality publicity materials, produce documentary and audiovisuals, participate in important exhibitions at the state and national level, organise and participate in meetings, seminars, conventions seeking to promote tourism in the state. Hence the provision.

Tourist Transport

- Rs. 12 lakhs.

This provision is for acquisition and renovation of tourist coaches and cars and acquisition of new watercrafts for river cruises. A new tourist launch is already under construction and a scheme for acquisition of another tourist launch for cruises on the river Hooghly has been in principle approved by the Govt. of India for Central assistance. The proposed provision will also take care of any residual expenditure for the former and any matching fund required to be provided by the State Govt. for the latter.

Investment in Public Sector & Other Undertakings.

Equity participation in the West Bengal Govt. Undertaking  
West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation

- Rs. 5 lakhs

The provision is meant to broaden the equity structure of the W.B.T.D.C.

Training

- Rs. 0.50 lakh

The provision is for providing training courses/refresher courses to different categories of tourist officials.

Other expenditures

Tour subsidies to Educational Institutions

- Rs.0.50 lakh

The provision is for continuing the scheme for tour subsidies to educational institutions, etc.

'Know Your District' Scheme.

- Rs.0.75 lakh

The provision envisages continuation of the scheme for acquainting meritorious school students with the history, antiquity and culture as well as tourist spots in their respective districts.

Facilities for Adventure Tourism

- Rs.1.00 lakh

The scheme is aimed at 'facilitation' of adventure tourism, grants to private organisations for organising adventure tours, etc.

Total Outlay under 'A' and 'B'

= Rs. 77 lakhs + Rs. 49 lakhs =

= Rs.126 lakhs.

SURVEY AND STATISTICS

1. Scheme regarding the installation of Mini-Computer in the Head Office of the Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics.

The above scheme has been approved as a Seventh Plan Scheme. The Mini-Computer system is intended to meet fully the current and future requirement of data processing of the Bureau in replacement of the existing conventional data processing system which has outlived its utility. The scheme could not be implemented during 1985-86 and 1986-87 owing to administrative difficulties. It has been proposed to implement the scheme during 1987-88 and the anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs. 5 lakhs. The scheme is also proposed to be continued during 1988-89 for which an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs will be necessary.

2. Strengthening of the Analytical Capabilities. The scheme has also been approved for implementation during the Seventh Plan period for developing appropriate expertise for effective analysis and interpretation of the already available data for use of the Govt. The scheme entails the staff strength of 15 (fifteen) employees. The staff proposal is under consideration of the Govt. and an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs is anticipated for implementation of the scheme during the current financial year (1987-88). As this will be a continuing scheme, an outlay of Rs.4.20 lakhs is proposed for the next year (1988-89).

CIVIL SUPPLIESModernisation of Inspection of Quality Control Directorate Laboratory and installation of Zonal Laboratories at Durgapur and Siliguri.

The Food and Supplies Deptt. has a Quality Control laboratory under the Directorate of Inspection and Quality Control. This laboratory was set up in pre-partition days and the analysis was limited to rice and wheat only. But of late its use have been increased in manifold works covering analysis of various food articles such as wheat, edible oil, oil seeds, wheat products bread, pulses, etc. As such the laboratory requires up-to-date instruments as a step to its modernisation and efficient functioning. Besides, two zonal laboratories (one at Durgapur in Bardhaman district and other at Siliguri in North Bengal) have been decided to be set up for analysis of food articles. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs have been proposed as an outlay in the Annual Plan 1988-89 for purchase of equipments etc.

.....

2. Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 :

For protection of interest of consumers the Govt. of India enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986 and as per provision of the Act the State Govt. will have to constitute a State Commission at the State level and one Dist. Forum in each district. Necessary rules have been framed by the State Govt. There will be paid members in the Commission and Forums. Appointment of staff will also be required in the Commission and the Forums. It is hoped that the State Commission and some of the Dist. Forums will start functioning from the early next financial year.

The estimated recurring cost for each year for the bodies in the entire State along with non-recurring expenditure excluding that for purchase of vehicles and fuel would be around Rs. 75 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1988-89 for setting up of the State Commission and as many District Forums as possible.

.....

OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICESDISTRICT PLANNING

The institutionalised decentralised Planning system introduced in West Bengal from the first year of the Seventh Plan has a three-tier machinery at the local level. In the district, there are two tiers - one a deliberative and approving body designated as the District Planning and Co-ordination Council (DPCC) and the other being the executive arm of the DPCC functions as the actual Planning agency and is known as the District Planning Committee (DPC). At the block level, the Planning agency is the Block Planning Committee (BPC).

The essential idea is to decentralised the formulation and implementation of Plan programmes to the extent possible, to resolve pressing local problems as per the perceptions of the common people and more fundamentally to involve the populace in the Planning process.

The Planning Committees have been so constituted at the local level as to give due and adequate representation of the peoples' representatives and the rural bureaucracy i.e. elected Panchayats, PLAs, MPs and District and block-level-officers of the functional departments. The Minister of the district is the chairman of the D.P.C.C., Sabhadhipati Zilla Parishad Chairman of the D.P.C. and Sabhapati Panchayat Samity chairman of the B.P.C. The District Magistrate is the Member-Secretary of both the DPCC and the B.P.C.; the B.D.C. acts as the Member-Secretary of the DPC.

The D.P.C. and the B.P.C. have been conceived as the umbrella organisation which will function as the catalysts of development at the district and block level. The programmes and activities of the line departments are being channelised through these organisations. The departments furnish the district and block-wise break-up of the schemes along with their financial projections to the D.P.C. and B.P.C. after completing the disaggregation exercise of their Plan budget. Thereafter, the district and block level officers are finalising the priority and location of the schemes in consultation and with the advice of these bodies. Our experience of the last one and half years goes to suggest that there has been much head-way in achieving this horizontal co-ordination which is one of the important pre-requisites for the success of decentralised planning.

Flow of institutional credit has to be ensured in the priority sectors so that it supplement governmental effect in the local development. Dovetailing district credit plan into the district Plan assumes importance in this respect. While the constitution of the district Planning Committee envisages district level officers of the Banks as the invitees as and when necessary, the dovetailing-exercise is completed after interaction between the D.P.C. and the lead bank of the district. The flow of the credit-deposit ratio in the districts is scrutinised and raised, where found necessary. The ticklish issues which defy resolution at the local level are reported to the



State Planning Department and the latter, in turn, take them to the State Level Bankers' Committee for settlement.

The methodology of planning that has been adopted is that block specific and municipality-specific schemes which have been included in the Block and municipality Plans are integrated at the district level in the District Plan document. The prioritisation is made according to local needs and availability of funds. The draft document is discussed in the State Planning Board which is attended by the officials of the line departments. The S.P.B. examines it on the lines of State-priorities and unties the knots which stand in the way of horizontal co-ordination. Moreover, a view is taken at the State-level in respect of the schemes which have inter-district overtones. The District Planning Committee incorporates the advice, where necessary, in the document and places the same before the D.P.C.C. for approval.

The D.P.C., while formulating the district Plan, determines the critical gap of development which is the total requirement of fund to finance the schemes enlisted in the document as per the perception of the people minus the availability of resources from the possible sources including institutional finance. A separate budget head has been introduced in the state with effect from 1985-86, namely 'District Plan Schemes' (DPS) under the administrative control of the Development and Planning Department and funds are placed at the disposal of the district planning authorities to meet this gap. Allotment of fund on account of D.P.S. is contingent on the approval of the District Plan document by the D.P.C.C and incorporation of these critically important schemes in it. District Planning Committee is empowered to approve schemes with estimated costs not exceeding Rupees five lakhs, while the Block Planning Committee has the power to approve block-specific schemes with estimated costs not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand. The power to approve schemes upto a certain value by the local Planning bodies without reference to the State/other authorities is a step towards achieving financial decentralisation. In 1986-87, Rs.24 crores was allotted under District Planning Schemes(DPS) and there is a provision of Rs.24.00 crores in the current year. An amount of Rs.24.40 crores is proposed under this head during 1988-89.

1. PROGRAMME OF SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPTT.ELEMENTARY EDUCATION/SECONDARY EDUCATION :

During 1985-86 i.e. the first year of the 7th plan, a 5-year plan was prepared with both financial and physical targets. By a simple arithmetical calculation the physical targets of the 5 years were divided into 5 annual targets. But the financial provisions were not calculated to meet the requirements. Obviously, with a 5% increase over the last year, 100% additionality in physical achievement cannot be financed in the succeeding year. From 1985-86 we set for ourselves an annual target for establishing 50 additional higher secondary units, 150 high schools, 250 junior high schools, 200 primary schools, besides creation of 500 additional posts in the higher secondary, 1600 in the high school area, 2000 in the junior high area and 2250 in the primary area. Since 1985-86, we have actually set up 100 higher secondary units, 450 high schools 750 junior high schools and 212 primary schools. Besides, since 1985-86 we have created 800 teacher and non-teacher posts in the higher secondary area, 6500 in the high school area, 1000 in the junior high area and none in the primary area. Therefore, during the 7th plan period, we have created 19186 posts including the posts required for the appointment for the new units and we require Rs.29.26 crores only for their salary alone on the existing pay scales. On the other hand, we have a total provision of Rs.1.16 crores in the primary area and Rs.12.46 crores in the secondary area (including higher secondary, high and junior high schools) in the plan provision of the current plan period. This itself justifies our additional requirements for the current financial year. This additionality is itself a little over 46% escalation over the current year's existing plan provision.

Assuming that we would be allowed to expand education in the accepted plan framework we would then have three kinds of plan budget provisions:

- (i) teacher - non-teacher cost in salary ;
- (ii) compulsion due to State commitments ; and
- (iii) all other development work like nationalized text books, repair of school buildings, incentive programme for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children, etc.

We have already explained the escalation required for the first group of programmes. For the second group, we have two particular programmes, non-formal education and mid-day meal. The non-formal education system is being projectised in the pattern laid down by the Govt. of India for which Govt. of India will share 50% cost in most of the items and 90% in some. The projectisation cost in the plan budget will be around Rs.95.00 lacs in the next year in addition to the existing Rs.1.34 crores.

Regarding the 3rd group of plan provision we are assuming only 5% rise over the existing provision. On this three sets of assumptions we have prepared our plan proposals for 1988-89 which has led us to this rather courageous formulation of about 103% escalation over the current year's approved outlay.

It is now for a policy decision whether any of these three assumptions can be curtailed and such a decision has to be against the background of two commitments already given by the State Government :

- (a) There is a national commitment to which our State Govt. is a party for reaching universalisation of elementary education within 1990 in the primary area and 1995 in the secondary ;
- (b) There is a State commitment for establishing further 150 units of higher secondary, 150 units of high, 500 units of junior high and 1000 units of primary schools during the last 2 years of the 7th plan.

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION

Total provision for 1987-88 under this sector is Rs.70.00 lakh. This provision is meant for distribution of literary prizes, promotion of Urdu, maintenance of State Book Board, publication of Rabindra Rachanabali etc. Current year's provision is not adequate to meet the requirements. The proposal for construction of the administrative building of the West Bengal Urdu Academy is under consideration of this Govt. There is also a proposal for setting up of Hindi Academy.

A total provision of Rs.79.52 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for maintenance of the existing schemes and for implementation of the above two new projects.

#### ART AND CULTURE :

Current year's provision under this sector is Rs.73.70 lakh. This provision is meant for development and maintenance of Govt. College of Art and Craft, State Archives, Newaji Institute of Asian Studies etc. This provision is also meant for maintenance of different voluntary organisations such as R.K. Mission Institute of Culture, Nikhil Bharat Banga Sahitya Sammelan, Institute of Historical Studies, Academy of Fine Arts etc. There is a proposal for publication of Encyclopaedia in Bengali.

A total provision of Rs.79.52 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for maintenance of the existing commitments and also the new projects.

2. PROGRAMME OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :

The University Branch controls the following three plan heads viz. (1) "2202-General Edn.-03-University and Higher Education-102-Assistance to Universities-State Plan (7th plan)-Development of Universities-Grants-in-aid/Contributions", (2) "2202-General Education-03-University and other higher education-102-Assistance to Universities-State plan (7th plan)-Estt. of a new university at Midnapore and (3) "2202-General Education-03-University and Higher Education-102-State plan (7th plan)-Estt. of the Institute of Correspondence course-Grants-in-aid/Contributions". For the current year the allocations are Rs.194 lakh for (1), Rs.85 lakh for (2) and Rs.20 lakh for (3) above.

The first head concerns the Development and expansion of the State-aided Universities in the shape of construction of Buildings, Purchase of Books, Journals, Furniture, equipments etc. U.G.C. has already sanctioned a number of constructional projects for different universities on sharing basis with the State Government in the 7th plan. Because of some procedural delay on the part of the Universities, some of the projects could not be sent by the Universities for obtaining State Government's share. It is expected that out of the allotment remaining for (a) above during this year, we will be able to meet some of those constructional projects. Still a sufficient number of projects remain to be considered during the next financial year. The State Government also may be required to sanction some schemes to be financed fully by the State Government in the coming financial year. Another important project which has already been started in the Integrated campus of the Calcutta University for which we have already sanctioned Rs.1.00 crore and proposed to sanction at least Rs.50.00 lakh during the financial year. Sufficient fund will have to be provided for this project in the next year.

Out of head (1) stated earlier, we allotted Rs.90.00 lakh for books, journals, furniture etc. during the last financial year. This year also we have already released Rs.38.00 lakh and shall propose for a further release in the last quarter of this financial year on this account. It is imperative that at least the same standard of allotment should be maintained in the next financial year. We thus can say that for the Development of the Universities including purchase of books, journals etc. as discussed earlier, our requirement for the coming year will be to the tune of Rs.365.00 lakh.

Under head (2) stated earlier, as is well known, Vidyasagar University at Midnapore will require a substantial amount to start and continue the constructional projects in phases III, the first two phases being almost completed. Since the Post-Graduate courses have already started and Under Graduate Colleges of the district have been affiliated to it, it will also require a substantial amount for purchase of books, journals, furniture etc.

for its growing Library and Laboratories. We have thus estimated that our requirement in this respect will be almost Rs.150 lakh for the coming financial year.

In respect of head (3) as stated earlier, we may add that the State Government has taken a decision to start an Institute of Correspondence Courses to be affiliated to the Calcutta University. Opinion of the State Planning Board has been obtained and views of the University have been sought for. A token sum of Rs.20.00 lakh may be provided for this project during the next financial year.

#### COLLEGE EDUCATION :

During the last three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 37 new Non-Govt. Colleges have been set up and 72 additional posts have been sanctioned pay and allowances of the incumbents posted against these posts are to be met from the plan budget. During 1988-89, there are proposals for setting up of 5 new Colleges and affiliation of 30 new subjects. Besides non-recurring grants are to be sanctioned to the Colleges, sanctioned prior to the seventh plan period, for purchase of equipment, furniture, books and journals etc. Expenditure for these projects is to be met from plan budget.

The building of the Haldia Govt. College is under construction and the buildings of existing Govt. Colleges are to be repaired and reconstructed. These expenditure is to be met from plan budget.

With these aim in view, a total provision of Rs.865.48 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for University and other Higher Education against the current year's provision of Rs.607.00 lakh.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION :

The Draft Annual Plan Budget on Technical Education for the year 1988-89 has been formulated to meet the expenditure for the Development Schemes. In this connection, the following schemes may be highlighted :

- (a) Modernisation, removal of obsolescence of existing Technical Institutions:

These include 2 Engg. Colleges, 4 Technological Colleges and 25 Polytechnics. These Institutions were mostly established about 25/30 years ago. Some Institutions are still older. These Institutions require adequate fund for modernisation of laboratories, removal of obsolescence and repair of buildings in a phased manner.

- (b) Introduction of new Courses in the areas of weakness & emerging Technology:

It is proposed to introduce the following new Courses in some of the existing Polytechnics -

- (i) Diploma Course in Instrumentation Technology at the A.P.C. Roy Polytechnic, Calcutta.
- (ii) Diploma Course in Architecture for Boys at the A.P.C. Roy Polytechnic, Calcutta.

(iii) Diploma Course in Computer Engg. at the A.P.C. Roy Polytechnic, Calcutta.

(iv) Diploma Course in Electronics at the J. C. Ghosh Polytechnic, Calcutta.

(c) Completion of Schemes already started;

The construction works of two new Polytechnics - One at Contai and another at Raiganj are almost complete and one Course in Civil Engg. is started from this session 1987-88 and two more Courses in Automobile Engg. & Agricultural Engg. will be started from the next year. The building at Contai is expected to be completed and the same will be handed over during the year 1988-89. The Polytechnic at Contai is expected to function from the session 1988-89.

(d) Construction of Students' Hostel, Staff Quarters in some of the rural & hilly Institutions has become necessary especially at Darjeeling and Raiganj. Students are now-a-days being admitted on the basis of the Joint Entrance Examination and it is found that 70 to 80% of the student are being admitted in the Polytechnics in rural areas coming from Calcutta and South Bengal. Raiganj and Darjeeling are two areas where private accommodation for such students are not available. It is also difficult to get teaching staff due to acute scarcity of accommodation and it is, therefore, felt that staff- Quarters and Students' Hostels at Raiganj and Darjeeling Polytechnics are to be constructed on priority basis.

(e) There is only one Women's Polytechnic in this state and it is situated in Calcutta and it has to cater to the needs of the whole state. There is no Hostel accommodation for the girls and as such girls who compete from North Bengal and other parts of the state in the Joint Entrance Examination cannot avail the opportunity of Technical Education due to accommodation problem. A piece of land at Hastings (College of Education) is made available by the DPI, West Bengal for construction of a Ladies Hostel there. It is now necessary to provide fund for construction of the buildings.

(f) The State Govt. set up an Expert Committee to review the staff-structure of the Polytechnics of the State. The said Committee submitted its report and it is proposed to implement the recommendations of the said Committee in phases. It is, therefore, necessary to provide fund for the above purpose.

(g) The Calcutta Govt. Engg. College at Salt Lake City, Calcutta has been approved by the Govt. of West Bengal and a piece of land measuring about 20 acres has already been purchased for the same purpose. It is proposed to start the College from the session 1988-89 and the construction of building has got to be started immediately. As such a reasonable fund has been provided for this purpose.

(h) Establishment of new Polytechnics:

(i) An Expert Committee was set up by the All India Council for Technical Education and it has recommended for establishment of a new Polytechnic at Haldia offering Courses on Instrumentation Technology, Chemical Technology & Electronics. The Haldia Development Authority has agreed to provide a piece of land free of cost. It is proposed to start preliminary works during the next year for which provision of fund has been made.

(ii) This state has got only one Women's Polytechnic, whereas every other states have 2/3 Women's Polytechnics. It is, therefore, strongly felt that another Women's Polytechnic in North Bengal should be established for which a proposal is pending with the Govt. It is proposed to acquire a suitable piece of land during the year 1988-89, for which provision of fund has been made.

(i) It is also proposed to start a new Course in Electronics at degree level at Jalpaiguri Govt. Engg. College for which fund has been recommended.

(j) It is expected that the AICTE/UGC revised Scales of pay have to be introduced during the year 1988-89 for the teachers of Engg. Colleges, Polytechnics and Technological Colleges of the State. Necessary fund required for the above purpose during the year 1988-89 has been provided.

### 3. PROGRAMME OF THE COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES DEPTT.

#### TRAINING IN MINING :

1.0 The Institute of Mining, West Bengal is under the Mining Education Branch of the State Directorate of Mines and Minerals. In this Institute, Vocational training is imparted in three courses covering Mining Industry. There is a serious shortage of trained personnel in Mining Industry and as such, all the trainees have assured supervisory jobs. In view of the pressing demand for trained personnel, it has been decided to double the intake of students with provision for admitting freshers.

1.1 For effective implementation of the expansion scheme of the Institute, it is necessary to increase the number of class rooms as well as the complement of teaching staff, besides expansion of the laboratory and workshop facilities. During 1986-87, training has been imparted to 90 students on the average for 4 year part-time Mining Diploma Course. The intake of students has been increased to 20.

2. An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs - Rs.8.00 lakhs for extension of the institute building and Rs.1.00 lakh for expansion of training facilities, has been proposed for 1988-89.

### SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

#### 1. PROGRAMME OF THE SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES (SPORTS) DEPTT.

##### 1. IMPROVEMENT OF SPORTS & GAMES :

The provision is for granting financial assistance to the State Council of Sports and different Sports organisations in the State for organising various coaching camps, tournaments, State, inter-State and National Championships etc. The provision is also for meeting expenditure towards imparting intensive coaching to the boys selected for Sports Schools. These Sports Schools are being selected on the districts wise where intensive coaching will be given by experts/ coaches for development of the Sport's talent.

##### 2. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF KHUDIRAM STADIUM AND RANJIT STADIUM :

The provision has been for the development and maintenance of Khudiram Anushilan Kendra which is training centre for the young boys and girls for different disciplines of Sports viz. - Table Tennis, Athletics, Bad Minton etc.

##### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF EASTERN WING OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS :

No provision has been made for this project as the State Govt's commitment for infrastructure and land has been fulfilled.

##### 4. EXPANSION OF GAMES & SPORTS FOR WOMEN :

The provision has been proposed for the development of Sports & Games for women only. This includes sanction of financial assistance to the women's organisations of this State for participation in various National & Inter-National Meets in the Countries and abroad.

##### 5. SCHEME FOR FLOOD LIGHTING SYSTEM IN THE ENCLOSED GROUNDS :

The provision has been proposed for arranging flood lighting systems in the East Bengal/Aryan Ground and also for the up-keep and development of High Power lines already functioning at Mohan Bagan/C.F.C. ground.



6. DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE OF NETAJI INDOOR STADIUM :

The provision has been proposed for the development and maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium including Air-conditioning plant.

7. RABINDRA SAROJAR STADIUM AND SUBHAS SAROJAR SWIMMING POOL AT BELIAGHATA :

Government in the Sports Deptt. has taken over the possession of Rabindra Sarobar Stadium at Dhakuria and Subhas Sarobar Swimming Pool at Beliaghata from the Calcutta Improvement Trust for better utilisation of these two Complexes as Coaching Centres of Football, Volleyball, Hockey and Swimming etc. under the trained coaches of the West Bengal State Council of Sports. The provision has been proposed for the development and maintenance of these two complexes as well as for making payment of the Annual dues to the C. I. T. for their use by the Govt. as a lessee.

8. STADIUM COMPLEX AT BIDHAN NAGAR :

The provision has been made for meeting expenditure in connection with the Servicing of loans taken by the Society for Sports & Stadium on Govt's guarantee for completion of the Ist Phase of the work of the Salt-Lake Stadium.

9. SPORTS HOSTEL :

The scheme for setting up one Sports Hostel has already taken been in hand. This Hostel will have 300 beds. This would be thrown open to both boys and girls and the games for which it would be utilised are football, volleyball, swimming, athletics, gymnastic and basketball. The promising children of the age group of 10 to 15 will be selected from amongst the children having a good performance in the various events of Sports of the different districts to provide them intensive facilities of training and coaching in their respective discipline. They will have to stay till upto their junior and sub-junior level.

All expenses of this Hostel will be borne by the State Govt. The messing, books and facilities for concerned games and coaching in academic subject will be provided. West Bengal State Council of Sports will provide the services of expert Coaches.

10. CAMPUS WORKS, STADIUM AND PLAY GROUNDS ETC. :

It is proposed to grant financial assistance, on accepted pattern, towards construction and development of stadium, swimming pools, gymnasias and play grounds etc. in all the districts and sub-divisions of the State. Besides, development and repairs to the galleries in the three enclosed grounds on the Calcutta Maidan have also been proposed under this head.

1. HOWRAH DISTRICT.

The provision is for the on-going scheme of a Stadium at Howrah town. This scheme is expected to be completed by 1989. The IIrd Phase of construction work of Howrah Swimming Pool is being taken up during the next financial year.

2. NORTH 24-PARGANAS.

The provision is for three on going schemes of construction of Stadium at Barasat, Naihati and Basirhat. These schemes are expected to be completed by 1990.

3. SOUTH 24-PARGANAS.

The provision is for two on going schemes of construction of Stadium at Jadavpur and Diamond Harbour for IIrd phase construction of swimming pool at Taldi.

4. MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.

The provision is for an on going scheme for construction of a Stadium at Contai.

5. HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

The provision is for an on going scheme for construction of a stadium at Chandranagore. The construction work of the stadium is expected to be completed by 1989-90.

6. BURDWAN DISTRICT.

The provision is for an on going scheme for construction of a Stadium at Burdwan Town.

This is expected to be completed by 1989-90.

7. MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.

The provision is for an on going scheme for construction of a stadium and an on going scheme for construction of a swimming pool, both at Berhampore Town. These two schemes are expected to be completed by 1989-90.

8. COOCHBEHAR DISTRICT.

The provision is for an on going scheme for construction of a stadium at Royal Palace Ground, Cooch Behar Town which is expected to be completed by 1989-90.

9. JALPAIGURI DISTRICT.

The provision is for a scheme for construction of a Sports Complex at Jalpaiguri Town.

10. WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT.

The provision is for an on going scheme for construction of a Stadium at Balurghat Town which is likely to be completed by 1989-90.

11. DARJEELING DISTRICT.

The provision is for an on going scheme for construction of a Stadium at Siliguri Town which is likely to be completed by 1988-89.

12. BIRBHUM DISTRICT.

The provision is for two on going scheme for construction of Stadia at Suri and Bolpur Town. The schemes are expected to be completed by 1989-90.

13. NADIA DISTRICT.

The provision has been made for some contribution towards a scheme for construction of a Stadium at Kalyani by Kalyani Notified Area Authority.

14. BANKURA DISTRICT.

The scheme is for construction of a Stadium at Bankura Town.

11. DISTRICT SPORTS COUNCIL :

The provision has been made for effecting development works of the District Sports Councils in the field of Sports & Games at the Village level. 16 District Sports Councils are at present working in this State.

12. SAF GAMES :

The provision has been made for meeting spill-over requirement of South Asian Federation Games.

2. PROGRAMME OF THE SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES (YOUTH SERVICES) DEPTT.

The Department of Youth Services which was created in August, 1972 has already set up Youth Offices in 335 Blocks out of 341 Blocks of this State. It has also District Youth Offices in all the Districts with a ~~xx~~ Directorate which has been overseeing the activities of Youth Offices at different levels. The Department has also been the controlling authority in respect of eight Nehru Yubak Kendras in this State. As was earlier indicated in the approach paper of Seventh Plan Proposals of this Department, the aim of this Department is to implement different scheme so that every youth gets the benefit of at least one scheme given the coverage, scope of financial support of the programme. With the limited financial resources, the Deptt. has been taking up different schemes so as to encourage the youth in helping himself to the ways of the world for a better mind and body.

2. This Deptt. has 25 youth hostels in the State. Newly constructed youth hostel in Salt Lake provides an accommodation of 974 people. It has been experience of this Deptt. that lack of accommodation stands in the way of organising State level programmes where there is a good number of participants from rural areas all over the State. This Youth Hostel will mitigate such problem.

3. Siliguri of Darjeeling district occupies a very strategic position and considered to be gate-way to North-East India. In order to cater to the needs of the youth of West Bengal, a big stadium with a youth hostel is very much needed. With that objective in view, this Department has constructed a stadium with youth hostel in Siliguri which will meet the long-felt needs of the people of entire West Bengal.

4. SCIENCE CLUB.

In order to create Scientific awareness amongst the rural people this Department has already formed a working Committee for detailing different procedural matters for promoting Science Club movement through Science Clubs and organisations. This has been done after, meeting representatives of Science Clubs from different districts of the State.

5. Mountaineering being a very popular activity of the clubs of this State, the Department have drawn up a scheme of setting up Mountaineering Foundation. Apart from promotion of Mountaineering this will also encourage adventure programme.

This Department has been emphasising the importance of providing facilities for sports and for development of play fields particularly in rural areas. At the initial stage, under this scheme the cost of establishing play ground was Rs.50,000 per play ground. 50% of this cost was to be borne by this Department and 50% by local contribution. There were certain pre-requisites which had obviously to be satisfied. These included a clear legal title to a plot of land sufficient to cover the sport facilities for local youth. The management of the play ground should be entrusted to a local organisation of good repute. In absence of clear legal title, right to use the play fields has always to be ensured in all cases.

As a result of evaluation of this scheme, the amount of local contribution was decreased so as to facilitate implementation of the scheme. Accordingly the amount of local contribution was reduced to 25%.

A Committee consisting of Sabhapati of Panchayat Samity and Block Youth Officer and other members has been identifying the needs of local youths and purchasing sports equipments accordingly and supplying these equipments to them.

SPORTS COACHING CAMPS :

It has been noticed that the rural youths badly need coaching in different sports disciplines. During the Sixth Plan period coaching camps were organised at the district level. During 1980-81 Rs. 3,100/- were sanctioned to each of 327 blocks for organising coaching camps. The coaching camps were on four disciplines viz. football, volleyball, kab di and Kho Kho which are popular in rural areas. Any two of the above four disciplines were selected by the local authorities keeping in view the local needs. During 1981-82 similarly an amount of Rs. 4,500/- was sanctioned to each of 31 large sized blocks and an amount of Rs. 3,750/- was sanctioned to each of 296 blocks for organising coaching camps. From the reports available it appears that about 85,000 youths participated in such coaching camps. During 1984-85 there was a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs under this scheme. Apart from the non-residential type of coaching camps, residential coaching camps were also organised at the district level. The aim of the Deptt. is to train a large number of youths in different sports disciplines and in the process spot the local talents from the large number of participants. The NIS coaches attached to Nehru Yubak Kendras were utilised in imparting sports coaching in such camps. Apart from the NIS coaches well known footballers were also associated in this programme. In all such coaching camps tiffin was also arranged and for residential coaching camps, everything was arranged free of cost.

CONSTRUCTION OF GYMNASIUM AND SUPPLY OF GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENTS :

Keeping in view that physical culture apart from being a part of life of youths in a sine qua non of being a good sportsman, the Deptt. has been implementing the schemes of purchase of gymnastic equipments and developing Gymnasium on a moderate scale. In each case, Rs. 25,000/- is provided for purchase of gymnastic equipments or developing existing gymnasiums.

PROMOTION OF MOUNTAINEERING :

Mountaineering is a very popular activity of the clumps of this State. There is a large number of mountaineering clubs in West Bengal. These clubs undertake mountaineering expedition each year in different peaks of the Himalayas. Financial assistance is given to these mountaineering clubs. Lack of sufficient mountaineering equipments sometimes stand in the way of organising expedition each year. Keeping this in view the Deptt. has set up a mountaineering equipment store in Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and different clubs are given mountaineering equipments from this store. Expedition, however, involve a small number of youths, but large scale trekking secures a participation of large number of rural youths and this promotes a spirit of adventure and sense of discipline amongst the youths. It also offers them the facility for studying the flora and fauna of the country. With the above in view the Deptt. has proposed in the Seventh Plan a scheme setting up of Mountaineering Foundation which will look after every aspects of mountaineering and trekking. This is now being looked after by the H.M.I. Darjeeling.

EXCURSION OF STUDENTS ETC. :

One of the important schemes of this Department is to promote touring habits amongst the youths which meet their educational need and provide active recreation. Students of Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities are given this facility.

YOUTH HOSTELS :

One of the objectives of this Department is to set up a good number of Youth Hostels and develop the existing ones inside and outside the State. There are 24 Youth Hostels inside the State. These Youth Hostels are located at different important locations. One Youth Hostel now is outside the State i.e. in Rajgir. Objectives of these Youth Hostels are to make cultural enrichments of the youth by giving them facilities for knowing their country and affording them active recreation. Considering the poverty of a portion of the youths visiting these areas the Youth hostels provide accommodation at a very cheap rate, only at Rs.2/- per head per student youth. Apart from meeting the recreational and educational needs of the touring youths, these youth Hostels also help economic development of the area to some extent

OPEN-AIR-STAGE :

In order to provide large scale opportunities to youths in cultural activities in rural areas the Deptt. has taken up schemes to construct Open-Air-Stage in rural areas. At the initial stage the total cost of constructing one Open-Air-Stage was Rs.14,000/- of which 50% was Government grant and 50% was local contribution.

Later on after a mid course evaluation of the scheme it appeared that the amount is not adequate for construction of an Open-Air-Stage. It was accordingly increased to Rs.40,000/- of which 25% will be the contribution from local people. Uptill now 190 Open-Air-Stages have been constructed in rural areas.

ANNUAL STATE FESTIVAL :

The Youth Services Deptt. has been holding youth festival each year for securing active participation of youths in cultural activities and to encourage them in healthy cultural pursuits. The youth festivals are held at the block level, at the district level and at the State level. The programme for youth festival includes following items :-

Children items : Sit and draw competition, recitation, songs and dances by children and sports meet etc.

Sports events for student and non-student youths.

Cultural programme including Jatra performance, staging of drama, one act play competition, recitation, folk songs and dances.

Seminars and debates.

Exhibitions.

There is a local committee consisting of Sabhapati of Panchayat Samity, Block Development Officer, Block Youth Officer and others which organises the entire show, For Block Youth Festival a sum of Rs.5,000/- is allotted to each block. In 1978, the State Festival was held in Calcutta, in 1980 at Siliguri, in 1983 at Kalyani, in 1986 at Berhampur and in 1987 at Bhatpara. For implementing State level festival there is high powered Committee consisting of the Chief Minister as the Chairman, Youth Services Minister as Working Chairman and the Governor as the Patron-in-Chief. About 50.00 lakhs of people are involved in these Youth Festivals and as competitors about 5 lakhs boys and girls participate. The State Level Committee also sent representatives to participate the World Youth Festival in 1978 in Havana.

INFORMATION CENTRE AT BLOCK LEVEL AND DISTRICT LEVEL :-

Under this Deptt. there is an independent Block Office in each Block and independent District Office in each district. In the Block Youth Office there is an attached information centre which disseminates information to rural youths regarding all important matters including employment.

STATE YOUTH CENTRE :

One of the important schemes of the Youth Services Deptt. is the construction of State Youth Centre in Calcutta. At Moulali in Calcutta a 9 Storeyed building has been constructed on 10 cattaahs of land involving an expenditure of Rs.55.00 lakhs and this is the State Youth Centre. This serves as the meeting place not only for the youths of this State but for youths from all over India. In this State Youth Centre, there are air conditioned auditorium with accommodation of 400 seats, a State Library, where books mainly required for research work by youths have been kept, Youth Hostels for boys and girls, a museum depicting freedom struggle of India, a store of mountaineering equipments, vocational training centres. There are also some other schemes to be taken up in this State Youth Centre later.

DISTRICT YOUTH CENTRE :

There is a scheme of establishing District Youth Centre in the districts on a smaller scale. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has already been allotted to each of the Districts of Malda, Purulia, Murshidabad, Howrah, 24 Parganas (North), Hooghly for the construction of District Youth Centre. For Purulia, another Rs.3.00 lakhs of rupees has already been allotted. Approximately a District Youth Centre will involve a cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs. The District Youth Centre has already been completed at Purulia.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING :

It has been noticed that unemployed rural youths cannot take up suitable economically viable schemes as they have not the requisite Vocational training. In order to remove these difficulties, vocational training is organised in different areas by this Department for the unemployed youths. In order that vocational training imparted to the youths does not become meaningless, a scheme is formulated for the youths who have completed the training and the youths are encouraged to take up such economically viable schemes in consultation with nationalized banks. Under Scheduled Caste Component Plan, Vocational Training is imparted to Scheduled Caste youths and this training covers items like type writing, cycle repairing, mat making, cloth printing, poultry training, mat making from sabai grass, fruit preservation, pump set repairing, weaving etc.

SCHEMES AIMING AT NATIONAL INTEGRATION :

For promotion of national integration the Deptt. has taken up the schemes of national integration. There is a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for this scheme during 1987-88. The objective of this scheme is to promote inter-state exchange of ideas and organize seminars.

PERMANENT OFFICE BUILDING :

The purpose is to build up infrastructural facilities in the form of office buildings, auditorium etc. on a permanent basis.

PROMOTION OF SCIENCE CLUB ACTIVITIES :

Science clubs may play major role in creating scientific awareness amongst the rural youths and people.

PROMOTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH CLUBS :

There is a large number of youth clubs in the State, some of which play a good role in different activities. The Socio-Economic activity of these clubs need energisation and suitable encouragement from the Government.

YOUTH CENTRE SCHEME :

This Deptt. has already set up Block Youth Offices in each Block of the State. Attempts have been made to open Block Youth Offices in all Municipality in phases so that youths residing in municipal areas will get the benefit of the youth programmes in the first phase, 40 Block Youth Offices in 40 municipalities have already been functioning. Actions are being taken to open 20 offices in 20 municipalities during 1988-89.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING :

The purpose of this scheme is to control maintenance of buildings and Youth Hostels under the control of this Department.



SCHEMES OF THE I. & C. A. DEPARTMENT.

Cultural Policy and planning in the State cannot be dissociated from general perspective of the heritage in the various fields of creative activities. It is also essential to keep in view the present decadent tarent in the cultural area of the State, may the whole country. The main line of approach is, therefore, based on two corner-stones, viz. to encourage and assist, directly and indirectly, the promotion of healthy and progressive cultural activities and secondly, to disown and ignore the morbid cultural aberrations. The other side of the policy necessarily lies in the preservation, conservation and dissemination of culture, particularly those of the tribal folk in different parts of the State which otherwise would be dried up uncared for. Lastly, a renewed emphasis on preservation, documentation and promotion of our varied folk cultural heritage is to continue to constitute an important segment of governmental and government sponsored activity.

It is viewed that there should be some minimum number of forums, both in the urban and in the rural sites, where different cultural performances may be organised on non-commercial arrangements. Construction of theatre halls, art gallery, Rabindra Bhavan, s public halls, etc. do, therefore, form a sizeable part of the plan programme. Besides, in order to aid and assist the old and distressed persons in the field of culture and also to give a financial support to the various voluntary cultural organisation in the city and in muffed areas, financial allocation have been proposed in the Plan.

So far as Tribal Culture is concerned, two Centres have already been opened and will have to be expanded during the Seventh Plan. In Darjeeling district, a Nepali Academy is working in the advisory capacity to uphold and promote the different streams of Nepali Culture. An Institute of Folk Culture has also been proposed to be set up with a view to fostering the growth of and research in folk cultural activities in the State. Some amount of enthusiasms amongst the folk artistes as also younger scholars in this non-elitist but rich heritage that could be generated during the 6th Plan should be maintained and taken forward.

Thus the overall idea on the part of the Government is to play a promotional role in the field of culture. This may be done by lending financial support to the deserving talents and organisations after bringing them out of the clutches of different vested groups. The heritage is to be kept up, the decadence has to be tackled and the headway is to be made.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 1987-88:1. Archaeology :

State Archaeological Gallery was set up at 1, S.N. Roy Road, Cal. during the Sixth Plan Period. Compensation of the land has not yet been paid as the acquisition proceedings is not yet complete. Provision suggested for running cost of the Gallery.

2. Exploration and Excavation :

With the approval of the Govt. of India, exploration & excavation one carried out. Provision is required for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 17.46 lakhs has been paid as compensation money of this year.

3. Grant in-aid to Archaeological Museums :

There are several Archaeological Museums in the state run by private bodies. The works done by these organisations are commendable. They are sanctioned grants for running the museums.

4. Preservation of historical monuments :

(a) The bulk of the conservation work is currently done by the P.W. Department which is far from satisfactory. The Archaeological Advisory Board has suggested creation of a full-fledged conservation wing to supervise the work. A small unit was to set up during the Sixth Plan Period. This is continuing.

(b) The State Govt. has taken possession of a large number of historical monuments. The provision suggested for maintenance will be utilised to keep the monuments in proper shape.

5. Publications :

Emphasis has been given for publication of books on Purakirti Services. A book on Gour and Pandua by Abid Ali is under printing. Several guide books, picture post cards and catalogues are proposed to be printed. It is also proposed to print the reports on excavations already undertaken by the Directorate of Archaeology.

6. Security arrangements for preserved monuments :

The historical monuments taken possession of by the State Govt. are often pilfered. Many of these monuments are situated in remotest corner of the State. No guard has so far been provided in these monuments. It is, therefore, necessary to provide guards, at least to the important sites.

Archives & Museums :

1. These Regional Museums in the areas rich in archaeological findings are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan Period on modest scales. These museums are proposed to be set up at Chandraketugarh in 24 Parganas, Chandrakona in Midnapore and Fakbira in Purulia. One museum will be set up during 1987-88.

2. The Department runs an Archaeological Museum. But there is no trained personnel in the art of museology. It is proposed to create a Museology Wing under the Directorate of Archaeology to.

OTHER EXPENDITURE:

1. Construction & Renovation of Public Halls:

With a view to promoting cultural activities particularly in the districts, it was decided to encourage construction and renovation of public halls in the mofussile areas. The scheme was introduced in the 6th Five Year Plan and is to continue during the 7th Plan period also. The money will be spent in the providing matching grants to the sponsoring institutions.

2. Setting up of a Nepali Academy :

With a view to promoting cultural activities in the hill areas of Darjeeling district and giving support to research work, seminar, publication & other useful cultural activities for the development of Nepali literature and culture in general, the scheme of setting up of a Nepali Academy could only be initiated but not completed due to certain administrative reasons.

3. Financial assistance to distressed persons in the field of culture:

This is a continuous scheme by nature and continuing in the 7th Plan.

4. Financial assistance to the cultural institutions:

This scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the different cultural institutions and troupes engaged in activities connected with drama, music, folk culture and fine arts. This scheme is continuing.

5. Awards for drama, music and art and paintings :

This will be also a continuous scheme by nature.

6. Printing & Publications:

The object of this scheme is, on the one hand to bring out different literary works of outstanding and significant nature directly by the Government and on the other, to encourage and assist both the new and veteran authors in the matter of their publications circumventing the clutches of the vested publishers.

7. Setting up of an Institute of Folk Culture:

~~With the object of promoting a sense of discipline and coordination~~ With the object of promoting a sense of discipline and coordination among the artistes, workers and scholars in the field of folk culture, the scheme of setting up of an institute of folk culture was conceived. In course of the last few years some actions were taken towards this end but a large portion of work is yet to be done and hence the continuance.

A small museum and a small library has been arranged at the State level with minimum staff and furniture. Annual programme for further extension and expansion are to be taken in the coming years.

8. Setting up of a Tribal Culture Centre:

Two such centres were set up during the 6th Plan period one at Suri and the other at Jhargram. The declared objectives have been to preserve and promote the typical cultural heritage and activities of the tribal people in the suitable areas of this concentration. Two more centres have been opened, one at Alipurduar and the other at Arulia to cover the requirements of these areas. These centres will accommodate museum, library, discussion room, etc. and will cater to the various cultural needs of the tribal population.

9. Setting up of an Art Gallery & an Exhibition Hall:

This scheme relates to the functional part of furnishing the art gallery with paintings and other art objects, different working materials and provisions for staff and other contingencies. The exhibition Hall is nearing completion.

10. Construction & Development of Rabindra Cultural Institutions:

For construction of Rabindra Bhabans at Chandanragar and Asansol matching grant has already been sanctioned.

11. State Music Academy:

A State Music Academy was set up for the purpose of carrying different research and promotional work in the field of music and its development. It will also organise seminar and workshops and such other functions as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of development of music. Besides, it has also been decided to create and set up musical archives, archives of musical instruments, audio visual unit and a library. Preliminary steps have been taken in this direction by creation of a State Sangeet Academy by Government notification and though some other work relating to purchase of furniture, sound equipments and books on music have also been done, the scheme will have to go a long way for its full execution. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

12. Popular Theatres:

(i) Birish Mancha : This hall has already been commissioned during 1986-87 some amount of expenditure will be incurred on construction which is remaining due and a recurring expenditure for staff salary etc. will have to be paid.

(ii) Madhusudan Mancha : The revised estimate for this project is Rs.85.64 lakhs. The amount allotted till March '84 is Rs.20.60 lakhs. For paucity of fund construction was held up. Work will start in 1987-88.

(iii) Children Theatre Complex at Maniktala : This is an approved scheme. For want of fund, construction work could not be started. Work of construction will be taken up in 1987-88.

13. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre:

The centre has been set up at Bolpur. State Government's share of contribution is Rs.1.00 crore, out of which Rs.10.00 lakhs has been paid during 1985-86.

14. Bangla Academy:

A Bangla Academy to promote, encourage, assist and disseminate in the field of Bengali language and literature which enjoys a glorious heritage has already been set up. The object of this Academy will cover various fields of literary activities, such as, publication of books and journals, research on literature, language and dialects, translation, compilation of dictionary, preservation and documentation of manuscripts, organisation of seminars and workshops and other literary conferences, creation of literary archives etc.

15. Setting up of an Alchoki Press:

For development of literature, publication etc. of the Santhali Public, an Alchoki Press has been proposed to be set up.

16. Natya Academy:

West Bengal has a glorious tradition of dramatic activities. There are hundreds of Groups Theatres and Jitra groups striving heart and soul to preach what is best in the field of drama. To make these efforts more effective and congenial, need for establishing a 'Natya Academy' is strongly felt.

This Government has already established Sangeet Academy, Bangla Academy etc. Provisions for establishing a 'Natya Academy' may be made in the VII Plan.

17. Sanskriti Bhavan:

There is a plot of land measuring about 60 Kottah at Ultadanga under the possession of the Department of Information and Cultural Affairs. This plot of land may be well utilised by constructing a multistoried building to accommodate the newly created Paschimanga Bangla Akademi along with the Rajya Sangit Academy, Folk Entertainment Section, Lok Sanskriti Parishad as well as proposed Natya Akademi. The building will also contain a library, a meeting room, a seminar hall, a small covered stage and an open air theatre. The building may be named Sanskriti Bhavan. In fact, a tentative plan has also been prepared for the purpose.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Bangla Akademi is now housed in a portion of the building occupied by the F.E. Section. At the time of inauguration of the Akademi the Chief Minister felt that the place is not at all suitable for the Akademi and it should be shifted to an appropriate site early. The building where the F.E. Section is situated is in a dilapidated condition and the building has to be demolished. As such F.E. Section and Bangla Akademi are required to be removed. Sangit Academy & Lok Sanskriti Parishad are situated in the rented houses in far off places.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Programme of the Department of Health & Family Welfare  
 .....

While formulating the Annual Plan 1987-88 the Working Group of the Planning Commission had recommended concentration on the Minimum Needs Programme as it was found that the achievement under this programme at the end of the 6th Five Year Plan was far below the level that would have been necessary in order to maintain the activities required to reach the goal of "Health for All" by 2000. The idea was to concentrate on provision of health care facilities for rural areas keeping in view the population projections.

In order to concentrate on provision on infrastructural facilities for provision of health care facilities in the rural sector, the other sectors have to be necessarily down graded in view of the limited plan outlay for 1988-89.

As against the total 1987-88 plan size of Rs.2670.00 lakhs as much as Rs.1154.75 lakhs had been ear-marked for Minimum Needs Programme.

Even so it was found that there was heavy spill over of expenditure on account of Minimum Needs Programme from the 6th Plan. Out of Rs.11.55 crores earmarked for this sector, almost Rs.6.00 crores were required for the spill-over schemes. Creation of new assets had therefore to be restricted to about Rs.5.45 crores.

While the Minimum Needs Programme is no doubt a very important sector in the health strategy of the State Government, other sectors cannot be neglected altogether.

At the end of 1987-88 it is obvious that the performance of MNP sector needs to be geared while at the same time maintaining the demand of activities in other sectors. With this end in view a provision of Rs.1162.45 lakhs has been proposed for MNP sector against the anticipated plan size of Rs.2800.00 lakhs for Medical and Public Health Schemes in 1988-89.

Since the major portion of the expenditure under MNP for 1987-88 had to be ear-marked for spill over schemes, it is anticipated that not many infrastructural facilities would be created at the end of the current year. The emphasis for 1988-89 is therefore on completing on-going schemes to avoid cost over run. Since not much outlay was available for other sectors during 1987-88 not many new schemes under these sectors could be taken up. Since Rs.1162.45 lakhs are being ear-marked for MNP sector, the other sectors will have to be content with a strategy of maintenance rather than one of upgradation.

Annual plan 1988-89 has been drawn up with the above aim in view with the total plan size of Rs.2800.00 lakhs.

A brief description of the proposals is given in the following paragraphs.

Medical Scheme :

Establishment of Health Centres and Rural Hospitals

In West Bengal the rural population is about 400 lakhs according to 1981 census. The total number of Health Centres and Hospitals functioning in the State at the end of 1986-87 was as below :

P.H.C.	...	451
Sub-Centre	...	7665
Rural Hospital	...	44

In the proposal for 1988-89 the following provisions have been made :-

	Target 1988-89	Anticipated achievement 1987-88
P.H.C.	100	100
Sub-Centre	1300	500
Rural Hospital	30	30

Besides provision has been made for execution of constructional programmes under the scheme and taking up of new constructions.

There are four sub-divisions in the district of Cooch Behar. Only one Sub-divisional Hospital started functioning at Dinhata in the year 1978-79. During 1986-87 the new Sub-divisional hospitals at Tufanganj and Mathabhanga were opened. During 1988-89 the new Sub-divisional Hospital at Makliganj has been programmed for opening. Thus it is expected that all the Sub-divisions in the district of Cooch Behar will have full fledged Sub-divisional Hospitals by next year. The existing district and Sub-divisional hospitals will be upgraded and improved in regard to accommodation, equipment and personnel.

It is also proposed to make improvement in the existing hospitals in Calcutta and in the district to provide for new services particularly specialised services which are not available at present. Provision has also been made for improvement of treatment facilities in the existing teaching hospitals.

In the annual plan for 1988-89 provision has been made for opening of new Blood Banks in the some of the Sub-divisional Hospitals. Provision has also been made for purchase of new ambulances for improvement and strengthening of the State Ambulance Service.

Taking over of Non-Government Hospitals.

Provision has been made for development of some of the Non-Government hospitals taken over by Government. This basically involves bringing the personnel of these hospitals under Government rates of pay

and allowances and upgrading some existing facilities.

#### Grant-in-aid

Provision has been made for payment of grants-in-aid to Non-Government hospitals for their development and also towards payments of charges for reservation of beds.

#### Medical Educational Research

At present there are seven Medical Colleges in the State with a total seat of 755. In the annual plan for 1988-89 provision have been made for :

- i) Improvement of existing medical colleges
- ii) Improvement of libraries of Medical Colleges.
- iii) Development of some of the departments in the existing colleges.
- iv) Reconstruction of some of the old college building
- v) Other development programmes for the State Medical Colleges.

#### Post Graduate Medical Education & Research

Provision has been made for strengthening and improvement of the I.P.G.M.E. & R. Calcutta and other Post Graduate Institutes, Medical Research and Introduction of Post Graduate courses in certain specialities.

Provision has also been made for improvement of facilities in Dental Education, Nursing Training and training of para-Medical personnel.

#### Other system of Medicine

In the Annual Plan 1988-89 in adequate provision has been made for creation of new treatment facilities in the I.S.M. and Homoeopathy by opening new dispensaries, hospitals beds. Expanding the existing facilities and payment of grants to non-Government institutions for their development.

Provisions has also been made for improvement and expansion of training facilities in these two systems of medicine.

Provision has also been made for opening of new dispensaries as well as setting up of a Research Centre in Unani System of Medicines.

### PUBLIC HEALTH & SANITATION

#### I. Control of Communicable Diseases

##### Malaria

The revised plan of operation of eradication of malaria implemented in the State at the instance of the Government of India will continue to operate for reduction of malaria cases by 50% of incidence each year and prevention of death from malaria totally.

##### Other communicable Diseases

Provisions has also been made for control of Kalazer, Hapanese Encaphalities, Gastro-enterities etc.



II. Other programme :

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The provision has been made for setting up of Regional Squads and also for strengthening of the Laboratory services by providing equipment and staff.

Drugs Control

The provision has been made for expansion and strengthening of the State Drugs Control Directorate by recognition of Regional and District Organisation. Besides, provision has been made for development of the Central Public Health and Drugs Laboratory.

Health Statistics and Vital Statistics

The provision is for improvement of the State Bureau of Health Intelligence, strengthening of District Statistical Cells and creation of new posts of Statistical Assistants for improvement of the Management information system.

2. Programme of the Labour Deptt.1. Employees' State Insurance (M.B.) Scheme :

This scheme relates to (i) extension of E.S.I. Scheme to new areas, (ii) opening of New Service Dispensaries sanctioned under the 6th Five Year Plan in the areas where the scheme has already been implemented, (iii) extension of full benefit to the areas covered under 'extended benefits'.

i) For extension of E.S.I. Scheme to Maldia Industrial area in the district of Midnapore, accommodation for Service Dispensary, quarters for Medical Officer and, other staff will have to be arranged. Health Department has ensured reservation of 12 beds in the State Hospital at Maldia for E.S.I. patients and will arrange for specialists treatment to the beneficiaries. Steps for acquiring a suitable plot for construction of an E.S.I. Hospital have been taken. E.S.I. Corporation has approved the proposed extension and to the opening of one 2-doctor Service Dispensary initially. The proposed extension is expected to start towards the end of the year 1986-87, financial implication of the proposal is Rs.1.25 lakhs (State Share).

For extension of E.S.I. Scheme to Siliguri industrial area, suitable accommodation for one Service Dispensary, residential quarter for Medical Officer has been arranged in the Housing Block at Siliguri by purchase of built up accommodation at a total cost of Rs.8,35,900/- to be borne entirely by the E.S.I. Corporation. E.S.I. Corporation has been moved for necessary sanction and funds.

For reservation of beds and for arrangement of Specialist service for the beneficiaries, in the North Bengal Medical College assistance from State Health Department has been sought. Steps for selection of a suitable land for construction of an exclusive E.S.I. Hospital have also been taken with the assistance of local administration at Siliguri. Financial implication of the proposal for the proposed extension is Rs.1.02 lakhs in 1987-88 so far as the State Govt. is concerned.

ii) Out of 25 Service Dispensaries sanctioned in the 6th Plan, 17 Service Dispensaries were opened in the plan period. The remaining 8 service Dispensaries are to be opened in 7th Plan. One 4 doctors Service Dispensary has already been opened on 9.9.86 at Halisahar, Dist.24-Parganas (North). Accommodation for 3 more Service Dispensaries have been located and these 4 dispensaries are expected to be opened during 1986-87 at Garia and Budge Budge areas of 24-Parganas (South). During 1987-88 additional Service Dispensaries may be opened. Financial implication for opening of each Service Dispensaries is 0.7 Lakhs (State Share).

iii) During 1986-87 Insured Persons' family units numbering about 1,45,000 have been brought under full medical care from expended benefit.

tp/-

Additional number of 1,50,000 I.P. family units are also proposed to be brought under full care during 1986-87. Steps will be taken to provide full medical care to about 1 lakh I.P. families during 1987-88. The additional expenditure on this account will be met out of this scheme.

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs ~~was~~ was provided for 1987-88. An amount of Rs.3.20 lakhs may be provided for 1988-89.

2. Opening of Central Pathological Laboratory (Up-grading of Pathological Laboratory of E.S.I. Hospital, Manicktola.

The E.S.I. Hospital, Manicktola functions as a referral hospital under the E.S.I. Scheme where investigations of difficult Bio-chemistry, Histopathology, Micro-biology and Maematology cases are made, needs, upgradation.

The financial implication is Rs.2.04 lakh (State share). The scheme is yet to be approved by E.S.I. Corporation and sanctioned by Govt. Provision for Rs.0.10 lakh was kept in 1986-87. For 1987-88 Rs.0.20 lakh was provided. The same amount may be provided for 1988-89.

3. Extension of Central Medical Store of E.S.I. Scheme.

The scheme relates to the strengthening of Central Medical Store and creation of additional posts. No expenditure has been incurred in 1986-87 as the proposal is awaiting clearance from E.S.I. Corporation since June, 1986. The present increased workload is being managed by utilising services of 40 members of staff of different categories belonging to different Rajyabima Ousadhalayas by retaining them on deputation to Central Medical Stores. Besides, there is a proposal for rationalisation of Central Medical Stores. Provision for Rs.0.125 lakh as in 1986-87 was also made for 1987-88. For 1988-89 an amount of Rs.0.15 lakh is proposed to be provided.

4. Improvement in administrative arrangement relating to E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme.

The scheme relates to strengthening of the Directorate of E.S.I. (M.B.) Scheme by creation of additional posts of Group 'A' and other posts for the decentralisation of Administrative Medical Officer's office. Posts of Directorate viz. Dy. Director (Adm.), Assistant Director has been created but yet to be filled up. Now posts of Assistant Director are expected to be filled up in 1986-87 and that of Deputy Director is likely to be filled up after the special pay for the posts is sanctioned by Finance Deptt.

Decentralisation of the Administrative Medical Officer's office can not be carried out due to non-availability of suitable accommodation at Serampore, Howrah, 24-Parganas even after open advertisement in newspapers. Simultanelusly, construction Board has been asked to prepare a

Plan & Estimate for renovation of one singlestorey building and for additional construction for extra accommodation at Serampore.

The provision in the State share is Rs.1 lakh in 1986-87. A provision for Rs.0.10 lakh was kept for 1987-88 for recurring expenditure like salary etc. for the additional staff sanctioned. The same amount i.e. Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

5. Setting up of Physiotherapy Centre.

Physiotherapy Centres are needed in different E.S.I. Hospitals for rendering out-patient services to beneficiaries. The Corporation has advised to set up such Centres in Hospitals where Orthopaedic surgeons are available on a cluster basis. Financial implication of the proposal for Rs.0.8 lakhs (State share). The scheme has been recast accordingly and referred to E.S.I. Corporation for approval in July, 1986. A provision for Rs.0.125 lakhs was made for 1987-88. Rs.0.15 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

6. Establishment of Nurses' Training Centre.

The scheme has been implemented and is continuing. In the second year after its opening in March, 1985, 40 trainees are receiving training. It may be possible to take an increased number of trainees from March, '87 when accommodation in a hostel for trainees may be provided in the Salt Lake quarter complex constructed for E.S.I. Rs. 05 lakh (State share) is the likely expenditure for 1986-87. For 1987-88 a provision for Rs.0.6 lakh was made as a continuing scheme. Rs.0.75 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

7. Opening of Rajyabima Ousadhalayas.

It is a continuing scheme. Out of 28 Rajyabima Oustadhalayas sanctioned 15 have been opened in 5th & 6th Five Year Plans, In 1986-87 one Rajyabima Ousadhalaya has been opened at Halisahar and 2 more are going to be opened to be decided soon, 12 Rajyabima Ousadhalayas are yet to be opened. Posts required have been sanctioned. In 1986-87 a provision of Rs.1 lakh (State share) was made. For 1987-88 the same provision was made i.e. Rs.1 lakh (State share). For 1988-89 Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed.

8. Strengthening of Pathological Laboratories in E.S.I. Hospital other than Manicktola Hospital.

In the scheme deployment of one Bio-chemist in each of the seven hospitals and purchase of costly equipments for the Laboratories have been proposed. Total financial implication of the proposal is Rs.0.85 lakhs (State Share). The scheme has been prepared after collection of relevant data from different hospitals and has been referred to Labour Department in July 1986 for consideration and taking up with the

E.S.I. Corporation for necessary approval. A provision of Rs.0.15 lakh (State share) has been made in 1985-87. The provision for 1987-88 was kept at Rs.0.15 lakh (State share). For 1988-89 Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed.

9. Hospital cost for Insured Workers & their families.

The scheme includes the proposal for opening of additional 50 beds in E.S.I.(T.B.) Hospital, Belur. Necessary posts of 9 (nine) Medical Officers, 24 Group 'C' para medical and 38 (thirty-eight) Group 'D' posts, created are being filled up. 12 beds have already been commissioned in 1986. The remaining beds will be opened gradually with the joining of additional nursing staff sanctioned.

One X'Ray machine at a cost of about Rs.4 lakhs (State share Rs.0.5 lakh) has already been purchased for E.S.I. Hospital, Budge Budge. Six more X'Ray machines (2 big, 2 medium and 2 small) and 10 E.C.G. machines have been proposed to be purchased this year for the hospitals. Entire provision for Rs.2.00 lakhs may be utilised in 1986-87. For 1987-88, provision for Rs.2.00 lakhs was made for meeting the continuing scheme of 50 additional beds in Belur T.B. Hospitals for purchase of other costly equipments. For 1988-89 Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

10. Improvement of ambulance service under Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Scheme.

The proposal relates to purchase of 13 additional ambulances. State Government approved the proposal. But E.S.I. Corporation stalled this sanction on grounds of admissibility on the basis of norms. The question was taken up with the Corporation and discussed in the last Medical Benefit Council meeting held at Bruboneswar. In the meeting it was resolved that for each centre having 1 lakh Insured Persons, 3 ambulances and for every additional 30,000 Insured Persons one more ambulance should be allowed. The matter is being reviewed by Corporation. However, in 1985-86 purchase of eight ambulances has been sanctioned as replacement of 5 condemned ones and 3 new ones and an expenditure of Rs.8,07,233/- (State share is Rs.1.009/- lakh) was incurred for advance payment. Delivery of five ambulances has been received in September, 1986. Expenditure of Rs.0.06 lakhs (State share) has been incurred upto the end of 1st quarter of 1986-87. The fund may be utilised if purchase of proposed number of 11 (eleven) ambulances are sanctioned by E.S.I. Corporation as per the proposed revised norm.

Provision for Rs.1.00 lakh (State share) was kept for purchase of 6 additional ambulances for 1987-88. For 1988-89 Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

11. Opening of Family Welfare Centre.

The scheme relates to opening of family welfare units in all E. S. I. Hospitals except Belur T.B. Hospital. The scheme is staff oriented. E.S.I. Corporation has approved the scheme provided the staffing pattern is according to the E.S.I. Corporation's shares and the expenditure is within the ceiling limit of shareable post. It is awaiting sanction of Govt. Provision for Rs.0.90 lakh was kept for 1986-87. The same was re-pleated for 1987-88. For 1988-89 Rs.0.40 lakh is proposed.

12. Implementation of Immunisation Programme.

The scheme is a part of the scheme for family welfare and is mainly staff oriented. It is also to be implemented alongwith the Family Welfare activities in Scheme No.11 above. No fund has yet been utilised in 1986-87. This was carried over to the next year and a provision for Rs.0.25 lakh was made for 1987-88. For 1988-89 Rs.0.25 lakh is proposed.

13. Opening of Central Blood Bank.

The scheme relates to the opening of a Central Blood Bank in the E. S. I. Hospital, Manicktola. It has been approved by E. S. I. Corporation and sanctioned by Government. Posts have been created. One Medical Officer ( Pathologist) has been appointed to Co-ordinate the work of opening the Blood Bank.

The entire provision of Rs.1.00 lakh ( State Share ) in 1986-87 is expected to be spent. In 1987-88 provision for Rs. 1.00 lakh was kept as a continuing scheme. For 1988-89 Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

14. Opening of Engineering Cell.

The scheme is not likely to be implemented this year. Provision for Rs. 0.10 lakh was kept for 1987-88 as a notional provision. For 1988-89 Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed.

15. Strengthening of fleet of vehicles.

The scheme relates to the purchase of additional vehicles for the Directorate and office of the Administrative Medical Officer with the object of improving the frequency of inspection of Insurance panel doctors, Service Dispensaries, Chemist Shops ( both private and Government ) as also for extension of the scheme in new areas. Expenditure for purchase of 2 ( two ) Ambassador Cars and 1 ( one ) Jeep has been estimated at Rs. 4.50 lakhs in total. The state share for the year 1986 - 87 is Rs. 0.40 lakh. The amount for 1987-88 was kept at

at Rs. 0.15 lakh. For 1988-89 Rs. 0.15 lakh is proposed.

16. Opening of an occupational thereby and Rehabilitation centre.

The scheme includes (a) opening of an occupational health centre at Manicktola; (b) opening of a Rehabilitation Centre at Budge Budge.

The schemes are still under consideration of E.S.I. Corporation for approval. A provisions of Rs. 0.20 lakh was made in 1986 - 87. The same was carried over for 1987 - 88. For 1988 - 89 Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed.

17. Drug testing facilities for E. S. I. Scheme.

The scheme is for testing of drugs by random sampling on the basis of complaints from beneficiaries. E. S. I. Corporation has already agreed in principle to have sample of drugs tested from the West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation Limited. Testing of drug samples has already been started. Fund of Rs. 0.05 lakh was utilised in (1986 - 87). Provision for 1987-88 was kept at Rs. 0.05 lakh for continuing the scheme. For 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed.

18. Scheme for In-service training of Technical and Para-medical staff.

It is a continuing scheme. The fund is required for payment of course fees and T. A., D. A. etc. for the trainees. In 1986 - 87 training to 18 (eighteen) Medical Officers, 2 (two) Nurses have been given under the scheme. Proposals for training of new sets of Medical Officers and Para-Medical Staff have been taken up and are under the consideration of Government for approval. The entire fund of Rs. 0.05 lakh provided in 1986-87 was spent. For 1987 - 88 the same amount was provided. For 1988 - 89 an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed.

All schemes are state sector schemes.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Programme of the Public Health Engineering Department

(Non-C.M.D. Area of West Bengal)

A total outlay of Rs.2400.00 lakh has been proposed during 1988-89.

Summary of proposed outlay during 1988-89 and the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1987-88 under the State Plan are given below :

I t e m	1987-88		1988-89
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay. (Rs. in lakh)
I. Direction, Admin. etc.	50.00	50.00	20.00
II. Urban Water Supply	563.00	687.00	620.00
III. Rural Water Supply (MNP)	922.00	1600.00	1680.00
IV. RCFA Part II W/S. Scheme	90.00	90.00	44.00
V. <u>Sanitation Services</u> :			
a) <u>Rural</u> -			
Low cost sanitation	26.50	26.50	7.00
Mela etc.	13.50	13.50	10.00
b) <u>Urban</u> -			
Low cost sanitation	11.00	11.00	9.00
VI. Sewerage Services	4.00	4.00	10.00
Grand Total ; State Plan ;	1680.00	2481.00	2400.00

I. Direction & Administration etc.

The proposed outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.20.00 lakh. This amount is intended to be spent for establishments in the Public Health Engineering Directorate created during the VIIth Plan period. The proposed outlay during 1988-89 has been reduced compared to the approved outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh during 1987-88 keeping in view the restriction on creation of new posts.

II. Urban Water Supply :

The proposed outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.620.00 lakh. The target is to commission Haldia Water Supply Scheme (Geonkhali Based), Alipurduar and Kharagpur (Devalpur) Water Supply Schemes and also to achieve adequate progress in respect of other ongoing schemes.

III. Rural Water Supply :(a) Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) :

The proposed outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.1680.00 lakh including provision of 10% of the outlay for maintenance.



(b) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP) ;

Anticipated outlay during 1988-89 is Rs.1680.00 lakh.

Break-up of the proposed outlays under the two programmes between piped water supply and spot sources has been indicated as below ;

M.N.P.	1987-88		1988-89 proposed outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
P.W.S.	381	1100	1100
Spot	541	500	580
<b>Total ;</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>1680</b>
<u>A.P.P.</u>			
P.W.S.	510	1100	1100
R.B.T.W.	412	500	580
<b>Total ;</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>1680</b>

Emphasis would be given to complete/commission the ongoing piped water supply schemes.

All the problem villages identified upto 31.3.87 will be provided with atleast one source of drinking water by end of the current financial year. The target during 1988-89 is to provide additional sources in the Partially Covered Problem villages to raise the service level and also in newly identified problem villages, if any.

IV. R.C.F.A. Water Supply Scheme Part II ;

Financing pattern for the Scheme is as below ;

	Rs. in lakh
a) State Government ...	286.00
b) Government of India -- (Coal Deptt.)	1436.00
c) Government of India -- (A.R.P).	1046.00
	<u>2768.00</u>

The State Share for execution of the scheme during 1988-89 has been proposed provision to be Rs.44.00 lakh. With this the full amount of State Share of Rs.286 lakh would be contributed for the Scheme. Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. have contributed Rs. 613 lakh out of their Share of Rs.1436 lakh. Total expenditure for the scheme upto 31st March, 1987 is Rs.1568 lakh.

V. Sanitation Services ;(A) Rural ;

An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh has been proposed for Rural low cost sanitation during 1988-89. The approved outlay during 1987-88 is Rs.26.50 lakh. This amount includes liabilities for schemes sanctioned

earlier. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed during 1988-89 for providing sanitation facilities in Mela, Exhibition etc.

(b) Urban -

An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakh has been proposed for conversion of dry latrines in Urban areas. The amount will be transferred to L.G. & U.D. Department for

VI. Sewerage services :

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed during 1988-89. The amount is intended to be spent for progressing the works of the ongoing scheme for Ranaghat Municipality.

The scheme envisaged the effluent from the house hold latrines to be directly discharged into the sewerage system. The sewerage carried by the sewers would be treated in Oxidation Pond before it is discharged into the river. The estimated cost of the Scheme was Rs.41,73,500.00 as shown below :-

i) Sewerage & Sewage treatment for a population of 21,000	... Rs.28,06,000.00
ii) Conversion of 1615 latrines into sanitary latrines	... Rs.11,79,000.00
iii) Providing sewerage connection to 360 existing latrines having septic tanks.	... Rs. 1,88,500.00
	<u>Rs. 41,73,500.00</u>

The Government of India agreed to the execution of total scheme (estimated cost Rs.41,73,500/-) for benefit of 21000 people subject to the condition that the central assistance would be restricted for coverage of 10000 people (which was the population criteria acceptable under the centrally sponsored programme). The Government of India did not agree to provide any fund for the purpose of conversion of dry latrine and also for providing sewerage connection to house hold septic tanks. The share of the Government of India was assessed to be Rs.11,86,725.00.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has so far been released by Government of India and the sanctioning programme was abandoned at the end of the 5th Plan. It is necessary therefore to provide fund by the State Government for complete of the Scheme.

HOUSING (INCLUDING POLICE HOUSING)1. Programme of the Housing Department.

The State Housing Department now implements four kinds of Social Housing Schemes viz., (1) Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of the Community (urban) (2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme (3) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (4) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees. Besides, the Housing Department also implements Land Acquisition and Development Scheme in the outskirts of the city of Calcutta and Siliguri for getting land for construction of buildings as well as for distribution of developed plots as house-sites among the people belonging to the various income brackets.

As per advice of the State Development and Planning Department, the size of the 7th (Seventh) Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs. 2600.00 lakhs only in respect of Housing Department. It may be mentioned that the Market Borrowing of Rs. 550.00 lakhs for the West Bengal Housing Board has been included in the total allocation. During the last financial year i.e., 1986-87, the Housing Department got allocation of Rs. 459.00 lakhs for implementation of various Social Housing Schemes and the entire amount has been utilised.

The Annual Budget for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 525.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay of Rs. 525.00 lakhs includes Rs. 110.00 lakhs as Market Borrowing by the West Bengal Housing Board. A sum of Rs. 325.00 lakhs will be spent by the Housing Department itself for construction of Flats and Houses and for development of plots of land for departmental construction of Flats and also for distribution of House-sites among the people belonging to the M.I.G./L.I.G./R.M.S.

As regards physical targets in 1988-89, the Department will be able to complete construction of 880 flats while the individuals will be able to complete construction of 600 houses by availing of the House Building Loan from the Department. The Department also expects to develop 15 acres of land during the year 1988-89.

2. Programmes of the Panchayat & Community Development (C.D.) Department.Provision for House-sites-cum-construction for rural landless labourers (M.N.P.)

## 1. The schemes provides fund for -

- a) Allotment of house-sites to landless labourers etc. of the rural areas of the State on vested/acquired land.
- b) Grant of financial assistance to the beneficiaries of the schemes, construction of huts on lands made available to them. It is

~~proposed that the house-sites will be allotted to 7,400 families of~~ landless labourers and construction assistance will be given to 4344 families during 1988-89. To fulfil the above targets a sum of Rs. 84.52 lakhs has been proposed on the expenditure for 1988-89.

### 3. Programme of the Home (P&AR) Department.

It is common knowledge that hired accommodation for Government officers in district and sub-divisional headquarters has become very scarce. Officers on transferable service find it extremely difficult to procure suitable residential accommodation. With the idea of removing this difficulty a number of projects for residential accommodation were taken up and some of them have already been completed. It will appear from GN-2 Statement that 4 (four) projects (Si. 3-6) under Housing are under implementation in 1987-88. In addition to this work is proposed to be taken up in three other old projects, (1, 2 & 7). In other words, the number of projects proposed for 1988-89 comes to 7 and the details thereof are given below.

It may be pointed out here that agreed outlay under Housing in 1987-88 is only Rs. 8 lakhs. Construction of D.M.'s Bungalow at Barasat being very urgent, the major share of the outlay has been earmarked for the said project, leaving almost nothing for the others. The other projects which were sanctioned much earlier but could not be completed for want of funds are held up midway with all the consequential difficulties and escalation of cost. Construction of D.M.'s Bungalow at Barasat should, therefore, be treated on a separate footing and fund required for this project should be met by way of special outlay. The proposed outlay of Rs. 8.40 lakhs for 1988-89 is much too insignificant to finance the programme already in hand for which balance requirement is Rs. 23.27 lakhs as shown above.

### 4. Schemes of the Excise Department.

Construction of residential quarters for the Excise Officers at 46, Christopher Road, Calcutta.

The service of the Excise Officers are transferable when the Officers are transferred to Calcutta from the other districts, they are put to great difficulty for want of suitable accommodation in Calcutta. It has therefore been decided to construct a building in Calcutta for residential accommodation of the Excise Officers. In Jalpaiguri also a construction of compound Wall of S.E.'s quarter is being taken up.

### 5. Programme of the Home (Parliamentary Affairs) Department.

The Scheme envisages construction of a multi-storied building at High Court Tram Terminus for accommodation of M.L.As and Group 'D' Staff of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

### 6. Programme of the Public Works Department.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) and in the Annual Plan (1987-88) provision has been made for construction of residential quarters for Officers and Staff.

7. Programme of the Development & Planning Department.

International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) Programme...

The year 1987 has been designated the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by the General Assembly of the United Nations. On that basis the State Government has formulated a Phased Programme for constructing houses for the shelterless people in the rural, semi-urban and urban areas of the State with the direct involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions/Municipalities in the matter of selection of beneficiaries and supervision of work to be done. The Programme envisages construction of houses and latrines for the homeless people on vested lands including provision for water sources and approach roads to the housing pockets. Construction of Roads/Houses should be as per model designs and estimates. Out of the three models suggested, Model-I and Model-II as the case may be costing Rs. 6500/- per house is both for rural and semi-urban areas of the State Model-III Costing 8,600/- per unit is for urban areas.

2. As a part of this programme, the State Government released a sum of Rs. 60 lakh during 1985-86 for extending benefit of shelter to 600 homeless families.

During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1,85,00,153/- was allotted to the Implementing Agencies out of the total budget provision of Rs. 200.00 lakh. Target for construction of huts/houses for the same period was 2040 houses. Total No. of houses constructed for the same period was 797 huts/houses as reported by the Implementing Agencies. The State Government has provided a sum of Rs. 178.00 lakh in the Annual Plan for 1987-88 for extending benefit of shelter to 1815 homeless families under "IYSH" Programme.

The State Government propose to provide a sum of Rs. 315.00 lakh in the Annual Plan for 1988-89 for extending benefit of Shelter to 3210 homeless families in all the districts of the State under this programme.

8. Programmes of the Home (Defence) Department.

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented by the Department :-

- A) Third (3rd) Phase construction of 71 nos. of Staff quarters for the 1st Biswakarma Battalion of the W.B.N.V.F. at Durgapur. This is a continuing scheme.
- B) Construction of Barracks, Officers' Quarters, Guest House Etc. for the W.B.N.V.F. at Salt Lake area.

9. Programme of the Judicial Department.

The programme envisages construction of residential quarters for Judicial Officers at various Stations of the State under the up-gradation schemes.

10. Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department.

It has been proposed to provide as much residential accommodation as possible to the Officers and staff of the Directorate of Commercial Taxes. The important centres where such schemes are proposed to be implemented are at Salt Lake, Beliaghata, Purulia, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Behala, Sonarpur,

Baruipur, Berasat, Barrackpore & Howrah. At Asansol and Cooch Behar construction of residential complexes are almost complete. At Durgapur a plot of land has been allotted by the ADDA.

#### 11. Programme of the Home (Police) Department

Under the Police Regulations, all policemen are entitled to rent-free accommodation. The total strength of the State Police is about 76,000 of which sub-ordinate ranks (i.e. from Constable to S.I.) accounts for more than 74,000. The number of existing barracks and quarters available for the subordinate ranks is 20,000 and 8432 respectively. So, both the items taken together do not constitute even 40% of the accommodation for policemen in subordinate ranks. For superior officers (i.e. Inspector and above), also the number of existing quarters is less than 40%. This highlights the need for construction of quarters for policemen in all ranks.

Under the Upgradation Programme under the recommendation of the 8th Finance Commission, an amount of Rs. 51.75 crores is to be available from the Government of India for building up family accommodation for subordinate ranks during the 4 year period 1985-86 to 1988-89. For that purpose, an Action Plan had to be prepared and got approved by the State Level Empowered Committee as well as the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee of the Government of India.

The said approved plan is as follows :

<u>Housing</u>					
<u>Year</u>	<u>D/Subordinate</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lower Subordinate</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1985-86	119	285	404	2058	2462
1986-87	175	65	240	1100	1340
1987-88	247	301	548	2478	3026
1988-89	247	301	548	2479	3027
	953	1740	8115	8115	9855

( It is, however, apprehended that unless additional funds are made available to make up for the escalation of costs during these years, the actual achievement will be much less than the targets set in the said Action Plan ).

For construction of quarters for senior officers and barracks for the constables, the entire money is to come from State's resources. In view of the financial constraints, not much can be allocated for this purpose.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
( Including State Capital Project )

1. Programme of the Local Government & Urban Development Department

The are presently III urban local bodies including 36 urban local bodies within the Calcutta Metropolitan Area.

The urban local bodies within C.M.A. have been brought under the C U D P -III and there has been a massive programme for financial assistance to these urban local bodies whereas the urban local bodies outside C.M.A. have been comparatively ignored due to financial constraints. State Government as per recommendations of the West Bengal Development Strategy Committee in 1981, have decided to offset this regional imbalance and higher allocation of fund to the tune of Rs. 2127 lakh was proposed for the urban local bodies outside C.M.A. for the year 1988-89.

In the meeting of the State Planning Board on 23rd October, 1987. Government in this Department was advised to restrict the allocation to the limit of Rs. 1300 lakh. Accordingly the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 for this Department is drawn up as below :-

1.	Development of Municipal Areas	Rs. 436 lakh
2.	Development of Municipal Areas(Water Supply Facilities)Spot Sources.	Rs. 28 "
3.	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines in municipal towns.	Rs. 200 "
4.	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes Development of Municipal Areas	Rs. 10 "
5.	Bustee Improvement Scheme outside C.M.A.	Rs. 289 "
6.	Urban Basic Services	Rs. 11 "
7.	Integrated Development & Small & Medium Towns	Rs. 300 "
8.	Institute of Local Govt. & Urban Studies	Rs. 12 "
9.	Central Valuation Board.	Rs. 1 "
10.	Directorate of Local Bodies, West Bengal	Rs. 5 "
11.	Setting up of a Training & Research Institute	Rs. 8 "
	Total ::	<u>Rs. 1300 lakh.</u>

2. Programme of the Development & Planning (T&CP) Department

FOR 1988-89.

The Town and Country Planning Branch of the Development and Planning Department is concerned with planned development of rural and urban areas in West Bengal excluding Calcutta Metropolitan District. Three Development Authorities, namely, (1) Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority, (2) Haldua Development Authority and (3) Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority and three Planning Authorities, namely, (1) Mirik Planning Authority, (2) Jaigaon Planning Authority and (3) South 24-Parganas Planning Authority have been set up so far for this purpose.

But the resource position of these Authorities is still far from adequate to meet the planning and developmental needs of the areas under their respective jurisdictions. Considering the importance of the functions entrusted with these Planning/Development Authorities in terms of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act 1979, it is imperative that adequate funds are provided to them. Any restraint in this respect will cause adverse effect on the overall planning and infrastructural development of these regions which will in turn cause considerable slowing down of the pace of planned development of the areas. Keeping this in background, we should give top-most priority to the funding position of these Planning/Development Authorities. The main functions of these Planning Authorities as enjoined in the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development ) Act, 1979 are (i) preparation of existing land use maps and register, (ii) preparation of outline development plan and detailed development plan, (iii) regulating land use in the area so that unplanned and haphazard development and growth of land use do not take place. Besides the above functions, the Development Authorities have one more function, that is, execution of specific Development schemes envisaged in the plan. So far these statutory obligations are concerned, these Development Authorities have already made much headway. Preparation of existing land use maps and register and their publication is almost completed. The work of preparing of detailed development plan have also been made much progress. Execution of many development schemes, like improvement of roads, water supply and drainage, construction of hospital, community centres, parks, etc., have been completed by these Development Authorities during the Sixth Plan period when financial assistance of the order of Rs. 13.08 crores was given to them from the State budget.

2. The position of the three Development Authorities is enumerated below :

1. Haldia Development Authority.

Narration of the importance of the Haldia in the industrial complex of West Bengal is quite unnecessary. Our endeavour is to develop Haldia as an Urban Industrial Complex and important Growth Centre in the map of West Bengal. Enormous investment in both private and public sectors at Haldia is contemplated for fulfilment of this endeavour. The role of the Haldia Development Authority in this sphere is crucial. The responsibility of the infrastructural facilities in the area lies with this authority. If these infrastructural facilities cannot be offered quickly, investment in both public and private sectors in Haldia will be considerably decreased resulting in slowing down the process of setting up of industrial units in the area. The petro-Chemical Complex is going to be set up at Haldia which will completely change the character of the region, both in terms of development and employment



opportunities. In the process of execution of this project quickly, the Haldia Development Authority has a big role to play because this Authority is entrusted with the responsibility of providing infrastructural facilities in the area. Moreover, water supply is a very important thing for industrial expansion of any area. Haldia Water Supply Scheme (Geonkhali) is now nearing completion. Any delay in providing fund for the purpose will result in delay in completion of the project. The Haldia Development Authority has already availed the LIC loan for this scheme in addition to the hudgetary support of the Government. The amount of the loan is Rs. 9.00 crores out of which Haldia Development Authority has already availed of Rs. 6.00 crores. It is expected that in 1988-89 they will take more amount of this loan. The responsibility of sanctioning fund to the Haldia Development Authority for payment of interest of this loan of LIC as well as repayment of loan instalment lies with this department. As this is a contractual agreement, sufficient fund must be given to the Haldia Development Authority for this purpose.

2. Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority.

The importance of the region under this Authority in terms of industrial growth hardly requires any narration. There are various industrial set up in that area and providing infrastructural facilities to these existing industrial units and future ones is mainly the responsibility of this authority. This Authority is executing schemes like water supply, road communication, housing etc. As we have not been able to provide them sufficient fund in spite of their repeated requests, their works in these directions have been considerably slowed down.

3. Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority

The areas under the Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority have great strategic importance because this is the link area between Assam and the rest of India, and these areas are near our northern border. This Authority is undertaking a number of development Schemes for which we should render them all required financial assistance.

3. The work of preparation of existing land use map/register by the South 24-Parganas Planning Authority is making progress.

4. The annual plan proposals of the Development and Planning (T&CP) Department for 1988-89 have been drawn up against this background. In order to meet the needs of this Department, we have proposed outlay of Rs. 7.00 crores for 1988-89 which is considered to be even below minimum for the essential schemes of the Development Authorities and the District Planning Authorities already set up and proposed to be set up.

### 3. Programme of the Metropolitan Development Department.

#### A. Calcutta Improvement Trust :

In all sixteen schemes have been recommended for inclusion within the Annual Plan 1988-89. Out of these sixteen schemes, six schemes are remunerative in nature and the other ten are mainly non-remunerative schemes, the main purpose being widening of roads.

2. Within the remunerative schemes two major Civic Centre Projects - one in Maniktala and the other in Gariahat are under execution. These are going to create huge amount of Shopping, Commercial and Cultural activities in two parts of the City. There would be a good amount of employment generation due to the execution of these projects. Most of the facilities generated in Gariahat Project have already been disposed of. A five storeyed office building at Maniktala has already been let out to State Bank of India. Actions have been taken for disposal of shopping facilities nearing completion within the project. The other Area Development Schemes, in addition to opening out new roads, will enable the Trust to develop comprehensively some of the congested areas of the City and provide facilities like Group Housing, Individual Housing, Shopping, Commercial and Other activities.

3. As regards non-remunerative schemes the main concentration is on road widening project. These non-remunerative schemes include widening of Bentinck Street, Amherst Street extension beyond S.N. Banerjee Road, Balshab Sett Street widening, Ultadanga Railway underpass, extension of Manicktala Main Road to Salt Lake, extension of Belighata Main Road to Salt Lake, improvement of Deshpriya Sashmal Road and development of Dhakuria Station Area.

#### B. Howrah Improvement Trust :

The Plan proposals for 1988-89 are designated for execution of some general improvement schemes envisaging planned water supply, development of sewerage and drainage, roads and other civic amenities and park schemes to provide an open area space to the residents of congested city of Howrah.

#### C. Kalyani Township :

To meet the basic infrastructural facilities to the already covered areas and to extend such facilities to the uncovered areas in the Kalyani Township 1988-89 annual plan envisages as part of Seventh plan outlay installation of sewer flushing units, construction of water lines, sinking of deep tubewells and electrification, construction of community hall-cum-auditorium, setting up market and construction of Park at Kalyani.

#### D. Urban Renewal Schemes in the C.M.D.A.

To ease the internal traffic circulation problems in Calcutta, specially in and around the central business district, where most of the State Government and Central Government offices and offices of the Statutory Bodies, mercantile firms and financial institutions are located, rationalisation of the existing land use with a view to release some land for the road system would be helpful. Relocation of the Jetties and Godowns of the C.P.T. along the Strand Road would give land for substantially widening of it and thereby to open expressway facilities for relief to traffic and providing a diversion route during the period of Metro Railways Works along C.R. Avenue. Besides, beautification of Kadapara dumping ground near Subhas Sarobar has been included under this scheme.

#### E. Augmentation of Water Supply in Bidhannagar Township (Salt Lake) :

The present water supply to Bidhannagar Township is done by supplying ground water through 80" dia deep tubewell. For this, the area has been divided into a number of water tower zone each having a population of 20,000 (approx.). There are 15 overhead reservoirs in Sectors I, II & III. Each zone is fed from overhead reservoir of 1,25,000 gallons capacity and 60' staging height.

2. Bidhannagar is a new planned township of nearly five square miles area and is growing at a very fast rate. Various types of residential and commercial complexes are coming up. Though the present population has reached only 25% of design population, water scarcity is being felt even now. Tubewells are becoming defunct within five to six years, pipelines are being choked with iron deposition due to excessive iron content in the ground water; pumps become out of order very frequently. The quality of ground water is very poor.

3. The master plan (1966-2001) for water supply, sewerage and drainage in Calcutta Metropolitan District recommended surface water supply, inter alia, to Bidhannagar in view of the poor quality of the ground water of the area. Keeping in view the above recommendation and to meet the increasing demand, C.M.D.A. has prepared a project report for supply of water from surface source to Bidhannagar, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipal area with a cost estimate of Rs. 39.67 crores to ensure supply of required quantity of water to study areas, execution of the scheme in entirety is necessary. But considering the financial constraint, the scheme has been proposed to be executed in two phases.

4. For the field work (trial pits and soil investigation for construction of under ground reservoirs and pump houses), the detailed design and preparation of tender documents and other preliminary works and also for augmenting the capacity of the present supply system to meet the growing water demand in Bidhannagar.

F. Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority State Capital Project.

The main thrust of the Annual Plan will be implementation of the Third Calcutta Urban Development Programme (CUDP-III) which includes a few schemes taken up under IDA-I & IDA-II packages which remained incomplete and had spilled over to CUDP-III. Some of the on going schemes, not included in any of the IDA programmes, have also been provided for in the over all allocation of Rs.61.16 crores for 1988-89. The schemes for which provision has been made are essential components of the overall plan to meet the minimum needs for Urban services at affordable standards in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area i.e., the area served by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta and Howrah and 34 other Municipalities and Notified Areas.

2. Major Schemes, groupwise are discussed below :

a) Municipal Development Programme (M.D.P).

This includes various development works, multisectoral in nature, covering, water supply, Sewerage and Drainage, Solid Waste Disposal, conversion of service privies, Improvement of Roads, Marketing facilities, Bustee Improvements etc. which are indentified, planned and executed by the Local Bodies and cover activities restricted to the jurisdiction of the Municipal and other Local Bodies concerned. This is one of the important segments of CUDP-III programme and has made appreciable progress.

b) Trans - Municipal Infrastructure Programme (TRIP).

This provides for planning and execution by C.M.D.A. of critical infrastructure in Water Supply, Drainage, Sanitation and Traffic Transportation Sectors etc. from which benefits will be shared by two or more Local Bodies. Some of the major schemes pertaining to this group already in execution and for which considerable investments are required to be made during 1988-89 are :-

i) Baranagar Kamarhati and Serampore Water Treatment Plants :-

On these works, a total investment of the order of Rs.45.00 crores is envisaged, Major contracts have been awarded and expenditure during 1987-88 is anticipated to be Rs.7.5 crores.

25% of work of Barangar Kamarhati Water Treatment Plan and over 50% of the Serampore Water Treatment Plant have been completed by August, 1987.

ii) Improvement of various Trans-Municipal Canals and augmentation of pumping capacity of different stations.

These are of vital importance for reducing Water logging during heavy rains in various areas.

Progress of work of the following projects is indicated below :-

- |                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1) Antimalaria Khal                | .. 50% |
| 2) Bhatpara Naihati Nikashi        | .. 50% |
| 3) Out fall sluice at Chatra Khal. | .. 50% |

c) Calcutta Howrah (Metro Care) Investment Programme (CHIP).

This programme involving investments within the jurisdiction of Calcutta Municipal Corporation and Howrah Municipal Corporation aims at optimising the use of the existing infrastructure from the investments made under IDA-I & IDA-II. The major on-going projects where heavy investment are required during 1988-89 are (i) Durgapur Bridge and various road works (Jeerut Bridge has since been completed and 50% of the works of Durgapur Bridge has been completed and 90% work completed in respect of Gaznavi Bridge), (ii) Tallah - Auckland Water Mains, (iii) Augmentations of capacity of four major drainage Pumping Stations and Diamond Harbour Road Drainage scheme to reduce water logging in Calcutta City proper, (iv) Solid Waste Management in Calcutta City and Howrah involving mainly procurement of vehicles and equipments and (v) Sewer Disposal.

d) C.M.A. - wide Complementary Programme (CMACP).

This programme includes C.M.D.A. initiated and Co-ordinated Health Programme, Employment oriented Programme and Panchayat Development Programme. A substantial investment of about Rs.230 lakhs has been envisaged for the Health Programme alone by C.M.D.A. This will be supplemented by other operating agencies viz. Health Department of State Government and various Municipal Bodies. The plan envisages creation of a large number of Health Centres, deployment of Honorary Health visitors. The target is to provide medical benefits to about 20 lakhs. Bustee dwellers and population of lower Socio-economic status.

e) C.M.D.A. also participates in the implementation of the National minimum Needs Programme.

f) Shelter and Urban Renewal etc.

C.M.D.A. has taken up various schemes for Area Development and Urban Renewal, Substantial investment during 1988-89 is expected on the following schemes :-

- i) Area Development Scheme in East Calcutta.
- ii) Area Development Scheme in East Calcutta Extension.
- iii) Baishnabghata Patuli Area Development Scheme.
- iv) West Howrah Area Development Scheme.
- v) Court-Cum-Commercial Complex at Sealdah.

4. On account of resource constraints the Calcutta Urban Development Programme III, which provides the basic frame work of the CMDA's activities, got off to a slow start. Difficulties also arose in the case of land acquisition etc. The progress of work and investment of funds could not, therefore, keep pace with the projection given to the World Bank and accepted by them for the purpose of providing part reimbursement of expenditure incurred. Many of these constraints have been overcome by most of the Sectors and satisfactory level of investment is expected in 1988-89. The proposed investment of Rs.61.16 crores, which is the minimum requirement during 1988-89 to achieve the objective, may be approved to eliminate any slippage in the implementation of the Projects.

4. PROGRAMME OF THE DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DIGHA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :

1. Objective :-

Digha Development Scheme came into being in 1956 as a Plan Scheme with the two main objectives viz. (a) Development of modern township and (b) Development of tourism at Digha.

2. Achievement :-

a) For development of a modern township an area of about 1100 acres of land was acquired and a comprehensive land use plan was prepared. Almost all the plots in the Residential Sector, Holiday Homes Sector, Mini Holiday Homes Sector and Economy Hotels Sector have been leased out and housing activities have already gathered pace. Supporting facilities like water supply, power supply, road connexion, market and parks have been provided. To save the Digha Township Area from the erosion of the beach and bank by the Sea, a protective embankment has been constructed and schemes for afforestation were undertaken. Illumination and beautification programmes of the beach have also been implemented.

During the current financial year the plan outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs has already been allotted for execution of some internal road schemes, electrification schemes, a forestry development scheme and the main drainage scheme of the Nehru Maidan Market.

The problem of bank erosion and movement of sand is still creating Environmental hazards in the Digha Coast. The Centre for study of Man and Environment has submitted final technical report and the same is under examination of different levels.

There is an Advisory Committee viz. Co-ordination Committee for Development of Digha which recommends need based programmes in a regular manner.

b) For development of tourism at Digha tourist accommodation has been provided at a modest scale for all sections of tourists. To ensure orderly movement of buses and for the facility of the tourists a luxurious bus terminus has also been constructed.

3. Proposed Provision for the Annual Plan, 1988-89 :-

The programme for 1988-89 envisages, as a part of Seventh Plan ~~Outlay, implementation, of the ongoing schemes and new some schemes as~~ prepared by the Administrator, Digha Development Scheme and approved by the District Planning Committee, Midnapore are proposed to be implemented during 1988-89.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITYSCHEMES OF THE INFORMATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT.

The Department has been reorganised into three distinct wings so far as implementation of plan programmes are concerned. They are Information Wing, Film Wing and Culture Wing. Schemes taken up by these wing for implementation during the year 1987-88 are discussed in the following notes under three broad heads.

I. INFORMATION :

The area of activity of these wing has been widened. Strees has been laid for strengthen the rural organisation. Schemes have been drawn up to gear up the rural information machinery. Schemes drawn up by this wing are as follows :-

Direction & Administration1. Construction of Information & Culture Complex at Head Quarters :

There is a severe scarcity of accommodation at Writers' Buildings several offices of the department are housed in rented houses & scatered throughout the city. To do away with the difficulties and to bring all offices of this department under one roof - an Information & Culture Complex is proposed to be constructed at 85, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta. The land is owned by this Department. The total estimated cost of the building is Rs.18.00 lakhs.

Information Centres2. State Level Information Centre at Siliguri :

The centre was opened during the Sixth Plan period. A building with auditorium and library and other ancilliary facilities under construction. This is nearing completion and expected to be opened to public next year. The total revised cost of the building is Rs.122.00 lakhs. Upto the end of 1985-86 the expenditure was Rs.51.07p. Current years provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be fully utilised. The balance amount will be required during next two years.

3. Setting up of Information Bureau in different States :

During the Sixth Plan three Information Centres were opened at Agartala, Bhubaneswar and Madras. It is proposed to open some such centres in Rajasthan, Maharastra and Kerala during the Seventh Plan period. One such centre has been sanction for Rajasthan. It is proposed to open the centre this year. The information centres opened during the Sixth Plan Period are also proposed to be equipped with Audio Visual Units.

4. Setting up of Information Cell in Rural Areas :

The existing information net work is proposed to be extended to village level. Under the programme at least one village level Govt.



Sponsored Information Cell is proposed to be set up in collaboration with Gram Panchayats. The work will be completed in phases.

5. Setting up of Block Level Information Centre :

Information Centres of the Government now extend upto Sub-divisions. It is now proposed to extend these centres upto Block level.

6. Setting up of Information Centres at Kalyani, Haldia, Bolpur and Sundarbans :

Kalyani, Haldia and Bolpur have recently been declared as sub-divisions. Three Information Centres have been sanctioned at these places along with one at Kakdwip to serve the Sundarbans. Proposal for opening two centres during the current financial year is under examination. The annual running cost of each centre is Rs.30,000/-.

Press Information Services

7. Setting up of Teleprinter Service linking Calcutta with districts :

For quick dissemination of various information and release of press material for the small newspapers in districts all the districts will be linked up with Calcutta by Teleprinter Service in a phased manner. One such district has been taken up during 1986-87. Another district will be taken up during 1987-88.

Field Information

8. Appointment of Field Workers at Block Level :

The scheme was taken up during the Sixth Plan period. It is continuing during the Seventh Plan. The Field Workers organise publicity work at village level. At present there are 90 such workers against 341 blocks. It was proposed to cover all the blocks by appointing one such worker for each block. But due to inadequate budget allocation no additional post could be sanctioned during 1986-87. 30 new posts are proposed to be created during 1987-88.

Strengthening of A.V.Units :

The scheme envisages replacement of Projects, Generators, Vans which constantly go out of order for long use. It is proposed to replace these old and worn out equipments in phases during the Seventh Plan period.

Strengthening Exhibition Set up :

To cope with the increased volume of exhibition work it was proposed to strengthen the exhibition set up by including new hands both for exhibitions and production of exhibits. But the scheme could not be taken up for implementation due to inadequate fund provision and also demand of large amount for construction of a permanent pavilion of West Bengal at Pragati Maidan, which form a part of Scheme. It is now proposed to strengthen the Exhibition Unit by producing exhibition kits. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been suggested during 1987-88. As per agreement

with the contractor executing construction work at Pragati Maidan, the work will be completed this year for which the State Government will have to pay the amount as suggested in the revised estimate.

Installation of a T.V.sets for Community Viewing :

The department has been supplying T.V.sets to various public institutions under the scheme. Upto 1985-86 270 such sets have been distributed. Rs.1.35 lakhs was spent for the purpose during 1985-86. Rs.1.75 lakhs will be spent during current year for the purpose. 40 such sets will be distributed during 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs.2.25 lakhs for which similar provision has been suggested.

Setting up of Video Publicity Unit at H.Q. :

One VCP Units is being set up at H.Q. during 1986-87. The unit will be manned by one Sound Mechanic-cum-Projectionist and a Helper. One more unit will be set up during 1987-88.

Conversion of Fixed Point A.V. Units into Mobile Units :

All the A.V. Units excepting 14 are mobile ones. It was proposed to convert these 14 units into mobile units by providing vehicle and a driver. One such unit is being converted during 1986-87. Two units will be converted during 1987-88.

1. Setting up of a Folk Entertainment Unit at Siliguri :

A Folk Entertainment unit was set up during Sixth Plan period. The unit is capable of producing dramas in very limited scale. Some more posts of drama artistes with technical hands are to required. A Song squad consisting of 14 artistes is to be created to make it a composite one. But due to inadequate budget provision these posts cannot be created. It will also not be possible to take up the expansion programme during 1987-88 due to tight financial position.

2. Setting up of a Song Unit and Jatra Unit :

The Scheme was taken up for implementation during the Sixth Plan period but could not be completed. The posts required were created but could not be filled up. The units could not function effectively as it was found necessary to create some more posts to make the units self-dependent. But for inadequate provision no expansion programme could be taken up during 1985-86 and 1986-87. It will not also be possible to take up expansion programme during 1987-88 dur to greater demand of fund in other programmes.

Photo Services

Setting up of Colour Photo Laboratory :

Colour photography has assumed a great importance during recent times. But we do not have any colour photo processing laboratory. These jobs are being done through private agencies which is costly and also delay-  
ing. So it has been proposed to set up a Colour processing unit in our  
tp/-

contd.....

existing B & W processing laboratory. Only machinery and equipments and technical personnel are required. All other infrastructure are available.

### F i l m

#### 1. Film Festivals : (Bengali)

The department will organise festival of Bengali film within and outside the State.

#### 1. Development and maintenance of Film Production Unit :

The Film production unit is going to be shifted to erstwhile Radha Film Studio which has recently been handed over by Doordarshan to this Department. The building will require immediate repair and addition and alteration. Moreover for its civil and electrical maintenance PWD will be entrusted with the work.

#### 2. Setting up of a colour Film Laboratory :

Estimated project cost of the recently commissioned colour Film Laboratory was 527 lakhs. Out of this IDBI will provide Rs.264 lakhs by way of loan. The balance will have to be paid by the State Govt. by way of purchase of equity shares of the corporation.

According to the report available from the Corporation the cost of the project will amount to Rs.627.40 lakhs because of escalation. This means an additional Rs.100 lakhs will have to be provided towards the cost of the project.

#### 3. Setting up of an Art Film Theatre and Film Archive :

The construction of an Art Theatre Complex was taken up in the Sixth Plan. It was completed in September, 1985 and 'Christened' as Nandan. Nandan has by this time contributed to the State Exchequer more than Rs.5 lakhs by way of earning through the rental and organising film festivals. A sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been proposed under this head. Out of the estimated cost of the project for construction of Nandan (Rs.211 lakhs approx.) upto now a sum of Rs.193 lakhs has been allotted to the P.W.D. The balance amount of Rs.18 lakhs has to be allotted. Moreover for some additional work 13.22 lakhs will be required.

#### 4. Acquisition of Studios :

An additional expenditure of Rs.12.45 lakhs has been incurred for making payment to the owners of the Technician Studio in terms of the orders of the Honourable High Court. Meanwhile a tribunal has been formed for assessing the compensation to be paid to the erstwhile owners of Technician Studio for equipment acquired by the Government.

Contd.....

5. Financial Assistance for construction of Cinema Houses :

In the next financial year we propose to keep earmarked Rs. 9 lakhs for giving financial assistance by way of loan for construction of at least 3 (three) cinema houses in the districts.

6. Modernisation of Studios and Laboratories :

Since after takeover of the Technicians Studio in 1983 Status quo is being maintained. It has been decided to handover the Studio for management to West Bengal Film Development Corporation. To improve the facilities of the studio it will be necessary to shift the dubbing theatre of the Studio to erstwhile Radha Film Studio.

7. Film Festival :

The development will organise festival of Bengali Films within and outside the State.

Maintenance of West Bengal Film Centre, Nandan.

This head of account has been opened with the concurrence of Finance Department.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES &  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

I n t r o d u c t i o n :

1. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of West Bengal, numbering 121.00 lakhs and 30.7 lakhs respectively as per 1981 census, constitute 27.62% (S.C. - 21.99%, S.T.-5.63%) of the State's total population. Major emphasis has been given to cater to their welfare needs in consideration of their backwardness in educational and economic fronts and the handicaps suffered in enjoying social services and infrastructural facilities. Besides providing the required thrust in the implementation of various policies and programmes of the State Govt. towards the development of these communities the plan programmes specifically quantified for contingency on these segments of population are implemented through (i) the Special Component Plan for S.Cs. (ii) the Tribal Sub-Plan and (iii) the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan. Around 15-16% of the total Annual State Plan outlays are earmarked for flowing directly to their benefit.

2. In consideration of the growth rate and investment trend the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan received priority attention both at the State Planning Board and Planning Commission levels. The outlay approved for the 7th Plan under this sector is Rs.5800.00 lakhs, which is 1.4% of the 7th Plan outlay of Rs.4125.00 crores approved for this State. The percentage allocations during the subsequent Annual Plans were, however, stepped up slightly in appreciation of the need for higher investment under this sector. The outlay of Rs.1300.00 lakhs as has been proposed for 1988-89 has similarly been arrived at a slightly higher percentage than the normal 5% rise. Taking into account the expenditure figures for 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the outlays for 1987-88 and 1988-89 the balance of outlay available during 1989-90 out of 7th Plan outlay of Rs.5800.00 lakhs comes to Rs.1295.14 lakhs only. Obviously this is required to be stepped up during the last year of the Plan.

3. The Plan outlay under this Sector includes also the grants amended by the Eight Finance Commission for the period 1985-89, in respect of the schemes for construction of staff quarters and village infrastructure. The grants, as per norms of the Finance Commission Division, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, are to be released on re-imbusement based according to actual expenditure of grants released so far. This has caused dislocation in the programme.

4. On an appraisal of the Annual Plan performances under this sector during 1st 2 years of the 7th Plan it appears that leaving aside the 8th Finance Commission provisions in the plan the expenditure under normal plan provisions has been quite encouraging, which will be evident from below :-

Year	Normal Plan Provision Rs.	Expendi- ture. Rs.	Percentage Achievement
1985-86	922.73 lakhs	902.55 lakhs	97.8%
1986-87	1028.60 "-	1036.50 "-	100.7%

The physical achievements have also been quite remarkable as will be apparent from the following table :-

Item	7th Plan target	1985-86 Achiev- ement.	1986-87 Achiev- ement.	1987-88 target	Total of 3 years
i) Awardees under educational grant schemes.	9,21,932	3,04,431	3,06,814	3,35,456	9,46,701
ii) Economic assistance to S.C. families.	11,30,000	2,78,054	2,41,712	2,00,000	7,19,766
iii) Economic assistance to S.T. families.	2,56,100	74,228	77,184	54,000	2,05,412

It is necessary to maintain this trend for which higher allocation under this sector will be justified. In fact a number of decisions cleared by the Planning Commission particularly in the educational programme can not be implemented for fund constraint.

5. The Department of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare of this Government is responsible for the implementation of the schemes under the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan. As a nodal Department the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Department has also to co-ordinate, monitor and supervise implementation of S.C.P. and T.S.P. and the Special Central Assistance Programmes related to these Plans. The committed level of expenditure has also increased manifold during the successive plan period. The machineries responsible for implementation of the provisions of the protective laws, namely. The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, the West Bengal Reservation of vacancies (in Government Services & Posts) Act, The Protection of Civil Rights Act etc. are also required to be geared up for their

proper functioning. The administrative apparatus has, however, remained still in its primitive form. Due to ban on creation of new posts the structure of the existing District, Sub-Division/Region and Block machinery is ill-equipped to cope with the increasing volume of work. Administrative structure has to be strengthened.

#### Programmes :

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan has been divided into 3 components, namely, educational development, economic betterment and health, housing and other promotional programmes. Brief description of the schemes contained in those programmes are given below :-

#### Educational Development :

The State Education Policy for free universal education upto Class-XII, free supply of text books at the primary level, establishment and construction of primary schools as per minimum needs and 8th Finance Commission norms also covers the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes student population. The supplemental programmes implemented under this plan are to support those students with Ashram Hostel facilities at the primary level, providing book grants, hostel charges, examination fees, maintenance grants etc. at the secondary level and creating suitable educational infrastructures through construction of various hostels, coaching centres, residential schools etc. The schematic pattern of these programmes are as follows :-

#### 1. Ashram Hostels attached to Primary Schools :

This scheme intends to benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children of the families having annual income not exceeding Rs.3,600/- per annum. Previously for construction of a hostel with a provision for 30 children a ceiling cost of Rs.50,000/- was fixed. It is no longer possible to complete hostel building within the present ceiling limit. The ceiling cost per building is therefore proposed to be enhanced to Rs.80,000/-. Primary school children residing in these hostels would be provided with boarding, lodging, clothes, medicines, books, etc. free of cost.

The amounts proposed for 1987-88 & 1988-89 are both for completion of hostels under construction and for new hostels. All the Ashram hostels at primary level are run under Government management.

## 2. Book Grants and Examination fees :

Book grants are paid to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students reading in secondary stages at the rates noted below :-

Class -	V	...	*Rs.10/-
Class -	VI	...	Rs.30/-
Class -	VII	...	Rs.70/-
Class -	VIII	...	Rs.70/-
Class -	IX	...	Rs.90/-
Class -	X	...	Rs.50/-

(\* For help books only)

Grants are also given for payment of Examination fees at the rate prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal. It may be noted that the same beneficiary may be awarded stipends for more than one year.

About 6,00,000 students (approx.) are expected to be benefited under the scheme including committed budget during 1987-88. During 1988-89 it is proposed to increase this coverage to more than 6 lakhs.

## 3. Hostel charges at the Secondary Stage :

The object to the scheme is to provide Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at Secondary Stages with hostel charges. At present 60,000 students are being provided with hostel charges @ Rs.100/- per month for 10 months in a year (i.e. Rs.1000/- per year). The figure is likely to go up during the next financial year.

## 4. Grant of Maintenance Charges to the Day Scholars at the Secondary Stage :

The object of the scheme is to grant maintenance charges to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe day scholars at the rate of Rs.20/- per month for 12 months in a year reading in Classes V to X and belonging to the families having annual income upto Rs.3,600/-. In case of Scheduled Tribe all the eligible day scholars are given the stipends and in case of Scheduled Caste awards are given to a limited No. of day scholars on the basis of means-test.

At present 57,000 Scheduled Tribes and 40,000 Scheduled Castes day scholars are being benefited under the scheme.

## 5. Extension of Hostel Facilities :

Location of schools, both primary and secondary, are not always contiguous to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes habitations. Accordingly extension of hostel facilities to



Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students has been accepted as a basic pre-requisite for propagation of formal education among these population. It has been seen that extension of such facilities has contributed largely in attracting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students within the fold of formal education. In consideration of the need and resources a number of variations have been introduced in this scheme from time to time. These are :-

- a) Ashram Hostel for Primary students.
- b) Ashram Hostel for Secondary students.
- c) Construction of Hostel buildings for boys attached to High Schools.
- d) Construction of Hostel buildings for S.T. College students.
- e) Construction of Girls' Hostels under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Necessary provisions have been proposed for taking up construction of Hostel buildings during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

6. Coaching arrangement for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in School :

20,000 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are likely to be benefited under this scheme.

7. Improvement and expansion of the Residential School for the Tribal Girls at Belpahari in the District of Midnapore:

The residential school for tribal girls at Belpahari is now a full-fledged Higher Secondary Institution, The number of students has been enhanced from 240 to 360. The provision proposed in the Plan is for completion of boundary walls, construction of staff quarter consisting of 8 units, construction and repair of quarters for Class IV staff and for maintenance of the additional 120 students etc.

8. Improvement of working condition of the Boys' Hostels and Girls' Hostels started previously out of the fund sanctioned by this Department including provision for repair and completion of incomplete building :

The aim is to provide additional amenities in the Boys' and Girls' Hostels and to complete the incomplete buildings.

9. Scholarships to meritorious Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes students reading in secondary stages :

In order to encourage the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in general, it has been decided to introduce a scheme for awarding scholarships to meritorious students of secondary schools. Successful students obtaining at least 60% marks in case of Scheduled Caste and 50% marks in case of

Scheduled Tribes in the Annual Examination (for Classes V to IX) and Madhyamik Examination for those completing the studies in Class X will be awarded a cash prize of Rs.100/- each.

Economic Betterment :

The main thrust under these programmes are given through Land Reforms and poverty alleviation programmes. Improvement of the traditional skills of the SC/ST artisans and involvement of the SC/ST entrepreneurs in the new technology has also been aimed at under the Plan. The functioning of West Bengal Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation and the West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. have been defined precisely to live upto this expectation.

Under the Land Reforms Programme of the State Government there has been considerable increase in the number of landed peasantry among S.C. and S.T. Till June 1987 6.42 lakhs S.C. and 3.29 lakhs S.T. families were assigned vested lands. The assignees of vested lands together with share-croppers, recorded under special drive, constitute about 56.5% of the total assignees and share-croppers of the State. These assignees, Share-croppers, small and marginal farmers among SC/ST have been brought under various economic development programmes under S.C.P. and T.S.P. Employment oriented programmes propose to diversify the occupation of the SC & ST, who are predominantly agricultural labourers, through different types of income generating schemes.

The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development & Finance Corporation, is assisted under the Plan with matching share capital assistance in 51:49 ratio. The margin money loan scheme of the Corporation has gradually assumed a key role in promoting medium term achievements during the 1st 3 years of the 7th Plan under this programme as indicated below :-

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Families	M.M.L. (Rs. lakhs)	Families	M.M.L. (Rs. lakhs)
1985-86				
S.C.	95,000	702.00	1,18,411	524.00
S.T.	23,600	184.08	19,445	87.02
1986-87				
S.C.	81,000	631.80	87,970	612.02
S.T.	21,000	163.80	23,421	145.09
1987-88				
S.C.	79,180	617.61	-	-
S.T.	20,760	161.92	-	-

In view of the fact that the Government of India have not yet adopted any centrally sponsored scheme for sharing the share capital contribution made by the State Government on S.T. account similar to S. . account, the Corporation is facing difficulty in carrying out its programme for the Scheduled Tribes although the target during 1986-87 was exceeded.

The District set-up of the Corporation with only one Field Officer at the Sub-Divisional-level hardly justify the minimum staff requirement. Besides performing its catalytic role the District Branches of the Corporation have to maintain innumerable accounts and to look after the repayment position for efficient revolving of the M.M.L. The Corporation is,

however, handicapped in reorganising its machinery for constraint fund. The amortisation fund provided @ 4% of the contributed capital on S.C. account will not be adequate to meet the finance required for setting up an efficient monitoring machinery. Besides, the provisions under this Plan will not be sufficient to attract higher quantum of central grants. Government of India may consider allocating some grants specifically for such re-organisation.

The West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. and its affiliated LAMPS numbering 80, have also undertaken a number of activities for the Scheduled Tribes through Co-operative structures in conformity with the State Government policy. Under the Universal membership scheme of the State Government the membership of S.T. members in the LAMPS has increased by 11,000 during 1985-86, 1986-87 and upto June, 1987, 1987-88. The New Directives of Forest Management in Tribal Areas has enunciated a new policy for tribal involvement in the forestry management particularly in collection and marketing NFP and forest-felling works. The volume of various works undertaken by these organisations during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the benefits accrued to tribal

people are enumerated below :-

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87
1. Forest-felling works	1000.00	1000.00
2. Collection and marketing of NFP	500.00	500.00
3. Tribal involvement in forestry management	200.00	200.00
4. Other works	100.00	100.00
Total	1800.00	1800.00

**PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING  
1985-86 TO 1987-88 OF THE WEST BENGAL TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT  
/CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION LIMITED AND LAMPS./**

I t e m	Unit	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (upto July, 1987)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
<b>1.M.F.P.</b>							
Business:							
Sale value	Rs.lakhs	No target fixed depends on crop condition.	95.12	-	72.83	-	16.69 sale has just started.
Employment	Lakh mandays	-	8.70	-	7.60	-	5.66
<b>2.Consumer Business:</b>							
Volume of business	Rs.lakhs	3.25	3.00	3.50	3.25	3.75	0.50 for three months upto June'87.
Outlets	No.	-	10	-	15	-	8
<b>3.Credit :</b>							
M.T.	Rs.lakhs	25.00	20.10	30.00	26.59	40.00	3.70-do-
Consumption Loan	Rs.lakhs	0.50	0.28	0.60	0.43	1.00	- do-
<b>4.Labour works:</b>							
Work value	Rs.lakhs	20.00	15.05	30.00	27.65	35.00	8.90-do-
Employment	Rs.lakhs	0.60	0.45	0.90	0.83	1.20	0.25-do-
<b>5.Projects:</b>							
Units	No.		2		3		4
Investment	Rs.lakhs		2.70		8.19		7.56
<b>6.Tribal shops :</b>							
Units	No.	250	164	200	124	200	47 do-
Investment	Rs.lakhs	5.90	4.33	6.70	3.44	6.70	1.75

**Training-cum-Production Centres (T.C.P.C.) :**

There are 72 TPCG centres which are run departmentally. These centres provide training both in traditional trades of the SC and ST as well as in some new trades. Each centre provides training @ 20 SC/ST trainees at a time in trades like (1) textile, (2) leather, (3) carpentry, (4) sericulture,

(5) tailoring & knitting, (6) Other handicrafts, (7) lac, and (8) misc. trades. More such centres have been proposed to be opened in 1987-88 and 1988-89. Each trainee is paid Rs.75/- p.m. during the training period which is usually for one year.

Ex-trainees are provided with one-time grant, which is often linked with bank-loan, to establish them in such trades. The products of these centres are marketed through a number of outlets and are supplied to different State/Central Government offices on made-to-order basis.

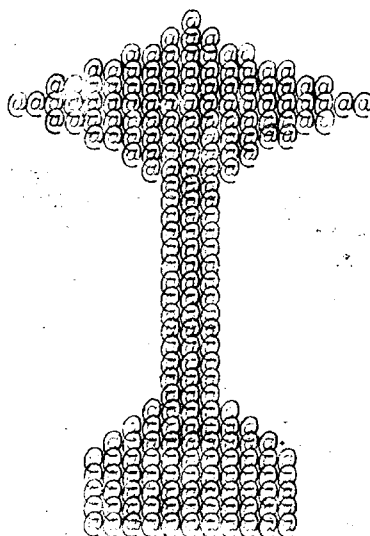
Special Development Programmes for S.T. Living outside I.T.D.P./

With the approval of the Planning Commission a scheme entitled Special Development Programme for S.T. people living outside I.T.D.P. areas was introduced under this Plan during 1985-86. The provision of Rs.1.00 crore as proposed will be spent on (a) family-oriented schemes, (b) extension of infra-structural facilities for their economic programmes and (c) organisation of group/community or Cooperative Organisations as means towards achieving their economic attainments. Some fund will also be utilised for the development of the Rabhas, who are yet to be declared as primitive tribes by the Government of India.

According to the Government of India's new stand the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy covers the entire tribal population in the State and that the tribals outside the project areas should also be covered from the S.C.A. given to States. With the same stand in view the Welfare Ministry has sliced out a lump-sum from S.C.A. meant for ITDP for these outside population. Though this will benefit the left-out S.T. population numbering more than 60% of State's total S.T. population, the State Government have objected to the way of funding this programme at the cost of I.T.D.P. programmes. The I.T.D.P. programmes are more or less committed in nature and are viewed in its totality. Any abrupt change-over in the strategy will cripple the projects. It has been urged upon the Welfare Ministry to provide special fund for this purpose to augment this particular scheme under the State Plan. It is expected that the provision of Rs.1.00 crore proposed under this scheme for 1988-89 will be duly sponsored by the Government of India with higher dose of allocation.

Health, Housing and Other Amenity Programmes :

The entire provision proposed in the Backward Classes Sector Plan under this broad programme, in fact, are meant only to supplement the sectoral programmes. Thus the maintenance of T.B., Leprosy and V.D. mobile clinics and beds for S.T. people are borne under Backward Classes Sector Budget in the non-plan to make the health facilities provided under State Plan Programmes available at their reach. The dug-well/water-supply schemes will similarly be used in emergent cases to meet drought and other situation. These will, no doubt, supplement the sectoral programmes implemented for the purpose. The roads, bridges and culverts scheme are similarly of small works programme, which cannot be implemented under Roads programme of the State Government. This scheme envisages undertaking construction of hume-pipe or R.C. culverts, causeway, wooden or small R.C. bridges etc., at vulnerable points to link ST/SC hamlets. The housing scheme implemented under this programme are meant for the target group people among the S.Cs. and S.Ts. who have little credit-worthiness to absorb such loan for unproductive purposes. The scheme has accordingly been proposed to be implemented in the existing pattern with higher ceiling cost, if possible.



LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENTI. Programme of the Labour Department

Labour Department is concerned with two heads of development namely "Labour & Labour Welfare including Employment" and "Employees State Insurance". An outlay of Rs.395.50 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan,1987-88 out of which Rs.385.50 lakhs was for "Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment" and Rs.10.00 lakhs was for "Employees' State Insurance".

It is proposed to make a total outlay of Rs.2121.91 lakhs for the Annual Plan,1988-89 out of which a sum of Rs.2110.91 lakhs is for "Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment" and a sum of Rs.11.00 lakhs is for "Employees' State Insurance".

Labour & Labour Welfare Including Employment1. Programme of the Labour DirectorateScheme No.1 Strengthening of Industrial Relation Machinerya) Setting up of R.O. at Falta Free Trade Zone (continuing scheme)

Creation of necessary posts for the scheme has since been sanctioned. This scheme is therefore carried forward to the financial year 1988-89 with requirement of Rs.1,00,000/- for pay and allowances, office expenses and travelling expenses.

b) Creation of the Office of Dy.Labour Commissioner, Barrackpore and provision of one vehicle for the office.

The scheme was proposed during the year 1987-88, but till now sanction of posts is awaited. We do like to carry forward the scheme to the year 1988-89 and propose an outlay of Rs.1,50,000/-.

Scheme No.2 Strengthening of the office of the Registrar of Trade Unions (continuing scheme)

The scheme was approved and the posts have been sanctioned. It is proposed that this be continued and fund provision be made accordingly for the year 1988-89.

Scheme No.3 Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery

- a) Creation of posts of 20 Inspectors & 20 Peon-cum-Process Server (continuing scheme)

The scheme was approved for inclusion in the plan during 1986-87. Since then it is being carried forward. Necessary sanction for creation of posts is expected in phases. Under this circumstances, it is proposed to continue the scheme for the year 1988-89.

- b) Creation of posts of Addl. Labour Commissioner-in-Charge Enforcement (continuing scheme)

This was proposed during the year 1987-88 and the sanction of creation of the post along with supporting staff is expected soon. Therefore we propose to continue the scheme during 1988-89.

- c) Creation of posts of Head Clerk, U.D. Clerk, and Typists at the H.Q. (New proposal)

Implementation of item A & B under this scheme shall involve considerable increase of field staff which shall require staff support at the Head Quarter level. At least one post of Head Clerk, one post of U.D. Clerk and one post of Typist is essential for this purpose. It is therefore proposed to give sanction of creation of those posts under this scheme during 1988-89.

Scheme No.4 Improvement of Labour Statistics (continuing scheme)

The scheme was approved for inclusion in the Plan for the year 1986-87 but till now no posts have been sanctioned. In the year 1986-87 publication of Labour Gazette had been undertaken under the scheme, during the current financial year the same is being done. Therefore the scheme should be modified and we propose to undertake the publication of Labour Gazette under this scheme and for this purpose 5 posts of Investigator should be created.

Scheme No. 5 Strengthening of State Labour Institute (Training Institute-cum-Central Library)Manicktola (continuing scheme)

During the year 1986-87 the scheme was approved for inclusion in the plan and necessary posts has been sanctioned. Training facilities have been improved, seats of certificate course for Labour Welfare Officers have been increased. Besides Induction Courses, In-Service Refresher Training Course and Seminars are being held during the current year. It is proposed that the scheme is to be



carried forward to the year 1988-89 and a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- is required for this purpose.

Scheme No.6 Grant-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare & Business Management (continuing scheme)

The scheme is approved in 1986-87 and since then it has been continuing. Rs.1,00,000/- is being allocated every year. The scheme is required to be continued with the same amount of fund for the year 1988-89.

All the schemes (1-6) are State Sector Schemes.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL & LABOUR COURT

A. Setting up of Industrial Tribunal & Labour Court (Continuing Scheme)

There are at present 9 Industrial Tribunals-7 at Calcutta and one each at Jalpaiguri and Durgapur and two Labour Courts at Calcutta. In addition seven Labour Courts/Tribunals are required to be set up at Darjeeling, Durgapur, Serampore, Howrah, Alipore, Barrackpore and Falta for the purpose of speedy settlement of industrial disputes. As a consequence of 1982 Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act, adjudication of industrial disputes has become time-bound. It is, therefore, necessary to set up adequate number of tribunals and Labour Courts. These Courts would also exercise powers under Payment of Wages Act, and Workmen's Compensation Act. This is a staff-oriented scheme and the provision for 1987-88 is Rs.0.60 lakhs.

For the Annual Plan 1988-89 the same amount i.e. Rs.0.60 lakhs is proposed to be provided. This is a State sector Scheme.

B. Strengthening of the Planning Cell of the Labour Deptt. (Continuing Scheme)

The Planning Cell of the Labour Deptt. is running short of staff. At present it is manned by one Officer on Special Duty, one Upper Division Assistant and one Typist. To cope with the increasing work load it is felt necessary to strengthen the cell by creation of additional posts.

The allotment for 1987-88 is Rs.0.50 lakhs and the same amount may be provided for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

## 2. Programme of the Boilers Directorate

- A. Scheme : Setting up of a Testing Laboratory  
for Examination of Boilers .. Proposed  
outlay

It is a continuing scheme Rs.3.85 lakhs

The Directorate set up a Testing Laboratory during the 3rd Five Year Plan where different destructive and non-destructive tests on materials and welding are carried out as per requirements of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 to ensure safety of boilers and other pressure parts. Over the years the Testing Laboratory has been equipped with various types of sophisticated testing equipment required for the purpose and it has rendered valuable service to engineering industries of the State in general and boiler industries in particular.

In the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.4.75 lakhs was made in the plan proposal for purchasing some essential testing equipment and for renovating different sections of the Laboratory which needed expansion. It is anticipated that the full amount would be utilised by the end of the Financial year.

In the year 1988-89, a proposal for further strengthening of the Testing Laboratory by addition of a few essential equipment and staff is being made as below :-

1. Metallurgical microscope  
essential accessories - One Rs. 0.60 lakhs

A proposal for the purchase of this equipment was made at a total price of Rs.5,23,779.00 (inclusive of all taxes) to be spilled over to 1987-88 and 1988-89 with financial commitment of Rs.4,64,138.80 and Rs.59,639.60 respectively vide letter No.L/3069 dated 16.7.87.

2. Portable Metascope - One Rs. 0.25 lakhs

Mixing of various types of materials at boiler erection sites due to defacing of makers' identification mark in paint has become an acute problem and in a few cases it has led to failures of pressure parts of boilers. In order to sort out various grades of materials at site, portable metascope are - considered essential for use at sites by the Visiting Inspecting Officers. While order for purchase of one metascope in 1987-88 has already been made, it is essential that one more metascope of similar type should be purchased in this year also to cater to the requirements of various boiler erection site - simultaneously.

3. Metallographic Sample  
Polisher .. One Rs. 1.00 lakh.

With the procurement of second metallographic microscope, the purchase of one modern polishing machine, machine the sophistication of the new equipment, has become essential. Accuracy of observations in any metallographic analysis depends on the quality of sample preparation and for samples under observation at magnifications above 500 x, it assumes great importance.

4. Heavy Duty Hacksaw  
Machine .. One Rs. 0.40 lakhs

One heavy duty hacksaw machine is required by the Testing Laboratory for handling heavy and big samples and increasing volume of work in the Welders' certification and other sections of the Laboratory.

5. Potentiometric Cali-  
brator .. One Rs. 0.35 lakhs

Best treatments of weld-joints, forgings and castings are mandatory requirements of the I.B.R. 1950. In order to achieve desired quality, all the temperature recording and indicating instruments should be very accurate requiring annual calibration of the same at the makers'/owners' premises. So long, these calibrations were being conducted by the makers/owners themselves with hired instruments from the third party and the result submitted to the Directorate. Since, these results are not always reliable and the precision of the calibrators themselves are not known, the Testing Laboratory propose to undertake this calibration work with their own machine to ensure quality in best treatment processes.

6. Dead Weight  
Tester (Metric) .. One Rs. 0.15 lakhs

Hydraulic tests of boilers and pressure parts are carried out at the makers'/owners' premises in presence of Officers of the Directorate using pressure gauges provided by the makers/owners. In order to ensure that the boilers are tested at the exact design pressures, these pressure gauges need periodic checking and calibration against standard dead weights. As the Directorate propose to undertake periodic checking and calibration of the pressure gauges used in boilers and other pressure parts, it is proposed that one "Dead-weight Calibrator" (in metric units) should be purchased and installed in the Testing Laboratory immediately to ensure safety.

7. Portable Digital Thickness Tester .. One Rs. 0.60 lakhs

High ash content in coal used in power station gives rise to fly-ash erosion of tubes in a boiler resulting in their thinning and ultimate failure causing costly outages. It is, therefore, necessary that thicknesses of boiler tubes should be checked from time to time during shut down or annual statutory overhauling so that thinned tubes could be replaced in time and costly outages avoided. The modern method of checking thickness, in site, is by portable digital thickness testers which operate on ultrasonic principles and can be carried to any part of the boiler. The Directorate propose to purchase one such instrument for the Testing Laboratory so that power stations can be forewarned for taking necessary steps for uninterrupted power supply.

8. Officers and Staff .. .. Rs. 0.50 lakhs

B. Scheme - Opening of Training Centre for high pressure boiler quality welders  
(Continuing Scheme)

One 'Training Centre' for training boiler quality high pressure welders was started in 1986 and three sessions have already been completed. In the year 1987-88, a proposal for further strengthening of the Centre with additional equipment and staff was made with an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs. It is anticipated that full amount would be utilised by the end of the financial year.

1. There is a proposal for further strengthening of the Training Centre in the year 1988-89

2. Welding Generator Set - One Rs. 0.50 lakhs

With 12 trainees per session, while 6 will be attending theoretical classes the other 6 will be put up on practical training, 6 Welding Generator Sets are essential while 4 sets have already been purchased in 1986-87, proposal for the 5th set in 1987-88 has already been submitted to the Govt. for approval, one more set i.e. the 6th set should be purchased in 1988-89 to complete the first phase of the scheme.

3. Audio-Visual Gadgets - One Rs. 0.50 lakhs

In order to impart adequate and comprehensive training within a limited period modern audio-visual aids like slides, VCPs with cassettes etc. are widely used in developed countries and are also being increasingly used in

this country. One set of slides and one projector were purchased in 1987-88. It is proposed that one VCP and a few cassettes on the subject welding should be purchased in 1988-89.

C. Scheme - Opening of two branches, one at Malda and the other at Mecheda (Continuing Scheme)

One branch office at Malda was sanctioned by the Govt. in 1985-86 with a small set up. The second office at Mecheda was not sanctioned due to paucity of fund. In 1987-88 a proposal for further strengthening of the branch office at Malda by creating one post of Inspector of Boilers and two posts of Office Asstts. with an outlay of Rs.1.50 Lakhs has been made.

(All are State Sector Schemes)

3. Programme of the Factories Directorate

Scheme No. i) Opening of Branch Offices of the Factories Directorate (Continuing Scheme)

At present the factories Directorate has the following six branch offices for administering the Factories Act, Payment of wages Act and Maternity Benefit Act and the Rules framed thereunder, in the respective areas, under their control :-

1. Barrackpore Branch Office (for part of North 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda districts)
2. Serampore Branch Office (for Hooghly district)
3. Asansol Branch Office (for Burdwan district, except Durgapur Sub-Division, Birbhum and Purulia districts).
4. Durgapur Branch Office (for Durgapur Sub-Division and Bankura districts)
5. Jalpaiguri Branch Office (for Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling and West Dinajpur districts)
6. Haldia Branch Office (for Midnapore district)

a) Opening of a Branch Office at Kalyani

The Seventh Branch Office at Kalyani (for Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda districts) has already been sanctioned and started functioning. The proposed outlay for the Branch Office at Kalyani for the year 1988-89 is Rs.1.30 lakhs.

b) Opening of a new Branch Office at Siliguri

This is a continuing scheme. Proposal for opening of a Branch Office at Siliguri with the following Staff is awaiting approval :-

- |      |                      |   |         |
|------|----------------------|---|---------|
| i)   | Upper Division Clerk | - | 1 (one) |
| ii)  | Clerk-cum-Typist     | - | 1 (one) |
| iii) | Sweeper cum watchmen | - | 1 (one) |

Allotment for 1987-88 was Rs.0.50 lacs and the same amount is proposed for the year 1988-89 also. This is a State Sector Scheme.

Scheme No. ii) Strengthening of Research and Development Wing of the Factories Directorate

this is a continuing Scheme. The proposal comprises of the following scheme :-

a) Research and Development Wing -

The existing set up of the Wing is requested to be strengthened by creation certain additional posts. Outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.1.00 lakh. For 1988-89 the outlay is proposed for Rupees 1.25 lakh.

b) Construction of a composite building -

This is a continuing scheme. The outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.0.50 lakhs. The same may be provided for 1988-89 also.

c) Setting up of an Engineering Testing Laboratory

This is a continuing scheme. It consists of creation of certain posts and purchase of some testing equipments. Outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.0.50 lakhs. The same is proposed to be provided for 1988-89 also.

d) Health Survey for pollution affected areas and training programme -

This is a continuing scheme. An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

Scheme No. iii) Creation of Chemical Wing of the Factories Directorate  
(Continuing Scheme)

This is a continuing scheme. The Cell has started functioning.

Scheme No. iv) Grants-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management for training of safety Officers.

This is a continuing scheme.

Like previous year a sum of Rs.0.60 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the Annual Plan 1988-89 to be given to the Institute as Grants-in-aid for conducting the safety course. This is a State Sector Scheme.

#### 4. Programme of the Labour Welfare Board

There are three on-going projects and two new are proposed during the year. The details are furnished below :-

##### 1. Construction of a Labour Welfare Centre -cum- Holiday Home at Kaldia -

The total estimated cost of Rs.14.85 lakhs was approved by the State Government for this project. The project includes the construction of a building with provision of 23 (twenty three) beds for the Holiday Home in the first floor and on the ground floor a Labour Welfare Centre will have to be started. The Board had received so far a total sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs upto the financial year 1986-87. The Board had placed so far a total sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs at the disposal of the construction Board Directorate. The construction work of this project has almost been completed and it is expected that the project can start its functioning within January, 1988. The Construction Board Directorate has been requested to submit a revised estimate covering the cost of construction of a Kitchen and Dining space which were not included in the original estimate. It is presumed that another sum of Rs.3 lakhs will be required for completion of the aforesaid additional work since proposed by the Board.

##### 2. Construction of Bakkhali Holiday Home -

The total project cost of Rs.29.39 lakhs has been approved by the State Govt. The Board had received so far a total sum of Rs.9.25 lakhs upto 1986-87. The project includes the construction of a building with the provision of 30 seated Holiday Home and another two buildings for staff quarters. The Board had placed so far a total sum of Rs.12.25 lakhs at the disposal of the construction Board Directorate 80% of the construction work has already been completed. Mean while a revised estimate for Rs.50.70 lakhs excluding the estimates for electrical works and generator has been received from the Construction Board Directorate and the same is now under examination of the Board. This is a state scheme.

3. Construction of a Model Labour Welfare Centre at Pokhriabong -

The total project cost of Rs.15,55,800/- was approved by the State Govt. The project includes construction of a Model Labour Welfare Centre for rendering Welfare activities amongst the plantation workers of the locality. The Board had received so far a total sum of Rs.9 lakhs upto the year ending on 31.3.87 and the total amount has been placed at the disposal of the construction Board Directorate. Meanwhile a revised estimate for about Rs.21 lakhs has been received including some additional construction work such as protection wall etc. from the Construction Board Directorate. The said estimate is now under examination of the Board. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89. The construction of the building has already been completed.

4. Purchase of land for setting up of a Holiday Home at Ayoddhayay Hill in the district of Purulia -

The Board has decided to construct a Holiday Home at Ayoddhayay Hill for the benefit of the workers of this state. Acquisition of the land measuring about one acre is under process. It is estimated that a sum of Rs.1.5 lakhs will be required for procuring the land.

This is a State Scheme.

5. Development of existing model Labour Welfare Centre at Dum Dum -

It has been decided by the Board that some additional floors will have to be constructed at Dum Dum Model Labour Welfare Centre to increase the Welfare activities to be rendered to the working class population of the area. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs will be required for the purpose. The project also includes housing of the local Employment Exchange which is now facing acute space problem.

II. Programme of the Public Works Deptt.  
Labour & Labour Welfare

The objective of this scheme is to provide apprenticeship training to sufficient number of degree & diploma holders in Engg. P.W.D. has proposed a target of providing apprenticeship training to S.D.O. trainees in the 7th Plan out of which training has been imparted to 200 nos. of trainees so far.



EMPLOYMENT1. DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENTExtension of Employment Service :1. Opening of new Exchanges:

In our earlier Write-up, we had proposed extension of Employment Service upto the block level. At the present moment in this State, Employment Exchange Services have been extended upto Sub-Divisional level and in some cases, we have Employment Exchanges at special project sites as at areas of identified growth centres. In this pattern, there is a need for 1(one) more Exchange viz. at Khatra ( a newly-created Sub-Division in the District of Bankura). We, therefore, propose to open 1(one) more Employment Exchange in this State. Annual expenditure on this score would come to Rs. 1.50 lacs, during 1988-89.

Two Exchanges, one each at Raghunathpur in the District of Purulia and Chanchal, in the District of Malda, have started functioning from the latter part of the financial year 1985-86. An expenditure of Rs. 1.32 lacs have been incurred in respect of those exchanges during 1986-87. Sanction has been received for opening of an Employment Exchange at Bolpur (a newly created Sub-Division in the District of Birbhum) at the fag end of the financial year 1986-87. Due to problem of accommodation at Bolpur, the Employment Exchange could not be opened yet there. However, Employment Exchange at Bolpur in the District of Birbhum is likely to start functioning soon. Annual expenditure for these Exchanges is estimated to be 2.30 lacs during 1987-88.

In addition, the Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges at Durgapur and at Barrackpore have become very big and unwieldy, having Live Registers exceeding 2.5 lakhs (in each case). It is proposed that the Employment Exchanges in these two places may be bifurcated by opening of one additional Exchange in each case, under extension of Employment Exchange service. This bifurcation would cost Rs. 3.0 lakhs annually. This is a State Sector Scheme. Annual expenditure would be Rs.6.80 lakhs.

2. Opening of E.I. & A. Bx.

(a) In our earlier write-up, we proposed to open 5 EI & ABX in 5 Development Blocks, namely (i) Khanakul-I, Dist. Hooghly, (ii) Karandighi, Dist. West Dinajpur (iii) Gosaba, Dist. South 24-Parganas, (iv) Binpur-I, Dist. Midnapore and (v) Garubathan, Dist. Darjeeling. Amongst these Khanakul-I, Karandighi and Gosaba at (i), (ii) & (iii) above, had been proposed under special Component Plan for Schedule Castes (SCP) and Binpur-I and Garubathan at (iv) & (v) above, had been proposed under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Annual expenditure on this score would come to Rs. 0.85 lacs @ Rs. 0.17 lacs per E.I. & A. B. per year.

(b) Similarly we propose to open 10 EI&ABx in 10 Development Blocks, namely (i) Chanditala Dist. Hooghly, (ii) Ketugram-I Dist. Burdwan (iii) Raina-I Dist. Burdwan (iv) Rajnagar, Dist. Birbhum (v) Saltora Dist. Bankura (vi) Nayagram Dist. Midnapore (vii) Jalangi, Dist. Murshidabad, (viii) Domkal Dist. Murshidabad (ix) Bhangar-I, Dist. North 24-Parganas and (x) Sitalkutchi Dist. Cooch Behar. Amongst these, Chanditala, Ketugram and Raina-I at (i), (ii) & (iii) above, are proposed to be opened under Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes (SCP) and Rajnagar & Saltora at (iv) & (v) above, are proposed to be opened under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The remaining five at (vi) to (x) are proposed to be opened under normal Annual Plan. Opening of these 10 EI&ABx are proposed as the backlogs of Annual Plans ending on 31.3.87. Annual expenditure for SCP would be Rs. 0.51 lacs, for TSP would be Rs. 0.34 lacs and for 5 normal units would be Rs. 0.85 lacs. Total expenditure for opening of 10 EI&ABx per year would be Rs. 1.70 lacs @ Rs. 0.17 lacs per EI&AB.

(c) EI&ABx in 10 more Development Blocks, namely (i) Bhagabanpur, Dist. Midnapore, (ii) Indus Dist. Bankura, (iii) Sagar Dist. 24-Parganas (South), (iv) Balagar Dist. Hooghly, (v) Barabani Dist. Burdwan, (vi) Jagatballeavpur, Dist. Howrah, (vii) Udaynarayanpur Dist. Howrah, (viii) Sitai, Dist. Cooch Behar, (ix) Ratua-II, Dist. Malda, (x) Mahisadal-I, Dist. Midnapore are proposed to be opened in the annual plan for 1987-88. Amongst these Bhagabanpur, Indus and Sagar at (i), (ii) and (iii) above are proposed to be opened under Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes (SCP) and Balagar and Barabani at (iv) & (v) above are proposed to be opened under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The remaining five at (vi) to (x) are proposed to be opened under normal Annual Plan of the current financial year 1987-88. Annual expenditure for SCP would be Rs. 0.51 lacs, for TSP would be Rs. 0.34 lacs and for 5 normal units would be Rs. 0.85 lacs. Total expenditure for opening of 10 EI&ABx per year would be Rs. 1.70 lacs @ Rs. 0.17 lacs per EI&AB. Expenditure for the remaining 4 months of 1987-88 for 5 EI&ABx of 1985-86, 10 EI&ABx of 1986-87 and 10 EI&ABx for 1987-88 i.e. 25 EI&ABx would be Rs. 1.50 lacs.

(d) For the year 1988-89, we propose to open 9 EI&ABx with 9 Development Blocks namely (i) Shyampur-I, Dist. Howrah (ii) Bagda, Dist. 24-Parganas (North), (iii) Banshiharji Dist. Malda, (iv) Khanakul-II Dist. Hooghly, (v) Mangalkot, Dist. Burdwan, (vi) Neturia, Dist. Purulia, (vii) Dhugguri, Dist. Jalpaiguri, (viii) Tapan, Dist. Malda and (ix) Simlapal, Dist. Bankura, amongst these Shyampur, Bagda, Banshihari, Khanakul-II and Mangalkot at (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) above are proposed to be opened under Special Component Plan (SCP), and Neturia, Dhugguri, Tapan and Simlapal at (vi), (vii), (viii) & (ix) above are proposed to be opened under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

Annual expenditure for SCP would be Rs. 0.85 lacs, for TSP would be Rs. 0.68 lacs. Total expenditure for opening of 9 EI&ABx per year would be Rs. 1.53 lacs @ Rs. 0.17 lacs per EI&AB. One post of UDC is required to be created for each EI&AB.

(e) In view of what has been stated above, it is requested that approval may be accorded to the opening of 25 EI&ABx in 1987-88 and to the opening of 9 EI&ABx in 1988-89. In financial terms and amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs may be provided in the RE for 1987-88 and an amount of Rs. 1.53 lakhs may be provided in the original budget estimate for 1988-89. Annual expenditure for 34 E.I.&A.Bx would be Rs. 5.00 lakhs. This is a State Sector Scheme.

### 3. Opening of three Special Cells for the physically Handicapped.

(a) At present there is one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons and the same functions in Calcutta. The aim of this Exchange is to give necessary assistance/suggestions to the physically handicapped registrant. As per the recommendation of the working group such special Employment Exchanges are required to be opened in other districts also. In March '87, 3 such cells, one each at DEE, Burdwan, DEE, Bankura and DEE, Chinsurah have been sanctioned. It is proposed to open 3 such cells with DEE (i) Krishnanagar, (ii) Berhampore & (iii) Suri during 1987-88. Amongst these, DEE, Suri would be under Special Component Plan (SCP) and DEE, Berhampore would be under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). As such 3 posts of Employment Officers and 3 posts of Typists and to be created. Annual expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lacs is involved for opening of the 3 cells SCP expenditure would be Rs. 0.40 lacs and for TSP expenditure would be Rs. 0.40 lacs @ Rs. 0.40 per unit.

For 1988-89, we propose to open 3 Special Cells for the physically handicapped at 3 Employment Exchanges namely DEE (i) Sonarpur (Alipore), (ii) Jalpaiguri and (iii) Malda. Amongst these DEE Sonarpur would be under Special Component Plan (SCP) and DEE Jalpaiguri would be under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Annual expenditure per unit would be Rs. 0.40 lacs.

Expenditure for remaining 4 months of 1987-88 for 3 cells already sanctioned and 3 cells to be opened would be Rs. 0.84 lacs.

Annual expenditure for 9 cells (3 of 1986-87, 3 of 1987-88 and 3 of 1988-89) would be Rs. 3.60 lacs. This is a state Sector Scheme.

### 4. Opening of Women's Cell :

The working group of the planning commission recommended setting up of separate cell for women at each Employment Exchange. We proposed to open 4 cells one each with DEE (i) Chandannagore (ii) Sonarpur (Alipore) (iii) Midnapore Town and (iv) Malda, during 1985-86 which still awaits clearance from the Govt. for each cell one post of Lady Employment Officer and one post of Lady L.D. Assistant is required.

Similarly, we propose to open 4 such cells with 4 Employment Exchanges, namely SREE(i) Barrackpore (ii) Durgapur (iii) Howrah and (iv) DEE Berhampore. Amongst these SREE Durgapur would be under Special Component Plan (SCP) and Dec Berhampore would be under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Opening of these 4 Women's Cells are proposed as the backlogs of Annual Plans ending on 31.3.87.

4(Four) Women's Cells at 4(Four) Employment Exchanges namely (i) Regional Employment Exchange, Calcutta, DEE(ii) Burdwan, (iii) Dum Dum and (iv) Chinsurah are proposed to be opening during 1987-88. The unit at DEE Chinsurah will be under Special Component Plan (SCP).

Annual expenditure for the 12 Women's Cells would be Rs.4.80 lacs @ Rs. 0.40 lacs per unit. For the remaining 4 months of 1987-88, the expenditure would be Rs. 1.68 lacs.

For the year 1988-89, we propose to open 4 Women's Cells with 4 Employment Exchanges namely DEE(i) Jalpaiguri (ii) Uluberia (iii) Contai and (iv) Serampore. Amongst these, the unit with DEE Jalpaiguri would be under Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP). Annual expenditure for these 4 units during 1988-89, would be Rs. 1.60 lacs. Annual expenditure for 16 Women's Cell would be Rs. 6.60 lacs. This is a State Sector Scheme.

5. Strengthening of the Staff Training Unit (Continuing Scheme)

For imparting training to the newly recruited officers and staff and to make the existing staff and officers conversant with the provisions of new legislations and orders etc. a well equipped training unit is essential for any efficient organisation. The existing training unit of the Directorate is very small and has none of the modern training aids and equipment. As such, it is proposed to create one post of Employment Officer and one post of L.O. Assistant with financial involvement of Rs. 0.40 lakhs.

6. Computerisation of Employment Exchange Operation :

For effective and efficient running of the Employment Exchange operation. Computerisation is felt essential. The computerisation of Employment Exchanges will initially cover the Employment Exchanges having Live Register of one lakh or more applicants. There are 9(nine) such Employment Exchanges we furnished below in West Bengal.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of Exchanges</u>
1.	REE Calcutta.
2.	SREE Kidderpore
3.	SREE Howrah
4.	SREE Barrackpore
5.	SREE Durgapur
6.	DEE Barasat.
7.	DEE Burdwan.
8.	DEE Bankura.
9.	DEE Purulia.

During the financial year 1988-89 four Employment Exchanges viz. S SREE (i) Barrackpore (ii) Howrah (iii) Durgapur and (iv) REE Calcutta may be taken up for computerisation.

7. Opening of EMI Units

In order to enable the National Employment Service in this State to build up a viable EMI system, EMI units in all 32 Exchanges need to be opened. Accordingly, opening of two such units at DEE (i) Jangipur and (ii) Balurghat were proposed during 1985-86 (proposal pending with Govt.) It was therefore proposed to create 2(two) posts of Statistical Assistants and 2 (two) posts of L.O. Clerks for the 2 EMI Units.

Similarly we propose to open 1 (one) FMI unit with DEE Barasat during 1987-88 Annual Expenditure for 3 units (2 for 1985-86 and 1 for 1987-88) would be Rs. 0.96 lakhs @ Rs. 0.32 per unit. For the remaining 4 months of 1987-88, the expenditure would be Rs. 0.34 lakhs.

For the year 1988-89, we propose to open 3 EMI units with 3 Employment Exchanges namely DEE (i) Arambag, (ii) Dinhata and (iii) Contai, amongst these (i) & (ii) above would be under Special Component Plan (SCP). Annual expenditure for these 3 units during 1988-89 would be Rs. 0.96 lakhs. Annual expenditure for 3 EMI units would be Rs. 1.95 lakhs. This is a State Sector Scheme.

8. Strengthening of Statistical Unit and Statistical Cell (Continuing Scheme)

It is felt necessary to strengthen the existing statistical cell of the Directorate, so, as to enable it to collect relevant information and data and to compile the same. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the cell by additional officers and staff. Therefore one post of Deputy Director (Statistics), one post of Employment officer and one post of Statistician are required to be created. Annual financial involvement works out to be Rs. 0.80 lakhs.

9. Self-Employment Scheme : (Continuing Scheme)

The objective of the scheme is to enable the un-employed youth validly registered with Employment Exchanges in West Bengal for more than one year, to secure financial assistance from the Bank at low rate of interest for embarking on economically meaningful projects. The State Government would provide margin money up to Rs. 6,250/- i.e. 25% of the project cost. The total amount of loan admissible would also vary depending on the size of the scheme. For this purpose a sum of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been provided for in the Annual Plan 1987-88. An additional amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs will be the minimum requirement in 1987-88 for achieving the Self-Employment target of 50,000 for 1987-88.

For 1988-89, it is assumed that the Self-Employment target will not be less than 50,000 as in the current year. On the basis of this assumption, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs will be the fund requirement for meeting 25% margin-money cost on 50,000 S.E. projects to be sponsored by 65 Employment Exchanges in West Bengal.

This is a continuing State Plan Scheme.

Extn.	28.00 lakhs	9 lakhs
E.M.I.	2.75 "	1 "
SESRU	1300.00 "	300.00 lakhs
	<u>1330.75 lakhs</u>	<u>310 lakhs</u>

## II. DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE /(MEDICAL BENEFIT) SCHEME /

### EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE

Under this sector of development we have 18 (eighteen) schemes.

All the schemes are continuing schemes. For the year 1987-88 we have provision to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and it is anticipated that most of the provision could be utilised during the period.

All the schemes are State Sector Schemes.

\* \* \* \*

## 2. DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Under the Directorate of Industrial Training, West Bengal two major schemes are conducted to provide skilled Manpower requirement of the State. These are Craftsman Training Scheme and Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentice Act, 1961. Along with these two schemes, the scheme for Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers, Advanced Vocational Training System and Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme are also conducted at I.T.I's, Major functions of the two main schemes are as follows :-

### A. CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME :

Training in this scheme is provided in Industrial Training Institutes/Centre in 24 Engineering and 8 non-Engineering trades of 15 to 25 years age group under aegis the National Council for Vocational Training (N.C.V.T. ), D.G.E. & T., Government of India. Educational qualification for admission to I.T.Is. varies from Class-VIII pass to Madhyamik pass depending on the trades. At present the training is imparted in the State in these trades through 17 I.T.Is. and one I.T.C. and 5 private Institutes. The total seating capacity in the I.T.Is/ I.T.C. run by Government is 9896. Number of trades so far introduced in this are as follows :-

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) Electrician.                       | (17) Building Construction.            |
| (2) Draughtsman (Civil)                | (18) Pattern Maker.                    |
| (3) Draughtsman (Mech.)                | (19) Farm Mechanic.                    |
| (4) Surveyor.                          | (20) Welder (Gas & Electric).          |
| (5) Mech. Ref. & Air Conditioning.     | (21) Moulder.                          |
| (6) Mech. Radio & T.V.                 | (22) Carpenter                         |
| (7) Watch & Clock Mechanic             | (23) Diesel Mechanic.                  |
| (8) Machinist (Grinder).               | (24) Plumber.                          |
| (9) Machinist.                         | (25) Painter (General).                |
| (10) Turner                            | (26) Book Binding.                     |
| (11) Fitter                            | (27) Cutting & Tailoring (men & Women) |
| (12) Sheet Metal Worker.               | (28) Manufacture of Foot Wear.         |
| (13) Printing Machine Operator         | (29) Leather Goods Maker.              |
| (14) Hand Composition & Proof Reading. | (30) Knitting with Machine.            |
| (15) Stenography (English).            | (31) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle).         |
| (16) Wireman.                          | (32) Blacksmith.                       |

B. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING :

The Apprenticeship Training Scheme formulated under the Apprentices Act, 1961, though independent, is really the continuation of the Vocational Training Scheme and represents a period of shop-floor training which follows the I. T. I. training and precedes actual employment. Out of 138 trades so far designated under the Apprentices Act, '61, 64 trades have already been implemented in this State and arrangements for training in another 34 trades are under the process of implementation. At present about 6500 trainees are receiving training in this scheme at different establishments in both public and private sector. The State Government arranges for Related Instructions for all the apprentices including those trades which are not in existence in I.T.Is. For the purpose 2 (two) Basic Training Centres - one at I.T.I. Hooghly for training in Chemical Group of Trades and other at Calcutta for training in non-I.T.I. trades have already been set up.

A. CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME :

The following projects under various stages of operation:-

- (i) Hostel Buildings at different I.T.Is.
- (ii) Staff Quarters for Group 'D' and Class III staff in I.T.Is.
- (iii) Water Supply Project at different I.T.Is. :
- (iv) Replacement of old & obsolete machinery at different I.T.Is.
- (v) Purchase of new machineries in I.T.Is for the trades to be introduced under diversification programme :

- (vi) Accommodation of Class Room for different I.T.Is :
- (vii) Composite Building for Store-cum-Audio Visual-Aid-cum-Library.
- (viii) Setting up of new I.T.Is for women and Physically handicapped
- (ix) Introduction of Social Studies at I.T.Is.
- (X) Deficient machinery & equipment as per I.G.E. & T. norms:
- (xi) Strengthening of Head Quarters.

B. NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME :

Total proposed outlay Rs. 7.15 lakhs for 1988-89.

- (i) Construction of Hostel at I.T.I., Howrah Homes.

The industries are mostly located in Calcutta and surrounding districts. On completion of I.T.I. training, the trainees are normally provided with apprenticeship training in Industries. But these apprentices face enormous difficulty in having suitable accommodation for the purpose of completion of apprenticeship training. At present there is only one hostel specifically meant for apprentices and the same is located at I.T.I., Tollygunge. The number of seats available in that hostel is quite inadequate. Improvement of hostel facilities for apprentices is therefore considered essential.

- (ii) Strengthening of Head Quarters and Regional Offices :  
At Durgapur and Siliguri under National Apprenticeship Training

To augment the functioning of apprenticeship training programme under the Apprentices Act., 1961 two Regional Offices have been set up - one at Durgapur in Burdwan District and the other at Siliguri in Darjeeling District. These two offices are at present functioning within the premises of I.T.Is at Durgapur and Siliguri respectively. Since there is already dearth of accommodation in the concerned I.T.Is, it is considered that these two offices should be shifted to suitable hired buildings in area.

- (iii) Setting up of Basic Training Centre for Chemical Group of Trades at Hooghly:

During the 6th Plan period a building for setting up of a Basic Training Centre for Chemical Group of trades, was constructed at I.T.I. Hooghly. Since the classes could not be started in the said premises for want of suitable staff, apprentices in Chemical group of trades are required to attend A.T.I. at Bombay to receive their training. To overcome this difficulty, the basic training centre is required to be started immediately. For the purpose some regular posts are required to be sanctioned in addition to making provisions for guest lecturers.



(iii) Setting up of Basic Training Centre for Chemical Group of Trades at Hooghly :

During the 6th Plan period a building for setting up of a Basic Training Centre for Chemical Group of trades, was constructed at I.T.I. , Hooghly. Since the classes could not be started in the said premises for want of suitable staff, apprentices in Chemical group of trades are required to attend A.T.I. at Bombay to receive their training centre is required to be started immediately. For the purpose some regular posts are required to be sanctioned in addition to making provisions for guest lecturers.

(iv) Setting up of Basic Training Centre at Calcutta Technical School:

Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 many trades have been introduced which are not in existence in I.T.Is. For imparting basic training and Related Instruction to the apprentices in such trades one basic training centre has been set up in Calcutta. There is no full time staff and work is being carried out by deputing staff of the Directorate. To regularise the system of imparting basic training properly some staff are required to be provided.

III. Programme of the Development and Planning DepartmentADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMECONCEPT

Additional Employment Programme was introduced in the State in the year 1973-74 as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% central assistance. Initially the objective of the programme was to provide employment to the educated unemployed persons particularly in the urban areas. The programme had at that time three components, viz., Training, subsidised Employment and Self-employment. In the year 1974-75, however, emphasis was laid under the programme mainly on self-employment scheme among the educated unemployed persons. Since 1978-79 the scope of the progress has been further widened to include all categories of unemployed persons educated or uneducated for promoting self-generating employment schemes in the field of industries, commerce and service and also providing assistance to employed persons for the purpose of creating additional employment according to the prescribed yardstick which lays down that there should be employment of at least one person for every Rs. 2500/- of margin money. Unemployed persons from families having no sources of income, however, get priority over others. Special attention is also paid to the members of the S/C & S/T, other backward classes, war-widows and ex-servicemen.

MARGIN MONEY ASSISTANCE - TERMS & CONDITIONS

Under the programme margin money assistance is provided to proprietary concerns/partnership firms, public/private limited companies and co-operative societies for the purpose of setting up of new units in the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Sector, establishment of ancillary units, promotion of agro based industries transport etc. Such assistance is also extended to scheme for expansion of existing small scale units provided other conditions are fulfilled. Out of the fund provided for margin money to any unit, there should be, on an average, one employment in that unit for every Rs. 2500/- of margin money. The extent of margin money assistance is normally 10% of the total project cost as approved by the bank or other financial institutions provided that 20% margin money assistance is extendable to entrepreneurs belonging to S/C & S/T, physically handicapped entrepreneurs, ex-servicemen and Industrial Co-operations. The margin money advance carries interest @ 5½% per annum, reducible to 4% in case of regular repayment. The loan together with interest thereon is repayable in four equal annual instalments. Repayment of margin money against Block Capital starts after the term loan from bank/financial institution with interest has been fully repaid or eight years whichever is earlier. Repayment of margin money against working capital commences from the 3rd year of the date of advance.

ACHIEVEMENT

Under the programme total investment of margin money during the 2nd year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1986-87) was Rs. 185.00 lakh. During the current financial year (1987-88) of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the full plan allocation of Rs. 84.00 lakh has so far been agreed for allotment to different implementing Agencies of Additional Employment Programme. In terms of the stipulations in the guidelines, expected employment generation during the 3rd year of Seventh Five Year Plan period (1987-88) is 3360 approximately.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE & NUTRITION

The Welfare Branch of Relief and Welfare Department is entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the welfare of children, women, aged and infirm as well as physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons. The Department also deals with the problem of juvenile delinquency and vagrancy. Moreover, it implements the ICDS programme. The total of the plan outlay of the Department is Rs. 2250 lakhs. The outlay and expenditure in the first two years of the 7th Five Year Plan are shown below :

Table 15.1

		Financial Performance				(Rs. lakhs)
Sl. No.	I t e m	1985 - 86		1986 - 87		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	
1.	Nutrition	185.00	50.33	243.00	183.70	
2.	Direction and Administration	7.65	2.08	11.00		)
3.	Welfare of the Handicapped	26.20	13.08	34.70		)
4.	Women Welfare	20.00	17.32	29.50		)
5.	Child Welfare	117.15	54.85	103.85		)
6.	Welfare of Aged and Infirm and Destitute	23.00	3.30	11.00		) 207.62
7.	Correctional Services	23.00	2.32	31.95		)
8.	Other (Voluntary Organisation-CADC)	23.00	6.98	10.00		)
Total :		425.00	150.26	475.00	391.32	

In 1987-88, the approved outlay is Rs. 425.00 lakhs. Thus in the first three years of the 7th Plan actual expenditure is expected to be 46.25 per cent of the total 7th Plan outlay.

Nutrition is the only earmarked sector of the Department and comprises the feeding part of the ICDS programme. The expenditure figure against the activities shows that there has been considerable shortfall in expenditure. The main reason in shortfall may attributed to the fact that appointment of 30 CDPOs of thirty projects sanctioned got held up due to legal complications. The shortfall in expenditure could not therefore be avoided. However, the position has since improved and process of selection of CDPOs and other workers has been going on according to schedule. It is expected that the target of operational projects will be reached by the end of the current financial year i.e. 1987-88 and allocation under MNP is expected to be fully utilised. During the first quarter of the current financial year sufficient progress has already been achieved. In the first two years of the plan

7.52 lakhs and 10.07 lakhs of children were respectively covered under the programme. The un-earmarked sector can be sub-grouped into six heads from Sl.No. 2 to Sl.No. 7 as shown in the table. Achievement in some of the areas is discussed below.

(a) Welfare of the Handicapped

A fund of Rs. 129.20 lakhs representing 12.80 percentage of the total 7th plan outlays covers a number of schemes for the promotion and welfare activities for the handicapped and mentally retarded persons. Under the programme the state has been able to reach significantly to all the schemes, notable being the establishment of a Home for mentally retarded children, distribution of prosthetic aid disability pension, scholarships to handicapped students, vocational training and economic rehabilitation grant to physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons.

(b) Women Welfare

The programmes cover large number of schemes and Rs. 101.10 lakhs have been earmarked for these in the 7th plan. Rs. 17.32 lakhs and Rs. 7.90 lakhs could be spent against an approved outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 29.50 lakhs respectively during the first two years of the plan period. The progress was not satisfactory in the second year. Special efforts are being made to accelerate activities and better results are expected in the third year of the 7th plan.

(c) Correctional Services

Correctional services and juvenile justice programme are considered the priority programme of the Government. During the first three years, it will be possible to spend Rs. 47.08 lakhs with programme to spend balance Rs. 68.18 lakhs in the remaining two years of the plan. Incidentally it may be mentioned that juvenile justice Act would very soon come into effect from September 1987 and would require higher allotment. Additional expenditure would however, be shared between the Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 50 : 50.

(d) Assistance to Public Sector and other Undertakings

7th Plan provides for Rs. 30.00 lakhs for assistance to Public Sector undertakings which was allotted to the Comprehensive Area Development Corporation for meeting their liability on Balwadi Programme after it was delinked from UNICEF assistance. Expectedly, the entire amount would be spent within the plan period.

Other sub-groups deal with on-going programmes and their achievement is on the whole good.

N U T R I T I O N1. Programmes of the Relief & Welfare (Welfare) Department

The proposed provision is meant for meeting the cost of the following :-

1. Food for 30 projects sanctioned in 1985-86 @ 34 paise per head per day.
2. Food for 19 projects sanctioned in 1986-87 @ 34 paise per head per day.
3. Pulses for 80 old projects sanctioned upto 1984-85.
4. Fuel and condiments for 110 projects i.e. 15,100 centres.
5. Fuel and condiments for 19 new projects sanctioned in 1986-87 for 2,320 centres.
6. Utensils for 19 projects @ Rs. 800 per centre.
7. Construction of Low Cost Latrine.
8. Setting up of Food Processing Plant.

2. Programme of the Education Department

In mid-day meals, we are now having a provision of Rs. 3.15 crores in the plan budget and we are nowhere use the optimum coverage. According to the standard laid down by the Government of India we are supposed to cover the entire rural primary child population for 114 days in a year with a 70 paise per capita per day cost. At present, we are covering 26,21,000 children of the relevant age group for 60 - 80 days a year with a per capita per day cost around 35 to 40 paise. We propose to raise the coverage for the rural student population in classes I to V without charging the total days and the per day per capita cost at present. Approximately, in that case we shall have to cover 58,97,000 children which will be a raise of 32,76,000 children requiring Rs. 10.65 crores in the plan budget in the next year as against the existing Rs. 3.15 crores.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICESConstruction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in the Districts

In pursuance of the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme about welfare of minorities, the Minority Cell of the Home (Political) Department of the State Government has taken up a scheme for construction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in the Muslim minority concentrated districts. The scheme, when implemented, will meet the most pressing needs of the Muslim girls in those districts and will thus solve a long outstanding problem ~~presented by the Muslim Community.~~ For the present, construction of 11 such Muslim Girls' Hostels in 11 districts is envisaged. During the remaining three years of the Seventh Plan period the phasing will be as follows :-

1987 - 88	....	3 hostels
1988 - 89	....	4 hostels
1989 - 90	....	4 hostels
		<u>11 hostels</u>

## XII. GENERAL SERVICES

### STATIONERY & PRINTING

#### Modernisation of Government Presses

1.0 In order to cope efficiently with the increasing work load at Government presses for printing of gazettes, budget books and publications, notifications and reports from various Departments, ballot paper, printing work of the Legislature etc. major portion of which is of very urgent nature requiring delivery at short notice, it is necessary to modernise the machinery of the Govt. presses.

1.1. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be approved for 1988-89 towards purchase of some spare parts for different printing machines at the Govt. Press at Cooch Behar.

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### 1. Programme of the Public Works Deptt.

##### Roads & Bridges

The scheme aims at strengthening and widening and also for complete renovation of some stretches of state Highways, major dist. roads and ordinary dist. and village roads to cope with the onrush of vehicular traffic and also for reconstruction of bridges badly damaged. During the 7th Five Year Plan. PWD has a target of widening and strengthening 112 Kms. of existing roads out of which work of 30 Kms. has been completed during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

##### Housing & Other Buildings

The schemes under these heads are for easing the problems of accommodation in Govt. Offices as also of residential accommodation for officers and staff of the P.W. Directorate. The target during the 7th Plan for construction of 58,250 m<sup>3</sup> out of which 18,800 m<sup>3</sup> has been constructed during 1985-86 and 1986-87. The rest is expected to be completed during the remaining 3 years of the 7th Plan.

#### 2. Programme of the Home (Jails) Deptt.

The agreed outlay for Annual Plan 1988-89 in respect of Home (Jails) Department is Rs.500.00 lakhs. But our plan schemes stand for a total of Rs.648.06 lakhs exclusive of Rs.183.06 lakhs receiveable from Govt. of India. Schemes under upgradation of standards of Administration recommended by the 8th Finance Commission and modernisation of Prison Administration, both centrally sponsored figure in

our plan proposals. Schemes under Modernisation Programme have been approved by the Finance Department and other concerned authorities with the State Govt. agreeing to provide 50% matching contribution.

These schemes aimed at toning up the Jail Administration, renovating the jail buildings, ensuring better amenities and Housing facilities to the Prisoners and Jail Staff, Enhancing the number of Jails for ordinary prisoners, young offenders, women prisoners etc. In fact the Prison administration was starve of fund for developmental work for a long time and now funds are flowing in and developmental work progressing with rapid strides.

### 3. Programme of the Home (P & AR) Department

The Home (P&AR) Department is concerned with implementation of the following two major schemes under the Seventh Five Year Plan :-

- i) Administrative reforms under Public Works Sector.
- ii) Establishment of Administrative Training Institute at Bidhan Nagar (Salt Lake City).

2. The first scheme owes its genesis to the need for administrative reforms in the shape of providing better working condition in Government offices located in Calcutta, districts and Sub-divisional Head-quarters. Many of the Government offices suffer from inadequacy of space. There is also lack of minimum amenities for the employees as well as the visiting public. Moreover, very often sections of the same principal office are scattered in distant hired premises making it difficult for the people to get their work done. With the idea of providing adequate space for office and bringing different sections together, a number of projects for construction of office buildings have been taken up. Then again, with the creation of the new district of North 24-Parganas and setting up new Sub-divisions, construction of office building has been doubly necessary.

3. It will appear from GN-2 statement that during the year 1987-88 as many as 24 Projects (from Sl.1 to 24) are under different stages of implementation. Out of them, 15 Projects as at Sl.1,8-12,15,17 to 24 are expected to be completed this year leaving a balance of 9. These 9 are to continue in 1988-89. In addition, 6 new projects are to be taken up for implementation in 1988-89. In other words, the projects to be taken up in 1988-89, both continuing and

new are 15 as shown below :-

Name of Projects

1. Construction of Administrative Building at Krishnagar, Nadia.
2. Additional three-storeys over Treasury Wing of the Admn.Bldg. at Barasat.
3. Administrative Bldg. at Alipore.
4. Administrative Building Berhampore, Murshidabad.
5. Administrative Building at Burdwan
6. S.D.O.'s office Building at Raghunathpur, Purulia and Acquisition of land.
7. Administrative Building at Suri, Birbhum
8. S.D.O.'s Office Building at Rampurhat, Birbhum
9. S.D.O.'s Office Building at Lalbagh, Murshidabad.
10. S.D.O.'s Office Building at Jangipur, Murshidabad
11. Special Repair to S.D.O.'s Court Building at Uluberia, Howrah.
12. Repair to Court Building of S.D.O., Contai, Midnapore
13. Office Complex at Asansol, Burdwan
14. Acqn. of land for S.D.O.'s Office Complex at Bolpur.
15. S.D.O.'s Office Complex at Khetra, Bankura.

4. It will appear from above that the total amount necessary for implementation of these 15 projects is Rs.829.98 lakhs. As against this the outlay proposed is Rs.173.88 lakhs which is 5% in excess of the current year's outlay of Rs.165.00 lakhs. In view of the total need, the proposed outlay is much too meagre and it may be considered whether a larger allocation in this sector is possible.

5. The second scheme of the Department is Establishment of Administrative Training Institute at Bidhan Nagar (Salt Lake City). This is a big project and the works have been in progress for several years. The project has got a number of components viz. Civil construction, purchase of equipments and aids, and establishment charges. A portion of expenditure under civil construction and purchase of equipments and aids are covered by upgradation grant from the Government of India. Speedy implementation of the project is, therefore, necessary not only for the purpose of training of Government officials but also for the sake of securing re-imbusement finance from the Government of India. The outlay for the project during 1987-88 is Rs.54.97 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.57.72 lakhs. Although the proposed outlay is in excess of the outlay for the current year by Rs.2.75 lakhs, it is justified from the point of view of securing re-imbusement finance under the Upgradation Scheme which will expire beyond 1988-89.



4. Programme of the Excise Department.

1. Construction of a multi-storeyed office building at premises No. 32 & 33, Bepin Behari Ganguly Street, Calcutta.

At present Excise Commissioner's Office and its subordinate offices located in Calcutta are housed in private rented buildings at different places in Calcutta. It has been decided to construct a multi-storeyed building at the above mentioned site for accommodation of all the offices under the Excise Directorate in a single building in the interest of Excise Administration.

2. Construction of a building for accommodation of District Excise Office in Jalpaiguri and of quarters for Excise Staff.

The present district Excise Office in Jalpaiguri is housed in a private building. As a Govt. land is available it is considered expedient to construct a new building for the District Excise office at Jalpaiguri.

3. Construction of compound wall around the residential quarters of S.E. in Jalpaiguri (known as King's Kothi).

The land of the premises at King's Kothi, Jalpaiguri, is earmarked for construction of office and residential quarters for the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent of Excise and for Garage and Barrack for Excise Drivers and Constables. In order that any portion of the land is not encroached by any outsiders, it is necessary to construct a compound wall around the land.

4. Construction of a boundry wall of the proposed Excise complex at Jaigaon.

To prevent encroachment by any outsiders on the land of the proposed Excise complex at Jaigaon. It has been decided to construct a boundary wall around the plot of the land.

5. Construction of a compound wall around the Excise Warehouse and ganja gola and conversion of service latrine into sanitary one at Diamond Harbour.

For the purpose of safety of the property and to prevent encroachment a compound wall has been proposed to be constructed and from hygenic point of view service latrine has been proposed to be converted into sanitary one.

6. Special repair to the Barrack situated at 116A, A.J.C. Bose Road, Calcutta.

The property was purchased by the Excise Department in a dilapidated condition which need through repair.

7. Construction of a two storeyed building within Siliguri Warehouse compound in Darjeeling.

Existing accommodation in the said warehouse is not sufficient. It has, therefore, been decided to build a two-storeyed building within the campus of Siliguri Warehouse.

8. Construction of an Excise Barrack and boundary wall on the land possessed by Excise Department at Dalkhola in West Dinajpur.

For accommodation of Excise Constables posted at Dalkhola an Excise Barrack is essential. Excise Department possesses a land there, and it requires construction of a boundary wall around this land to prevent encroachment.

9. Construction of a compound wall around the Excise Barrack and Staff Quarter at Mal in Jalpaiguri.

To prevent encroachment by any outsider it has been decided to construct a compound wall around the Excise Barrack and Staff Quarter at Mal in Jalpaiguri.

10. Acquisition of the premises No. 33, Bellilious Road, Howrah.

The building is under requisition for a long time for use as Excise Barrack. It has been decided to acquire it in the interest of Excise administration and revenue.

11. Requisition of the premises No. 74, A.J.C. Bose Road, Calcutta.

The building is under requisition for a long time for use as Excise Barrack and Malkhana of the preventive organisation under the Excise Directorate. Its acquisition is considered necessary for accommodating the Barrack and Malkhana permanently.

12. Sinking of a deep-tube well at Chandrakona Road warehouse in Midnapore -

The existing deep tubewell at the said premises is very old and it has become almost inoperative. Huge amount of water is essential to run the warehouse. Paucity of water supply hampers Excise working of the warehouse and thereby affects Excise revenue. It has therefore been decided to set-up a deep tubewell there.

13. Construction of a sanitary Latrine and other works of the quarters attached to huksan warehouse within Jalpaiguri -

Construction of a sanitary latrine for the Excise Staff posted at the said warehouse and for the vendors is required there. There are some other minor works for up-keep of the said warehouse.

14. Construction of a garage and repair of Excise Barrack including quarter of Circle Inspector, Kakdwip and sinking of a tubewell at Kakdwip.

For the purpose of protection of the vehicles a garage is required to be constructed and some urgent repairs of the Excise Barrack including quarter of Circle Inspector at Kakdwip are required to be made. For the purpose of adequate supply of water a tubewell is required there.

15. Construction of toilets and rest room on the existing office Building in the Compound of Siliguri Spirit Warehouse -

It is a very busy warehouse and officers visit this Warehouse frequently for which a rest room as well as Toilets are necessary.

16. Construction of a two seated Latrine in existing Siliguri Excise Barrack -

There is no proper arrangement of Latrine in this Barrack for which it is necessary.

17. Construction of Staff quarter, liquor Warehouse, Circle Office etc. at Kolaghat, Midnapore -

In the interest of Excise Administration these constructions are necessary.

18. Government residential Building :

18. Construction of residential quarters for the Excise Department at 46, Christopher Road, Calcutta.

The service of the Excise Officers are transferable when the officers are transferred to Calcutta from the other districts, they are transferred to Calcutta from the other districts, they are put to great difficulty for want of suitable accommodation in Calcutta. It has therefore been decided to construct a building in Calcutta for residential accommodation of the Excise Officers.

19. Construction of quarter of Officers on the land occupied by Excise Department at Purano Hatkhola, Darjeeling -

There is no suitable accommodation for officers on transfer to Darjeeling for which the construction is necessary.

5. Programme of the Land & Land Reforms Department.

The Seventh Plan proposals on Public Works and other Construction of this Department, amongst others include :-

- i) Proposal for construction of Circuit House.
- ii) Proposal for Specific addition to the West Bengal Survey Institute at Bandel.
- iii) Construction under upgradation of Standards Schemes.
- iv) Construction under strengthening of Revenue Administration Scheme.
- v) Minor & Miscellaneous items of Construction.

6. Construction of Circuit Houses :

Circuit Houses in the districts were built in the pre-independence days and some of them have outlived their normal span of life. Moreover, these were built suiting the needs of those days and accommodations available therein, in most cases, are not sufficient to meet the requirement of the present days.

In 1986-87 administrative approval to the tune of Rs. 26,00,000.00 was given for construction of two Circuit Houses one at Jalpaiguri and the other at Burdwan out of which Rs. 11,00,000.00 could be sanctioned leaving balance of Rs. 15,00,000.00.

In 1987-88 there was budget provision of Rs. 10,00,000.00 on this account which means that whole budget provision of 1987-88 the work relating to construction work of the aforesaid two Circuit Houses cannot be completed.

Requirement of a new Circuit House in the following districts is considered essentially necessary.

- i) Darjeeling (Sadar)
- ii) Krishnagar, Nadia.
- iii) Kalyani, Nadia.
- iv) Barasat (The new district head quarter of North 24-Parganas)
- v) Midnapore (Sadar)
- vi) Bankura (Sadar)
- vii) Malda (Sadar)

At the existing rate of construction, a minimum sum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be required during the year 1988-89.

7. Proposal for Specific additions to the West Bengal Survey Institute at Bandel :

On the model of Maynamoti Survey School, now in Bangladesh, "The West Bengal Survey Institute" was established at Bandel under administrative control of D.L.R.S. West Bengal. The Institute conducts 1 year. Junior Certificate course in Surveying followed by another 1 year Senior Certificate Course. There is no scope anywhere in West Bengal for further higher studies in Surveying. There is heavy demand for the course and all the passed students get gainfully employed in no time. For skill formation and employment generation, upgradation of this Survey Institution is necessary. It is therefore felt necessary to start a 3 years diploma course in surveying in the said institution where the students will acquire knowledges with modern technique of Surveying. The scheme involves non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 80.50 lakhs and recurring expenditure of Rs. 5.80 lakhs per year. The expenditure is debitable to the head "2029-00-102-Survey & Settlement Operations-Survey School-Upgrading of Institute-Plan Scheme.

8. Scheme in respect of strengthening of Revenue Administration of Updating of Land Records - A Centrally sponsored Scheme.
- 

The scheme provides an expenditure of Rs. 2,90,000.00 of which Rs. 1,45,000.00 is to be given by Govt. of India and the rest Rs. 1,45,000.00 is to be given by the State Govt. The scheme is to be executed within the Seventh Plan Period. We are yet a non-starter for paucity of fund and now we have requested Govt. of India to give necessary concurrence to our slightly modified scheme and revised schedule so as to enable us to implement the scheme during last two years of the seventh plan period .

The scheme comprises of construction of 850 units of R.I. Offices at Gram Panchayat level.

9. Construction Under Upgradation of Standards Scheme.

Under the scheme we have got 162 lakhs spreading over a period of 1985-86 to 1988-89.

The Scheme provides the following constructions works :-

1. Construction of sub-divisional level office Buildings at unit cost of Rs. 5.20 lakhs.
2. Addition and alteration of the existing S.D.O. level office buildings at unit cost of Rs. 1.015 lakhs.
3. Providing amenities to the C.D. Block level office Buildings at unit cost of Rs. 0.25 lakhs.
4. Construction of Village level office buildings at unit cost of Rs. 32,500.00

In the year 1986-87 we have spent Rs. 36 lakhs for implementation of the scheme.

Present years allotment under the scheme is to the tune of Rs. 58 lakhs which we expect to spend in full.

## 6. Programme of the Finance (Audit) Department

Due to increase in manpower as well as Governmental activities with consequential increase in receipt and expenditure, the workload in Treasuries has also been increased manifold. As a result it has become imperative to bring about overall improvement in the standard of Treasury and accounts Administration. With that end in view, it has been decided to upgrade the existing Sub-Treasuries, bifurcate those Treasuries which are overloaded and set up new Treasuries according to necessity. This will require construction of new buildings for the Treasuries as the existing accommodation of most of the Treasuries and Sub-treasuries are inadequate to meet the need. According to a phased programme for the construction work is now being implemented. The proposed outlay of Rs. 54.00 lakhs for 1988-89 will be utilised for the purpose during the next year.

In this connection it may be stated that though the work of construction is actually made in the districts, it has nothing to do with the District Administration and the entire decision in this regard is being taken at the Headquarters on the basis of the guidelines suggested by the 8th Finance Commission. So the question of consultation with the District Level Committee does not arise.

Further, as the expenditure for the construction of Treasury Buildings is actually incurred by the Public Works Department which maintains the accounts in this regard and no figure in the matter is available with us. The District-wise actual figures cannot be furnished by us.

## 7. Programme of the Home (Parliamentary Affairs) Department

The scheme envisages construction of a Library Building within the compound of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

## 8. Programme of the Department of Food and Supplies

### 1. Acquisition of land in Calcutta and districts

The Government of the then provinces of Bengal constructed large number of food storage godowns all over the province during and after the World War II. Most of the lands on which godowns were constructed were requisitioned during World War II. Government decided to acquire most of the requisitioned lands permanently phase by phase. Acquisition proceedings in respect of many of these lands have been completed while in some other cases are under processing. Payment on awards are made every year out of budget provision on this regard.

A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs as cost of land is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89. The amount would be spent for those cases

where award on acquisition compensation is likely to be made in the next financial year.

2. Construction/reconstruction/repair etc. of food storage godowns and allied works.

During and after the World War II a large number of food storage godowns were constructed all over the provinces as stated above. Many of them become unfit for storage of foodgrains. Some of them were already renovated/reconstructed etc. Now about 150 such godowns require to be reconstructed in place of old and dilapidated godowns in a phased manner. The execution of this work is considered very urgent to cope up with the acute shortage of storage space.

Provision has accordingly been made for essential and special repair of godowns and also for new construction or reconstruction of 3 godowns for creation of about 2000 M.T. storage space.

3. Construction of workshop sheds and allied works at Lake Garage.

This Department has decided to take up construction of 4 (four) workshop sheds and allied works within the Lake Garage campus in a phased way at a total cost of Rs. 35 lakhs which was approved during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). The work is in progress. One such workshop is completed. A provision of 5.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1988-89 to start with the construction of remaining 3 (three) workshop sheds.

4. Replacement of tiled roofs by R.C.C. roofs in both ground and 1st floor, of the two storied Main Building at 11A, Mirza Ghalib Street along with other ancilliary works and creation of additional office space

The two-storied main building at 11A, Mirza Ghalib Street, where several Directorate offices are housed and where till recently the Minister of the Department had his office, is a very old building. The roofs on the ground floor and the 1st floor are made of Raniganj tiles in two layers placed over wooden barges. The Public Works Department opined that the tiles were no longer dependable and the roofs required to be replaced by R.C.C. one if the building was to be used. Because of acute shortage of space and of funds it was decided to use the building and to go for the replacement of roofs. Hence, the present scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.34 lakhs. There is also a plan of adding one more floor to the building. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been proposed as outlay for 1988-89.

5. Creation of office accommodation at the districts and sub-divisional head quarters and also in S.R. areas under Food & Supplies Department.

Now most of the offices of this Department at the districts and sub-divisional head quarters are accommodated in hired buildings. Similarly all the Rationing Offices are housed on hired/requisitioned buildings. There is dearth of adequate space in those hired/requisitioned buildings which are in bad shape. The sanitary system of most of these buildings are awfully unhygienic.

The Department propose to take up construction of new office buildings at the district and sub-divisional head quarters and also in S.R. areas in phased manner. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the above purpose.



9. Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department.

The Annual Plan proposals contains 86 schemes out of which 7 schemes relate to Entry Tax Directorate and 77 schemes relates to Commercial Taxes Directorate. Commercial Tax Directorate is the major revenue earner for Government of West Bengal. During the financial year 1986-87, the Commercial Taxes Directorate collected about 885 crores and Entry Tax Directorate collected about 80 crores. Collection of the Commercial Taxes Directorate is expected to exceed the thousand crore mark during the current financial year and collection of Entry Tax Directorate may be around Rs.90 crores to Rs.100 crores. As the Commercial Taxes Directorate has been expanding very rapidly office accommodation has become very much inadequate everywhere. Beliaghata Sales Tax Complex itself has become too inadequate to accommodate the Head Office and the Sub-offices at Calcutta. So a multi-storeyed Building is being constructed at Salt Lake. Its construction is expected to be completed by mid'88. Another multi storeyed building is proposed to be constructed at Tangra. It has been decided that office building of the Commercial Taxes Directorate will be constructed in all the Districts. At Asansol the construction of the office building is almost complete. At Coochbehar the construction of the same will commence soon. At Durgapur we have already taken possession of the land for this purpose and the Chief Government Architect has been requested to draw the plan of the proposed building. The construction of office building at Serampore is expected to be completed within this year. At Howrah and Raiganj, we have purchased built up accommodation for office. At other places, adequate measures have been initiated to locate and acquire land.

The checkpoints play a vital role in the administration of Commercial Taxes & Entry Tax.

It has been decided to set up checkpoints under the Commercial Taxes Directorate at all the border routes and to strengthen set up some checkpoints under the Entry Tax Directorate. Range offices under the Commercial Taxes Directorate in districts will supervise the work of the checkpoints. The construction of the checkpost at Baravisha in the district of Jalpaiguri and Baxirhat, in Coochbehar will commence soon. We have taken possession of land at Orwo, Midnapore for the construction of a checkpost. We are awaiting clearance from Ministry of Transport, Government of India, for the construction of Checkpost at Dalkhola, West Dinajpur and renovation work of the Checkpost at Duburdih near Asansol. We have

directed out local officers to locate suitable plots of land for the construction of Checkposts and Range Offices at other places. Nine new Schemes have been included in this years plan :

- 1) Range office at Purulia.
- 2) Checkpost at Keyagoria, Midnapore.
- 3) Holiday Home at Digha, Midnapore.
- 4) Checkpost at Noapara, 24-Parganas (North).
- 5) Checkpost at Sikdeshpukuria, 24-Parganas (North).
- 6) Checkpost at Furba-Ichapur, 24-Parganas (North).
- 7) Checkpost at Linghingi, Hooghly.
- 8) Checkpost at Sugnada, Hooghly.
- 9) Taxation Tribunal at Salt Lake.

The proposed Holiday Home at Digha, will act as incentive for the employees of the Taxation Department and its Directorates.

We have proposed to provide residential accommodation to the officers and staff of the Commercial Taxes Directorate, as much as possible. We have requested the Chief Government Architect to draw a plan for a multi-storeyed residential Complex in the Beliaghata Sales Tax Compound. Suitable plots of land are being located for this purpose at Behala, Sonarpur, Baruipur, Barasat, Barrackpur and at all the District Head Quarters. We have residential complex at Siliguri only. At Coochbehar and Asansol construction of residential complex have almost been completed. At Durgapur we have been allotted a plot of land for this purpose by ADDA.

In the Annual Plan for 1986-87, an amount of Rs.229 lakhs was allocated under 4059-Capital Outlay etc. and Rs.73 lakhs under 483-Capital Outlay etc. in favour of Taxation Department out of which Rs.68.35 lakhs and Rs.1.52 lakhs have been spent during the said year. The performance would have been much better but for the Engineers' Strike.

For the Taxation Tribunal at Salt Lake under Finance Department a provision of Rs.10 lakhs should be made in the Annual Plan 1988-89. As the Tribunal is to be set up very early the scheme is also required to be included in the current year's plan proposal.

All the 86 schemes included in the Annual Plan are essentially required for efficient administration of Sales Tax and Entry Tax. We cannot but manage the funding of setting up of new checkposts at crucial points, conversion of a new checkposts into master checkposts and construction of office and residential accommodation with an outlay less than 300 lakhs.

## 10. Programme of the Judicial Department.

A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been allocated for this Department in the Five Year Plan, 1985-90. Out of which a sum of Rs.197.8 lakh has been allocated for General Office buildings and a sum of Rs. Rs.102.20 lakh has been allocated for residential quarters.

As per plan of action finalised with the concurrence of the High Court, Calcutta this department is to utilise a sum of Rs.292.20 lakh recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission for construction of court buildings and quarters and catering of amenities in Courts under the Programme of Up-gradation of Standards of Judicial Administration in the State.

A sum of Rs. 90.00 lakh provided for financing Up-gradation Schemes during the year 1985-86 could not be utilised during the Year, as the plan of action was not finalised in consultation with the High Court, Calcutta and the State Level Empowered Committee. During 1986-87 and 1987-88 sums of Rs. 98.00 lakh and Rs. 98.50 lakh respectively have been provided for financing the Up-gradation Schemes.

It will appear that in all Rs. 196.50 lakh has been made available for financing the Up-gradation Schemes during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Due to non-availability of Govt. land at Barrackpore and Durgapur proposals for construction of court buildings at those stations could not be taken up and accordingly the amount of Rs.196.50 lakh made available could not be utilised in full.

The Year 1988-89 being the last year for utilisation of the grants made available under the Up-gradation Programme, an estimated expenditure of Rs. 101.60 is proposed for inclusion in the annual plan for 1988-89.

Schemes covered by Up-gradation programmes having been included in the plan proposals, almost all the schemes outside the purview of the Up-gradation Programme had to be left out during the last three years for want of adequate allocation.

Schemes concerning Registration offices including those for construction of quarters of Registering Officers could not be taken up for want of allocation. Proposals for construction of new Court Buildings involving considerable amounts of expenditure at Durgapur, Lalbagh, Siliguri, Barrackpore, Alipurduar and Judicial Court complex

contd.....

at 2 & 3, Bankshall Court could not be included in the plan proposals for the same reasons.

A proposal for construction of a multi-storied court building after demolition of the portion wherein the office of the the Sherrif of Calcutta is housed at present, has been recommended by the High Court, but the same also could not be included as such inclusion will require augmentation of allocation to the extent of Rs. 3.14 crores.

It may be noted that all the above mentioned schemes could not be included in our statements as we have been asked to keep the ceiling limited to the last year's plan budget plus 5% increase over that level.

With a view to financing the schemes referred to in Statements GN-I and GN-II this department needs the barest minimum fund to the extent of Rs. 107.63 lakh for the year 1988-89.

Inclusion of the projects under the "Up-gradation Scheme" approved by the Eighth Finance Commission in the plan budget of this Department during the 7th Five Year Plan period so far has no doubt imparted a healthy outline to the said plan budget but in reality it has practically brought no relief to the litigant and registrant public and other officers and staff of different Courts in this State as this Department has not been able to undertake most of the essentially necessary construction and repair works outside the "Up-gradation" programme due to acute paucity of funds. It may also be noted that the discontent among the registrant and litigant public is gradually on the increase as they are continuously suffering from extreme dearth of space in the existing Court buildings. Some of such Court buildings and Registration Office buildings are so old that they are in dilapidated condition and unless something is done immediately for their repairs or replacements, the entire matter may take an ugly turn resulting in angry outbursts by suffering people. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that allocations for schemes not covered by the "Upgradation" programme should be increased considerably.

11. Programme of the Home (Police) Deptt.

At present, 45 Police Stations in the State (excluding GRPs) are in hired buildings. Besides, half a dozen Investigation Centres awaiting conversion into Police Stations are functioning from

hired buildings. Additional 14 new Police Stations are also to be set up by the end of 1988-89. These also will require accommodation. Therefore, unless more departmental buildings are created, 65 Police Stations will be in hired buildings by the end of 1988-89. An important institution like a Police Station being in hired premises, is not a desirable thing. It has been the experience that the controversy with the landlord over the tenancy leads to unnecessary litigations. Therefore, construction of thana buildings is a matter of great importance for the administration.

A good number of old Police Stations in the City and districts are in very bad shape. Some of them require immediate demolition and reconstruction. Here again, the need for more funds for Police Stations arises.

Along with the expansion of the State Police necessitated by the growth of population and other factors, administrative buildings also require to be extended. Some of the old administrative buildings are also in dilapidated shape and call for major repairs or demolition.

Setting up a Base Hospital for the State Police has been a long felt need. Recently, 5 acres of land has been procured for the purpose at the Salt Lake City and plans and estimates for the hospital are under preparation. It is desirable that the same be set up as early as possible. For that purpose, provision in the plan is necessary. The existing Forensic Science Laboratory also requires to be extended. A scheme for this purpose has been approved. Besides, the Regional Branch of the Laboratory at Jalpaiguri has been sanctioned. It will also need funds for construction of buildings.

In making constructions, land is the first requisite. In most cases, land has to be acquired. Some provision requires to be made in the budget for acquisition of land.

12. Programme of the Relief & Welfare (Relief) Department.

A scheme for construction of a Relief complex comprising Relief Godown, Stores, Garage, Directorate Office and Secretariat Office at 87A & 87B, S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta- 700014 has been drawn.

The Relief Godown, Garage, Stores and Directorate Office are situated at 87A, S. N. Banerjee Road, previously a rented building, and now an acquired building. This proposed Relief complex may accommodate the Stores, Godown, Garage, Office of both Directorate & Secretariat and thereby save huge amount of funds as rent of Government. It will also serve the shortage of accommodation of office buildings as a whole.

Acquisition of premises of 87A S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta measuring 12.52 kottas of land has already been completed and the payment for the cost of acquisition of said property amounting Rs. 6,45,302/- has already been made to owners of the premises with the concurrence of Finance Deptt. and approval of Development and Planning Deptt. out of overall savings under plan budget of Welfare Branch of this Department in 1986-87 as there was no provision under the respective head on account.

But the acquisition of land of 87B, S. N. Banerjee Road just beside the lands of 87A, S. N. Banerjee Road has not yet been completed and the process of acquisition of land is in progress. This is also necessary to make the land/premises more suitable for the proposed Relief complex.

Now the demolition work of old buildings at 87A, S. N. Banerjee Road (land already acquired) is to be completed by the current financial year 1987-88 in order to start constructing office complex. So token amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been shown as anticipated expenditure for 1987-88 which will be met out of overall savings under plan budget of Welfare Branch of this Department.

