

ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS

1990-91

A PART OF EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
.....
(1990-95)

.....
VOLUME - I
.....
.....

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

January, 1993

NIEPA DC



D05374

**Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110028**
DOC. No. D: 5374
Date 3/8/90

C O N T E N T S

V o l u m e - I

P a g e s

Forewards 1 - 18

Section - I : Introduction i - Li

Section - II : Sectoral Programmes

II. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry A 1 - A 47

Soil & Water Conservation A 48 - A 50

Animal Husbandry A 51 - A 59

Dairy Development A 60 - A 67

Fisheries A 68 - A 71

Forestry & Wild Life A 72 - A 95

Plantation A 96 - A 97

Food, Storage & Warehousing A 98

Agricultural Financial
Institutions A 99 - A 100

Co-operation A 101 - A 111

III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Programme for
Rural Development

Integrated Rural Dev.
Programme (IROP) B 1 - B 3

Integrated Rural Energy
Programme (IREP) B 3 - B 4

Rural Employment
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) B 5 - B 6

Land Reforms B 7 - B 13

Other Rural Dev. Programmes

Community Development B 14 - B 16

Panchayats B 16 - B 18

IIII. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

Other Special Area
Programme C 1 - C 8

IVV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

Major & Medium Irrigation D 1 - D 10

Minor Irrigation D 11 - D 16

Command Area Development D 16 - D 18

Flood Control D 18 - D 20

VV. ENERGY

Power E 1 - E 20

Non-Conventional Sources
of Energy E 20 -

Others

Integrated Rural Energy
Programme E 21

VI. INDUSTRY & MINING

Large & Small Industries	F 1 - F 17 & F 34 - F 40
Industries (Other than Large & Small Industries)	F 18 - F 33 & F 44 - F 47
Mining	F 41 - F 43

VII. TRANSPORT

Civil Aviation	E 1
Roads & Bridges	G 2 - G 4
Road Transport	G 5 - G 14
Inland Water Transport	G 14 - G 17

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

H 1

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

Scientific Research (including SS & T)	I 1 - I 14
Ecology & Environment	I 14 - I 17

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

State Economic Services State Planning Organisation	J 1 - J 3
Tourism	J 4 - J 20
Survey & Statistics	J 20 - J 21
Civil Supplies	J 21
Other General Economic Services District Planning	J 3
Weights & Measures	J 23 - J 24

XI. SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Education</u>	
General Education	K 1 - K 11
Technical Education	K 11 - K 13
Sports & Youth Services	K 14 - K 21
Art & Culture	K 21 - K 24
Medical & Public Health	K 25 - K 27
Water Supply & Sanitation	K 27 - K 34
Housing (including Police Housing)	K 35 - K 46
Urban Development (including State Capital Projects)	K 47 - K 57
Information & Publicity	K 58 - K 66
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes	K 67 - K 75
<u>Labour & Employment</u>	
Labour & Labour Welfare	K 76 - K 94
Special Employment Schemes	K 95 - K 121
Social Security & Welfare	K 122 - K 132
Nutrition	K 132 - K 136

XII. GENERAL SERVICES

Jails	L 1 - L 6
Stationery & Printing	L 7
Public Works	L 7 - L 29

FOREWORD

It is possible in the present context to have two alternative approaches to planning in our economy. Corresponding to these two approaches, there will be impliedly two different kinds of organisations for formulation and implementation of plans. In one approach, one can choose to accept the existing unequal distribution of assets, particularly of land in agriculture and capital in industry, and then talk about planning for production in agriculture or industry. It is this approach which has been primarily followed in the past at the national level. Section 1 considers pithily this approach, with its implied priorities and organisational structure, and also shows how this approach has been responsible for some of the major problems confronting our economy such as (a) unemployment, poverty and low purchasing power of the common people, (b) inflation, (c) fiscal imbalance with increasing quantum of deficit financing, (d) balance of payments problem with mounting external debt, (e) over-centralisation in Centre-State relations and (f) alienation of the common people from the planning process. Confronted with these problems, Section 2 suggests an alternative approach to planning which may provide better relief to people even within the existing socio-economic framework. Some attempts have been made along ~~xx~~ this line in West Bengal for the last twelve years or so. These attempts and future proposals are summed up in Section 3.

Section 1 : Past Planning Approach :

1.1 The past planning approach, as indicated above, began by making no serious attempts to alter the existing unequal distribution of assets, specially of land in agriculture and capital in industry. Persisting inequality in the ownership of land has been admitted in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan by the Planning Commission. It has been noted, for instance, that according to the available National Sample Survey data, for the country as a whole, only about 29 per cent of land is under the ownership of small and marginal farmers, i.e., 71 per cent of land is owned by the bigger farmers (See chapter 2). As a consequence, in this strategy, planning for production has tended to be viewed through the eyes of the landed gentry in agriculture, and similarly the big industry.

result, given their interests, there has also been a tendency to adopt a technology, which is capital-biased, with inadequate absorption of labour force in production. This has been the basic cause behind widespread unemployment and incidence of poverty and inadequate purchasing power of the common people. But at the same time, due to this adoption of overly capital-biased technology, there has been a selective increase in incomes of the upper income classes.

Domestic fiscal imbalance :

1.2 This bias in favour of the upper income groups and neglect of the poorer sections is again reflected in terms of the pattern of financing the budget. Relatively speaking, the tax burden on the poorer sections has been significantly more than the richer sections. This is borne out by the fact that the percentage of indirect taxes in the total tax revenue has increased from 71% in 1960-61 to 85% in recent years. On the contrary, there has not been any systematic approach aimed at direct taxation of the upper income groups. No serious onslaught has been made on the suppression of taxable incomes by sections of the rich in terms of black money. To meet the budgetary expenditure, recourse has been taken to increased borrowing, and also to deficit financing which has often reached about 10% of the total Central budget in recent years. In addition, recourse has also been taken to frequent and significant increases in administered prices of essential commodities and basic industrial inputs.

Inflation :

1.3 It is these recourses to deficit financing and administered pricehikes, along with a conspicuous lack of political will on the part of the Central Government to take timely steps to control prices that have become the major factors behind the inflationary spiral. In the absence of any effective general public distribution system, except in few states, the common people have been left unprotected against the onslaught of inflation. Purchasing power of the common people therefore got further eroded.

Unemployment :

1.4 This erosion in purchasing power of the vast majority of common people coupled with selective income increase of the minority of upper income groups have distorted the entire scenario of industrial growth. On the one hand, there has been a growth in the consumer durables industry to meet the sumptuary aspirations of the upper income groups. But, on the other hand, there has been a relative stagnation in vast number of mass consumption goods industries due to the fall in purchasing power of the common people. As a result of this stagnation, there has been a significant increase in industrial sickness - from a total figure of about 224 thousand of sick units in the country in 1980 to nearly 1.7 lakhs at present. Since the mass consumption goods industries are, relatively speaking, more labour-using, there has been, as a consequence of this sickness, an alarming increase in unemployment. The number of registered unemployed alone has increased from about 1 crore in 1976 to more than 3 crores for the country as a whole in recent years. On the other hand, the consumer durables industry has been tended to be capital-intensive (and not adequately labour-using) and also import-intensive. As a result, small employment generation due to the growth in consumer durables industry has failed to compensate in any significant sense for the massive unemployment resulting from stagnation in mass consumption goods. This unemployment and lack of purchasing power of the masses have severely restricted the domestic market and acted as a major bottleneck on the overall industrial expansion in the country.

The Balance of Payments problem and External Debt :

1.5 Confronted with this situation of limited domestic market, salvation was sought in the past planning strategy in terms of exports, thus ignoring the vast sections of domestic population. But indications from the data on foreign trade are that exports have not picked up in any significant manner to take care of the payment for massive imports connected with the adoption of import-intensive technology in consumer durables and other industries. Faced with this problem of balance of payments, the policy adopted in the past has been to increase borrowing from abroad. As a result, according to the official figures, India's external debt has increased sharply

from Rs. 18,400 crores at the end of 1980-81 to Rs. 58,831 crores at the end of 1988-89, and may have gone up further in the subsequent months. Moreover, in consequence, the debt-service ratio has crossed the danger-mark of 20 per cent and the foreign exchange reserve has dropped to an alarmingly low figure of Rs. 5507 crores (in November, 1989) which is barely adequate to take care of 3 months' import bill of the country. Unless there is a change in the basic policy in this sphere, there may be real danger of the economy running into an international debt-trap with a threat to India's self-reliance and economic sovereignty.

Tendency towards over-centralisation :

1.6 What needs to be noted here is that this entire approach to planning - acceptance of unequal distribution of assets,, emphasis on capital-biased technology, worsening of the unemployment situation, burden of inflation and indirect taxes and threat to self-reliance -- has been one of staying away from the aspirations of the vast majority of people. There has accordingly been an inherent tendency in this approach to rule out the true decentralised and democratic participation of people in the process of planning, and to centralise economic powers and powers of decision-making in the hands of the Central Government. The organisational framework of planning here implies a vertical line of official command with the real powers of decision-making intrinsically centralised. There may be a facade of decentralisation as was attempted in the Panchayat Bill in the last year. But, at the back of it, there was an inherent tendency of centralisation as was soon revealed by the attempts of the Centre to give unilateral directive to the Gram Panchayats over the heads of the State Governments. This tendency to centralise powers, it should be emphasized, is not an isolated phenomenon but an inevitable consequence of the past strategy of planning with its priorities away from the aspirations of the common people.

1.7 The trend of centralisation in the Centre-State economic relationship has, in particular, been a specific expression of this inherent overall centralising tendency. This tendency has culminated in a situation where, of the total tax revenue raised in the country, nearly two-thirds got raised in the

hands of the Centre and the remaining only one-third in all the States taken together. Corporation tax, which had shown high elasticity and which had been recommended for inclusion in the divisible pool by the Eighth Finance Commission, was kept outside the purview of divisible pool relevant for the States. Decision on implementation of consignment tax which could have benefited the States was delayed, although a unanimous decision of the Chief Ministers in this regard had been taken about six years back and was again ratified in a Conference of the Chief Ministers in the last year. Similarly, regarding the market borrowings, nearly 85 per cent of the total borrowings came to be earmarked for the Centre, with only the residual 15 per cent left for the States. Several States had strongly argued before the Sarkaria Commission for a significant reversal of this existing trend of centralisation in the Centre-State relationship. It is important that on several issues the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission were also for a reversal of this present centralising tendency. Recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, however, have not been implemented.

1.8 What is disturbing, however, is that while the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission were under examination, certain unilateral decisions came to be taken by the Centre to further centralise resources in its hands. The most glaring among these relates to the decision of the Centre to frequently increase the administered prices of essential commodities instead of adjusting excise duties. It may be noted that 45 per cent of the proceeds from excise duties was required to be shared with the States. Thus, through this substitution of excise duties by administered prices and then refusal by the Centre to share the corresponding proceeds from the administered prices with the States, each of the State Governments is being denied of a very significant source of revenue.

1.9 One of the latest instances of centralising tendency has been provided by the terms of reference for the Ninth Finance Commission which have been unilaterally dictated by the Central Government. These terms of reference have shown blatant one-sidedness in favour of the Centre, when the Commission was asked to intrude into earmarked areas of taxation by considering the

possibility of merger of additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax with basic duties of excise, or to examine the debt problem keeping only in view the financial requirements of the Centre. Several non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers therefore discussed the issues relating to these terms of reference and submitted to the Prime Minister an alternative set of terms of reference to correct this one-sidedness and take a more balanced view. No response to these suggestions was obtained. When the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission relating to the year 1989-90 was obtained, it was found that all the demands / relating to increase in percentage share of devolution for the States of the States/and expansion of divisible pool by including the more elastic sources of revenue (such as Corporation tax, etc.) have been totally ignored by the Commission. Moreover, it was found that the method adopted by the Commission in its First Report in assessing the expenditure needs and tax revenues of the Centre and the States, itself had a built-in bias in favour of the Centre and against the States.

1.10 These centralising tendencies, it may again be noted, are not isolated instances but a logical consequence of the priorities of planning adopted in the past. These priorities were alienatingly away from the aspirations of the common people.

Alternative Approach.

2.1 An alternative approach to planning which will provide a better relief to the common people for the five major problems mentioned at the outset, has to begin by trying to reorder, to whatever extent possible, the existing distribution of production assets in agriculture and industry towards a more equitable situation. This approach therefore has to begin in agriculture with redistributive land reforms, and in industry with due emphasis on small scale units, with the necessary support of certain crucial "mother" industrial complexes.

2.2 This emphasis on land reforms, it may be noted, is not any exercise in charity, but is essentially a productive move on the basis of hard evidence of superior production performance on the part of smaller

working peasants. In order to make the land reform measures effective, it is essential to support these measures with the provision of non-land inputs, such as irrigation, implements, manures and fertilizers, and infrastructural facilities, particularly credit and marketing. In the provision of all these non-land inputs, there is a question of choice of appropriate technology. Here, in this alternative approach, as a result of land reforms, it would be possible to view this choice through the eyes of the common working farmers. The working farmers are endowed with labour power and there is in rural areas often a relative abundance of local resources. The socially appropriate choice of technology regarding all these non-land inputs in this alternative approach should therefore be one which should be modern and, at the same time, make fuller and improved use of labour and local resources. Such a choice of technology not only provides a better relief to the problem of unemployment, but also creates more purchasing power for the common people.

2.3 Keeping this direction of appropriate technology in mind, a special emphasis may be placed on irrigation which is one of the most important of all the non-land inputs. Within irrigation, along with speedy completion of on-going large irrigation projects, particular attention should be given to extension of field channels of the existing projects and to minor irrigation projects and, more particularly, to the ground water-based minor irrigation projects which can provide effective protection against drought. To this end, it is worthwhile to think in terms of a centrally sponsored minor irrigation programme with a mix of subsidy and bank loans at a ratio more attractive and with a much wider coverage than now.

2.4 Along with crop husbandry, encouragement may be given to fodder cultivation in higher lands, which, in its turn, may be tied up with programmes on animal husbandry on the one hand and social forestry on the other, Water bodies may be more fully utilised for fishery development.

2.5 When there is progress in agriculture through emphasis on a technology, which uses labour and local resources more fully, there is not

simply a growth in production but also generation of significant employment and purchasing power of the common people. In response to this, an immense potentiality is created for development of industries, and often in small scale, which produce mass consumption goods and which supply inputs to agriculture and allied activities.

2.6 In the over-all matrix of industrial growth, small scale industries, with their employment-generating potential should find its socially appropriate place. To this end, conscious policies should be taken to forge linkages, through ancillarisation and otherwise, between the small scale and large scale units. In this context, setting up of "mother" industrial complexes in basic and emerging areas at the Government initiative will be specially important, and role of central investment will be crucial for this purpose.

2.7 For sustaining the growth in agriculture, allied activities and industry, special care needs to be taken for development of facilities related to marketing, transportation network and power. Properly planned, these facilities and production activities can also form the basis of decentralised urban development.

Employment Generation :

2.8 In this alternative approach with this emphasis on growth in agriculture and industry with choice of technology which is labour-intensive and due emphasis on small scale sector, a significant dent can be made on the problem of unemployment. But at the same time, it is important, in order to reinforce this employment generation process, to adopt two comprehensive special employment programmes - one related to construction of social infrastructure and the other oriented towards self-employment. Both these programmes may be Centrally sponsored programmes and be adopted for both rural and urban areas. The employment programme related to the construction of social infrastructure may be in the pattern of Food for Work Programme with the additional consideration of provision of clothings along with wages paid in cash

and foodgrains. The supply of clothings for this programme may be tied up, among others, with the handloom sector, which will give a further boost to handloom production. The self-employment programme may be in the pattern of IRDP but extended also to urban areas. Both these programmes may be implemented through the Panchayats in rural areas and the municipalities in urban areas, and with appropriate federal flexibility. Conceived in this comprehensive and improved terms, these programmes may modify all the pre-existing similar programmes..

2.9 In addition to these employment programmes, a separate attention needs to be given at the national level for revitalisation of closed and sick industrial units. In particular, if for revitalisation of these units, workers come forward to form a cooperative and a rehabilitation package is worked out, the nationalised banks may be directed to take an accommodating view regarding the past liabilities. Similarly, discussion at national level is required regarding the types of relief that the Central Government may like to provide for rehabilitation programme, particularly when the State Governments are granting corresponding reliefs.

Anti-inflationary measures :

2.10 To ensure fair price to the farmers as well as to protect the poorer sections from the onslaught of inflation it may be essential to introduce the Public Distribution System at the national level encompassing 14 essential items: (1) cereals (rice and wheat), (2) sugar, (3) edible oil, (4) washing soap, (5) toilet soap, (6) biscuit, (7) powdered spices, (8) iodised salt, (9) ghee, (10) wax, (11) matches, (12) controlled cloth, (13) Janata Dhoties and Sarees and (14) Exercise Books.

2.11 Moreover, there should be, for quite some time, a moratorium on further increases in administered prices.

2.12 Along with these strong administrative measures may be taken against hoarding and similar illegal activities.

Social Services : Education & Health :

2.13 In the sphere of education, objective should be one of reaching the common man, in as wide a manner as possible, with an education to help him understand and participate the production structure. With this in view, a special emphasis should be placed on universalisation of elementary education with an accent on functional literacy. Vocational education may be considered as an integral part of syllabus at the secondary stage with built-in training facilities appropriate for subsequent self-employment programmes in various sectors.

2.14 To prevent incidence of drop-out, particularly in the primary schools, a special Centrally sponsored programme may be considered for the Mid-day Meal Programme.

2.15 Since a significant percentage of morbidity is related to malnutrition, this programme will also make a positive dent in the sphere of public health. Emphasis should also be placed more on the preventive aspect of health care and decentralisation of institutional facilities depending on the nature of diseases.

Domestic Fiscal Balance :

2.16 These special programmes relating to minor irrigation, employment generation, public distribution system and the mid-day meal will imply provision of budgetary resources. But mindful of the fact that the corresponding benefits will accrue to the poorer sections and that they are also the sections who bear the major burden of taxes (through regressive indirect taxation), the accommodation of the programmes is clearly consistent with social justice. Moreover, these programmes, it may be carefully noted, are also inherently productive programmes.

2.17 Accommodation of these programmes is possible and, at the same time, fiscal balance can also be improved if serious economising scrutiny is made of the defence expenditure and political will is shown in terms of direct taxation of upper income groups and unearthing of black money.

External Balance

2.18 With a conscious adoption of a socially appropriate technology as mentioned before, import content of production can be made to fall significantly, and the economy may be redirected to the cherished goal of self-reliance.

2.19 If along with this import restriction, there is a need for some immediate respite in the sphere of balance of payments, then rather than rushing for fresh loans, rephasing of loans can be selectively discussed with few countries/organisations.

Reordering of Centre-State Relations :

2.20 Important steps towards decentralisation in the Centre-State relations have already been initiated through the proposed setting up of Inter-State Council and reconstitution of the Planning Commission with representation of the three Chief Ministers.

2.21 Along with the steps, some of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, particularly those relating to Corporation Tax and Consignment Tax may be implemented.

2.22 The Final Report of the Ninth Finance Commission may be discussed with the Chief Ministers before any further decision is taken in this regard.

2.23 At present, 70 per cent of the Central Plan Assistance is in the form of loan and 30 per cent is in the form of grants. The rate of interest on the loan component has been increased every year unilaterally by the Centre, and as a result loan repayment burden of several States to the Centre far exceeds the quantum of Central Plan Assistance in a year, thus creating a situation of "debt-trap" for the States in relation to the Centre. It is time that this composition of Central Plan Assistance is reviewed, including the immediate need of rephasing of some of the loan burden so that States' plans can be protected.

2.24 Among the States, there is an enormous discrepancy in the credit-deposit ratio of the commercial banks, the disbursement of advances by the term lending institutions and also in the pattern of central investment. There is

an immediate need for some balanced policy in this regard, and this may be appropriately discussed at the Planning Commission or at the Inter-State Council.

2.25 An instance of lack of co-ordination at the national level in the past has been the decision of the Central Government to introduce an scheme of selective freight equalisation only for certain raw materials and industrial items, resulting in advantage for certain selected regions while depriving the other regions of their pre-existing advantages without providing for any method of compensation. The concept of national planning loses much of its lustre if essential articles are not equally accessible to all States, or if some of them are available at uniform prices all over the country while others are not. It is expected that a balanced view and remedial measures are taken after a frank discussion in the Planning Commission and/or Inter-State Council.

Decentralisation in planning and involvement of the people.

2.26 It is only when the priorities of planning are changed in favour of the common people such as has been outlined briefly above, that the people can be involved in an organised manner through the regularly elected Panchayats and municipalities in the formulation and implementation of the plans.

2.27 Beginning with land reforms, and the adoption of some of the priorities as mentioned above, this decentralised planning exercise has been attempted with modesty in West Bengal over the past twelve years. Of late, attempts have been made much more decentralised and also more comprehensive through the district and block level (and in some cases village level) planning. It is to these attempts and future proposals that we now turn.

3. Alternative Approach and Attempts made in West Bengal :

3.1 As just mentioned, the approach to entire planning in West Bengal has started, on the basis of the strength of democratic movements of the common people, with redistributive land reforms. With the implementation of land reforms, a position has now been reached where, according to the

National Sample Survey data, nearly 60 per cent of the total agricultural land has come to be owned by the small and marginal farmers as against the national figure of 29 per cent as owned by the small and marginal farmers (as already mentioned earlier). If the land under recorded share-cropper (barga) cultivation is now added, then the proportion of agricultural land over which the poor working farmers have certain operational control may exceed 75 per cent. In other words, an objective situation, to an extent, has been created in the State where the problem of agricultural planning can be looked at from the stand point of the poorer working farmers.

3.2 Given this objective situation, an emphasis has been placed, while providing for non-land inputs, on a technology which is employment-and-local-resource-intensive. To give an example, in the sphere of irrigation, alternative has been particularly given to extension of minor irrigation facilities with the direction of technology as mentioned above. It is primarily on the basis of land reforms and this extension of irrigation facilities that it has been possible to achieve a significant increase in agricultural production in recent years. For instance, the total foodgrains production of the State has increased from about 74 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 to an all-time record of nearly 115 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. Along with this increase in production, there has also been in the State an increase in recent years in the average wage rate for agricultural workers, the average daily rate, cash and kind together, increasing from Rs. 5.60 in 1976-77 to more than Rs. 17 in recent years. In some of the districts in South Bengal, the average daily wage rate has even crossed Rs. 25

3.3 As a result of this increase in agricultural production together with improvement in the economic condition of the rural poor, there has been a related growth of cottage and small-scale industries which are linked with agriculture and which produce mass consumption goods, such as handloom products. Over the last twelve years, growth of registered small units has been significant in the State - from a figure of less than 1 lakh in 1976-77 to the present figure of about 2.90 lakhs. In addition to small scale industrial units,

there has been a significant growth with production of handloom industry - from around 200 million metres in 1976-77 to around 399 million metres in 1988-89.

3.4 In large and medium industries, the over-all index of industrial production in the State has in recent years maintained an rising trend. This has been possible despite a less than cooperative attitude on the part of the Central Government in the past regarding Central investment, clearance of crucial mother industrial complexes such as in the sphere of petrochemicals etc. Despite these policies, the picking up of production of large and medium industries has been possible in the State particularly due to an improvement in the power situation, the steps taken by the State Government in reviving some of the sick industrial units and the socially responsible attitude of the organised working class. Progress in all these spheres as well as in social services such as education and health has been documented in subsequent chapters. In the production sphere as well as in social services, the objective has been to reach the common man in as extensive a manner as possible.

3.5 When the priorities of planning are placed in favour of the common people, with emphasis on land reforms, choice of more employment-generating technology and attempts at industrial growth through a wider base of small producers, then an objective condition is created for involvement of the common people in the process of planning. It is with this in view that the Panchayat elections for the three-tier Panchayat System (Zilla Parishads at the district level, Panchayat Samities at the block level and Gram Panchayats at the anchal level), which were stalled for about 16 years in the previous regime, were held in 1978, then in 1983 and now again in 1988. After Panchayat elections, data were obtained on the class background of the members who got elected in the Panchayats. It has been found that about 85 per cent of them have come from small farmers or below. This is not an isolated phenomenon. This has been the result of a long history of peasants struggle and left and democratic movement in the State. These elected Panchayats have been given ?

responsibility in the formulation and implementation of different development programmes in a step-by-step manner, beginning with land reforms and then going into other programmes such as those related to minor irrigation, agricultural inputs, IRDP, Food-for-work and later NREP, and also RLEGP. The local common people have been involved through the Panchayats, and the Panchayats were also provided with administrative and technical support. It was found that if a project, say, construction of a road, is implemented through the Panchayats, the work is done more cheaply, at less time and with the same technical specification. This cost reduction is made possible particularly because of the elimination of contractors and voluntary involvement of the Panchayat members in the supervision of the works. After going through the experience with the Panchayats, elected municipalities in the urban areas have also been given similar responsibility in formulation and implementation of urban development programmes.

3.6 Over the last five years or so, a further innovation has been introduced in the sphere of decentralised planning through the involvement of people in terms of the Panchayats and the municipalities. In the interest of forging better co-ordination, the District and the Block Planning Committees have been set up at the level of each district and block, with representation of the Panchayat members, the municipality Chairman and the officials of all the concerned departments at the appropriate levels. The M.Ps and M.L.As of the district are also involved in the District Planning set-up. Within overall priorities, the plan budget of each concerned department is broken down into the State-level items and the District-level items. Budgetary provisions of the different departments for district-level items are communicated to the District Planning Committees and significant parts of these provisions are then taken down to the level of Block Planning Committees. Within these budgetary parameters, Block Plans are formulated by the Block Planning Committees starting the exercise from the level of Gram Panchayats. These Block Plans are then integrated into the District Plan at the district level after discussions at the District Planning Committee. Such plans are completed for each of the districts and they form an integral part of the

State Plan. These plans are then implemented and regularly monitored through these District and the Block Planning Committees and the results are reviewed at the State-level. Through this process of decentralised planning, it has now been possible to devolve nearly 48 per cent of the entire plan budget of the State to the district level or below. This percentage of decentralised allocation will be increased further in future. While this collection is being increased, steps have also been taken to ensure that open mass meetings are organised at the level of Gram Panchayats to discuss the choice of plan schemes and that there is public presentation of accounts of expenditure.

3.7 This exercise of participatory decentralised planning is now being extended in this State in the following directions :

- (i) Along with the formulation of the Block Plan and the District Plan, attempts are being made to integrate these plans with the credit plans of the banks for the Blocks and the Districts. There are schemes in several sectors where along with the subsidy component shown as budgetary resource, there is a tied-up credit component (as in the case of IRDP). In addition, for several sectors, such as agriculture and industry, where corresponding to the physical targets, there is a need for credit even though it need not be tied to any subsidy. These two types of requirements of credit should be shown for each sector for every block and the district. Then, on the basis of interaction with the representatives of the banks, a comprehensive credit plan for the district should be worked out as a joint exercise. This process has been initiated for certain districts in the State.
- (ii) It is also being felt that this decentralisation exercise should be taken down further below, from the level of a block to a village under each block. Then the direct participation of the common people becomes easier and more meaningful. This extension has been initiated in one of the biggest districts of the State.
- (iii) Similarly, the process of urban planning should be further decentralised within each municipal or corporation area, by taking the entire process down to the level of each ward.
- (iv) It is also under consideration whether in addition to the Plan expenditure, some of the non-plan expenditure of the department

(such as those relating to maintenance and repairs) can also be made a part of this decentralised planning exercise.

(v) Decentralisation is possible not only for expenditure but also for resource mobilisation. That a process of decentralisation carried out with the involvement of the Panchayats and the municipalities can yield good results in raising of resources has been illustrated amply by the experience with the small savings programme in the State in 1988-89. The target for small savings collection were specified for each block and urban area in the Districts and the Panchayats and the municipalities were involved in the process. With the built-in incentive that if collection exceeds the target, then 50% of the resources related to this additional collection will be returned to the area for the purpose of development expenditure. As a result the total collection of small savings in the State has nearly doubled in 1988-89 in comparison with the previous year. It has therefore been decided that for taxes (such as Cess or Amusement Tax) which are collected primarily by the district administration, the Panchayats and municipalities will again be involved. Targets will be fixed area-wise with a built-in incentive similar to the case of small savings. It is expected that this will again lead to an increase in the collection of relevant taxes.

3.8 The ultimate accountability of this decentralised planning exercise is to the people. There is first of all a regular arrangement for auditing of all expenditures incurred by the Panchayats. But, in addition, there is a direct mandatory procedure of accountability to the people. To this end, at least two public meetings are mandatory on the part of each Gram Panchayat - one to discuss with the general people the selection of schemes and the other for presentation of accounts of expenditure. It is insisted that these accounts should be shown in a public place. In addition to this display of the written accounts, verbal direct communication to the common people in an open meeting is also considered essential. These are the ultimate democratic checks on the entire system.

3.9 When this alternative approach to planning - alternative both in terms of priorities and method of planning - is suggested, it is for the reason that the common people under this strategy can get more effective lessening of their economic problems. Moreover, when this lessening is effected through a process of planning where common people can participate in an organised manner, then through this participation they can identify better the major constraints of the system, the constraints that they have to overcome in future in an organised and democratic manner.

Anu Kumar Singh

Minister-in-Charge,
Development & Planning Department
AND
Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board
West Bengal.

SECTION - I
INTRODUCTION

This introductory chapter begins with a review of performance of the State's economy during the Seventh Plan. With this review in background, the 1990-91 Annual Plan has been formulated keeping in view the strategy to be followed in Eighth Five Year Plan which is likely to be finalised in the middle of the year 1990-91.

1. Review of the Seventh Plan

The review begins by noting the demographic features of the State. An analysis is then made of the trend in the State domestic product. As components of this analysis, performance of the major sectors of the State economy relating to agriculture and allied sectors, industry, social services and power is also reviewed.

1.1. Demographic Feature

1.1.1 The population of West Bengal, according to the 1981 Census was 54.6 million and the growth rate of the population in the State in the decade 1971-81 was 23.17 percent. The corresponding population of India was 685 million with a growth rate of 25.0 percent over the same decade. The estimated mid-year population of West Bengal in 1983 was 6.22 crores and the mid-year estimated vital rates such as the birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate in West Bengal and India are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Vital rates in West Bengal and India

Year	(Per thousand)					
	Birth rate		Death rate		Infant mortality Rt.	
	India	W.Bengal	India	W.Bengal	India	W.Bengal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1983	33.7	32.0	11.9	10.3	105	84
1984	33.9	30.4	12.6	10.7	104	82
1985	32.7	29.4	11.7	9.6	97	74
1986 (P)	32.4	29.5	11.1	8.7	96	71

P = Provision

Source : Registrar General India, Sample Registration System (SRS)

Reproduced from Economic Review 1988-89,
Government of West Bengal

1.1.2 The West Bengal has already brought down the infant mortality rate below the national target. The successful implementation of "Immunisation of Children Programme" coupled with general economic progress and development of awareness through spontaneous participation of panchayats and common people has made it possible to achieve such result.

1.1.3 It is also evident that the birth rate in the State is lower than that in the country as a whole. The lowering of birth rate is related among other things to family Welfare programmes implemented in the State. Family Welfare Programme in the State is not a mechanical and isolated exercise of reaching a pre-determined target but a more comprehensive package of Socio-economic programme aiming at an overall improvement of the common people.

1.2. Behaviour of Nature during the first four years of the Seventh Plan

1.2.1 1985-86 i.e., the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan started under difficult circumstances marked by delayed Monsoon and erratic distribution of rainfall. Transplantation of Aman paddy was delayed in most districts while in important rice growing districts, the crop was affected by Hispa disease. The problem was further compounded by the damage to the standing paddy due to cyclonic storm and heavy flood in the coastal and other districts. In the same year even though Robi season started off well, the area of crops grown under rainfed condition was reduced as there was no rainfall in the month of December and January.

1.2.2 The year 1986-87 was again marked by adverse weather situations like delayed monsoon, erratic distribution pattern of rainfall, heavy rainfall and flood during September and October and Cyclonic storm in the first half of November.

1.2.3 In 1987-88, 12 out of 16 Districts were affected with near deluge causing extensive damage of crops and other assets worth rupees several hundred crores. The damage during this year was so extensive that the State Government had to prepare a contingency plan for Rs. 250 crores for relief and restoration. In 1988-89, though monsoon came a bit early, there was not much of rainfall till the third week of June when heavy rainfall was reported from almost all the districts of the State. Hardly had the State recovered itself from the impact of the heavy rainfall in June, the State was rocked by tremours on the 21st August which caused considerable damage to public and private property in the hill areas of the district of Darjeeling. Worse still was in the store for West Bengal in the second half of August when there was heavy precipitation in North Bengal districts. All the rivers of North Bengal were flooded due to the excessive rain causing overflowing of banks and inundation of large areas. Even when rain ceased flood waters seemed to have rushed through the rivers from outside the state. Subsequently, Malda and Murshidabad had to face severe flood for breach of portion of left embankment on Ganges in Malda district. The West Bengal being a state in the tail end of the river system has always got to carry a burden of floods even when there is normal rainfall in this state. The catastrophe is compounded in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad due to non-execution of the protective measures as

recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Farakka Barrage Project. In 1989-90 Plan proposals, it was proposed that the Government of India should implement protective measures necessitated due to Farakka Barrage construction, as otherwise large areas of Malda and Murshidabad would remain increasingly vulnerable to recurring floods and galloping erosion. But the Government of India has not yet responded to the proposal.

1.2.4 In 1989-90, there had been no rain for few months from January to June which created a near drought situation in the State. To tide over the situation, the State Government had to spend huge sum of money for arranging drinking water supply and undertaking other relief measure. The jute and Aus crops were also seriously affected by such near drought condition. The year-wise expenditure on relief operation and the amount of central assistance received for the purpose is given below :

Year	Total amount spent	Central assistance available
1985-86	671.75	Nil
1986-87	1835.16	702.85
1987-88	5000.00	3397.74
1988-89	2130.68	1331.32
1989-90	-	-

The amount spent as mentioned excludes the huge amount spent by Agriculture, Education, Health & Family Welfare, Animal Resources Development Departments etc.

The table shows that the Central Contribution in tackling the massive relief operations in successive years was inadequate and the State Government had to bear the major brunt. Had the Central Government made its normal contribution, the State could invest more in plan sector.

1.2.5 The review of performance of the first four years of the Seventh Plan reveals that despite natural calamities in successive years and lack of adequate support from the Central Government on restoration account, the State has more than reached the financial target and continued to make significant progress in most of the sectors of the economy.

The year-wise plan outlay and expenditure is presented in the Table below.

Year	7th plan agreed outlay	Outlay (Yearwise)	Expenditure
1985-86		67500.00	63922.60
1986-87		77600.00	70511.04
1987-88		86200.00	80735.73
1988-89		95088.90	98280.93
1989-90		111500.00	111500.00 (Anticipated)
Total	412500.00	437888.90	424950.30

Source: Development & Planning Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal.

1.2.6 Since 1987-88, the Government of West Bengal has been maintaining Zero deficit balanced budget. At the same time the plan expenditure, despite series of natural calamities afflicting the state, has been quite satisfactory as can be seen from table 1.3. Out of this plan expenditure only 30% has been received from the Central Government as Central assistance and balance 70% has been met from State's own resources. It is mentioned that of the 30% plan assistance received from the Central Government, 70% flows as loan repayable at 9.75% interest per annum. It is the prudent financial management coupled with sustained effort for maximum mobilisation of internal resources particularly small savings which has enabled the State to achieve such spectacular financial performance during the Seventh Plan period.

1.3. State Domestic Product

1.3.1 Owing to the satisfactory financing of the plan and precise execution of the programme, the State Domestic product rose from Rs. 4835.54 crores (at 1970-71 constant prices) of 1984-85 to Rs. 6082.88 crores (1970-71 constant prices) at 1988-89 with an average rate of growth of 5.92% per annum which is above the average annual rate of growth of around 5% GDP during the same period. The SDP series according to industry of origin at 1970-71 constant prices for the year 1984-85 to 1988-89 and the corresponding growth rates are presented below.

Table - 1.4

Estimate of State Domestic product at constant prices
according to industry of origin

S e c t o r s	Rs. in crores				
	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (P)	1986-87 (Pr.)	1987-88 (Pr.)	1988-89 (T)
1. Agriculture	2101.27	2036.21	2053.57	2187.80	2411.37
2. Forestry	5.78	5.48	3.74	3.77	7.54
3. Fishery	106.35	112.51	124.49	133.75	143.02
4. Mining & Quarrying	41.84	42.53	45.10	45.00	46.14
5. Manufacturing: Registered	472.30	519.51	503.92	510.57	514.69
6. Manufacturing: Unregistered	197.37	207.66	211.48	218.35	229.78
7. Construction	200.45	216.53	249.00	275.95	302.28
8. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	44.63	49.11	57.23	62.52	64.61
9. Transport, Storage & Communication	252.69	260.56	265.94	365.34	411.22
10. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	517.62	536.46	558.41	601.08	639.89
11. Banking & Insurance	205.11	211.78	230.84	261.77	296.85
12. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business services	222.94	241.16	262.09	286.20	314.06
13. Public Administration	165.58	178.13	190.67	208.51	227.18
14. Other Services	401.60	424.81	449.96	464.39	474.15
		5619.97	5716.54	5625.00	6082.88

Percentage change over previous year		+ 4.27	+ 3.26	+ 8.04	+ 8.14
Per capita increase (in Rupees) at 1970-71 prices	824.6	843.7	854.8	902.5	

P = Provisional,
Pr. = Preliminary,
T = Tentative

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

The GDP has been steadily increasing from 4.27 percent in 1985-86 to 8.14 percent in 1988-89. It is encouraging to note that all the components of the GDP are on the steady rise excepting industry - Registered ; which shows relatively a slow pace of growth basically for near zero investment by the Central Government over the last decade. Thanks to the State's land reform measures and decentralised planning that the Agriculture in the State has achieved a remarkable resilience and the total foodgrains production has increased from 91.27 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 to 115 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. Since the weather condition in 1989-90, despite drought in early months, has remained normal with fair distribution of rainfall, there is no reason why GDP will not rise at around 6 percentage rate in 1989-90 particularly when size of plan outlay has gone up by 17.25% in 1989-90 over 1988-89. It is therefore reasonably expected that the Seventh Five Year Plan will end up with an average annual growth rate of around 6 percent which is by any account a great achievement in recent history.

1.3.3 A component-wise discussion of State Domestic product is necessary. Considering the agriculture first, it should be noted that despite severe weather aberration in all the years, agriculture particularly the total food grains production has increased at progressive rate, from 91.26 lakh tonnes of 1985-86 to 115 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. In Jute & Mesta both the acreage and the production have been steadily falling since 1986-87 due to disastrous fall in price of jute and Mesta. The area and production level of 7.31 lakh hectares and 73.90 lakh bales, respectively of 1985-86 have fallen to 4.39 lakh hectares and 36.81 lakh bales respectively in 1987-88. In 1988-89, the area and production was 5.15 lakh hectares and 45.30 lakh bales respectively. Thus, even though the Jute & Mesta have enough potentiality of contributing heavily to GDP, the price disaster in 1985-87 and moribund condition of jute industry as a whole have failed it to grow at desired rate.

1.3.4 In another area where the State has achieved a near break-through is oil seeds production. In 1970-71 total oil seed production was 59 lakh tonnes from which it rose to 2.33 lakh tonnes in 1985-86. In 1987-88 it rose to a new height of 5.06 lakh tonnes. This enormous production in 1987-88 was possible due to record production of 'Til'. In 1988-89

however the production has fallen to 4.03 lakh tonnes. This phenomenal growth in oil seeds production has not only contributed considerably to State domestic product but has also partially checked the flow of State's income outside.

1.3.5 The low rate of growth of the State domestic product originating from industry sector is the manifestation of stagnation of industry in the State. Industry in the State is yet to recover from the recession of late sixties. The recession of 1967-69 adversely affected primarily the basic capital goods sector in the State. The industries dependent on the Railway and other Central Government agencies for order like wagon industry, casting and structural industries were severely affected. Another major factor for the industrial stagnation has been preponderance of traditional industries like jute and tea which over the years have been contracting for various reasons. The reason for such situation will be discussed later on. In this situation impetus for industrial growth could come only from new investment in modern industries. Unfortunately, private investment in the State has been tradey over the last two decades despite prevailing of very good industrial climate in Eighties. The only alternative to poor private investment is investment by the Central Government. But in the last twenty years the Central Government has not invested in a single new industrial unit in the State except for Dankuni L.T.C. Project.

1.3.6 The basic plan approach as has been adopted in the State of West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan consists of "agriculture with redistributive land reforms and industry with the emphasis on small scale units with the necessary support of certain crucial "Mother" industrial complex". Setting up of a mother complex needs permission and other support from Government of India but the latter despite assurances did not lend support to the State Government enabling it to start off Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex and Electronics industry complex. However, the State Government within its limited financial power had taken steps to open the Electronic industrial complex at Salt Lake and few industries had already come up. Clearance of Haldia Petro-Chemicals Ltd. has been delayed for about 12 years. In the changed present context, it is strongly expected that positive development may take place soon. However in 1988-89, a project for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant has been approved and outlay to be sent for DSP's modernisation will expectedly boost up the ancilliary industries in Durgapur-Asansol belt.

1.3.7 As has been mentioned earlier due to emphasis on small scale and cottage industries, the industrial scene in Seventh Plan has not been uniformly bleak. In cottage and Small Scale Industries, which is the responsibility of the State Government impressive progress has been made. This is indicated partly by the SDP originating in the manufacturing

(unregistered). The GDP from manufacturing (unregistered) sector in the period from 1984-85 to 1988-89 has grown at the average rate of 4% per annum despite lack of support from any mother complex. We will have occasion to record the phenomenal progress made in different small scale and cottage industries in the state during the Seventh Plan.

1.3.8 The growth rate for the construction sector in the first four years of the Seventh Plan was 10.85% per annum which is quite significant and reflects not only the construction carried out in the urban areas, but also the extensive construction activity in the rural sector, specially under special development programmes such as N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P., Field Channel, Irrigation Projects etc. implemented by mobilising the common people through the Panchayats.

1.3.9 The Power, Gas and Water supply has registered a growth rate of 9.79 percent per annum. This impressive rate has been possible mainly because of increase in generation of power from 6750 Mu in 1984-85 to 8893 Mu in 1987-88. There has also been significant augmentation not only in the supply of drinking water to Calcutta and other municipalities in the State but also in the rural areas. By the end of 1987-88 financial year all the problem villages in the State have been covered by at least one reliable spot source and thereafter water supply in bigger villages is being augmented by providing additional spot sources and also by expansion of piped water supply schemes. In 1989-90, that is the terminal year of the Seventh Plan, severe drought had taken place and to combat the situation, around Rs. 8 crores were spent for re-sinking of the derelict tube-wells and sinking of new tube-wells. The West Bengal is a state where number of villages with provision for clean drinking water supply source has fallen close to Zero.

1.3.10 The increase in GDP from the Transport sector in general and that from the non-mechanised component, is dependent on activity in the agriculture sector and in the economy in general. The income originating from Transport sector has increased from Rs. 252.67 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 411.22 crores in 1988-89 showing 13.78 percent rate of growth per annum. This has been possible because of increased agricultural production and because of larger number of motor vehicles on the road which significantly increased over the years as shown in the table below :

Table - 1.5
Transport Vehicles in West Bengal

<u>C a t e g o r y</u>	<u>1984-85 (31.3.84)</u>	<u>1988-89 (31.3.89)</u>
State Corporation Buses	1772	2008
Private Bus (registered)	12486	12487
Mini-Buses (registered)	1400	3025
Auto-rickshaw (")	1466	3177
Taxi (registered)	17855	20805
Goods Vehicles (registered)	83429	102301

Source : Transport Department, Government of West Bengal.

1.4. Plan Methodology

1.4.1 Before entering into sector-wise review of performance in the Seventh Plan, it is essential to explain the plan methodology that has been followed in the State. It is widely known that land reform provides the structural block to the growth of agriculture and the economy as a whole. Without the increase of purchasing power of the common people, according to the State Government, no growth in industry is possible. The fundamental basis for that is provided by land reforms. The strategy of channelising resources of the state to small and marginal farmers and beneficiaries of land reforms is necessary to be adopted not only because these segments of the rural population are socially and economically weaker but more so because of the heretofore evidence of superior production performance on their part. On this understanding the State Government has been carrying out land reforms right from the sixties and has now reached a position where, according to National Sample Survey, nearly 60% of the total land is owned by the small and marginal farmers as against the national figure of about 29% as owned by the small and marginal farmers. The details of land reforms will be given in appropriate place. Another necessary precondition for converting the gains of land reforms into economic gains is to transfer power to grassroot organisation. With this necessity in view, the panchayats elections were held regularly at the interval of every five years since 1978 and it was found on every occasion that the elected members with an overwhelming majority came from the classes of rural poor. These panchayats were then involved in the formulation and implementation of the major rural development programme and through them the poorer sections in the rural area came to participate in the entire process.

1.4.2 This after considerable fulfilment of two fundamental preconditions like land reforms and regular election to Panchayats, the decentralised planning has been introduced in the State right from the first year of the Seventh Plan. The introduction of decentralised planning has brought radical change in the methodology of plan formulation and implementation in the State. Within the overall priorities, the Plan budget of each concerned Department is broken down into state level items and the district level items. Budgetary provision of the different departments for district level items are disaggregated and communicated to the District Planning Committees and significant parts of these provisions are then taken down to Block Planning Committees. Within these budgetary parameters, block plans are formulated by the Block Planning Committee starting from the exercise from the level of Gram Panchayats. These block plans are then integrated at the level of District Planning Committee and incorporating the district specific and Municipal specific schemes/projects into it, the District Plan is formulated. District Plan prepared at each district forms an integral part of the State Plan. Through this process of decentralised planning, it has now been possible to devolve nearly 48% of the entire plan budget of the State to the command of the District and Block Planning Committees. The chart shows the increase in percentage of disaggregated outlay over

Table : - 1.6

Name of the Districts	(Rs. lakhs)			
	1986-87	1987-8	1988-89	1989-90
1. Cooch Behar	743.38	1587.3	1913.66	1877.75
2. Jalpaiguri	789.17	206.8	2476.56	2621.48
3. Darjeeling	608.07	1764.1	1438.40	1974.32
4. West Dinajpur	1194.10	2426.6	3741.47	3634.43
5. Malda	934.36	1573.3	1692.81	1829.69
6. Murshidabad	1453.84	2180.2	2392.60	2752.02
7. Nadia	1024.28	1484.5	1743.09	2246.03
8. 24-Parganas (N)	3079.29	1956.7	2349.93	7837.76
9. 24-Parganas (S)		3053.8	3562.07	
10. Howrah	812.79	1106.1	1385.24	2177.05
11. Hooghly	1350.52	1848.1	2211.31	3239.09
12. Midnapore	2901.80	5002.2	6519.39	8292.43
13. Bankura	1032.66	1807.9	2442.41	3121.33
14. Purulia	1122.62	1919.0	2176.51	2939.49
15. Burdwan	1672.18	2832.53	3389.70	4115.86
16. Birbhum	1165.40	1656.53	2060.16	2115.93
Grand Total :::	19884.46	34262.35	41495.31	5774.66
Distribution is not shown	-	-	-	2210.00
				52984.66
Approved Plan outlay	77600.00	86200.00	95088.90	111500.00
Percentage (%)	25.62	39.74	43.64	47.51

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

1.4.3. Apart from disaggregation of a high percentage of outlay from the budget provision of concerned Departments, a separate budget head has been introduced in the State with effect from 1985-86 namely District Plan Schemes Fund (DPS) and funds from this budget head have been placed at the disposal of the district planning authorities. The District Authorities have been advised to utilise these funds to meet the critical gap between their fund requirements (according to the district plan) and the available funds from diverse sources. The schemes implemented under this fund range from the provision of minor irrigation and drainage facilities, protection of embankment, creation of drinking water sources, construction of godowns and storage facilities, construction of crucial rural roads, small bridges and culverts, primary and secondary school buildings, huts for the scheduled tribe people etc. In 1988-89, a definite portion of DPS Fund was allotted to the District Planning authorities to take up NREP type employment projects in urban areas particularly in the municipalities located in rural settlements. The Government of India has seemingly followed this state by introducing Nehru Rojgar Yojna in municipal area in 1989-90.

However, the allotment and expenditure on account of District Plan schemes fund is tabulated below.

Table - 1.8

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	2000.00	1744.66
1986-87	2400.00	879.13
1987-88	2400.00	2179.33
1988-89	2100.00	3335.50

1.4.4 It will be evident that despite financial constraint the State has made every effort to channelise heavier doses of fund to the District and Block Planning authorities to enable them to support the plan prepared by them. The plans prepared at the block and district level following the methodology as explained above necessarily reflect the choice and perception of the local populace. Moreover, the involvement of the local people through the Panchayats/Planning Committees in the project/programme implementation has ensured efficient utilisation of the funds, generation of maximum employment, flow of goods and services to the most deserving section of the people, monitoring at the grass roots and better co-ordination among the different Departments lessening thereby in the duplication of efforts.

1.4.5 Apart from monitoring and evaluation of plan projects/schemes by the District Planning & Co-ordination Council, the Chief Minister and the other concerned Ministers frequently visit the districts and attend the meeting of the DPCC. Monitoring at the district level by the highest authorities of the Government indicates the tremendous emphasis placed by the State on the district plan.

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

2.1 Land Reforms

2.1.1 The strategy of the Seventh Five Year Plan began with land-reforms, that is the vesting of ceiling surplus land, distribution thereof among the landless and sub-marginal farmers and providing tenurial security to the share croppers by recording their rights in the village record of right. Updating of record of right also forms an important programme in the land reforms. The year-wise achievement of the state in land-reforms during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan is tabulated below.

Table - 2.1

Achievement in land-reforms programme

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>Cumulative upto 31.3.89</u>
1. Vesting of Ceiling surplus land (acres)	10,039	11,554	-	-	12,58,000
2. Distribution of ceiling surplus land (acres)	13,834	20,136	4283	24,405	8,60,400
3. No. of share croppers recorded	26,051	24,147		20,909	13,98,970
4. No. of mouzas for which records finally published	1,416	2,325			20,486

Source : Land & Land Reforms Deptt.,
Govt. of West Bengal.

2.1.2 Till 31st March, 1989, 12.58 lakh acres of ceiling surplus agricultural land have vested in the state. Out of this 12.58 lakh acres, 8.60 lakh acres have been distributed to scheduled caste and tribes. It may be stated that the total area vested in the state accounts for 17 percent of the national vesting and total surplus land distributed in the state is not only the highest in the country but also accounts for about 20 percent of the total area of surplus land distributed in all the states taken together.

2.1.3 In providing tenurial security to the share croppers, the State had till 31st March 1989 brought 14 lakh share croppers to village records of right. It may be mentioned that as the land reform is being carried out in this state since late sixties, much of the land had vested and most of the share-croppers recorded prior to the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Even then to avoid any slippage, the State has continued its intensive effort in land reforms and made considerable addition during this plan despite the state having reached a kind of saturation if viewed in the context of the existing law.

2.1.4 Another important plan programme in land-reforms is to provide house-sites to the homeless poor belonging to the categories of fishermen, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. Large number of share croppers, agricultural labourers and fishermen used to live on the land owners' plot as permissive occupiers. Land owners allow them to live on their land not out of charity but to have the services of such persons at their beck and call. Whenever a share cropper has attempted to record his name or an agricultural worker has demanded higher wage, they have faced the threat of eviction from the homestead plots. This affected their morals adversely and put them to immense difficulty. To overcome this situation, a programme of conferring Title on such permissive possessor upto .08 acres of land is being implemented in the state under the relevant provision of West Bengal Acquisition of Homestead Land (For Fishermen, Rural Artisans & Agricultural labourers)

The programme was started from the beginning of the Sixteenth Five Year Plan and by 31.3.89 as many as 24,742 persons mostly belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe community have been conferred with title under the above Act. This programme has now been made complementary to the rural housing scheme which aims at providing house-sites to the poor homeless. The beneficiaries of this Act are provided with financial assistance for construction of houses on the acquired land. Threat of off eviction is thus now a thing of the past.

2.2 Rural Development

2.2.1 I.R.D.P. - Plan sector of rural development comprises Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme. As these are poverty alleviation programme, beneficiaries of land reforms, rural artisans and landless agricultural labourers are largely benefited from them. The West Bengal is the first state which in 1971 from the sixth five year plan entrusted these programmes to Panchayat Raj bodies. In the seventh plan period not only the Panchayat bodies have continued to remain in full charge of the programme but the action plans prepared by them form an integral part of the block plans and district plans formulated by the Block Planning Committee and District Planning Committee respectively in the state's decentralised planning frame.

2.2.2 IRDP - For the Seventh Plan, the approved allocation (State share) was Rs. 100 crores and the target 12.5 lakh families. The programme has been running very smoothly and physical targets have been exceeded in all the preceding four years of the Seventh Plan. Per capita investment has also improved considerably from Rs. 2322 in 1984-85 to FR:Rs. 6426.43 in 1989-90 (upto September 1989). Coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been much more than their percentage to the total population. Coverage of women also indicates rising trends. Year-wise achievements in IRDP during the Seventh Five Year Plan are summarised below.

T A B L E - 2.2
IR.D.P. Performance

Items	1985-86	1986-87	1987-7-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto Sept., 1989)
1. Physical Target (Families)	1,90,000	1,89,500	2,33,938	2,33,938	2,39,639
2. Physical Achievement (Families assisted)	2,87,052	2,43,921	2,88,277	2,87,113	1,08,986 (Upto Sept.)
3. (a) Achievement of S/S	95,584	89,459	1,05,480	1,10,636	41,653
(b) Women Assisted	30,053	35,173	62,592	96,380	39,013
4. Sectoral coverage					
(a) Primary	34.00%	31.13%	28.62%	26.48%	39,136
(b) Secondary	33.96%	36.65%	36.52%	40.22%	64,645
(c) Tertiary	32.04%	32.22%	34.86%	33.30%	46,298

I.R.D.P. performance

I t e m	1 11985-86	1986-87	98-8	1988-89	1989-90 (upto Sept..1989)
5. Funds released (Centre & State) (Rs. in lakhs)	33,3,,246.00	3,574.00	,53.73	5515.09	2,994.04
6. Total credit mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	55,5,4532.00	6,384.00	t,81.00	11014.35	4,673.90
7. Total invest- ment(All sources) (Rs. in lakhs)	9,4,4432.00	10,269.00	14,28.55	16906.19	7,003.91
8. Per capita in- vestment (in rupees)	3: 332:86	4210	494.12	5888.34	6,426.43

Source : Rural Employment Department,
Government of West Bengal.

2.2.3 The table above indicates that there has been systematic shift in investment from primary sector to secondary sector resulting in rehabilitation of the beneficiaries in manufacturing by lessening their dependence on overburdened agriculture. In primary sector, special emphasis is placed on creation of minor irrigation potential which is undoubtedly the most crucial non-land input in agriculture.

2.2.4 As supporting services to the IRDP programmes are operating. TRYSEM and DWORA, initially DWORA was being operated in two districts, Bankura and Purulia and from 1986-87, few more districts have been brought to the fold of this programme. Till the end of 98-89 - 1011 women's groups have been formed, Rs.89.68 lakhs spent and 11558 numbers assisted.

Table - 2.3

T. R. Y. S. E. I

I t e m	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Number trained	8092	4943	5472	13,212
(a) SC/ST	2574	1419	1556	3,923
(b) Women	1698	1096	1145	3,105
2. Number Self-employed	2988	2077	3039	4,897
3. Number wage-employed	2211	635	1077	4,995

Source : Deptt. of Rural Development,
Government of West Bengal.

2.2.5 It may be mentioned that till 1988-89, the performance of West Bengal vis-a-vis the national performance has been appreciably higher. The comparative performance chart is given below :

	<u>West Bengal</u>	<u>India</u>
1. Achievement of physical target	122.73%	118.12%
2. Achievement of financial target	113.47%	111.70%
3. Percentage of subsidy to total fund utilisation	90.85%	68.91%
4. Percentage of Administrative cost of total utilisation	4.5%	9.95%
5. Coverage of SC Families	32.90%	31.96%
6. Coverage of Women	33.57%	23.16%

It will appear that in the State of West Bengal only unavoidable minimum is spent on administrative expenses and every effort is made to channelise every bit of money to alleviate poverty of the poorest. As a result from the concurrent Evaluation report for the period January-December 1987, one important point that has emerged is that during the period under review 75% of the persons assisted were able to cross the un-revised poverty line of Rs.3500.00 and 11% actually crossed the revised poverty line of Rs.6400.00. The corresponding national averages are 60% and 13% respectively.

2.3 Rural Employment

2.3.1 The major employment generation programme which was operative in plan sector in the first four years of the Seventh Plan was NREP. In 1989-90 NREP merged with non-plan sector RLEGP and formed the Jahaar Rozgar Yojana. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan, performance under NREP has been largely satisfactory. Along with high level of employment generation, there has been greater emphasis on social forestry and creation of durable and productive assets. Wide variety of schemes like social forestry, creation of drinking water sources, construction of village tanks, Group housing for rural homeless, minor irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, soil and water conservation including land reclamation, rural roads, school buildings etc. are implemented under this programme. The year wise performance of the programme is presented below :

Table - 2.4.
N.R.E.P/ J.R.Y. Performance

<u>I t e m</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989- J.R.</u>
1. Budgetary release (Rs. in lakhs)	3598.00	3608.00	3832.61	5676.15	2 ¹
2. Utilisation of resources (including value of food- grains)(Rs. in lakhs)	2839.00	4442.00	4086.28	4256.79	680 ⁴

3. Agriculture

3.1 Agricultural Production

3.1.1 The Seventh Five Year Plan has witnessed a remarkable improvement in State's agricultural production. In 1986-87, the total foodgrains production reached a record of 96.26 lakh tonnes. In 1987-88, despite severe floods, it was possible to reach a new level of 103.05 lakh tonnes. In 1988-89 all the previous records have been surpassed and a new height of 115 lakh tonnes has been reached thus already significantly crossing the Seventh Plan target of 105 lakh tonnes. This is a strong demonstration of the resilience attained by the State as in none of these years' weather condition was fully favourable to agriculture in the State. It is primarily on the basis of land reforms and extension of irrigated facilities together with other inputs that it has been possible to achieve such record in agriculture production. Year by year account of the progress of agriculture, during the Seventh Plan is tabulated below :

Table - 3.1

Achievement in major agricultural crops during 7th plan

Crops	(in lakh ha./tonnes)							
	7th Plan target		1986-88		1987-88		1988-89	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1.Rice	53.50	87.00	50.79	79.90	53.76	84.63	54.75	92.71
2.Wheat	6.00	12.00	3.05	7.39	3.98	6.83	3.74	6.74
3.Pulses	-	4.50	4.21	2.64	3.54	2.00	3.63	2.27
4.Other Cereals	-	1.50	0.97	1.34	1.19	2.66	.94	1.33
5.Total foodgrains	-	105.00	59.02	91.27	62.45	96.12	63.06	103.05
6.Oil Seed	-	3.00	3.71	2.34	4.23	2.64	5.90	5.06
7.Jute & Mesta	-	50.00	-	76.32	5.32	50.24	36.81	36.81
8.Potato	-	-	1.38	27.58	1.73	35.43	37.87	37.87

Crops	1988-89		1989-90	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
1. Rice	56.22	105.59	54.50	
2. Wheat	3.00	6.25	4.00	
3. Pulses	-	2.08	4.50	
4. Other cereals	-	1.22	1.50	
5. Total foodgrains	-	115.14	64.50	
6. Oil Seed	-	4.04	5.00	
7. Jute & Mesta	-	45.31	4.50	
8. Potato	-		1.60	

3.1.2 During the Seventh Plan, the major programme thrusts include special Rice Production programme in the eastern region. The programme aims at reducing the yardning gap between potential and actual yields of rice in Aman in eastern region as without such reduction no break-through in food-grains production was possible. The programme therefore meant a combination of (1) accelerating the rate of growth of irrigation and (2) increasing the fertiliser consumption per hectate. In the SPP area steps were taken for better water management, creation of additional irrigation facilities and supply of input packets in form of minikits. While the aspect of irrigation will be discussed in subsequent chapter, the position of distribution of minikits which contain quality seed and necessary doses of NPK is given below :

T A B L E 3.2

	<u>Year/Number of minikits</u>			
	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
1. General programme	11.55	14.02	14.99	14.48
2. Special Programme	<u>2.75</u>	<u>3.00</u>	<u>3.67</u>	<u>4.57</u>
Total ::	14.30	17.02	18.66	19.05

3.1.3 The table shows that over the years, the distribution of minikits is on increasing trend. Beside minikits, the Government also extend subsidy on seed and input loan. As already stated the beneficiaries of land reforms and small and marginal farmers are found to have superiority in per acre production performance, consequently, the state follows the policy of supplying the bulk of non-land input to them and it is this policy which has led to the rising agricultural production in the State.

3.2. Horticulture

3.2.1 Leaving aside the main agricultural crops, the development of horticulture has not been neglected in the State. In this sector the approach has been to introduce improved varieties as also scientific agro-techniques through field demonstrations, supply of inputs and training. Demonstrations supply of inputs and training. Demonstrations are conducted for improvement of productivity of existing orchards of major fruit crops like mango, lichi,

'banana, pineapple etc. In order to popularise fruit cultivation in laterite tract and North Bengal, emphasis was given on small demonstration orchards of 0.1 ha. with lime and guava. The production of major horticultural crops during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan is tabulated below :-

TABLE - 3.3

Production of major horticultural crops

	7th Plan target	Achievement			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Banana '000 tonnes	167.70	150.00	155.00	149.80	153.60
2. Oranges "	22.30	18.60	19.50	18.60	21.60
3. Mango "	395.10	390.60	250.00	395.00	175.00
4. Pineapple "	243.20	227.50	230.00	177.40	239.00
Total :::	828.30	786.70	654.50	740.80	589.40

.....

Source : Department of Agriculture,
Government of West Bengal.

3.2.2 Apart from normal horticultural activities, the Forest Department in its social Forestry programme have been raising and distributing supplings for fruit bearing trees which in course of time will give

Continued.

an appreciable boost to fruit production. The Panchayats have also taken up this programme seriously for easy and cheap supply of nutrition in rural areas and mainly among rural poor.

3.3 Dry Land Farming

3.3.1 The State cannot afford to confine its effort to improve package of practices in irrigated area alone since only 37% of the not cropped area is covered by irrigation. Real break through therefore lies in achieving standard production in dry land centering round the micro-watersheds. The performance is as below :-

Table - 3.3

Target and achievement in micro-watershed development

	7th plan target	Achievement.			Anticipated	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.No. of watershed TAKEN-up No.	175	117	138	150	155	160
2.Area covered under dryland Rainfed farming in selected watershed - '000 ha.	40	18.0	20.00	20.00	28.00	29.00
3.Area under land Dev. - '000 ha.	3.50	1.370	0.850	2.046	3.00	3.00
4.Construction of water harvesting storage structure. - No.	650	80	80	125	N.A.	80
5.Area covered outside the selected watershed.-'000 ha.	50	18	40	46	65	50

Source :- Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal.

3.3.2 In Dry Land farming based on micro watershed development, the performance in the state has not been fully satisfactory. Recently, the State Planning Board in consultation with concerned Departments like Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Forest, Animal Resources Dev. etc. has drawn up a comprehensive plan for reaching an optimality in utilising the existing resources and maximising production. The Planning Committees in the laterite zone are actively associated with the programme.

3.4 Agriculture inputs

3.4.1 Supply of quality seeds in right quantity and in right time is necessarily very crucial for higher growth in agricultural production. For stepping up supply of improved seeds to the farmers the State Govt. had set up State seed corporation in 1980 and has recently entrusted the West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation with the task of

tp/-

.....

increasing seed production in its project areas. The Agricultural farms under the State Government are also trying to maximise production of seeds and the individual farmers equipped with expertise of modern farming are also being encouraged to produce seeds. The production of quality seeds has been significant during the period of the 7th Five Year Plan. Apart from production inside the State, the Government purchase seeds from outside and distribute the same often in form of minikits among the farmers. The production and distribution of seeds are shown in Table-3.4 below :

Table - 3.4

		('000 tonnes)				
		Production and distribution of seeds				
	7th plan target	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89 (Anticipated)
1. Production of seeds						
A. Cereal	25.00	6.06	7.310	7.467	12.100	14.800
B. Pulses	2.00	0.044	0.086	0.096	0.675	0.200
C. Oilseed	3.00	0.316	0.382	0.588	0.890	1.560
D. Jute	1.00	0.017	0.017	0.035	0.800	0.800
E. Total	31.00	6.480	7.795	8.186	14.465	17.360
2. Distribution of Seeds -						
A. Cereal	100.00	15.819	19.346	19.036	21.095	22.000
B. Pulses	7.00	0.980	1.068	0.955	0.843	1.100
C. Oilseed	3.00	0.835	0.960	1.308	1.272	1.630
D. Jute	2.500	2.065	1.580	1.816	1.650	1.800
E. Total	112.500	19.699	22.954	23.115	24.860	29.530

3.4.2 The table indicates that position of seed production and distribution is not good even though over the years, the State is systematically improving in this regard. The supply still lags far behind the requirement and for revolutionising production in agriculture, programme for production of quality seeds will have to be taken up and implemented on war-footing. As a strategy of Agricultural production in 8th Five Year Plan much emphasis will be placed on seed production so as to reduce the gap between requirement and supply to a reasonable level.

3.4.3 The increase in irrigation facilities and distribution of improved seeds have been supplemented by increased fertiliser consumption in the State. The consumption of chemical fertiliser is shown in the table below :

Table - 3.5
Consumption of Chemical fertiliser
(In lakh tonnes)

Item	7th plan target	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. Nitrogen(N)	5.00	2.57	3.04	3.48	3.63	3.80
2. Phosphate(P)	2.00	.92	1.14	1.29	1.57	1.50
3. Potash (K)	1.50	.60	.81	.84	1.08	1.20
(N+P+K) =	8.50	4.09	4.99	5.61	6.28	6.50

3.4.4 Besides, on an average 5000 units of Bio-gas plants are being set up per annum during this plan period. Production of grees manure like Blue-green algae and azeto bacto is also being emphasised. The ever increasing trend of foodgrains production is partly explained by the increasing trend of fertiliser consumption in the State.

3.5 Irrigation

3.5.1 The single most important non-land input in agriculture is irrigation. Only assured irrigation can, to a large extent, bring agriculture out of vagaries of nature. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a major thrust of the Irrigation Plan has been to create minor irrigation potential in the region of 52 to 64 thousand hectares per annum as shown in table - 3.5

Table - 3.5
Minor Irrigation potential created
(000 ha.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ground water</u>	<u>Surface water</u>	<u>Total</u>
1985-86 (actual)	45.00	6.35	51.35
1986-87 (")	37.65	16.05	53.70
1987-88 (")	46.65	15.96	62.61
1988-89 (")	47.34	16.75	64.09
1989-90 (Anticipated)	75.00	25.00	100.00

Source :- Department of Minor Irrigation
Government of West Bengal.

3.5.2 An encouraging development in 1987-88 had been the beginning of the West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project with IDA assistance. The project was delayed because of procedural wrangles with the World Bank. All the problems have since been sorted out and expectedly the work would be fully completed within the first three years of the 8th Five Year Plan.

3.5.3 Minor Irrigation potential are also created under the special programmes like NREP, RLFGP, IRDP, District Plan Schemes Fund and
tp/-

Jhargram Development Board. Year-wise minor irrigation potential created under these programmes are given below :

1985-86	19.00	thousand hectares.
1986-87	17.50	"
1987-88	15.66	"
1988-89	14.48	"
	<u>66.64</u>	

3.5.4 At the end of the 7th plan an additional potential of 400.00 thousand hectares is likely to be added to make the cumulative potential of minor irrigation created to be 1976 thousand hectares. This is nearly 50 per cent of the ultimate potential of 3800.00 thousand hectares.

3.5.5 The additional irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects is given below :

1985-86	14.75	thousand hectares.
1986-87	18.50	"
1987-88	12.94	"
1988-89	7.76	"
1989-90	13.45	" (Anticipated)
	<u>67.30</u>	

The cumulative irrigation potential through major and medium irrigation projects is likely to reach 1257.92 thousand hectares at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The target for creation of additional irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation was 220.39 thousand hectares major of which was due to come from Teesta Barrage Project. But central assistance for the project hardly being available, the State found it difficult to complete the project on time. However, the project has started supplying irrigation since 1986-87 and when completed it will bring about a bright change in agricultural scenario in the region.

3.6 Agriculture Credit (short term)

3.6.1 Apart from the seeds and fertilisers, efforts are made by the State Government to persuade the commercial Banks to provide credit to the small and marginal farmers. The credit provided to the farmers by Commercial Banks as well as Co-operative Banks is shown in Table - 3.6 below :

Table - 3.6

Credit disbursed to share-croppers small and marginal farmers.

(Rs. in crores)

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
1. Commercial Banks	52	50.40	80.80	52.00 (P)
2. Co-operative Banks	42.79	51.91	59.55	83.50

Source : Deptt. of Finance (IF) and
Deptt. of Co-operation,
Government of West Bengal.

P = provisional.

3.6.2 It is due to well planned supply of non-land input to beneficiaries of land reforms and small and marginal farmers and ensuring participation of working farmers in formulation and implementation of agricultural planning through the decentralised planning process, the cropping intensity in the State has consistently increasing from 145.21 per cent in 1986-87 to 151.43 per cent in 1988-89.

3.6.3 Further, the consistently rising trend in agricultural production and cropping intensity in the State indicates that this is not solely due to fortuitous factors like weather, since the weather was far from 'normal' in these years, but ingrained in the fundamental changes that have taken place in the rural areas of the state in recent years. These fundamental changes are the result of the overall strategy of rural development followed in the State in general more specifically of the strategy followed in the agricultural sector.

3.7 Agriculture wage

3.7.1 As a result of the pro-poor bias in entire development plan in the state, the agriculture wage in the state has registered consistent rise. This is shown in table - 3.7.

Table - 3.7

Average daily wage rate of agricultural labourers in W.B.

(in rupees)

<u>Districts</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
1. Darjeeling	9.00	-	18.69	17.43	22.32
2. Jalpaiguri	8.75	-	13.34	13.73	18.37
3. Cooch Behar	7.83	-	10.00	11.36	14.47
4. West Dinajpur	7.45	-	11.18	10.63	11.12
5. M a l d a	N.A.	-	N.A.	14.43	17.57
6. Murshidabad	11.50	-	14.72	14.17	17.85
7. N a d i a	N.A.	-	15.24	14.98	17.98
8. 24-Parganas(N)	9.00	-	13.98	15.78	17.50
9. 24-Parganas (S)	N.A.	-	N.A.	21.42	21.07

tp/-

.....

District	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
10. Howrah	N.A.;	-	-	-	23.79
11. Hooghly	11.00	-	16.36	18.37	20.04
12. Burdwan	10.50	-	15.40	17.86	17.77
13. Birbhum	N.A.	-	11.62	14.80	15.15
14. Bankura	N.A.	-	12.97	14.82	17.62
15. Purulia	N.A.	-	12.25	14.00	14.00
16. Midnapore (West)	N.A.	-	11.07	13.50	16.52
17. Midnapore (East)	N.A.	-	16.01	19.33	
State:Average :-	9.37	12.04	13.78	15.41	17.69
Percentage :-			+14.45	+11.82	+14.79

Source :- Socio-economic Evaluation Branch,
Department of Agriculture, Govt. of W.B.

Increase of CPI between 1981-82 to 1985-86 is 25.4 percent while money wage rate has increased during the period by 67.7%.

4. Animal Resource Development

4.1 Animal Husbandry -

4.1.1 Role of livestock in any economy need not be elaborated. Its contribution to State's Domestic product is substantial. The livestock figure in West Bengal as per 1982 census is given below :

Table - 4.1
Number of different Livestock

Type of animal	Total population 1972	Total population, 1982	Percentage increase (annual)	Density per sq.k.m. 1982
Cattle	11,878,083	15,802,501	3.30	176.4
Buffalo	824,161	984,000	1.94	11.1
Sheep	793,369	1,860,457	7.15	15.4
Goats	5,211,445	10,996,394	11.10	123.00
Pigs	361,822	768,409	11.24	8.7
Horses & Ponies	14,548	21,849	5.02	0.3
Poultry	15,491,905	29,132,191	8.60	323.0

4.1.2 The basic policy in this sector during the 7th plan period has been qualitative improvement of livestock through better breeding, feeding, management, disease control and market link up. Owing to correct policy planning, there has been steady increase in production of milk, meat eggs and wool as may be seen in the table below :

Table - 4.2

Production in Animal Resource Sector

I t e m	7th plan target	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Target	Achievement.	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Milk (lakh tonnes)	30	24	24	26.10	25.97	27	26.44	28.40	28.40
2. Eggs (million tonnes)	2208	1500	1656	1821	2198	2000	2155	2120	2120
3. Wool (lakh kgs.)	5.96	5.05	5.09	5.27	5.27	5.49	5.49	5.50	5.50

Source : Department of Animal Resources, Government of West Bengal.

4.1.3 In the annual plan of 1989-90, a target of reaching 29.00 lakh tonnes in milk production has been proposed. Increase in number of cross bred animals and both extensive and intensive fodder production were emphasised in Seventh Plan period for maintaining the rising trend in milk production.

4.1.4 Sheep, goats and pigs are mainly reared for meat. Though reliable data are not available, the following table will give rough idea about supply position of meat in the State.

Table - 4.3

S u p p l y o f m e a t

Year	Goat meat (M.T.)	Mutton (M.T.)	Pork (M.T.)
1985-86	66.389	3.729	24.154
1986-87	71.029	3.489	25.478
1987-88	75.980	3.850	26.874
1988-89	81.283	3.912	28.347
1989-90 (Anticipated)	86.957	3.975	29.900

Source : Department of Animal Resource Development, Govt. of W.B.

The above indicates that rising trend in supply of meat has been maintained to cope with increased demand in protein food for general development in economy and growth of population at nearly 2 per cent per annum.

4.1.5 For improving cattlestock and maintaining the rising trend in milk supply position, continued effort has been made for inducting more indigenous animals under the fold of Artificial Insemination coverage. Performance in this regard is indicated below :

Table - 4.4

Artificial Insemination cases done
(In lakh number)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
1985-86	5.75	5.65
1986-87	6.50	5.92
1987-88	6.65	6.86
1988-89	7.20	6.88
1989-90 (Anticipated)	7.25	7.25

Source : Department of Animal Resources
Development, Govt. of West Bengal.

4.2 Veterinary Services

4.2.1 Veterinary services occupy the Central piece in the entire gamut of Animal Resource development Activities. Well thought-out programmes were taken up during the Seventh plan period for ensuring better medical services to the animals. But most of the veterinary service schemes involve time consuming steps like selection of sites, construction of buildings and creation of posts etc. As a result, initially the progress in the programme was somewhat tardy but gradually the work gathered momentum and against certain items the achievement far exceeded the target. To quickly meet the need for primary health coverage which is extremely essential for actual improvement in this sector, a programme was taken up that Block Veterinary Officials would train up people in batches and encourage them to take to custom services. This programme has shown success and in Eighth Five Year Plan, not only will this programme continue but its implementation will be intensified. The performance of different schemes under veterinary services is tabulated below :

Table - 4.5

Performance of Veterinary Services

Scheme	7th Plan target.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
State Veterinary Hospitals	10	3	3	3	3	2	2	7	7	5	
Aldl.Vet.dispensaries	50	10	10	15	-	15	15	35	35	20	
Aldl.Vet.Add Centres	120	47	47	30	30	12	12	34	34	25	
Ambulatory Clinic Van	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vet.investigational lab.	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Clinical laboratory	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Forzen semen unit	150	4	4	20	20	10	59	32	37	50	

T = Target, A = Achievement.

It can be seen that the targets have been reached in most of the items.

P/-

...../-

4.3 Fodder Production

4.3.1 For stiff competition between human food and animal feed, the area of pasture land has shrunk to a very negligible level. Commercial production of fodder has also not properly developed for lack of market linkage. Co-ordination among the fodder producing wings like Animal Resource Department, Agriculture Department and Forest Departments was not so firm at least till the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan. However, the 7th Five Year Plan has witnessed rejuvenated activities in this regard and a development strategy has been evolved for large scale fodder production in laterite zone of the State as also in Sunderbans area. The market linkage of fodder to be produced in the Zone has also been considered. As part of the strategy the West Bengal Dairy and Poultry Development Corporation has started setting up two new Food Milling plants at Salboni of Western Midnapore and Durgapur. Besides, DRDA Birbhum and DRDA Purulia have completed the formalities for setting up one milling plant in each of the districts. As a whole fodder production has received a boost during the Seventh Plan with an augmentation of outlay in ARD's budget.

4.3.2 At present 6.25 lakh hectares are under fodder production. The present requirement of the existing cattle stock comes to around 3,31,64,288 MT out of which only 1,56,84,000 MT are produced and supplied. The huge deficit of 1,74,80,288 MT is made up from 70% of the mono cropped are available for grazing during 8 months in a year, uncultivable land during kharif, road sides, forest orchard areas, homesteads, sides of canals, lakes, tanks etc. Also weeds of cultivated crops and vegetable wastes partially meet the need.

In view of mounting deficit in this regard, it should be the endeavour of the State to take massive programme for augmentation of supply of fodder during the eighth plan.

5. F i s h e r i e s

5.1 General progress

5.1.1 West Bengal is potent with almost all types of fishery resources. In the foothills of Himalayas, there exists possibility of hill stream fisheries. Open eco-system in inland areas comprising rivers, reservoirs, canals beels (ox-bow lakes) form potential fisheries. Pond fisheries of the state command a special mention. Sewage fed fisheries in the suburbs of Calcutta is latent with immense potential. Brackish water culture fishery potential along the coast line is the largest in the country. Last, but not the least, marine fishery resources of the state encompass a large variety of commercially important species of fish and prawns. In a nutshell, starting from marine fisheries in the
tp/-

Bay of Bengal, West Bengal is bestowed with wide range of fishery resources right upto the Himalayan foothills.

5.1.2 Fisheries development has made significant progress over the successive five year plans. While the Sixth Five Year Plan was the turning point in the development of the fisheries in the State, the Seventh Five Year Plan has made substantial achievement in consideration of the gains thereof. The fish production has increased from 4.02 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 5.23 lakh tonnes in 1988-89, registering an annual growth rate of 7.52 percent. It is expected to reach the targetted level of 6.00 lakh tonnes by the end of the plan period. The resource wise account of achievement is given below :

Table - 5.1
Achievement in fish/fishseed production

I t e m	Unit	7th plan target	1988 - 89 Achievement	1989-90	
				Target	Achievement (Anticipated)
1. Fish production					
(a) Inland	'000 tonnes	520	458.30	520	520
(b) Marine	"	80	65.15	80	80
Total :-	-	600	523.45	600	600
2. Fishseed production					
(a) Fry	Million number	7000	7,200	7250	7250
(b) Fingerling					

Source : Fisheries Department,
Government of West Bengal.

5.2 Inland Fishery

5.2.1 Fish production in the State against inland fishery has increased from 4.20 lakh tonnes MT in 1986-87 to 4.43 lakh M.T. in 1987-88. In 1988-89, a target of 4.30 lakh tonnes was set but actual achievement has exceeded the target and reached the level of 4.58 lakh tonnes. The target of marine fish production has however fallen slightly short of target in 1988-89. Against the target of .70 lakh tonnes, the production was .65 lakh tonnes. But in view of increase in supply of trawlers, it is expected that by the end of 1989-90, the plan target will nearly be achieved. The steady rise in production in Fishery sector has been possible due to (1) increasing productivity of the water bodies already under pisciculture by successful application of modern technology (2) bringing semiderelict and hitherto unutilised water areas under pisciculture and (3) by stepping up the flow of assistance to fish farmers through Farmers Development Agency

and through Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

5.2.2 The inland Fisheries Project through the agencies of FFDA in all the districts of the State showed substantial progress. In the first four years of the plan, about 67000 ha. area could be brought under IPF coverage and the same is expected to reach a level of 75000 ha. by the end of the plan.

5.3 Fishseed Production

5.3.1 In fish seed production, the state has reached the near maximum level. The production has risen from 5000 million in 1985-86 to 7200 million in 1988-89. In 1989-90, a target of producing 7250 million has been set. The state has thus comfortably exceeded the Seventh plan target and will reach a new height in the beginning of Eighth Plan. It will not be out of place to mention that West Bengal supplies 75% of India's fish seed requirement in the inland sub-sector. For few successive years, the state has received the highest productivity award in fish seed production.

5.4 Brackish Water Aquaculture

5.4.1 Recently the state has taken steps for increasing the area of brackish water fishery which has a great potential in the coastal region of Midnapore, North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas. Within the plan year 1988-89, Brackish water Fisheries Development Agencies have been formed and tagged with respective FFDAS in the coastal districts. This has given a preliminary boost to brackish water aquaculture. Though the achievements in this area are not as significant as in others, the ground work done will provide a good stepping for vigorous activity in the next plan.

6. Forest

6.1 Area and Production

6.1.1 The coverage of Forest in West Bengal is much below, the national norm. The recorded forest area in the State accounts for only 13.4 percent of the land. Per capita forest area comes to only 0.02 ha. as compared to the national average of 0.12 ha. Owing to competitive demand for land by various development sectors, the scope for expansion of forest area and traditional forestry is rather limited. Consequently, the state has taken the social forestry as also the farm forestry as priority area. At the same time, there has

tp/-

...../-

been an optimum emphasis on economic and commercial plantation and fuel wood plantation. The achievement of forest sector during the Seventh Plan period is as follows :-

Table - 6.1

(' 000 ha.)

I t e m	7th plan target	Achievement 1985-88	Achievement 1988-89	Target 1989-90
1. Soil conservation areas covered under forest.	23.11	10.511	3.31	2.63
2. Plantation of quick growing species.	10.00	3,028	1,517	1,240
3. Economic & Commercial plantation	7.00	3,688	1,026	1,234
4. Social Forestry	64.300	55.873	25,526	20,865
5. Rural fuel wood plantation	5.940	4,380	1,690	1,695
6. Decentralised peoples' Nursery	-	11,764	7,735	6,500
7. Production of some selected forest products -				
a) Timber extraction	425.00	208,702	65,00	62,00
b) Fuel Wood stocks	-	84,410	170,861	159,258

In tree plantation the performance of the state is given below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u> (in lakh number)
1985-86	1100	1115
1986-87	1400	1416
1987-88	1400	1391.08
1988-89	1800	1112
1989-90	1600	800 (upto August, 1989)

6.2. Role of other organisation in Forests

6.2.1 Apart from the area covered by the States' Forest Department, large area is also covered under social Forestry under such programme NREP / JRY and District Plan Schemes Fund. The Panchayats in West Bengal have also 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 about the utility of trees.

tp/-

...../-

7. Power

7.1. Review

7.1.1. The State of West Bengal witnessed large deficit in power supply during the Sixth Plan period. The position continued to remain difficult on the eve of the Seventh Plan. But the performance in respect of execution of power projects in the state started improving considerably. The installed capacity for power generation under agencies in the state aggregated to 2238 MW in 1984-85. By the end of the second year of the Seventh Plan the capacity figure reached a total of 2558 MW.

7.1.2 In view of better performance of the state the target for capacity addition during the Seventh Plan period was reviewed and revised upward to 1222.5 MW by the Planning Commission. But the progress of work of the power projects in the state however suffered a set back because of the lock-out declared by M/s. ABL who were to supply two out of the four remaining boilers for the Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant Project. However, since the early part of 1988-89, M/s. ABL have started functioning, the possibilities of two more units of Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant have now brightened. It is expected that by the end of the Seventh Plan, there will be further addition of 420 MW raising the total installed capacity to 2978 MW.

7.2. Generation

7.2.1 Generation by the State Power agencies increased remarkably during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, rising from 6766 MJ in 1984-85 to 8851 MJ in 1987-88. In 1988-89 however, the generation slightly fell to 8301. The figures are given in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1
GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY IN WEST BENGAL

Name of Organisation	During 1984-85		During 1985-86		During 1986-87		During 1987-88	
	Target	Achieved (P.L.F.%)	Target	Achieved (P.L.F.%)	Target	Achieved (P.L.F.%)	Target	Achieved (P.L.F.%)
W.B.S.E.B.	4,430	3,386 (36.5)	4,073	3,677 (40.0)	3,886	3,790 (40.5)	3,800	3,490 (35.0)
Thermal Hydel & Ors.	135	135	139	133	105	111		80
P.D.C.	4,565	3,521	4,212	3,810 (50.4)	3,991	3,901 (31.6)	3,800	3,570 (52.0)
	275	226	800	945	1,139	1,156 (38.8)	2,000	1,930 (41.0)
Sub-Total	4,840	3,747 (36.5)	5,012	4,755 (42.2)	5,130	5,057 (38.8)	5,800	5,500 (41.0)

Contd.

	During 1988-89		Percentage increase	
	Target	Achieved (PLF %)	over 1984-85	
W.B.S.E.B.	3,350	3,260 (33.)	(-)	3.72
Thermal Hydel & Others	_____	101	(-)	4.54
	3,350	3,361		
F.D.C.	2,000	1,813 (49.0)		702.21
	_____	_____		_____
Sub-Total	5,350	5,174 (38.0)		38.1

Name of Or- nisation	During 1984-85	During 1985-86	During 1986-87	During 1987- 88
	Target Achieved (P.L.F. %)	Target Achieved (P.L.F. %)	Target Achieved (P.L.F. %)	Target Achieved (P.L.F. %)
D.P.L.	705 (28.7)	677 (26.3)	1,030 (30.1)	1,053 (31.0)
C.E.S.C.	2,314 (54.0)	2,465 (55.3)	2,553 (56.5)	2,298 (51.0)
Total ::	6,766 (40.0)	7,897 (43.2)	8,640 (40.47)	8,851 (43.22)

	During 1988-89		Percentage increase	
	Target	Achieved (P.L.F. %)	over 1984-85	
D.P.L.		736 (22.0)		4.4
C.E.S.C.		2,391 (53.0)		3.3
Total ::		8,301 (40.53)		22.7

N.B.: Figures in the bracket shown the Plant load factor(%) of the Thermal Power Stations.

The slight fall in generation in 1988-89 was due to two serious accidents in the power stations at Santaldih and serious earth fault in the starter of 110 MW T.G. sets at DPL.

3 Rural Electrification

3.1 The pace of extension of electricity in the rural areas increased during the Seventh Plan although it fell short of targets set by the Planning Commission. The number of villages electrified increased from 19,201 in 1984-85 to 25,150 in 1988-89. The number of pumpsets energised increased from 39,431 to 78,332 during the same period

8. Industry

8.1 Large and Medium Industry

8.1.1 The growth rate in large industry has been rather low though it is not as grim as it has during the sixth Five Year Plan period. The industry (registered, has grown at an average rate of 2.25 percent per annum during the four years 1985-89. The over-all index Number of industrial production in the State with 1970 base is given in Table - 8.1

Table - 8.1

Index number of industrial production(1970 base)

Group	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Mining and Quarrying	101.92	100.48	108.01	109.68	104.71
Manufacturing	115.64	130.79	126.84	128.61	134.29
Electricity	159.33	182.39	207.90	219.55	226.33
General	116.78	130.27	129.18	131.48	136.04

Source:-Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics.

This movement of over-all index of industrial production indicates the aggregate picture in the sector of large and medium industries. A detailed analysis of the major industries in the State is carried out below.

8.1.2 The low rate of growth in the sphere of industry can best be understood by an analysis of the major industries like jute and tea which largely dominate the industrial scene in the State.

8.1.3 The Jute industry is considered first.

The Jute industry is primarily dependent on the domestic demand for jute goods while in the sixties, the industry exported nearly 70 percent of its production, from the early seventies the trend has been reversed, with internal consumption accounting for nearly 80 percent of the production of jute industry and exports accounting for the rest. As can be seen from Table, this trend has continued in recent years.

Table - 8.1
Internal consumption and Exports of Jute Goods(000 M.T.)

Year	Exports	Internal consumption
1986-87	276.7	1091.0
1987-88	240.0	960.0
1988-89	211.6	1147.7

8.1.4 However, a disquieting trend over the last two to three years has been the sluggishness of internal demand and it is only in 1988-89, that the internal demand for jute goods has picked up mainly because of the record agricultural production in the country. The sluggishness in internal demand is perhaps related to the poor offtake of jute bags by D.G.S. and D. in recent years. While in 1986, DGSD ordered 6.14 lakh bales, in 1987 the order was for only 3.02 lakh bales and in 1988 it was for 3.18 lakh bales. Further, the central Government directive to the sugar, cement and fertilizer industries to use jute bags has been begged down in legal wrangle, the policy of the Central Government not discouraging the growth of the synthetic bag markets have also affected adversely the demand for jute products.

8.1.5 It is this sluggishness in demand resulting from lack of perspective of the Central Government which has led to the stagnation in the jute industry. The situation has been further compounded by the monopolistic ownership pattern in the jute industry. The lack of competition and the slow growth of market have led to the total neglect of the modernisation of the mills by the owners. The result of the whole process has been stagnation in the jute industry with production having around 10 to 12 lakh tonnes over the last decade or so. The production of jute manufacture in 1988-89 was 11.65 lakh tonnes, which was higher than the production of 9.90 lakh tonnes in 1987. However, there are signs of revival of the export market for jute specially in the European market as bulk packages in these countries are switching over to jute bags from synthetic bags for ecological reasons.

8.2 Tea Industry

8.2.1 Production of tea in the State suffered slight fluctuation during the preceding four years of the Seventh Plan. Production are tabulated below :-

Table - 8.3

<u>Production of Tea (in million kgs.)</u>						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Tea	133.18	157.37	141.27	152.22	150.93	157.00 (Anticipated)

Source : Tea Board.

8.2.2 The production of tea registered a slight decline from 152.22 million kgs. in 1987 to 150.93 million kgs. in 1989. This decline is related to the **unfavourable** weather condition in the Duars in early part of 1988. Rainfall being well distributed, it is expected that the 1989 tea production in the State will be normal. Since the All India production of tea in 1988 at 701.09 million kgs. was higher than the 674.30 million kgs. of tea production in 1987, the domestic price of tea in both Siliguri and Calcutta Auctions were slightly lower in 1988 than in 1987 as can be seen from table - 8.4.

Table - 8.4
Price of Tea

	<u>(Rs./kg.)</u>				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989(upto Sept.)
Siliguri Auction	19.92	22.13	23.61	23.25	31.96
Calcutta Auction	26.60	26.94	28.97	28.46	37.65

As is evident from Table above, there has been unprecedented rise in tea prices in 1989. This is mainly because of the apprehension of a poor tea crop from South India.

The export of tea from India has shown a rising trend over the last few years. This is shown in Table-8.5.

Table - 8.5
Export of Tea

	<u>('000 kgs,</u>			
	1986	1987	1988	(Q)
Tea Export	203,149	209,150	221,540	

Q = Quick

8.2.3 While the production of tea in the state has fluctuated over the years due to various factors, an aspect of tea industry in the state which has had adverse effect on the growth of the industry has been the utter neglect of the private owners of tea gardens in reinvesting their profit in the tea industry. As a

result, replantation of tea bushes in the state has been negligible. This neglect is reflected in the age structure of tea bushes in tea gardens in the state. As shown in table over 50 percent of the bushes are over 50 years old.

Table - 8.6

Age structure of tea bushes in West Bengal

	Below 5 years	5 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	21 to 30 years	31 to 40 years	41 to 50 years	Over 50 yrs.
Hec tare	5063	6549	8309	11,605	5766	6197	48715 92
Perce- tage	5.49	7.10	9.01	12.59	6.25	6.72	52.84 11

Source : Tea Board

8.2.4 The result of this neglect by the private owners have turned a large number of tea gardens sick. In this situation, the State Government had to intervene and under the aegis of West Bengal Tea Development Corporation, 4 sick Tea Gardens have been taken over by the State and further the management of another 3 sick gardens has been taken over.

8.3 Cotton Industry

8.3.1 In cotton textiles also there is a stagnancy in production with production fluctuating around a secular level.

Table - 8.7

Production of cotton textiles in West Bengal.

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Y a r n(Lakh kgs.,		661.40	637.31	610.80
Cloth(lakh metre)		1333.18	1298.68	953.30

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

The production of cloth (cotton) however registered a share decline from 1298.68 lakh metres in 1986 to 953.30 lakh metres in 1987.

8.3.2 Apart from the structural imbalance which afflicts the cotton textile industry in the country, with total capacity of looms in three sectors, organised decentralised and co-operative, being about 23,400 millions meters of cloth and total cloth requirement being in the region of 14,000 million meters and in spinning

the total installed spindle being in far excess of the actual requirement, the mills in the eastern region have another debilitating factor with respect to Railway freight rate. They have got to bear the high cost of freight rate on raw cotton which has to be imported from Punjab and Gujarat. This is a direct consequence of the unfortunate policy of Central Government on selective freight equalisation for certain important inputs but without any such policy for other raw materials such as cotton. Such a biased policy of selective freight equalisation has particularly destroyed the previous natural locational advantage of industries in West Bengal. The freight rate on raw cotton, as may be seen from the table below has been progressively increasing for the distance slabs relevant to the state (i.e. 1500 K.M.) thus further eroding the viability of Mills in eastern region.

Table - 8.8
Railway freight rates on raw cotton

Distance (K.M.)	Freight rate (Rs. per tonne)		
	1982	1987 <u>January</u>	1988 <u>June</u>
100	43.30	53.87	54.90
200	65.30	89.25	90.60
300	85.40	124.95	126.10
500	123.10	198.56	200.90
750	200.40	278.62	283.90
1000	251.00	385.04	389.10
1500	343.90	548.94	554.70
2000	423.40	673.16	680.10
2500	485.60	769.13	777.00

Source:-Economic Review, 1988-89
Government of West Bengal.

The existence of the Cotton textile industry in the State is threatened unless urgent measures are taken to lower the burden of freight on raw cotton and assistance is provided to appropriately modernise the Mills in the State.

8.4 Investment

- 8.4.1 The investment climate in West Bengal has significantly improved in recent years. This may be seen from the number of industrial approvals received for West Bengal in 1977- which was 517 involving an investment of Rs.952.19 crores whereas in the period 1982-87, the number of industrial approvals was 1066 entailing an investment of Rs.1698.42 crores. Year-wise data on total no. of projects approved in the state as shown in Table reveal more or less an encouraging trend.

Table - 8.9

Industrial approvals received for West Bengal

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total no. of projects approved	153	246	206	198	174

Source: Commerce & Industry Department
Govt. of West Bengal.

- Review of the industrial scene in West Bengal, Annual Report 1988-89.

Compared to 548 projects approved during the first four years of the Sixth plan (1980-83) envisaging investment of Rs.487.58 crores, 824 industrial approvals involving investment of Rs.1726.20 crores were received during the first four years of the Seventh Plan i.e. during the period from 1984 to 1988, recording an increase of 150.3 percent in terms of number and 354.03 percent in terms of investment.

- 8.4.2 This encouraging trend in industrial investment is perhaps not unrelated to efforts made by the State Government to improve industrial infra-structure (like power, industrial estates, roads, water supply etc.) in the state as also to the investment made by the State Government in setting new units in such high growth potential industries like chemicals, drugs, electronics etc. The West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation is the prime agency for setting up industrial Estates in the state. The WBI are setting up industrial Estates in various districts including the five "No industry districts" i.e. Bankura, Coochbehar, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. These industrial estates known as Growth centres are located at Raninagar and Debgram (Jalpaiguri), Bisnupur (Bankura), Malda (Malda), Coochbehar (Coochbehar), Falta (South 24-Parg Uluberia (Howrah), Kalyani Phase-II (Nadia) & Haldia Phase II (Midnapore), Khanyan (Hooghly) and Bagdogra (Darjeeling).

8.5 Electronics Industry

- 8.5.1 Considering that electronics has great potentiality, the West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation was set up. It is the agency engaged in the development of electronics industry in the State. Sixteen companies under WBEIDC are in operation producing wide range of electronic items.

8.5.2 The WBEIDC is setting up jointly with Department of Electronics, Government of India, one of the four National R & D Centres in Salt Lake Electronic Complex. The WBEIDC is also setting up industrial estates. Taratalla Electronic Complex has already been completed. A major industrial estate for electronic units have been set up in Salt Lake. The Salt Lake Complex covering 40 acres(Phase-I) and 93 acres(Phase-II) is complete. In both the complexes large no. of electronic units have already come up.

8.6 Promotion of Industries in the Joint Sector

8.6.1 Right from the beginning of Seventh Five Year Plan, the State Government has adopted a policy of promoting industries in the joint sector. In the first four years of the 7th plan 4 such projects have been completed and 7 projects are on-going. The projects cost and employment of the projects are tabulated below.

Table - 8.10
Status of Joint Sector Projects of WBIDC Ltd.

U n i t s	Project cost	Production in terms value during 1987-88	Employment
<u>Already Implemented</u>			
1) Tungsten Filament	Rs. 709.60 lakhs	Rs. 405.89 lakhs	200
2) Slorry Explosives	Rs. 477.00 lakhs	Rs. 247.33 lakhs	153
3) Aluminium Rolled Products	Rs. 2250.00 lakhs	Rs. 1324.83 lakhs	100
4) Jelly Filled Cables	Rs. 1892.00 lakhs	Rs. 187.07 lakhs	200
Sub-Total	Rs. 5328.60 lakhs	Rs. 2165.12 lakhs	653
<u>ONGOING</u>			
1) Granulated slag cement	Rs. 3500.00 lakhs	-	300(a)
2) Nitro-chloro Benzene	Rs. 1600.00 lakhs	-	160(a)
3) Polyestar Filament Yarn	Rs. 14900.00 lakhs	-	530(a)
4) Acrylic Fibre	Rs. 9250.00 lakhs	-	240(a)
5) Bi-axially oriented Polypropyhene Film (BOPP)	Rs. 3000.00 lakhs	-	140(a)
6) Electrical Grade Insulation Paper	Rs. 800.00 lakhs	-	125(a)
7) Synthetic Detergent, Cattle feed, Toilet Soap & Glycerene	Rs. 6000.00 lakhs	-	600(a)
Sub-Total	Rs. 39050.00 lakhs		2095

Note : (a) Potential Employment not actual.

Source : Compiled from - "A Review of the Industrial Scene in West Bengal, Annual Report 1988-89 Commerce & Industries Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal.

8.7 Incentives to Promote Private Investment

8.7.1 Apart from directly setting up industrial units, whether on its own or in the Joint Sector, the State Government provides through West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation incentives to promote private investment in the industry sector in the State. WBIDC provides a wide-ranging assistance to industrial units. These include the provision of loans, direct participation in share capital and provision of incentives ranging from refund of sales tax, power subsidy, capital investment subsidy, employment subsidy etc. During the first four years of the 7th plan, the WBIDC has disbursed Rs.31.43 crores as incentive on various accounts. The disbursement of assistance in terms of loans & share participation by the WBIDC is tabulated below.

Table - 8.11

Disbursement of Assistance & Share Participation by WB

Y e a r s	L o a n s	Share participation	Rs. in lakhs	
				Total
1984-85	1563.91	105.93		1669.30
1985-86	1243.25	173.43		1416.63
1986-87	1416.33	211.61		1627.94
1987-88	1795.00	120.00		1915.00
1988-89	1829.53	260.15		2089.68

Source : Commerce & Industries Department,
Government of West Bengal.

Investment catalysed through individual units assisted by WBIDC is shown in table - 8.13.

Table - 8.12

New Investment made by Industrial Units assisted by WBII

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1) No. of Units	30	27	24	29	34
2) Estimated capital Investment (Rs./lakhs)	6820	5158	4434	6150	18942
3) Estimated no. of employment	3578	1973	1659	1298	2363

Source : Commerce & Industries Department,
Government of West Bengal.

8.8 Revival of Closed and Sick Industries

8.8.1 While on the one hand setting up of new industries is progressing slowly and at the rate much below the requirement on the other hand, a large number of existing industries have joined the club of closed and sick industries. Revival of closed and sick industries is primarily the responsibility of the Central Government but in view of the inconsiderate

attitude of the Central Government, the State Govt. has taken upon itself a major responsibility of reviving and assisting closed and sick units in the State. The State Government has taken over the managerial and ownership control over 13 sick units, 5 Government companies and one Departmental undertaking, involving total employment of 13,000 persons. Further, the State Government had participated in the reconstruction of 52 units involving employment of about 52,000 workers by declaring them as Relief undertakings. The financial burden of assisting sick units by the State Government has been enormous. During the first four years(1985-88), the State has already spent around Rs.70.00 crores for the purpose.

The State Government is also exploring ways to re-open or revive a number of units like Bengal Potteries(which has been closed down by the Central Government), India Paper Pulp, Titagarh Mills, Bengal Paper Mills etc.

8.9 Inflow of financial Assistance

8.9.1 The financial assistance received from all financial institutions comprising of IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, UTI, GIC, IRBI, SFCS and SIDCS is tabulated below.

Table - 8.13

All Financial Institutions - Statewise disbursement

	Disbursed				Cumulative upto the end of March '88
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
All India & Major States					
All India	3442.58	4657.53	5401.01	6600.81	35918.92 (100)
Gujrat	315.14	560.06	745.26	803.19	4390.96 (12.22)
Uttarpradesh	301.48	469.22	633.26	902.13	3450.13 (9.60)
Maharashtra	551.19	758.89	861.25	1170.88	6466.44 (18.00)
Tamil Nadu	361.76	460.13	484.90	632.16	3530.96 (9.83)
West Bengal	197.04	227.25	309.93	294.68	2124 (5.92)

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage share of the respective States.

Source : A Review of the Industrial Scene in West Bengal, Annual Report 1988-89.

8.10 Flow of Institutional Finance

8.10.1 The requirement of financial credit for even moderate growth of large and medium industry is enormous. But the flow of institutional finance, as may be seen from the table above is the lowest in West Bengal. Effort has been made to partially supplement the flow of institutional finance by raising the share capital of the West Bengal Financial Corporation. The share capital participation of the Government of West Bengal to the WBFC is as below.

Table - 8.14

<u>Share Capital participation by Government of West Bengal to</u>					
	1985- 86	1986- 87	1987- 88	1988- 89	Total 1989- (Anticipated)
Share Capital Rs.in lakhs	82	95	155	325	657
Employment generated by WBFC investment	Number -	-	-	-	32,463

Source : Finance Department (IF),
Government of West Bengal.

8.10.2 The WBFC gets resources from (1) Refinance by IDBI (2) Issue of Bonds (3) Recovery of principal (ploughback) and (4) Revenue surplus (profit after tax). There is a proposal for augmenting the authorised share capital of WBFC from the existing limit of Rs.25.00 crores to Rs.50.00 crores.

8.10.1 Thus, it will appear that the State Government is making wideranging efforts to come out of the grim industrial situation of the State and these efforts have gone a long way in not only halting the industrial decay in the State but also in initiating a process of industrial recovery.

8.11 Cottage and Small Scale Industry

8.11.1 The basic policy of the Government of West Bengal has been mentioned in the first part is to set up as many small industry units as possible by optimum utilisation of growth achieved in primary sector as well as the development of rural infra-structure. This also provides substantial employment to the unemployed youths. The degree of success in this endeavour may be gauged from the table below :

Table - 8.15

<u>Small Scale Units and employment generated</u>							
		Year					
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989
1. New Units set-up	Number	12781	13471	14794	19413	15667	Cum
	excluding IRDP						tiv
2. Total units set-up	"	34904	38333	34598	44027	40331	Mar

8.11.2 Apart from margin money loan to the SSI units, the State Government provides incentive for fixed capital in back-ward areas as also for avried other items like electricity, captive power generating sets, bank interest, octroi duty etc. over and above providing incentives, the State Government also helps the units in getting institutional finance under IRDP. The Table 8.16 shows flow of institutional finance to IRDP units in the first four years of the 7th Plan.

TABLE - 8.16
Flow of institutional finance to SSI units in West Bengal under
IRDP.

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Flow of institutional Finance to IRDP units.				
i) Sanctioned cases			83,371	1,18,113
ii) Amount of project cost involved (Rs. in lakhs)			3,66,616	4,707.80

8.11.2 For self-employment of the registered unemployed youths, the Government of West Bengal introduced. Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed (SESURU) from the first year of the Seventh Plan. Some details of the progress made under this scheme is presented in Table-8.19.

TABLE - 8.17
Progress under SESRU Schemes

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-89	1988-89
No. of projects for self-employment submitted to Bank	6,584	21,907	42,999	52,794
No. of projects sanctioned by Banks.	3,654	12,780	23,650 (Rs. 403.6 lakhs)	22,751 (Rs. 4588.00 lakhs)
No. of projects utilising bank loans.	2,970	5,841	19,361 (Rs. 2870.81 lakhs)	14,428 (Rs. 2517.87 lakhs)

Source : Directorate of National Employment Service.
Department of Labour, Government of West Bengal.

(Bracketted figures show the money value of the projects).

In this scheme the State provides upto 25 percent of the project cost as margin money and the remaining part of the cost is financed as loans by the Commercial Banks, Projects ranging from manufacturing, assemblage, trade, transport etc. are financed under this Scheme.

8.12. Handloom.

8.12.1 Increase in foodgrains production and other agricultural output and consequent choice of labour using technology has resulted in upward rise in average wage rate of the agricultural workers from Rs.5.60 in 1986-87 to Rs.17.85 in 1989-89. Consequent increase in the purchasing power of the

common people in rural areas has immediately shown itself in terms of an increase in the demand for mass consumption goods such as handloom products. On production side the Government pursues the policy of encouraging the growth of viable co-operative societies and wiping out non-viable societies dominated by vested interest. Figures in this regard are shown in Table-8.20

T A B L E - 8.13

Production of handloom cloth + no. of Co-operatives Societies.

	Y e a r			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Total production of handloom fabrics (Million Mtrs.)	372.4	383	390	399
2. Total no. of handloom weavers co-op. Societies. (Number)	1416	1429	1510	1623
3. No. of viable societies (Number).	-	280	290	316

Source : Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department, Government of West Bengal.

8.12.1 Insufficiency of raw materials supply in handloom sector particularly for selective freight equalisation has become a chronic problem for the State. With a view to tackling this problem, the Government has taken steps to supply yarn through Central marketing organisation. The supply position over the years is shown in Table 8.21.

T A B L E - 8.19
Supply of Y a r n

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1(a) Upto 40.s count (Bales)	12,468	16,495	9836	13,880
(b) Above 40.s count (Bales)	3,519	5,310	3723	5,694
2. Polyester (in Kg.)	-	67,500	70559	49,963

Source : Directorate of Handloom and Textiles, Deptt. of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal.

8.13 Sericulture

8.13.1 Sericulture is a very old and important agrobased economic activity in West Bengal. For whatever reason it did not receive necessary attention of the state until the Sixth five year plan. Right from the Sixth Plan, the Govt of West Bengal has laid stress on this sector for the reason that this is an activity where a farmer can get the highest return from his land and a large number of rural people can get employment. Required assistance is now provided to marginal farmers and also vested land assignees. The assistance provided include arrangement for irrigation, supply of cuttings, provision of land and access to improved rearing facilities at the collective rearing centres. The achievement in this sub-sector is shown in Table - 8.22.

TABLE - 8.20
Progress of Sericulture in West Bengal.

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	88-89
1.Total acreage(cumulative in acres)(Mulberry)	31,845	34,140	35,903	3802
2.Production of raw(Mulberry)silk(In lakh kg.)	7.48	7.92	7.60	8.71
3.Employment(in thousand)	225	273	287	304

Source : Sericulture Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

Shortfall in production in 1987-88 was due to devastating flood in Mulberry producing districts like Falda, Purshid bag, Nadia, Malda, Cooch Behar and

9. Social Services

9.1 Education :

9.1.1 The basic objective of the education policy of the State Government during the 7th Five Year Plan was one of reaching the common man, in as wide a manner, as possible, with an education to help him understand the production structure and the Socia-economic environment surrounding it. Given this objective, emphasis was placed on universalisation of elementary education, contents of education, spread of non-formal and adult education. Along with this focus on elementary education, the aspect of qualitative improvement of higher education has been emphasised.

9.1.2 There has been progress towards the universalisation of elementary education at the state, so that the enrolment in primary schools as percentage of the relevant age group has reached the 100 mark in 1988-89. The extent of universalisation of primary education in the state is further reflected in the fact that in 97 percent of the villages, there is now a primary school within a radius of 2 kilometers. The increase in enrolment at the Secondary state has also been significant as may be seen from Table.

Table - 9.1

	<u>Enrolment & other related figures</u>		
	<u>7th Plan Target</u>	<u>1985-88</u> <u>(achievement)</u>	<u>1988 - 89</u> <u>(Achievement)</u>
<u>1. Primary Stage</u>			
a) (Class I to V)			
i) Enrolment ('000)	9921	8638	8702
ii) Enrolment as % of age group (6-10)	107.75	90.00	100.00
iii) No. of Schools (Cum.)	-	-	51,583 (as on 31.12.89)
iv) No. of teachers (Cum.)			2,26,014 (as on 31.3.89)
<u>2. Secondary stage</u>			
Class VI to VIII)			
i) Enrolment ('000)	3846	3297	3697
ii) Enrolment in VI to VIII as % of age group (11-13)	76.01	68.74	68.74
<u>3. Adult Education-</u>			
i) No. of participants (15-35) (in '000)	2860	1477	530
ii) No. of centres opened	141200	50947	17522

Source : Education Department, Government of West Bengal.

9.1.3 To universalise Primary education the Government has undertaken number of incentive schemes also. Those include abolition of tuition distribution of free text books, distribution of school dresses for SC students and rural girls etc. In the programme of providing mid-day meals to the students to prevent drop-outs which may also serve to improve the health of School going children, 28 lakhs of children are covered every year. The formal education system in the state has been supplemented by Non-formal and Ault education as may be seen from Tab For intensive drive in this programme, a new Department styled Mass Education Extension Department was created in 1987-88. That the Stat considers these two programmes (1) Non-formal and (2) Ault Education priority areas is wellreflected in the fact that the outlay for the Programmes has increased from around Rs. 150.00 lakhs of 1988-89 to Rs. 700.00 lakhs in 1989-90. In the first year of the 8th Plan, i.e., 1990-91 the outlay has further been increased to Rs. 820.00 lakhs.

9.1.4 A move has also been made to make reading material easily available the common men by opening Government sponsored and Government libr specially in the rural areas. The growth of different types of li in the State is shown in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2.

No. of Government sponsored and Government libraries
in West Bengal.

	Up to 1979-80	Upto 1988 - 89
1. Dist. Library (Nos.)	17	23
2. Sub-Divisional/Town library (Nos.)	35	234
3. Rural/Primary Unit/Area Library (Nos.)	301	2262

Source : Department of Education, Government of West Bengal.

9.2 Health :

9.2.1 In health sector, the approach of the Seventh Plan was to raise the activities to a required level so as to reach the goal " Health for All by 2000 A.D." . As a result, the provision of h care facilities for rural areas keeping in view the population projection has been the thrust area. The highest priority was ho accorded on Immunisation of Children with a view to effectively bringing down the Under-five mortality rate (USMR). In this Pro the strategy was to utilise the full range of Society's organised resources particularly, the Panchayat bodies. In family Welfare Programme also effort has been made with all seriousness for effi control of population. The achievement on these two items is sho in table 9.3.

Table 9.3

Immunisation of Children and Sterilisation

Item	Year				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Upto Oct.)
1. Immunisation of children (Lakh number)	3.93	5.78	7.12	9.35	3.85
2. Sterilisation (Lakh Number)	2.89	3.01	3.25	3.30	1.14

Source : Economic Review, Government of West Bengal, 1988-89 and Department of Health, Government of West Bengal.

9.2.2. In other methods of Family Planning like I.U.D., C.C. Users and O.P. Users, momentum has been gathered and the number has been steadily increasing over the years.

9.2.3 As may be seen from Table 1.1 the effect of the above two programmes on demography has all along been excellent. The end results of these two national programmes are (1) reduction of birth rate and (2) reduction in infant mortality rate. The Table reveals that the State is ahead of national performance in both the results.

9.2.4 In preventive side, special effort has been made to take institutional health care services upto the gram-panchayat level. The number of Primary Health Centres has reached the cumulative figures of 9424 till the end of 1988-89 Plan Year. In 1989-90, another 1500 such Sub-centres have been targetted to be set up. Similarly, the number of Primary Health Centres increased from 1155 in 1985-86 to 1162 in 1986-87 and then to 1264 in 1987-88. The number has further risen to 1266 in 1988-89. Recently, the strategy has been not to set up larger number of Primary Health Centres but to upgrade the existing PHCs for more meaningful services to the rural population. Each of the Health Sub-Centre is Provided with services of one health worker whose basic function is to provide information, regarding preventive health care and carrying on those activities with the curative health system. The objective of the State Government is to bring the entire rural population under modern medical care within a reasonable period of time.

9.2.5 In the traditional curative health care sector, there has been significant increases in number of hospitals and also in the number of beds. In 1985-86 and also in 1986-87, altogether 9 hospitals were added. 2 more Hospitals were added in 1988-89 raising the total to 162 in the State. In the first four years of the Seventh Plan, 1040 beds have been added raising the total number to 65424. In recent years, Homeopath and other systems of medicine are becoming popular and the Government are allocating increasing amount of fund for proper development of those systems. Since 1987-88 the upgradation and improvement of Sub-Divisional District and general Hospitals has been taken as a priority Programme. In 1988-89 and also in 1989-90, emphasis has been given on fighting against Kalazar and encephalities.

9.3 Water Supply :

9.3.1 Since clean drinking water constitutes and important ingredient of fundamental health care measure, the strategy of the State Government has been to ensure supply of clean drinking water in every village. The 1987-88 Plan Year began with 1807 number of Villages uncovered with any spot source for drinking water. But the year ended with an achievement of creating 4118 number of spot sources. Thus there is actually no problem village as such in State of West Bengal. The present policy is to augment the drinking water availability by creation of additional spot sources in big villages. During 1988-89, 2403 number of spot sources in big villages. During 1988-89, 2403 number of spot sources were created. In 1989-90, a target of creating 3020 sources has been fixed. It is also mentioned that most of the urban/semi-urban are being covered with piped water supply.

9.4 Nutrition :

9.4.1 In order to supply nutritious food to children and expected mother of the poor rural households, two nutrition programmes are being carried out in the state. The Relief and Welfare (Welfare) Department and the Department of School Education are implementing the programmes, The nutrition programme run by School Education Department (Mid-day meal) has been quite helpful partly checking the drop-out in the primary school. The target and achievement on these two programmes are tabulated below :

Table - 9.4

	<u>Achievement in Nutrition Programme .</u>						<u>Lakh Number</u>	
	<u>Year</u>							
	<u>1985 - 86</u>		<u>1986 - 87</u>		<u>1987 - 88</u>		<u>1988 -</u>	
	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>T</u>	
1. Nutrition (Welfare Deptt.)	18.60	7.52	11.84	10.07	14.12	10.57	13.00	
2. Mid-day meal (School Education Department)	28.41	26.21	28.41	26.00	31.21	26.21	26.00	

Source : Department of Relief & Welfare (Welfare) and Department of School Education.

9.4.2. The State Government believes that to sustain the nutrition Programme, the State economy in general and economic position of the poorest section in particular must grow at a desired rate. The redistributive land reforms, and steady supply of non-land input to the category of vested land assignees and share croppers have led to enormous increase of foodgrains production and cropping intensity in the state. This together with huge volume of rural development work and growth of cottage and small scale industry is gradually raising the nutrition level of the poorer rural people.

9.5 Rural Roads :

9.5.1 It has been mentioned in the review on Agriculture and allied sectors, that there has been phenomenal increase in production of foodgrains, vegetables, milk and eggs. For proper timely marketing of produce to avoid distress sale main link road and network of rural roads are of prime importance. Besides, the systematic improvement of socio-economic life in rural area needs steady growth in communication system. With this end in view, rural communication was emphasised in the Seventh Plan. The yearwise physical achievement in this regard are given below.

Table - 9.5

Physical achievement of Rural Roads & Culverts

	<u>1985 - 86</u>	<u>1986 - 87</u>	<u>1987 - 88</u>	<u>1988 - 89</u>
1. Rural Roads (under P.W.(Roads) (Kms. upto Black top)	31	60	55	34
2. Rural Roads(Km) (under NREP & RLEGP)	16834.98	11142.40	13278.13	10604.0
3. Culverts (under NREP & RLEGP)	2193	664	1127	812

Source : Department of Rural Development & Department of P.W. (Roads)

10. Externally Aided Projects

10.1 Part of State Plan

10.1.1 Externally Aided Projects from an internal part of the State Plan. One of the projects viz CUDP-III was completed in the middle of the 7th Five year Plan and the position of the other projects is tabulated below :

T A B L E
Externally aided Project

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Source	7th Five year Plan outlay	(Rs. in lakhs) likely expenditure during 1985-90
1.	Agriculture Development of North Bengal	Dutch assisted	673.00	733.20
2.	Inland Fishery Project 963 In	IDA	1130.00	913.98
3.	Sundarban Development Project 49 In	IFAD	2500.00	3521.58
4.	Minor Irrigation Project 1619 N	IDA	9150	5137.42
5.	Teesta canal Fau HE-Prof-ID-P-40	OECF		1175.00
6.	Purulia Pumping Store ID-P-44	OECF		70.00
7.	Urban Basic Service	UNICEF,GOI W.B.G	50.00	28.72
8.	CUDP-III -1369-IN	IPA	15100.00	-
9.	IPP-IV-1623 IN	IDA	-	10200.00
10.	W.B.Social Forestry Project 1178-IN	IDA	3060.00	3150.14
11.	Agro-sericulture and Agro-Pisciculture Project	SIDA	247.00	161.80
12.	Pilot Project for afforestation and Soil conservation in the river catchment of West Bengal-NA/81-13/CI	EEC	138.00	171.47

10.1.2 The Sundarban (IFAD assisted) project has been completed and proposal has been mooted for a Second phase. Social Forestry Project has also been completed and negotiation is going on for another World Bank Project in forestry sector during the 8th Plan.

10.1.3 The main thrust of the World Bank Tube-well Project being implemented by the minor irrigation Department is sinking of tube-wells and construction of field channels in CAD area. The initial wrangle over procurement guideline being overcome, the project is progressing steadily and it is expected that entire outlay against the project will be utilised by 1993-94. Few more externally projects may be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan.

11. Proposals of the State Government during 1990-91

11.1 Priority proposals

11.1.1 It is against this background that the State is preparing the 1990-91 Annual Plan in the context of the 8th Five Year Plan. The physical targets for the year 1990-91 have been set after detailed interaction with the leading economists of the State, the Ministers-in-Charge of the Departments, the other Departmental authorities and the authorities of the District Planning Committees. The targets have also been influenced by the projection of State's own resources and by a reasonable expectation of better flow of plan assistance from the Government of India. Since the resource base of the State Government is highly inelastic, even reasonably liberal flow of assistance from the Central Government will not enable the state to meet its entire emergent need. The State Government will be under particular strain for financial allocation under annual Plan 1990-91 for power, industries, transport, irrigation and flood control, education, rural water supply, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Welfare, Urban Development and nutrition sectors. Bakreswar Thermal Power Project has already started and large allocation will have to be made in 1990-91 for completion of the programme phased for the year. Two power generation units of 210 MW each at Kolaghat which may be completed by the third quarter of 1990-91 also claims a large outlay during the year. The Teesta Canal Fall is an on-going power project, the financial need of which for 1990-91 has been taken adequate care of in 1990-91 plan budget. It is strongly hoped that a final decision on Haldia Petrochemical Project will be taken soon and in that event, the share of equity participation of the State Government will assume a large proportion. For matching provision against World Bank Tube-well programme, allocation of minor irrigation sector has been considerably stepped up. During plan discussion, the State Planning Board advised the State Government to urge upon the Central Government for taking up full responsibility of implementing Bhagirathi erosion control project at Murshidabad district and liberal grant of assistance for Teesta irrigation project. Even if the Central Government favourable responds, irrigation and flood control sector needs a big set up of outlay for Subarnarekha project, on-going medium irrigation and flood control projects as well as for modernisation of Kangsabati Project. During the entire period of 7th Five Year Plan, systematic effort was made to step up investment in Small Scale and Cottage Industries sector and self employment scheme for registered unemployed (SESRU). Such policy has initiated a process of industrial development in the State and created a climate of confidence for settling up of large industries. Accordingly, the outlay for Cottage and Small Scale industry and that for SESRU will have to be largely stepped up. Commencement of expenditure for CUDP-III for metropolitan development and matching assistance for the construction of the second Hooghly Bridge will have to be made during this year also. Removal of illiteracy opening of new primary/secondary schools and upgradation of scope and standard of secondary and higher education also require heavy investment during 8th plan and 1990-91 Annual Plan. All these are to be

The outlay for 1990-91 has been provisionally fixed at Rs.137002.94 lakhs and that for eighth Five Year Plan has been very tentatively fixed at _

SECTION II : SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

CROP HUSBANDRY

1. Programme of the Agriculture Department

A : INTRODUCTION :

West Bengal has a high concentration of population with scarce land resources. 54.58 million people (1981 Census) inhabit an area of 88.75 lakh hectares. For the first time the country has been divided into a number of Agro-climatic Regions by the Planning Commission for formulation of need-based Agricultural Plans. West Bengal has, accordingly, been divided into three zones and each of the zone has been included in three well defined agro-climatic regions. Districts included in each of three agro-climatic Regions are mentioned below :

<u>Agro-climatic Region</u>	<u>Number of regions as given by the Planning Commission</u>	<u>Name of district in each Region</u>
Eastern Himalayan-Region.	Region-II	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar.
Lower Gangetic Plains Region.	Region-III	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly, Burdwan, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Howrah, Midnapur (E), Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur (West).
Eastern Plateau	Region-VII	Purulia.

Since ultimate Planning unit is considered to be the districts, each of the above-mentioned Region has further been sub-divided into a number of Sub-Regions based on soil-climatic homogeneity as far as possible. Districts included in each Sub-Region are given below :

<u>Agro-climatic Region</u>	<u>Sub-Region</u>	<u>Name of District in each Region/Sub-Region</u>
Eastern Himalayan Region	a) Hills	Darjeeling
	b) Terai	Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar
Lower Gangetic Plains Region	a) Central alluvium	West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly and Burdwan.
	b) Coastal Saline	North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Howrah, Midnapur (East)
	c) Laterite	Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapur (West).
Eastern Plateau and Hills Region	-	Purulia.

For the sake of convenience the Eastern Himalayan Hill Region has been designated as Region-I, Lower Gangetic Plains Region as Region-II, and Eastern Plateau and Hills Region as Region-III.

Net cultivated area in the state is around 5.4 million hectares and as such per-capita availability of net sown area comes to less than 0.1 hectare. Data given in Annexure-I depict distribution of land in different Regions along with per-capita available net sown area. It is evident that in Region-II i.e. Lower Gangetic Plain, particularly in alluvial Sub-Region, concentration of population is the highest. West Bengal agriculture is dominated by small and marginal farmers. Eighty nine per cent small and marginal farmers operate a little over 60% of the net cultivated area in the State. Corresponding figure for 1985-86 (Provisional) are 90 per cent and 63 per cent, respectively. Data collection during successive quin-quennial agricultural census conducted since 1970-71 have revealed that the scarce cultivated land area in West Bengal is undergoing gradual division and fragmentation thereby creating a condition which is not very conducive to healthy growth and development in agricultural sector.

Soil and Climate :

Each region has a predominant type of soil, While the Region-I i.e. Eastern Himalayan Hill is dominated by hill soils having highly undecomposed organic matter and low p^H , the Terai Sub-Region is characterised by low organic matter, low p^H , highly leached soil with low base content and shallow soil depth. Available nitrogen, phosphorus and potash is generally low, low to medium and medium to high respectively. The Alluvial Sub-region of Region-II is characterised by flat lands and **fertile soils of high depth i.e. Lower Gangetic Plains**. The p^H is generally neutral to near neutral and organic-matter content is low to medium. Available nitrogen, phosphorus and potash is in the Region of low to medium, low to medium and medium to high respectively. The Coastal Saline Sub-Region of Region-II has also got flat lands and alluvial silts but suffers from high soil salinity. The Lateritic Sub-Region of Region-II, on the other hand, has got an undulating topography with shallow soil depth and laterisation beneath the top soil. The soil is generally low in organic matter nitrogen and phosphorus content. Likewise, the Region-III i.e. Eastern Plateau and Hills has got the major soil type as laterite and lateritic one.

Parts of West Bengal enjoy either tropical or sub-tropical or semi-temperate or temperate climate during the year. Around 80 per cent of annual precipitation is received during the months of June to September. The State enjoys a short winter (90-100 days) with rainless

days and bright sun-shine which are conducive to plant and field crops under irrigated condition. Although normal precipitation is above 3000 mm in Region-I, between 1400 mm to 1600 mm in Region-II and around 1300 mm in Region-III, erratic distribution of rainfall of varying intensities leads either to occasional soil moisture stress or water accumulation in fields, affecting the growth and productivity of crops. Data given in Annexure-III give an analysis of weekly distribution of rainfall in different Regions/Sub-Regions in Kharif season during 1986 and 1988.

It appears that even in an apparently normal rainfall year like 1986 or 1988 only 19.8 per cent of the weeks during peak rainy season received normal precipitation, 27.2 per cent weeks recorded excess precipitation while, 53.8 per cent weeks recorded deficit precipitation. Receipt of either deficient or excessive rainfall during a major part of rainy season over large areas in the State can be considered to be the major reason behind low productivity of crops, particularly rice, in the State.

The Crop basket :

Because of availability of fertile soil and favourable climatic condition in large areas, West Bengal offers a good scope for growing a large variety of field and plantation crops. During Kharif season, autumn rice (aus) and winter rice (aman) are grown in around 4.8 million hectares and jute in around 0.1 million hectare. During Rabi-summer season a large number of crops are grown under irrigated or partially irrigated or even under rainfed condition with residual moisture in soil. Crops which cover substantial areas during this season are summer rice, wheat, rape and mustard, summer til (sesame) and rabi-summer vegetables. Major pulse crops are also grown during this season. Important pulse crops grown in the season are Gram and Lentil. Percentage of area under some of the major crops on the basis of total area under the respective crop in each region is given in Annexure-IV. It is evident from the table that Region-II enjoys a distinct position of having more than 75 per cent area of major crops in the State.

Irrigation :

Published figures collected from different sources for the year 1985-86 in respect of irrigation coverage in different Districts, Regions/Sub-Regions is given in Annexure-V. The State has got a gross

irrigated area of 31.62 lakh hectares with considerable variation in percentage of area irrigated in the State. Canals constitute the major source of irrigation (31.6 per cent) followed by STW (27.7 per cent), LI (7.2 per cent), DTW (5.9 per cent) and small irrigation schemes (3.9 per cent). When irrigated area under major crops is considered it appears that during kharif season major crops like winter rice, autumn rice and jute enjoy facility of irrigation to the extent of 22, 15 and 21 per cent respectively. During Rabi-summer seasons, crops like summer rice, potato and rape and mustard are grown under irrigation to the extent of 95, 92 and 69 per cent, respectively (Source: Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics for 1985-86).

Distribution of inputs :

It is evident that there is great deal of variation in regard to total consumption as well as per hectare consumption of nutrients among different Regions/Sub-Regions. Per hectare fertiliser nutrient consumption is highest in Region-II (79.9 Kg.). This is, however, low in Region-I (50.3 Kg.) and Region-III (65.5 Kg.).

Status of Agricultural Development :

Realisation of agricultural production potential is dependent on the availability of natural resources like soil and water and other resources like quality seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, credit, technology and infrastructure on the one hand and a dedicated, purposeful and service-oriented extension organisation to carry the technology from Research Institutions to the farmers on the other. A review of sample survey results carried out during 80's in farmers' fields by the Department of Agriculture reveals the status of technology transfer in respect of some important production inputs which is given in Table 1

Table 1.1 : Adoption of improved technologies in farmers' fields, 1983-1986

Technology input	Crop/adoption (in percentage)						
	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Jute	Wheat	Rape & Mustard	Potato	Summer R
Seed rate	100	98	100	100	100	98	100
Seed treatment	20-35	12-18	50	-	-	39-48	13-19
Seed-bed treatment	-	17-24	-	-	-	-	54-62
Sowing in time	-	-	-	52	-	-	100
Recommended spacing	-	77-88	-	-	-	-	100
Base application of fertiliser	-	-	50	-	80-82	71-74	100
Top dressing of fertiliser	75	64	50	84	77-84	64	100

Source : Monitoring Survey and Monitoring-cum-Evaluation Survey Reports of the Socio-Economic and Evaluation Branch, Dtc. of Agri., W.B.

Adoption of improved technologies in major kharif crops viz. autumn rice, winter rice and jute are very much on the lower side. In respect of rabi-summer crops, which are grown under controlled irrigated condition, adoption of improved technologies by farmers in the State is definitely satisfactory. Summer rice enjoys a unique distinction amongst all major crops in the sense that adoption of different technologies is around 100 per cent except for seed treatment and seed-bed treatment.

B : CONSTRAINTS

Soil and Land Resources :

Although West Bengal has large tracts of fertile soil various physico-chemical constraints hinder satisfactory production of field crops during kharif season. About 50.9 per cent of cultivated area suffers from soil acidity and soil salinity. Soil acidity and soil salinity have been identified in an area of about 2.00 million and 0.80 million hectares, respectively. Deficiency of one or more trace elements lead to nutritional disorder in plants in Region-I, particularly during Rabi-summer season. Rolling topography shallow soil depth, low clay and organic matter content in substantial areas of Region-I, Laterite Sub-Region of Region-II and Region-III lead to varying periods of soil moisture stress during crop growth.

In spite of the fact that land reforms have been carried out successfully in recent years still per capita availability of net sown area is low. This coupled with small size of average operational holdings (0.92 hectare) extreme fragmentation of each holding (10-20 fragments per hectare) and absence of consolidation of holding make application of modern technology, efficient use of fertiliser and irrigation water and use of agricultural machineries difficult.

Irrigation and Drainage :

There is a general impression that West Bengal receives adequate and even abundant rainfall during monsoon months and as such does not require much investment on irrigation. This is more a myth than reality. Out of three river valley projects, two viz., Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and Mayurakshi projects were created primarily for flood control in lower basin areas and generation of hydro-electric power. Providing supplementary irrigation during kharif season was a secondary aim, particularly for DVC. Primary aim of Kangsabati project, however, has been to provide irrigation in the Laterite Sub-region of Region-II. Being rain fed the water carried by these rivers depends on the rainfall in the catchment area and by that way the supply of irrigation during rabi-summer is not assured. All these rivers being rain fed

one their contribution in providing irrigation during rabi-summer season is insignificant. In years of insufficient rainfall in catchment areas a good part of stored water is used for generation of hydroelectric power. Thus, although irrigation from canals covers around 1/3rd of gross irrigated area, very little ~~areas~~ is covered from these sources during rabi-summer season. Again outlets being large and flood irrigation being a common practice water management in fields remains a difficult proposition and irrigation efficiency continues to be low. Figures on cropwise irrigated area in some major States of India are given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 : Crop-wise irrigated area (in percentage)

State	Rice	Wheat	Total Pulses	Rape & Mustard	Oilseed	Total foodgrains
West Bengal	24.9	63.7	2.1	39.9	-	25.3
Uttar Pradesh	28.9	83.6	20.1	46.6	21.8	46.9
Andhra Pradesh	94.5	-	0.1	-	16.3	43.7
Punjab	98.7	94.4	-	86.2	-	91.6
Bihar	35.6	78.6	1.3	-	-	38.2
Tamil Nadu	92.9	-	3.1	-	31.5	55.1
Orissa	31.3	-	6.0	-	15.4	22.8
Karnataka	52.0	-	2.6	-	13.7	16.5
Haryana	98.4	-	-	68.5	-	63.4
Kerala	42.9	-	-	-	-	40.9
All India	43.0	74.0	7.6	48.9	18.3	31.5

(Figures in percentage)

Source : Agricultural Statistics at a glance, 1988;
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of India.

West Bengal lags behind many States in respect of irrigation coverage for major crops particularly rice. This fact is to be considered in the backdrop of Summer rice constituting sizeable area (around 0.7 million ha.) and grown entirely with irrigation. Absence of adequate irrigation coverage and erratic distribution of rainfall lead to alternate periods of soil moisture deficiency and sufficiency resulting in poor productivity of Kharif rice to a large extent. Dependence on weather for supply of irrigation water to Kharif rice does not permit efficient water or fertiliser management.

...../7.

Lack of adequate drainage facilities is the other important reason for low productivity of kharif rice. Since West Bengal is situated at the tail end of some major rivers, majority of which are seasonal ones, heavy rainfall in catchment areas, create drainage congestion in large areas of flat lands with alluvial soil during kharif season even in a normal monsoon year. Moreover, due to existence of a number of 'saucer' shaped basins and absence of "Bunds" in Region-II rice crop is frequently subjected to semi-deep water regime (above 50 cm.) for a period of six to eight weeks during the kharif season which results in poor tillering and low productivity of the crop.

Area under high yielding variety and use of quality seed :

High yielding varieties (HYV) constitute 100 percent of wheat and summer rice in rabi season. During the same season extent of coverage under improved varieties of rape & mustard is over 80 percent. The picture is, however, quite different in kharif season. Coverage under HYV of autumn rice and winter rice during 1988-89 is given below (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 : Coverage under High Yielding Variety (in percentage) during 1987-88.

Region	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Kharif Rice
I. Eastern Himalayan Hills.	29.0	32.36	31.42
II. Lower Gangetic Plain	57.27	42.71	44.69
III. Eastern Plateau and Hill	33.50	29.15	31.51
Total : West Bengal :	51.08	40.71	42.23

Source : Director of Agriculture, West Bengal.

It is estimated that the existing recommended varieties of rice can cover around 60 and 80 per cent of rice area in winter rice and in autumn rice respectively. Hence, full potentiality of existing varieties in respect of area coverage is yet to be realised. A planned approach to increase coverage under location-specific high yielding and improved varieties of rice during kharif season can go a long way in increasing productivity of rice in the State. Once assured irrigation is available, much of the autumn rice can be taken as transplanted crop which will greatly add to the production-basket.

1. Seeds :

Considerable improvement could be made in regard to distribution of quality seeds among farmers during the Seventh Plan. Planned and sustained efforts are needed for increased production and distribution of quality seeds to replace seed stock of farmers' in a regular and phased manner. In rice the ideal replacement rate should be 10 per cent per annum which means that every 10th year the seed stock of a farmer will be replaced by new supply. As against this, existing replacement rate is between 4 and 5 per cent. The position in respect of wheat is, however, satisfactory. Considering the area under rice, wheat and oilseeds during 1988-89 and supply of quality seeds during the said year by Government and other Public Sector Institutions, replacement rate has been estimated to be 4.8, 23.6 and 25.0 per cent, respectively.

2. Fertiliser :

West Bengal has made great strides in 80's in respect of fertiliser consumption. Analysis of time series data for the period 1964-65 to 1986-87 indicates that growth rate (percent per annum) for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash and total nutrient (NPK) has been at the rate of +12.98, +13.60, +10.99 and +12.7 percent, respectively. However, it still lags behind some of the agriculturally advanced States in respect of per hectare use of fertiliser nutrients. Also, fertiliser use efficiency needs to be increased in problem soil, ill drained and water logged areas .

3. Credit :

The S. R. Sen Committee estimated Short term credit requirement for West Bengal as Rs. 650 crores and Rs. 740 crores during 7th Plan and 8th Plan respectively. Medium and Long term credit requirement have been estimated as Rs. 340 crores and Rs. 470 crores during Seventh and Eighth Plan, respectively. As against this, even half of the amount of credit could not be provided to farmers during 7th Plan.

4. Mechanisation :

Because of small size of operational holding and scattered plots there had been very little mechanisation in West Bengal agriculture. Some progress has been made during the last few years in use of power tillers, plant protection and threshing equipments. It should, however, be kept in mind that large scale mechanisation will lead to unemployment problem of agricultural labourers numbering

38.92 lakhs (population census, 1981). Added to this there are 45.91 lakhs of cultivators whose members also contribute a good part of their time in farm work. Even then partial mechanisation in some selected agriculture operations could definitely be desirable during the Eighth Plan.

5. Research :

No developmental activity in any sphere can be carried out successfully without suitable research and technology support in fundamental and applied spheres. Although fundamental and applied research in agriculture is the domain of the Agricultural University, the State Agriculture Department has done a commendable job during the last two decades in developing a number of varieties in Rice. For other major crops like Wheat, Jape and Mustard, Mil (sesame), radgram, Black gram, green gram, lentil etc. a number of new varieties have been developed. Most of these varieties have been found to be acceptable to the farmers.

As has already been stated, good scope exists for covering 60 per cent of Winter rice and 80 per cent of Autumn rice area with the existing high-yielding and improved varieties. However, in upland and chronically drought-affected areas of autumn rice, very low land, semi-deep water and deep water situation in low land rice and coastal saline area, the applicability of H.Y.V. is still limited. High yielding Varieties of Rice which may be adopted in the high rain climate, low light intensity in Terai Sub-region, low land situation in coastal saline areas and alluvial Sub-region, flood prone areas are the need of the day. For obvious reasons faced with acute shortage in production, major stress so far was given to alluvial Sub-region condition, where the soil being highly fertile quick return of the efforts was expected. Now that we are on the doorstep of self-sufficiency, due stress is contemplated to be given on the problem areas as listed above.

Special emphasis needs be given to hybrid seed production specially for a vegetables, where technology is available and commercially exploitable projects taken in this sphere is sure to increase not only the production of vegetables but also to improve the economic condition of small and marginal farmers in the State.

C : GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE : PROSPECT AND RETROSPECTCereal :

Rice is the staple food for people in West Bengal. Consumption of wheat, which comes next to rice, is increasing year after year. Because of this food habit, production and consumption of maize and millets still remains very limited.

Estimated target of production and per capita net availability of cereals per day during the 8th Plan are given in Tables 1.6 and 1.7.

While considering the total requirement of cereals per capita per day, requirement @ 454 g. have been taken into consideration for the population of a particular area. Since 10 per cent of the total production is generally required for use as seed and possible wastage during storage, total estimated production requirement includes net requirement plus 10 per cent for seed and wastage. For an estimated population of 72.15 million during 1994 total requirement of cereals would be 13.04 million tonnes. Data given in table 1.4 would indicate that there was considerable variation in per capita net availability of cereals in West Bengal and also at the national level during different years.

Table 1.4 : Per capita net availability of Cereal (g/day)

Year	India *	West Bengal
1978	422.5	
1981	415.2 (P)	286
1984	430.1 (P)	375
1985	415.6 (P)	360
1986	434.2 (P)	373
1987	429.3 (P)	391
1988	-	439 (E)

* Agricultural Statistics at a glance, 1988

(P) = Provisional

(E) = Estimated.

Net availability in the State of West Bengal has been estimated on the basis of production within the State. It should, however, be kept in mind that availability of cereals or foodgrains or any other agricultural commodity in a particular region at any instant period can not be predicted precisely for certain reasons viz., i) absence

of restriction on inter-State and inter-State movement of foodgrains, ii) geographical location of the region, iii) price of the commodity both within and outside the country; and iv) changing food habit of people. West Bengal having a long border with three neighbouring countries and two neighbouring States, is frequently subjected to unauthorised trans/border trade of agricultural commodities. It has been established that food habit of people generally undergoes changes with economic improvement. Traditional consumers of maize and millet are changing to wheat and traditional wheat eaters are changing to rice with improvement of their respective economic conditions. As a result, consumption of rice in India is increasing at a faster rate than production during the last one or two decades.

In case West Bengal is to attain self-sufficiency in cereals from internal production during last year of the Eighth Plan the State would have to produce 13.04 million tonnes of cereals.

Assuming that during 1989-90 target of cereal production would be achieved, average cereal production during Seventh Five Year Plan comes to 99.52 lakh tonnes. Rate of growth (per cent per annum) in production of major crops during the period from 1978-79 to 1988-89 is given below in Table 1.5

Table 1.5 : Annual compound growth rate (in %) of production of major crops in West Bengal during 1978-79 to 1988-89.

Name of Crops	Name of Regions			
	Himalayan Hill	Lower Gangetic Plain	Plateau Purulia only	West Bengal State
1. Autumn Rice	+ 2.79	+ 4.39	+ 5.13	+ 4.04
2. Winter Rice	+ 3.73	+ 3.82	+ 7.52	+ 4.00
3. Summer Rice	+34.03	+ 11.04	+ 9.44	+ 11.11
4. Wheat	- 3.70	+ 0.44	- 8.76	- 0.17
5. Rape & Mustard	+ 4.19	+ 22.32	- 0.35	+ 21.20
6. Sesamum	-	-	-	+ 5.71
7. Jute	+ 1.37	+ 1.70	-	+ 1.64
8. Potato	+17.49	+ 7.63	+ 10.70	+ 7.54

* During the period of triennium ending 1980-81 to triennium ending 1987-88.

Taking into consideration various constraints in rice and wheat production and also the annual growth rate in productivity and production during the last decade it may not be advisable to plan for a production target which is difficult to achieve. In West Bengal

...../

annual compound growth rate (percent per annum) in production during the period from 1976-79 to 1988-89 has been +4.01, +4.00, +11.11 and -0.17 in Autumn rice, winter rice, summer rice and wheat respectively. At the national level it appears that the growth rate between 1979-80 to 1984-85 has been 2.82. (Source : Agricultural Statistics at a glance, 1988). Hence, a target of cereal production for the State of West Bengal at an annual compound growth rate of a little over 4.2 per cent has been fixed. Accordingly, production target during the Eighth Five Year Plan is fixed as follows (Table 1.6).

Table 1.6 : Production target of Cereals during Eighth Five Year Plan
(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice				Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total			
Average of 7th Plan	7.450	63.660	19.850	90.960	9.94	1.61	99.51
1990-91	7.762	66.060	20.740	94.562	7.55	1.64	103.75
1991-92	8.100	68.645	21.731	98.476	8.136	1.670	108.28
1992-93	8.450	71.726	22.756	102.932	8.731	1.709	113.37
1993-94	8.806	74.395	23.871	107.072	9.386	1.751	118.20
1994-95	9.193	77.559	25.00	111.752	10.030	1.81	123.59

Based on the estimated production target of different Cereals crops during 8th Plan, as mentioned above, per capita per day net availability of total Cereals during the plan are given below in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 : Plan and estimated net availability of cereals per capita per day.

Year	Target (Lakh tonnes)	Estimated population (in million)	** Estimated net availability per capita per day (in Gram)
7th Plan average production.	99.52*		
1990-91	103.75	66.21 (1990)	386
1991-92	108.28	67.61 (1991)	395
1992-93	113.37	69.12 (1992)	404
1993-94	118.21	70.62 (1993)	413
1994-95	123.59	72.15 (1994)	422

*Target of production for 1989-90 has been considered as production achievement.

**While calculating net availability 10 percent production have been excluded for seeds and wastage.

Pulses :

A declining trend in pulse crops area and production in the State is discernible during 70's and 80's. Both area and production of pulses declined by over 50 per cent during Seventh Plan compared to that of 60's. Allocation of marginal and sub-marginal lands by farmers for growing of pulses, socio-economic condition of pulse growers, increasing tendency on the part of farmers to allocate comparatively more fertile and irrigated lands to other profitable crops like summer rice, potato, vegetables, rape and mustard and absence of high yielding varieties of pulses are some of the reason behind rapid decline of area and production of pulses in the State. Considering the fact that these factors are likely to continue in near future till effective corrective steps are undertaken not much improvement in the production scenario of pulse crops during the Eighth Plan can be envisaged. Hence, a modest growth rate of about 3 per cent over the average production of total pulses (base figure) during Seventh Plan has been fixed and the target of production is indicated in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 : Target of production of Pulses during Eighth Plan

Year	Production (in lakh tonnes)
Average of Seventh Plan	2.340
1990-91	2.480
1991-92	2.506
1992-93	2.564
1993-94	2.622
1994-95	2.700

Foodgrains :

Cereal crops, particularly rice and wheat, are the major contributors to the total foodgrain production, It is now evident, from the production target envisaged in respect of cereals and pulses, as stated above target of foodgrain production during Eighth Plan would be as follows : (Table 1.9).

Table 1.9 : Target of foodgrain production during Eighth Plan

Year	Target of production (in lakh tonnes)	Per capita availability (G. per day)
Average of Seventh Plan	101.86	
1990-91	106.21	395
1991-92	110.79	404
1992-93	115.93	413
1993-94	120.83	422
1994-95	126.20	432

Oilseed :

Historically West Bengal is a deficit State in oilseed production. The people have got a strong preference for mustard oil as cooking medium, a large part of which has necessarily to be imported from North-western, Northern, and some Western States.

Out of the nine (9) major oilseeds (edible) rape and mustard command the largest area followed by sesame. Data given below in Table would indicate per capita availability of oil during 80's from internal production.

Table 1.10 : *Per capita availability of oil during 80's

Year	* Per capita availability (Kg. per annum)
1980-81	1.2
1984-85	1.7
1988-89	2.6

* 80% of population has been calculated as adult equivalent.

Considering the fact that a substantial percentage of population at the national level is below the poverty line with low purchasing power, a demand-oriented average requirement has been fixed at 6 Kg. per annum per adult equivalent (80% population). As against this net availability from internal production during 1988-89 had been 2.6 kg. per head per annum.

Due to a large gap in demand and supply of oil at the national level an unusual spurt in the price of oil was noticed during the Seventh Plan. After careful consideration of all factors the Government of India laid special emphasis for increasing production and productivity of oilseeds in the country during 70's and 80's through a variety of action programmes including development measures on oilseed like the '20-point Programme' during late 70's and special programmes like NODP, OPTP & NOVODB and establishment of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds in mid 80's. In West Bengal, a satisfactory growth rate could be achieved in respect of area and production of rape & mustard. During the period from 1978-79 to 1988-89 a highly satisfactory growth rate in production of 21.2 percent could be achieved. In sesame 5.71 percent growth rate had been achieved during the period from triennium ending 1980-81 to triennium ending 1987-88. A substantial part of this increased production of oilseeds was attained from increased area, particularly in rape and mustard. However, one is to be careful in fixing up production growth rate for oilseed crops during Eighth Plan. Large scale diversion of area

to rape & mustard from other rabi crops in recent years due to price advantage of oilseeds in comparison to the price of alternative crops like pulses, wheat, mustard and other oilseed crops had been the prime reason for abrupt increase in area of rape and mustard. Since there is a limit to area expansion without jeopardising production of other alternative crops during the particular season and since the price advantage enjoyed by oilseeds at present may not continue during 90's, a 10.0 percent annual growth rate in oilseed production (over the Seventh Plan average) during Eighth Plan is envisaged. Target of production of oilseeds during Eighth Plan is indicated in Table 1.11.

Table 1.11 : Target of Production of Oilseeds during Eighth Plan (production in lakh tonnes)

Year	Rape & Mustard	Sesamum	Other Oilseeds	Total
Average of 7th Plan.	2.66	0.76	0.290	3.710
1990-91	2.992	0.84	0.338	4.160
1991-92	3.284	0.903	0.372	4.559
1992-93	3.620	0.972	0.408	5.000
1993-94	4.000	1.054	0.446	5.500
1994-95	4.380	1.136	0.484	6.00

In rape & mustard, sesamum and other (minor) oilseeds production at an annual compound growth rate of around 10.42, 8.37 and 10.81 percent respectively is envisaged during Eighth Plan.

Total oilseed production is estimated to increase at a rate (percent per annum) of around 10 percent. Estimated production and per capita (adult equivalent) net availability of oil from internal production are given in the following table 1.12.

Table 1.12 : Production of Oilseeds and net availability of oil (per capita per annum) from internal production.

Year	Estimated population (in million)	Adult equivalent of estimated population (in million)	Net Production of Oil (in tonnes)	Estimated per capita (adult equivalent per annum) (in Kg.)
1988-89	63.43*	50.74	304110	2.59
1994-95	72.15*	57.72	346320	3.42

* Population refers to the year 1988 and 1994 respectively. While calculating net availability of oilseeds 6 percent production have been excluded for seeds and wastage. Percentage of oil of rape and mustard, til, groundnut, linseed, sunflower and other oilseeds have been taken as 33,45,40,35 & 33 percent respectively. Eighty percent of projected population has been taken as adult equivalent.

It is evident from the figures in the above mentioned table that during 1988-89 only 43.13 percent of oil requirement could be met from internal production. Corresponding figure during 1994-95 is 57.1 percent. Hence, even if it is possible to achieve an ambitious production target of oilseeds the State would continue to be a deficit one at the end of Eighth Plan.

Jute :

Jute is the most important fibre crop grown in the State. Around 55 percent of raw-jute fibre production in the country is produced in West Bengal. Though there has been a phenomenal increase in jute area after independence, wide fluctuation in jute area in different years is noticeable due to a variety of reasons. It has, however, seldom gone below 4 lakh hectares during the last three decades. A real break-through in productivity of this crop, however, is yet to be achieved. Absence of high yielding technology is primarily responsible behind this low productivity. Because of increasing preference of jute farmers for growing other profitable crops like high yielding varieties of autumn and winter rice and also because of crop substitution with summer rice (boro), summer til and rabi groundnut, area under this crop has remained more or less static around 4 lakh hectares in recent years. Hence, jute acreage during 1994-95 is targetted at 4.0 lakh hectares.

During the period 1978-79 to 1988-89 annual compound growth rate of 1.64 percent in production has been achieved. It is proposed to fix up a target of 50 lakh bales of jute fibre (1 bale = 180 Kg.) during the terminal year of the Eighth Plan (Table 1.13). The proposed increased production will have to come from increased productivity.

...../17.

Table 1.13 : Target of Jute fibre production during Eighth Plan

Year	Production (in lakh bales)
1990-91	45.00
1991-92	46.35
1992-93	47.75
1993-94	49.18
1994-95	50.00

Thus, an annual growth rate of about 2.67 (percent) in production during Eighth Plan is envisaged.

Potato :

Potato is the most important commercial crop in West Bengal during rabi season. Existence of a suitable agro-climatic condition for growing potato has made West Bengal farmers' conversant with the modern technique of its cultivation in recent years.

The State has become second highest producer of Potato, with high productivity next to that of Gujrat. Having 20.3 per cent national area under this crop the State produced 27.8 percent of the national production during 1986-87. During the year productivity rate of 20.47 tonnes per hectare was possible in the State from an area of 0.17 million hectares against 23.5 tonnes per hectare from only 0.01 million hectares in Gujrat. Target of production during Eighth Plan is indicated in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14 : Target of Production of Potato during Eighth Plan

Year	Production (in lakh tonnes)
Average of Seventh Plan	35.87
1990-91	37.50
1991-92	39.50
1992-93	41.50
1993-94	43.50
1994-95	45.00

Thus, an annual growth rate of about 4.64 in production during Eighth Plan is envisaged.

Sugarcane :

Present crop scenario in the State depicts a picture where long duration crops are gradually giving way to short duration ones. Sugarcane being an annual crop, crop occupying lands for at least nine months to one year, percentage share of land under this crop is gradually on the wane. Of course, absence of remunerative price for sugarcane, preference of rural people for 'Khandsari' and 'Gur' over white sugar are some of the reasons behind low availability of cane to Sugar Mills (3 number) from existing production. Considering these facts a modest target of cane production of 11.52 lakh tonnes during the terminal year of the Eighth Plan has been fixed. This would require a production growth rate of about 6.51 per cent per annum. Target of production of cane is indicated in Table 1.15.

Table 1.15 : Target of Cane production during Eighth Plan

Year	Production (in lakh tonnes)
Average of Seventh Plan	8.41
1990-91	8.95
1991-92	9.45
1992-93	9.92
1993-94	10.41
1994-95	11.52

THRUST AREAS AND ACTION POINTS

Annual compound growth rate (percent per annum) of around 4.0 has been fixed for foodgrain production during Eighth Five Year Plan. To achieve this we need to identify thrust areas and various action points. Unless this is done detailed proposals based on action plans can not be formulated and realisation of targetted production in different crops might not be possible.

R I C E

In Rice, additional production of 19.80 lakh tonnes is envisaged during the terminal year of Eighth Plan. To achieve this several measures will be initiated which are briefly adumbrated below :

i) Expansion of area under Summer Rice :

There is no scope of increasing area under Kharif rice in the State. There has, however, been phenomenal increase in area of Summer rice since high yielding technology was first introduced during mid sixties. Both area and yield rate (kg. per ha) increased from 27.6 thousand hectares and 1449 kg. during 1966-67 to 7.20 lakh hectares and 2708 kg. respectively during 1988-89. In spite of the fact that around 5 lakh hectares (gross) is planned to be brought under irrigation during Eighth Plan there is very little scope of increasing area under Summer rice over what has been achieved during the Seventh Plan. Hence, during 1994-1995 Summer rice area is targetted at 7.50 lakh hectares. It is needless to mention that much of the area expansion would occur in areas where additional irrigation potential would be created.

ii) Expansion of area under high yielding varieties :

At present 51.0 per cent area in Autumn rice and 40.7 per cent area in Winter rice are covered with high yielding varieties. Together they account for 42.23 per cent area in Kharif rice. The Eighth Plan target is to cover 55 per cent of Kharif rice.

.....

area with high yielding location specific varieties. Emphasis will be laid on increasing the area at a faster rate in districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda both in Autumn and Winter rice. Increased coverage under high yielding and location specific varieties in the districts of South 24-Parganas, Howrah, Midnapore (East), Midnapore (West), Bankura and Purulia is also envisaged.

iii) Distribution of quality seed :

In all 3 to 3.5 per cent of total area in Kharif rice has been covered with quality seed supplied by public sector organisations including Agriculture Department during Seventh Plan. As the seeds are exclusively of high yielding varieties percentage coverage is much more high in respect of high yielding area. It is proposed to distribute additional quantity of quality paddy seeds which would cover additional 7 per cent of Kharif rice area during 1994-95. It means that at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan Public sector organisations will supply quality paddy seed to cover at least 10 per cent of Kharif rice area. Since Private sector is also engaged in meeting a part of requirement of quality seed and since considerable quantity of paddy seeds are exchanged at farmers' level actual annual seed replacement rate would be much higher than what has been estimated (10 per cent) during 1994-95.

In order to fulfil targetted distribution of quality paddy seeds every year necessary steps will be taken for production of breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seeds of required quantity as well as certification of seed wherever necessary, under the Seed Act. Quality seed distribution programme will be orchestrated with the programme of coverage under High Yielding Varieties in Kharif rice and area expansion in Summer rice.

iv) Increasing fertiliser application rate :

A sizeable percentage of additional production would come through increased fertiliser (nutrient) consumption. Due to existence of a number of soil-agro-climatic constraints not only the fertiliser application rate (per ha.) is low in Khariff rice but also the fertiliser use efficiency is unsatisfactory. In order to get higher return (kg. grain per kg. use of fertiliser nutrient) from applied fertiliser the following action points will be taken

Use of soil amendments like lime and liming materials in areas with high soil acidity. Identified districts are Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Bankura, Purulia, parts of Birbhum, Burdwan and Midnapore (West). Application of micro-nutrients (both soil and foliar) in identified areas with specific micronutrients deficiency.

Use of rock phosphate (citrate soluble phosphate) in highly acidic soils.

Use of multi-nutrient fertiliser (NP or NPK) will be encouraged upon for increased intake from applied fertiliser.

Farmers will be persuaded to test their soil through extension services for application of fertiliser based on soil test values and also on the choice of fertiliser, its time and method of application to get high 'fertiliser use efficiency'.

Proper water management in fields through scheduling irrigation and improvement of drainage condition in ill-drained areas will increase 'fertiliser use efficiency'.

In districts where fertiliser application rate is low (i.e. North Bengal particularly in Khariff rice) emphasis will be placed for increased use of fertiliser. In districts as well as in crops where existing application rate is already high (i.e. South Bengal districts and in Summer rice) more emphasis will be placed on increasing 'fertiliser use efficiency'.

.....

In summer rice, sizeable section of farmers will be encouraged to use fertiliser at the full rate. Since the crop is grown under controlled irrigation and satisfactory drainage higher return from applied fertiliser is insured than in Kharif rice.

v) Irrigation and Drainage :

These are pre-requisites for getting high 'Water use efficiency'. Unless water use efficiency is increased through proper water management in fields, higher rate of return from applied fertiliser can not be ensured.

vi) Pest and disease control :

Seed treatment and seed bed treatment practices have been adopted by a very small percentage of farmers in Kharif rice during the Seventh Plan. In Summer rice, however, these have been adopted by around 50% farmers. Hence, considerable scope exists to adopt this low cost technology in both Kharif and Summer rice. Through Training and Visit System (T & V) the farmers will be encouraged for adoption of seed treatment and seed-bed treatment practice and also to undertake pest control measures whenever pest population exceeds the economy injury level.

vii) Improvement of Cultural Management :

Field crop management level has been low to medium during Seventh Plan. This will be improved to medium to high level during the Eighth Plan. Action points in this regard will be :-

- 1) Use of proper seed rate for getting optimum plant population - per unit area;
- 2) phased sowing in seed bed;
- 3) timely sowing;
- 4) transplanting with proper aged seedling;
- 5) proper spacing and maintenance of plant population;
- 6) Weeding and intercultural operation;
- 7) use of improved implements;
- 8) adoption of water management practices; and
- 9) timely harvesting.

.....

Autumn rice is broadcast in sizeable area in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia. A change from broadcast method of sowing although it may mean somewhat delayed sowing of the crop in fields, to transplanting would increase the productivity to a great extent. This will however, pose no problem in areas with assured rainfall or irrigation. Hence, through the T & V System the farmers will be educated to bring sizeable area in these districts from broadcast method of sowing to transplanting in Kharif rice. This coupled with a high level of cultural management would ensure a higher productivity in Kharif and summer rice all over the State.

Estimated additional production through various measures, as mentioned above, during each year of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been detailed out in Tables 2.1 to 2.6 and in Tables 3.1 to 3.5.

W H E A T

In Wheat an additional production of 3.09 lakh tonnes is envisaged at the end of Eighth Plan. This will be achieved through the following measures.

i) Expansion area :

Area under Wheat will be increased from 3.5 lakh hectares (7th Plan average) to 4.0 lakh hectares during 1994-95. Much of this additional area will be located in districts where increase in area under short duration High Yielding Varieties of paddy will be effected.

ii) Increased use of quality seed :

At present replacement rate with with quality seed in wheat is quite high i.e. 23.6 percent during 1988-89. It is proposed that entire additional area will be covered with quality seed distribution. Also, an additional 7 percent of normal area will be covered with quality seed over the achievement made during 7th plan. Emphasis will be placed to distribute more quantity of quality seed in North Bengal districts where the present productivity level is low.

.....

iii) Increased use of fertiliser and soil amendments :

Wheat is a winter season crop. In acidic soil occurrence of deficiency of one or more of micro-nutrients is a common feature. This results in low productivity. Hence, steps will be taken for application of soil amendments in acidic soil to increase availability of essential elements from soil source. Application of NPK at a higher rate, use of micro-nutrients in identified deficient areas, fertiliser application based on soil test values and placing adequate emphasis on time, method and mode of application (placement) are some of the measures contemplated to achieve higher productivity of wheat in the State during the Eighth Plan.

iv) More coverage under plant protection measures :

By and large, action points will include seed treatment and adoption of effective plant protection measures whenever pest attack exceeds the economic injury level. Identified areas are North Bengal districts in this regard.

v) Expansion of area under improved cultural management :

Present level of productivity in wheat i.e. 2072 kg. per hectare is not satisfactory. As a result, wheat farmers are slowly giving up wheat cultivation and switching over to other economically profitable crops like summer rice, potato, vegetables and rape & mustard. In order to check this trend and increase the area to 4.0 lakh hectares during 1994-95, our primary task would be to increase the productivity level through use of various production inputs at a higher level coupled with adoption of high cultural management practices. Measures that will be adopted in this regard are 1) use of proper seed rate to ensure optimum plant population, 2) line sowing, 3) timely sowing, 4) proper spacing, 5) timely weeding and intercultural operations, 6) use of improved implements; and 7) applying irrigation water at critical growth stages. All these measures are expected to increase the productivity of wheat at desired level during Eighth Plan. Additional production envisaged through various action points during Eighth Plan have been detailed in Tables 4.1 to 4.5.

...../

(c) MaIZE

Measures contemplated to be taken to increase production and productivity of maize in the State during Eighth Plan are stated below :-

i) Distribution of quality seed of High Yielding Variety :

Maize is grown normally by economically weaker section of farming community located in the districts of Darjeeling and Purulia, Generally local varieties are grown and low level of input application with low level of management practices are followed by the farmers. Our effort will be to replace the existing local varieties as far as possible, with supply of quality seed of High Yielding Varieties during Eighth Plan.

ii) Increased use of Fertiliser :

Primarily, because of low level of fertiliser use productivity of maize is not satisfactory. Steps will be taken to increase not only rate of fertiliser application in this crop but also to increase fertiliser use efficiency through various proven measures.

iii) Increased coverage under improved agronomic practices :

Various measures like 1) timely sowing, 2) optimum plant population, 3) proper spacing, 4) timely weeding and intercultural operations, 5) use of improved implements and 6) need based plant protection measures will be adopted through T&V system by maize farmers to achieve a higher level of production and productivity during Eighth Plan.

In all 19.86 thousand tonnes of additional production is targetted during 1994-95. Additional production to be received through adoption of various measures are detailed in tables 5.1 to 5.8.

...../

(d) PULSES :

In this group, gram, lentil and mashkalai commands a sizeable area. Because of some constraints pulse area and productivity are going down since last two decades. Our aim would be to arrest this trend and improve the productivity, as much as possible, during Eighth Plan.

i) Stabilisation of Pulse area :

Stabilisation of pulse area is the principal task before us. This can largely be achieved by improving productivity in the existing area. This would make cultivation of pulses a gainful proposition although to a limited extent. In this respect there may not be much difficulty with lentil. The present trend of declining area under gram would be arrested mainly through supply of quality seed of improved varieties and correction of soil deficiencies. There is also some scope of increasing tur (arhar) area during rabi season.

ii) Distribution of quality seed :

One of the principal reasons of declining area under pulses is inadequate supply of quality seeds during the season. It is proposed to distribute quality seed of important pulse crops to cover at least 10 percent additional area with improved varieties during 1994-95. Steps will be taken to produce required quantity of breeder, foundation and certified seeds to achieve this target.

iii) Increased use of fertiliser :

Traditionally pulse is grown as a rainfed crop in marginal and sub-marginal lands with very little applications of fertiliser. Use of phosphatic fertiliser and seed treatment with Rhizobium culture are considered to be some of the effective steps required for increasing productivity of pulses. Accordingly, it is proposed to popularise use of Rhizobium culture and increase use of fertiliser to the extent that during 1984-85 additional 10 Kg. per ha. of fertiliser will be used over and above the present level.

...../

iv) Plant Protection Measures :

Pulse Crop is normally effected by several insect pests and diseases. Pulse farmers generally do not take adequate preventive measures in the sphere of plant protection because of low productivity and some socio-economic reasons. A concerted effort will be made to motivate pulse farmers regarding necessity of taking adequate plant protection measures in time. Under this measure 10 percent of total area over 7th Plan average will be covered during 1994-95 mainly through extension education of pulse farmers.

v) Improved agronomic practices :

This is considered to be second most important step for improving productivity of pulses. Action points under this item will be :

- i) Proper land preparation;
- ii) timely sowing;
- iii) sowing in line;
- iv) maintenance of optimum plant population;
- v) timely weeding and intercultural operation;
- vi) irrigation only at the critical stage; and
- vii) proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall.

Pulse farmers will be motivated to adopt these measures so as to cover an additional 20 percent of gross pulse area during 1984-85. Through all these measures 30 thousand tonnes of additional pulses will be produced during 1994-95. Details of additional production to be received from various action points are given in table 6.1 to 6.4.

(f) FOODGRAINS :

Through adoption of various action points, as detailed out in this chapter, foodgrain production will increase by 23.45 lakh tonnes during 1994-95 over the average of Seventh Plan. A detailed statement of additional production contemplated through various action points in different crops under the major group "Foodgrains" have been given in Table 7 and Table 8. Actual achievement will, however, be subject to creation of additional irrigation facilities and other inputs.

...../

(g)

O I L S E E D S

In terms of present coverage oilseed crops can be arranged in the following order :

Rape and Mustard, Sesamum, Groundnut, Linseed. Since mustard oil is the first choice as cooking medium by the inhabitants of this State, our major thrust will be to increase its area and productivity during Eighth Plan. Adequate emphasis will also be placed for increasing area and productivity of Sesamum and Groundnut.

Rape and Mustard :

Action points to increase production of Rape and Mustard during Eighth Plan are detailed below :-

i) Expansion of area :

Apparent stagnation in ~~xxx~~ coverage of this crop, as evidenced during 60's and 70's, was broken in 80's when sudden spurt in prices of mustard oil led to large expansion of area under this crop. There is considerable scope to increase the area further during Eighth Plan primarily through early release of more lands under winter rice. This would be possible with expansion of area under short duration paddy varieties. Present coverage (Rape and Mustard) of 3.32 lakh hectares will be increased to 4.40 lakh hectares during 1984-85. It goes without saying that this increased area will be located in the districts where additional area will be put under short duration High Yielding Varieties of Paddy through increased distribution of quality seed.

ii) Distribution of quality seed :

At present, over 80 percent area is covered by a single variety named Benoy (B-9). This variety has become immensely popular with the farmers and extensive cultivation of this variety

has raised the productivity considerably during 7th Plan. A target has been fixed to produce and distribute quality seed of this variety not only to cover the entire additional area but also to cover an additional 10 per cent of normal area during 1994-95.

iii) Extension of Irrigation facilities to Rape and Mustard.

As per statistics provided by the Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics around 69 per cent of Mustard is grown under irrigated condition. Irrigated Rape and Mustard constitute 5 per cent of gross irrigated area. During each year of the Eighth Plan additional four thousand hectares of Rape and Mustard are, therefore, expected to be grown under irrigation opening up possibilities to adopt improved technologies in these areas by farmers.

iv) Increased use of Fertiliser :

Rise in prices of Mustard oil in recent years has encouraged Rape and Mustard seed farmers to apply fertiliser to this crop. This trend will be maintained during Eighth Plan. It is proposed to encourage farmers who will be bringing new/additional area under Rape and Mustard to apply fertiliser at the recommended dose. Rate of fertiliser application in normal area will be increased so that 20% per ha. of additional fertiliser is used, on an average, during 1994-95.

v) Plant Protection Measures :

Aphids are menacing pest in this crop. Other pests and diseases are also uncommon during the season. Timely plant protection measures will surely reduce loss through pest attack. Mustard farmers will be encouraged to take need-based plant protection measures. It is proposed to cover an additional 20 per cent of Rape and Mustard area under plant protection during 1994-95.

vi) Improved agronomic practices :

Action points in this sphere will be as follows :-

- i) Proper land preparation and timely sowing;
- ii) optimum plant population;
- iii) sowing in line;
- iv) timely weeding and other intercultural operations;
- v) ~~irrigation at the critical stage;~~ and
- vi) increasing fertiliser use efficiency.

An additional 20 per cent of the total area will be brought under improved cultural management during 1994-95.

As a result of all these measures there will be an additional production of 1.72 lakh tonnes of Rape and Mustard during 1994-95. Details of the additional gain in production from various action points have been outlined in table 9.1 to 9.6.

(h)

S E S A M U M

Although Sesamum is grown during both Kharif and Rabi Summer season, the crop grown during the latter season (popularly known as Summer Till) commands the highest area. The following action points will be taken to increase area and production of this crop during Eighth Plan.

i) Expansion of area :

Seventh Plan average area of 93 thousand hectares will be increased by 27 thousand hectares during 1994-95. Since the Summer crop generally follows potato and use residual fertiliser and moisture in potato lands, expansion of area under this crop is not a difficult proposition. Only limitation to cover the entire Sesamum area is the limited irrigation sources available during Summer season. This is because major part of growing season falls in Summer months when irrigation sources generally get dried. Availability of adequate Rabi-summer rains

is also uncertain. Hence, area under Summer Till varies considerably year after year. Only for this reason a modest target of area expansion has been envisaged during Eighth Plan.

ii) Use of quality seed :

Planned action will be initiated during Eighth Plan to have increased coverage in Summer Till with improved varieties through distribution of quality seed. Additional seed replacement rate of 5 per cent and 10 per cent has been fixed during first and last year of Eighth Plan respectively.

iii) Increased fertiliser use :

Normally, Summer Till farmers use very little fertiliser even when the crop is grown in fields other than those of potato. These farmers, particularly those growing the crop for first time, will be encouraged to use fertiliser at the recommended dose. In traditional Summer Till lands fertiliser will be applied at an increased rate as to use 20 kg. more of fertiliser per hectare during 1994-95. Effort will be made to use balanced fertiliser, its timely application and also placement of fertiliser so as to derive maximum possible efficiency from fertiliser use.

iv) Plant protection measures :

The farmers will be encouraged to adopt need-based plant protection measures to that an additional 20 per cent (over 7th Plan average) of total area under this crop can be brought under this ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ measure during 1994-95.

v) Improved agronomic practices :

Action points under this item are detailed below :-

- a) choice of variety;
- b) proper land preparation;
- c) sowing in time;
- d) sowing in line;
- e) timely weeding and intercultural operations;
- f) use of improved implements in intercultural operations
- g) irrigation only at the critical stage; and
- h) timely harvesting, i) maintenance of optimum plant population.

All these measures are expected to produce an additional yield of 37 thousand tonnes of Sesamum during 1994-95. Details of the benefit to be accrued from various measures during Eighth Plan have been given in table 10.1 to 10.5.

(i) GROUNDNUT

Cultivation of Groundnut as an oilseed crop is comparatively new in the State. It's area is increasing year after year during 80's. While some districts like ~~Mid~~ Midnapore (East), Hooghly, North 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Burdwan offer some scope of increasing area during Rabi-Summer season, districts like Birbhum, Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore (West) have got potential for expansion of area during ~~K~~ Kharif season. Action points for this crop are detailed below :-

(i) Expansion of area :

Present coverage of around 20 thousand hectares will be increased to 30 thousand hectares during 1994-95. Potential districts for expansion of area have been mentioned above.

(ii) ~~Use~~ Use of quality seed :

In order to ensure expansion of area at a desired level during Eighth Plan a programme of production and distribution of quality seed of improved varieties will be undertaken. It is proposed to ~~XXXXX~~ cover an additional 10 per cent area with quality seeds of improved varieties during 1994-95.

(iii) Increased fertiliser use :

Application of soil amendments in acid soils and increased use of fertiliser nutrient would constitute another important step to increase productivity of this ~~xx~~ crop. It is proposed to encourage Groundnut farmers to apply fertiliser at the recommended dose in ~~x~~ new (additional) areas and at increased rate in traditional areas so as to use 20% more of fertiliser nutrients per hectare during 1994-95.

(iv) Plant Protection Measures :

Farmers will be motivated to adopt timely and need-based plant protection measures to reduce loss in production to a minimum. It is targetted to bring additional 20 per cent area under plant protection measures during 1994-95.

(v) Improved agronomic practices :

Under this item proposed action points are mentioned below :-

- a) Proper land preparation;
- b) timely sowing;
- c) use of seed at recommended rate;
- d) use of improved implements for intercultural operations;
- e) proper spacing and maintenance of optimum plant population;
- f) timely weeding and earthing up operations;
- g) applying irrigation only at the critical stage for (Rabi crop) ; and
- h) timely harvesting.

All these measures will bring an additional production of 19 thousand tonnes during 1994-95. Details of benefit in production through various measures are given in Table 11.1 to 11.5.

It is estimated that with the adoption of various measures in major oilseed crops, additional production of 2.29 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during 1994-95 would be possible. Fulfilment of production target in oilseeds, however, will depend upon fulfilment of target in irrigation (for Rabi crop) and providing other services including distribution of inputs.

(j) FIBRE CROP : JUTE

Jute is the most important fibre crop of this region. Around 55 to 60 per cent of raw jute fibre is produced in the State. Since jute industry is the principal consumer (around 95 per cent) of raw jute fibre and since production of jute goods in the manufacturing sector is dependent on demand of finished products both within and outside the country, demand of raw jute fibre remains more or less stable year after year and sometimes does not keep pace with fibre production. Jute is ~~xxx~~ grown normally as a rainfed crop. Sowing operation can only be undertaken after receipt of nor'wester rains. Crashing of fibre price in years of bumper production is a normal feature. As a result, jute acreage shows considerable variation each year.

If the trend in recent years is of an guide then it can be stated that jute area is on the decline. With the increase in irrigation facilities, farmers now prefer to grow Summer rice in jute lands which keeps the land engaged upto the month of May-June by which time normal sowing period of Jute is already over. Some traditional Jute lands are, at present, being used to grow Summer rice followed by high yielding varieties of Paddy during Kharif season. Because of this changing cropping pattern it is difficult to plan jute acreage in future. Although Seventh Plan average has been 5 lakh hectares but considering Jute acreage during the last 3 years of the Seventh Plan it will be prudent to plan for acreage of 4.0 lakh hectares, on an average, during the Eighth Plan with an estimated productivity of 12.5 bales per hectare during 1994-95. Hence, our plan is to produce 50 lakh bales of Jute fibre during 1994-95. Hence, our plan is to produce 50 lakh bales of Jute fibre during 1994-95 from an average estimated area of 4.0 lakh hectares.

i) Diversion of area from Capsularis to Olitorius Jute :

Traditionally North Bengal districts like Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda grow capsularis Jute in large areas whereas growing of olitorius is very common in South Bengal. Although productivity of olitorius jute is higher than capsularis and also olitorius fibre fetches higher price than capsularis fibre still jute farmers in North Bengal prefer to cultivate capsularis jute because of certain valid reasons. Higher rainfall cause accumulation of water in the field and thereby in the month of July-August stunt growth of plants. Capsularis varieties can stand waterlogging better than Colitorius varieties. Also, Capsularis varieties are not affected by early flowering even when the crop is sown early in the season. Development of Colitorius varieties which can be sown 2 to 3 weeks earlier without occurrence of early flowering in plants have encouraged jute farmers in North Bengal districts to switch over to cultivation of Colitorius varieties in medium to medium high lands where accumulation of standing water on fields is not a great problem. This jute is harvested in the month of July-August and transplanted winter paddy is grown in the same field. Due to premature harvesting (2 to 3 weeks) although yield is little lower but because of better quality of fibre monetary return remains practically the same.

Productivity of jute fibre in North Bengal districts is comparatively lower than in South Bengal districts. The process of switching over to growing of Colitorius jute in place of capsularis jute by farmers in North Bengal will be accelerated during Eighth Plan.

ii) Distribution of Quality Seed :

Seed replacement rate has been quite high in this crop during the Seventh Plan. Since jute lands are normally double or triple cropped, jute farmers in this State seldom go for seed production. As a result, almost entire quantity of jute seed requirement are imported from other States through public sector Institutions is around 40 to 50 percent. It is proposed to increase the Public sector intervention in regard to supply of quality jute seed during Eighth Plan by a quantity which would

...../

cover 20 percent of total area (additional over 7th Plan average) during 1994-95. Since North Bengal districts do not have much scope from climatic point of view for production and storage of jute seed it is planned to meet full requirement of quality seed for North Bengal farmers as far as possible.

iii) Increased fertiliser use :

Jute being a best fibre crop vegetative growth counts a lot for ultimate fibre yield. Naturally, application of nitrogen is highly beneficial for rapid growth and development of the crop. Also, application of potash has got beneficial effect in imparting resistance to diseases. Being a broad-leaved plant foliar application of nitrogen (as Urea) gives good result. A plan has been made to encourage jute farmers, especially in North Bengal, to use more fertiliser in this crop during Eighth Plan. On an average, 10 Kg. per hectare of additional fertiliser nutrient will be applied to as estimated 4 lakh hectares of jute area in the State during 1994-95.

iv) Plant protection measure :

A good number of pests and diseases affect jute crop. Since major part of vegetative growth takes place during monsoon months frequent application of pesticides are needed to control these pests and diseases. Target has been made to persuade jute farmers to take effective and need-based plant protection measures so as to cover additional 10 percent of jute area during 1994-95.

(V) Improved Agronomic Practices :

There is a good scope of improvement of cultural management in this crop. Some of the action points are stated below :

(1) Sowing in time :

Farmers will be encouraged to open up the land after the harvest of the previous crop so that the land remains more or less ready for sowing and maximum coverage is possible with the availability of first one or two North Westers. Alternatively, dry sowing of seed will be encouraged.

(2) Line sowing :

Sowing of the crop in line will be encouraged to maintain optimum plant population and to facilitate cost reduction for

...../

operations like weeding and thinning. Development and use of low effective multiline seed drills will be the focal point in this regard.

(3) Maintenance of proper spacing and plant population :

The farmers will be educated on spacing and plant population to get higher productivity. Other action points will be :

- (4) Timely weeding and thinning;
- (5) Use of improved implements for intercultural operation;
- (6) Timely application of fertiliser;
- (7) Use of plant protection equipments;
- (8) Timely harvesting, proper steeping and timely extraction of fibres;
- (9) Use of fungle culture and better retting techniques.

It is proposed to bring an all round improvement in the cultural management practices including post harvest operations, as detailed above, so as to bring an additional 10 per cent of estimated jute area (4 lakh ha.) during 1994-95.

(h) POTATO :

Considerable increase in respect of area coverage, production and productivity of potato is discernible during 7th Plan. Average estimated coverage under the crop is 1.73 lakh ha. average productivity is 20.73 tonnes per hect. And average production is 35.87 lakh tonnes.

There is considerable scope to improve production and productivity of this crop during Eighth Plan in non traditional areas of North Bengal provided adequate storage facilities built in the area. However, further increase in area of this crop is difficult because of the emergence of several competing profitable crops like summer rice, vegetables and rape and mustard during the season. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the area marginally during Eighth Plan to 1.75 lakh hectares. Total production of potato during 1994-95 is targetted to be around 45 lakh tonnes. Thrust areas and action points are detailed below :

i) Exansion of area :

only 2.0 thousand hectares of additional area is targetted to be brought under this crop during 1994-95. Additional

...../

production of 11.5 thousand tonnes of potato would be available through area expansion. Area expansion would mainly occur in non-traditional area of North Bengal and in important potato growing districts like Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore (West), Midnapore (East) and Howrah through cultivation of a second crop during the season in the latter case.

ii) Distribution of quality seed :

Potato crop being vegetatively propagated genetic deterioration normally does not occur. Potato farmers in West Bengal have now gained considerable expertise in collecting seed potato from disease-free fields during harvest. Due to existance of facilities of storage seed potatoes are generally stores in cold-storages and it meets practically centpercent requirement of seeds every year. Small quantity of potato seed, however, are imported every year from other States. It covers only a fraction of the total potato area in the State.

It is proposed to distribute quality potato seed by Public Sector Organisations to cover additional 2 percent of potato area during 1994-95. Through this measure 27 thousand tonnes of potato will be produced during 1994-95. Seed distribution will be confined to districts where new areas will be brought under this crop and also in North Bengal districts where potato cultivation is comparatively new and lacks adequate cold-storage facilities.

iii) Fertiliser use :

Fertiliser consumption is quite high in potato crops. Still there is scope for increased use of fertiliser in North Bengal districts like Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar where considerable potato area is unirrigated, rate of fertiliser application is low and as a result productivity is low. A target has been made to encourage potato farmers in general and North Bengal farmers in particular to apply more fertiliser during Eighth Plan. It is estimated that 50 Kg. per hectare of additional fertiliser will be applied on an average to the normal potato area during 1994-95. Additional productivity through application of more fertiliser would result in an additional production of 3.84 lakh tonnes of potato during 1994-95.

...../

(iv) Conversion of unirrigated crop into irrigated one :

A sizeable portion of non-traditional potato area in North Bengal districts is without irrigation. Irrigated potato constitute 4 percent of gross irrigated area in the State. Taking into consideration that 80 thousand hectares of additional area would be effectively brought under irrigation every year during Eighth Plan, it is estimated that share of potato crop to this new irrigation facilities would be 3.00 thousand hectares per year. It is reported by the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics that 12986 Kg. of potato can be additionally produced by providing irrigation to the crop. Hence, it is estimated that from irrigation coverage in new areas during Eighth Plan additional 2.8 lakh tonnes of potato will be produced during 1994-95.

(v) Plant Protection Measures :

Several insects pest and diseased affect the crop. Particular mention needs to be made of Early slight disease of potato which cause extensive damage to the crop whenever winter rains persist for a few days. Preventive measures like seed treatment and need-based plant protection measures will be taken particularly under adverse weather conditions to save the crop from these two diseases. It is proposed to bring 20 percent of a area under need-based plant protection measures during 1994-95 yielding thereby an additional production of 72.6 thousand tonnes during the year.

(vi) Improved agronomic practices :

There is a necessity to spread improved technology among potato farmers, particularly in non-traditional areas like Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur. Action points in this regard will be as follows :-

- 1) Proper land preparation; 2) Timely sowing;
- 3) Use of proper seed rate; 4) Gap filling;
- 5) Timely earthing up; 6) Proper placement of fertiliser;
- 7) Scheduling irrigation and following scientific method of irrigation and 9) Timely harvesting.

Under these measures 20 percent of potato area will be brought during 1994-95 yielding an estimated additional production 1.45 lakh tonnes.

...../

(e) SUGARCANE :

During the 7th Plan period average estimated coverage under the crop is 13 thousand hectare, productivity 64.67 tonnes per hectare and production 8.40 lakh tonnes.

There is considerable scope to improve production and productivity of the crop during Eighth Plan. Further increase in area is difficult, because of introduction of multiple cropping in irrigated areas. Farmers are interested in growing short duration - crops in place of long duration crop like Sugarcane.

It is proposed to increase the area under sugarcane marginally during Eighth Plan to 15.5 thousand hectares, total production to 11.51 lakh tonnes and productivity to 74.3 tonnes per hectare during 1994-95.

1) Expansion of area :

Only 2.5 thousand hectares of additional area is proposed to be brought under sugarcane during 1994-95. Additional production of 1.61 lakh tonnes of sugarcane will be available from area expansion.

2) Distribution of quality seed cane :

Sugarcane crop being vegetatively propagated, genetic deterioration normally doesnot occur. But, if proper care is not taken to use disease-free seed cane, it may cause serious damage.

Therefore it is proposed to produce foundation seed cane in Jagannathpur Model Farm & Sugarcane Research Station, Bethuadahari from where after two more multiplication it will go to the farmers for general cultivation. During 1994-95 approx. 23% of area will be covered by improved seed cane and 18000 tonnes seed cane will be supplied.

Through this measure additional production will be 18.8 thousand tonnes during 1994-95.

...../

3) Fertiliser use :

Although requirement of fertiliser is very high for sugarcane crop (150 : 75 : 75 ha.) consumption is not proportionate.

There is wide scope to educate and motivate the farmers for application of optimum dose of chemical fertiliser in addition to organic manure.

It is estimated that additional fertiliser will be applied in 3000 hectares of land during 1994-95. Additional production through application of more fertiliser would result in additional production of 74.3 thousand tonnes of cane during 1994-95.

4) Plant Protection :

Several insect pests and diseases affect the sugarcane crop. Particular mention needs to be made regarding red-rot which affects the crop extensively. Use of red-rot tolerant variety, disease-free seed cane, treatment of seed cane are proposed to be adopted to check the disease.

It is proposed to bring 2.74 thousand hectare of additional area under this item of work, which will give 36.25 thousand tonnes of cane during 1994-95.

...../

(m)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The production of fruits and vegetables are expected to reach 11.04 lakh tonnes and 41.15 lakh tonnes respectively at the terminal year of the Seventh Plan i.e. in the year 1989-90. This quantity along with 35.2 lakh tonnes of potato will enable the State to provide for 42 gm. fruits and 282 gm. vegetables per head per day considering 10% wastage for a population of 64.81 million from its internal production. However, the minimum requirement is 60 gm. fruits and 300 gm. vegetables. For a population of 72.15 million projected at the terminal year of the Eighth Plan the requirement according to above standards will stand at 17.38 lakh tonnes of fruits and 86.90 lakh tonnes of vegetables.

In order to raise the availability of fruits and ~~veget~~ vegetables emphasis will be laid in the Eighth Plan on expansion of area, improvement of production from existing orchards, introduction of improved varieties including hybrids, control of pest and diseases and popularisation of improved agrotechniques etc.

Strategy will be, setting up of demonstration centres on Orchards in farmers field, fertiliser demonstrations, organising plant protection, production and distribution of quality planting materials, seeds, plant protection equipments and training of farmers and extension workers on modern techniques of fruits and vegetable production.

The thrust areas under major fruit crops are : Mango, Pineapple, Banna, Mandarin Orange, Lime, Guava and Vegetables like Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Brinjal, Cucurbits etc. Growing of early and late varieties as well as hybrid Vegetable crops will be promoted in the present production belts.

The target for area and production of Fruits and Vegetables at the terminal year of Seventh and Eighth Plan is indicated in table at next page.

Table - Target of area and production of fruits and vegetables.

Crops	Area (000 hectare)			Production (000 tonnes)		
	1989-90	1994-95	Increase in area	1989-90	1994-95	Increase in pro- duction.
1. Fruits (Excluding coconut & cashew- nut)	110.3	116.44	6.14	1104.4	1207.4	103.0
2. Vegetables (Excluding Potato).	408.9	468.90	60.00	4115.0	4720.0	605.0

This increased production of fruits and vegetables will keep the availability of fruits at 41.15 gm. and that of vegetables (including potato) at 312 gm. per head per day excluding 10% wastage. The increased production will mostly come from improvement of productivity of existing orchards.

The above mentioned production programme of fruits and vegetables will mainly be concentrated in the present production belts i.e. Mandarin Orange and Temperate fruits in the Hill Sub-Region, Pineapple in the Terai Sub-Region, Mango in the Central Alluvium Sub-Region, Guava and Lime in the Eastern Himalayan Hill Region and in the Eastern Plateau Region. Vegetable development programme will be taken up in all the districts with special emphasis on areas near cities and towns. For production of quality plugging materials nurseries will be strengthened.

(n) FERTILISER :

The total consumption of fertiliser in terms of nutrients during 1987-88 was 5,61,230 tonnes and during 1988-89 the consumption was 6,28,128 tonnes. In the year 1989-90 the consumption is expected to be 7.10 lakh tonnes. At the end of the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1994-95 the consumption of fertiliser is likely to rise to 11.30 lakh tonnes.

In keeping with the trend of increasing demand of fertilisers, the infrastructural net work for distributing huge quantities of fertilisers during 8th Five Year Plan will be properly strengthened and geared up. At present there are 44 Principal distributors and 23680 nos. of fertiliser dealers, both wholesale and retail, which are catering to the needs of the farmers in different districts. By and large the net work of fertiliser dealers in majority of development blocks is considered to be satisfactory. However, number of dealers of fertiliser in remote and inaccessible areas and also in blocks having few number of dealers would be increased during 8th Plan. It has been tentatively decided that the number of fertiliser dealers will be increased from 23680 nos. during 1989-90 to 24785 at the end of the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1994-95. A year-wise projected increase in the number of fertiliser dealers is shown below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Co-op.</u>	<u>Agra</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
1990-91	1025	617	22240	23882
1991-92	1041	629	22462	24132
1992-93	1054	643	22638	24335
1993-94	1061	649	22875	24585
1994-95	1070	657	23058	24785

Strategy to be adopted for increased availability and off-take of fertilisers in time during different seasons by farmers during the 8th Five Year Plan are indicated below.

1. At present there are 23680 fertiliser sale points in the state and it has been planned to increase it to 24785 at the end of

8th Five Year Plan, in a phased manner, as has been indicated above.

2. Widespread publicity and campaign work by extension workers of the Directorate at different levels and also through publicity from various media will be undertaken for increasing the off-take of fertilisers during the 8th Five Year Plan.
3. Intensive fertiliser promotional works viz. field demonstration, seminars, farmers' training programmes, group meetings, exhibition and Kishan Melas will be organised by the Director of Agriculture in collaboration with the fertiliser manufacturers operating in the State. The farmers will be encouraged to store fertiliser well ahead of the commencement of crop season.
4. Soil reaction influences to a great extent the intake and utilisation of nutrients from the soil. Favourable soil reaction will be maintained through application of soil amendments in proper doses wherever it is found necessary and this will be determined on the basis of soil test. Accordingly, use of suitable soil amendment will be encouraged in acid and saline-alkaline soil in the state.
5. Soil testing will be organised on a large scale and fertiliser recommendations for different agricultural crops will be based on such soil values to ensure balanced use of fertilisers.
6. Large scale use of organic manure, green manure and bio-fertilisers will also be encouraged by the extension wing of the Directorate for maintaining the soil health and fertility. Organic matter in the soil not only improves the physical condition of soil, but also increases the availability of nutrients by increasing cation exchange capacity of soil and thus reduces loss of nutrients through leaching or fixation. It also provides a potential source of major and minor essential nutrients to crops.

...../

7. All out efforts will be made to get each plot under irrigated area fertilised.

8. Farmers will be encouraged to select only high yielding/improved varieties of crops in irrigated areas. Short duration drought tolerant varieties will be ~~xxx~~ selected for un-irrigated rainfed areas specially for higher land situation.

9. In irrigated areas proper water management practices will be encouraged vigorously so that the farmers can be induced to use recommended dose of fertilisers to the each areas.

10. For reaching fertilisers to the remote and inaccessible areas of the State, transport subsidy for carrying fertilisers to such areas will be provided as was done during the 7th plan.

11. Wherever possible, multiple cropping will be encouraged. Monocropped areas will be converted to double-cropped or triple-cropped areas as far as practicable depending upon the extension of irrigation facilities from different sources and also taking advantage of the residual moisture in the soil.

Programme of the Cottage & Small Industries Deptt.

LAC:

(a) Brood Lac Farms :

Under the scheme, supplementary assistance is provided to maintain/increase the actage of the Brood Lac Farms located in the Districts of Purulia, Bankura, Malda, Murshidabad & Midnapur, which supply Brood Lac to the poor growers of the Districts concerned. During the Seventh Plan period two farms have been closed down and shifted to new site at Jhargram (Midnapur) and Chhatna (Bankura) where plantation of Lac hosts (Ber) have been raised in 1988. In the coming years also more farms will be taken up by raising plantation of different types of host trees on vested lands. Ten farms in D.P.A.F. Areas of Purulia and Bankura have been provided to the irrigation facilities during 1988-89. Ten farms produced 29901 kgs. of Brood Lac while the production of other 14 recorded to be 22292 kgs. Proposed outlay are intended to utilized for area's job under the scheme.

(b) Price Support Scheme for Lac growers :

The scheme aimed at solving marketing problems of lac grower and to assist in implementation of Price Support and buffer stock operation being operated by S.T.C. during 75-76 to 77-78. But the said scheme being inactive due to increase of price of stick lac from the approved minimum price (Rs.2.25 per kg.) and for other reasons, desired work could not be done in this respect though the staff were utilised in different promotional activities i.e. training and demonstration to Lac Cultivators, organisation of Lac growers and collecting of orders for Lac Societies. In view of Shiva Raman Committee formed by Govt. of India on Price Support Policy intensive field works will be required to assist the growers by providing loans, seeds etc. so the proposed outlay for 8th plan and Annual Plan (90-91) are kept in view.

Programme of the Public Undertaking Deptt.

West Bengal Agro-Industries Corpn. Ltd.

The Corporation has proposed to undertake a programme for expansion of the existing capacity of its Taratola Factory and addition of new facilities for manufacture of Pump Sets and Ageiculture implements at a total estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs. The programme is proposed to be implemented in phases and is scheduled to be completed by 1994-95.

A total outlay of Rs.50.00lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for investment in rhw Company with a view to strengthening its equity base so that it may implement the above programme. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91 for the programme.

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

1) Programme of the State Land Use Board :

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

The Board has taken up study on Raniganj Coal field and activities of the Board in the year 1990-91 will be on the increase. Government of India has sponsored a Central Sector Scheme for strengthening of State Land Use Board and sanctioned Rs. 3.84 lakhs during '89-'90.

In view of this provision of Rs. 4.25 lakhs and Rs. 4.50 lakhs have been prepared under State Sector and Central Sector respectively during 1990-91.

2) Programme of the Forest Department :

As far as soil and water conservation problems are concerned the watershed approach in general has to be followed. Identified micro-watersheds taken up for treatment during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and earlier plans in different river catchments shall require to be saturated first before taking up new watersheds. But the problems of soil erosion related to landslips, gully formation in the hills and bank erosion of rivers and streams in the plains of North Bengal have to be taken after attachment of site - specific priority. Otherwise the costs of treatment are likely to multiply with the passage of time. The area already treated have to be maintained properly as otherwise the treatments given to new areas within a watershed may not achieve the desired hydrologic result. Specific watersheds in some catchments shall be monitored hydrologically to assess the impact of soil and water conservation treatment over the years. As the execution of soil conservation schemes requires an expertise of a kind different from that required for the execution of normal forestry works, the training of the staff associated with these schemes both at the levels of the officers and subordinates

executives have got to be continued through the existing courses run at different centres by the Soil Conservation Research and Training Institute. The maintenance of a treated watershed in its balanced hydrologic state requires an integrated approach from the disciplines of agriculture, Forests, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation Departments. Such an approach shall have to be ensured through the meaningful deliberations at the State Level Co-Ordination Committee and their implementation on ground by the executing agencies.

While Centrally sponsored schemes on soil & Water conservation shall be continued the activities are required to be supplemented through State Plan Schemes "Protective Afforestation" and "Eco-Conservation of Sensitive Zones" in the State are not covered by a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Deficiency of forest in West Bengal coupled with the fact that there is a variety of agro-ecological zones in this small State primarily arising out of factors related to geology, topography, soils and climate has made some parts of this State vulnerable to soil erosion and floods. As far as soil and water conservation is concerned, the problematic areas are confined to the South-Western and Northern parts of West Bengal mainly in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore, Birbhum, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.

It has been estimated that approximately 23% of the geographical area of this State is suffering from various kinds of soil erosion and land degradation problems. Of this area 5% is within the forest areas, the balance being located outside.

Two State Plan schemes have been operative during the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the Soil Conservation front :- (1) Protective Afforestation and erosion control on landslides, slips, stress banks etc. in forest areas; (2) Pilot Project for afforestation in the river catchment of Keleghai and Mayurakshi. Under the scheme of protective afforestation during 7th Five-Year Plan 4500 ha. have been treated. Of this treated area, afforestation accounts for 2200 ha. and the balance areas have been treated with gully control measures. Wherever possible water retention structures have been constructed in the form of earthen dams for the purpose of ground water recharging.

.....

Under the EEC assisted Pilot Project in the catchments of Kuleghai and Mayurakshi during the first 3 years of 7th Plan period a total area of 2387 ha. has been afforested. This scheme has terminated in the year 1988-89. During the 8th Five-Year Plan it is proposed that a new State Plan scheme styled as 'Eco-conservation of Sensitive Zones' is introduced to take care of the problematic areas of Terai and Dooars in North Bengal and deeply gullied areas in South-West Bengal in the districts of Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore and Birbhum. Because of the fact that the treatment of this problematic areas shall require a little more intensive effort on the component of small scale engineering structures like sausage guide and spurs, rock checks earthen checks for stabilisation of gullies and control of stream bank erosion before such areas can be rehabilitated through establishment of vegetal cover with grasses, shrub and small trees, the adoption of this new scheme is necessary to prevent further degradation of such lands and avoid a half-hearted approach towards soil conservation in these areas. This scheme also would enable us to recover substantial areas along the banks of eroding rivers of Terai and Dooars and revegetate them with suitable tree cover.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRYProgramme of the Animal Resources Development Deptt.

The Department of Animal Resources Development, Government of West Bengal are concerned with implementation of different schemes under Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes in West Bengal. Execution of various projects to ensure proper Vety. health care of livestock population of the States, is included in the responsibilities of this Department. There are three Directorates viz. (i) the Directorate of Animal Resources, (ii) the Directorate of Animal Health and (iii) the Directorate of Dairy Development under this Department which are concerned with execution of various schemes under the respective programmes. Operation Flood Programmes are also being implemented in the State through the Project Cell under the administrative control of this Department. In addition to the above, there are two corporations viz. (i) West Bengal Live-stock 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 the 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.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE UNDER SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Against an outlay of Rs. 1300 Lakhs for Livestock Development in the State of West Bengal for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure is estimated to be around Rs. 1235 Lakhs. Percentage financial achievement was to the tune of 95%.

Cattle and Buffalo Development :

The target for augmenting milk production from 22.10 lakh MT/year in 1984-85 to 30.00 lakh MT was to be achieved. For this purpose, new Intensive Cattle Development Projects were to be taken up. Such activities could increase the proportion of cross-bred population from 3.41% in 1982 to 14.79% in 1987-88 (as estimated in Sample Survey). Overall milk production rose to 27.01 lakh MT during 1988-89 from 22.10 lakh MT in 1984-85.

Target and achievement of Milk Production during the Seventh Plan Period were as given below. This could be made possible by continued effort of inducting more deshi animals under the fold of A.I. Coverage :

Year	A. I. Cases done		Milk Production (Lakh M.T.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Seventh Plan (1985 - 90)	33.35	31.76	135.50	133.62

Poultry Development :

The target for augmenting egg production from 1515 Million in 1984-85 to 2200 Million in 1989-90 was to be achieved. For this purpose, various efforts were taken, out of which modernisation of three State Poultry Farms into Commercial Hatcheries and establishment of eight Duck Rearing Units are important. In fact, the targetted production has been exceeded as given below :

Year	Egg Production (Million)		Broiler Production (Lakh Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Seventh Plan (1985 - 90)	9749	10434	348	366

Broiler production has shown higher performance. The State Poultry Farm, Malda and Durgapur are now supplying Commercial hybrid chicks while State Poultry Farm, Ranaghat will very soon come to the market for supplying commercial broilers while State Poultry Farm, Midnapur has been preparing itself for the change over. Proposal for establishment of a Duck Breeding Farm, Raigunj is now under active consideration of the Govt. and it is expected that construction work will soon be started. A QUAIL BREEDING FARM is being established at Harin-ghata for the first time in the State.

FEEDS & FODDER DEVELOPMENT :

Since Commercial production of Livestock feed is the responsibility of the West Bengal Dairy & Poultry Development Corporation, the Directorate of Animal Resources keep close liaison with them and both the organisations being in the same department work hand in hand. Consequent with the creation of demand more feed, two new Feed Milling Plants are being installed by them at the Directorate Farm Campus at Salboni and Durgapur. Proposals have been submitted to D.R.D.A., Birbhum and D.R.D.A. Purulia for establishment of two more plants by the Directorate which may be handed over to the Corporation on completion on management contract basis.

Fodder production received a boost during the Seventh Plan with augmentation of allocation in the Directorate budget. This needs to be augmented further as a massive programme has been initiated with the Forest Directorate for incorporation of fodder production as a part of activity under Social Forestry Programmes.

SHEEP, GOAT, RABBIT AND PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT :

Sheep, Goat and pigs are mainly reared for meat purposes. Some coarse wool is also derived from the Sheep which is used for rough blankets locally. Sheep & Goat skins are tanned and exported as the Goat skin (Black Bengal) has high international market. Though reliable data are not available the following available data may indicate the importance of those animals :

Year	Goat Meat (MT)	Mutton (MT)	Pork (MT)	Goarse Wool (Lakh KG)
seventh Plan (1985 - 90)	381.638	19.235	134.753	27.31

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS :

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Sample Survey on Estimation of Production of Major Livestock Products" is being conducted in the state as a result of which reliable data are now being made available. Data collection system has been fortified during the Seventh Plan Period.

PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS :

The problems and constraints of the animal resources development are :

- (1) The productivity of deshi cows is one of the poorest in the country;
- (2) Acute dearth of land for fodder cultivation;
- (3) Poor farmers do not have the means to take care of their existing animals;
- (4) Occurence of recurrent drought, cyclone and floods;
- (5) Inadequate extension services and lack of ~~market~~/communication support coupled with inadequate supply of quality bulls;
- finally, (6) Apathy of the banks to finance sheep, goat or pig schemes.

APPROACH TO THE EIGHTH PLAN

Following are the major thrust areas in 1990 - 91 Plan :

- 1) Main thrust area would be the increasing productivity of cows;
- 2) Extension of the scope of frozen semen in all areas. All the existing AI units are to be modernised;
- 3) Importance will be attached to Heifer rearing programme to as many areas as possible;
- 4) Feeds and fodder development would get a priority in the Plan. So also poultry production activities sheeprearing for mutton production in different areas would be encouraged;
- 5) Cross breeding of pigs around meat plants or consuming centres will be encouraged; and
- 6) In service personnel will be adequately trained and extension service will be suitably strengthened.

TARGETS

Milk Production :

It may be observed that the Milk Production is expected to rise from 22. lakh MT in 1984-85 to 30.00 lakh MT by the end of the Seventh Plan period and thus recording a simple annual growth of 7.15% per year. The target of growth milk production during 1990-91 will be at 7% per year, or 32.00 lakh MT.

Egg Production :

The increase in egg production recorded during the Seventh Plan period from 1515 million in 1984-85 to 2250 million in 1989-90 with a simple annual growth of 9.70% per year. Since there has been some set back during the later part of the seventh plan due to various reasons the target of growth for Eighth Plan is proposed to be kept at 8% per year or, 3150 million by the end of the Eighth Plan, as a conservative target. In 1990-91, the target of 2430 million is proposed.

Broiler production :

The broiler production is expected to rise from 50 lakhs in 1984-85 to 100 lakhs during 1989-90 thus registering an annual growth of 20% per year. With the existence of a favourable trend in broiler production a modest simple annual growth of 20% is proposed to be the target for the plan. The estimated final target for the Eighth Plan and 1990-91 would be 200 lakhs and 120 lakhs per year respectively.

Meat Production :

There has been an annual growth of 6% in case of goat meat, 1.3% in mutton and 4% in case of pork. The target of meat production during the Eighth Plan may be kept at 6%, 1.5% ^{an, 5%} respectively which hold good for 1990-91 as well.

Wool Production :

The production of wool is a subsidiary item. Since no importance was given on this so far and as shearing of carpet wool will find a place in the Eighth Plan, the target of growth in wool production may be kept at 5% per annum as against 3.4% observed in the Seventh Plan. 1990-91 growth rate has been targetted at 5% per annum.

Artificial Insemination :

Efforts made by the Directorate of Animal Resources, Directorate Animal Health and the Milk Unions could undertake 7.25 lakh inseminations per year at the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Plan from 4.84 lakh in 1984-85. The growth rate noticed was @ 9.96% per year. With the massive efforts proposed in the Eighth Plan, it is expected that a better growth rate of 10% per year will be achieved.

TARGETS FOR 1990 - 91

Year	A.I. (Lakh)	Milk (Lakh MT)	Eggs (Million)	Broiler (Lakh)	Meat (OOO) (MT)			Wool Lakh Kg.
					Goat meat	Mutton	Pork	
1990-91	7.98	32.40	2430	120	92.18	4.04	31.39	6.24

The total provision for the Eighth Plan would thus be Rs.2090 lakh and in 1990-91 allocation suggested is Rs.340 lakh.

The sub-sector-wise distribution of funds may be as below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the sub-sector	Allotment for the plan		Distributi 1990-9
	%	Amount	
1. Direction & Administration	2	Rs. 41.80	6.80
2. Veterinary Education & Training	1.2	Rs. 23.25	3.68
3. Investigation & Statistics	0.8	Rs. 16.75	2.75
4. Cattle & Buffalo Development	30	Rs. 627.00	102.00
5. Poultry & Iack Development	15	Rs. 313.50	51.00
6. Feed & Fodder Development	10	Rs. 209.00	34.00
7. Sheep, Goat & Rabbit Development	8	Rs. 169.00	27.60
8. Piggery Development	4	Rs. 83.60	13.60
9. Equine Development	1	Rs. 20.90	3.40
10. Other Expenditure			
i) Special Component Plan	22	Rs. 459.80	74.80
ii) Tribal Sub. Plan	6	Rs. 125.40	20.40
TOTAL	100	Rs. 2090.00	340.00

It would be observed that a good amount of fund has been provided und
S.A.P. 50% of this amount should be earmarked for beneficiary schemes to gi
direct benefits to the SC/ST families either through subsidy oriented viable
schemes or through supply of poultry, ducks, sheep, goat, pigs, fodder seeds
cuttings or livestock feed under SLPP etc. while the remaining 50% may be us
for infrastructure development preferably for development of training centre
training infra-structure or services like A.I. Services, Poultry Co-operative
etc. etc. located in predominantly populated SC/ST areas or from where such
persons can get the benefits properly. This will actually supplement the
provisions under item (2) to (6). However, if the provision is modified, sub-
sector-wise % of allotment should stand to allow all round development of the
different classes of livestock in the State.

VETERINARY SERVICES & ANIMAL HEALTH

Annual Plan (1990-91) has been prepared after a careful consideration of the achievements obtained by implementation of the different schemes of the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). The work of the Animal Health Directorate is mostly staff oriented for implementation of the animal health care programmes and animal disease control programme upto the innermost corner of the villages. As a result of this some staff oriented schemes have been kept. Importance has been given for increasing the awareness of the common people about the animal health care and management. Importance has also been given on the schemes which are directly related with the problem of zoonotic diseases for safeguarding public health vis-a-vis animal health as this has been an accepted policy of the Government.

Direction and Administration : The schemes under this head are meant for maintaining the set up of the staff and offices in monitoring the implementation of the entire schemes under the Directorate of Animal Health from the Block level. Some amount has also been kept for strengthening of the existing publicity wing. Recently it has been decided that a central publicity wing will be formed comprising officers and staff from the three Directorates, namely Directorate of Animal Health, Directorate of Animal Resources and Directorate of Dairy Development. Further this purpose will be utilised through this wing.

Special attention has been given for strengthening of the purchase section of this Directorate due to increase of the budget provision for the purchase of M.S.R.S. from year to year, an enormous pressure has fallen on the purchase section. As such strengthening of this section is considered most essential.

Veterinary Service and Animal Health : The main object of animal health Directorate is to generate potentialities for effective Animal Health Coverage Development of Animal and Poultry Industry and for improving the economic status of the rural people by keeping profitable animals and poultry. To achieve this target, the present animal health units (S.A.H.C., B.A.H.C., A.B.A.H.C., A.D.A.C.) are not sufficient to cover the entire population of the livestock in the state of West Bengal.

To minimise the gap this Directorate is contemplating for opening of more no. of Animal Health Units in rural areas of West Bengal.

Natural calamities like draught, flood and cyclone etc. are annual features in the State. To cope up with this situation to maintain steady supply of medicine, surgical requisites and provide essential medicines this Directorate requires additional medicines in the form of live-saving drugs. Sufficient amount has been kept for this purpose during the 8th Five Year Plan keeping in view the attitude of the general people and the farmers regarding the availability of the Animal Health Care service a continuous contact with the rural people through the Panchayet authorities have been felt essential. For this purpose a new head has been proposed under the head, "Prani Sampad Bikash Abhijan". Under this scheme camps, seminars, meeting etc. will be arranged as routine programme. Arrangement will also be made for extension of animal health care programme like mass vaccination, mass deworming, infertility treatment etc. Along with these camps under this Prani Sampad Bikash Abhijan Animal Health camps will also be reorganised to bring the animal health services to the door steps of the farmers. A sum of Rs.60 lakhs has been kept aside for the construction of "Prani Bikash Bhavan". It has been felt that for the co-ordination of the activities of the three Directorates, namely Directorate of Animal Health, Directorate of Animal Resources and Directorate of Dairy Development should be brought under one domain. Land will however be available in the erstwhile Bengal Veterinary College Campus.

Cattle and Buffalo Development : For the augmentation of the milk production of the indigenous cattle a massive scheme has already been taken up under the 7th Five Year Plan. This Directorate is contemplating to boost up the said programme by adopting A.I. with Frozen Semen. This Scheme will be implemented in the rural area of West Bengal through the Panchayets, Co-operatives, Municipalities, Voluntary Organisations and other authorities. These schemes are not staff oriented.

For successful implementation of the A.I. Schemes with the Frozen Semen publicity, monitoring, evaluation of A.I., survey of the sexual health of the animal and their control are essential. For this purpose sufficient fund has been kept during the 8th Five Year Plan.

A new technique has been developed very recently for rapid genetic improvement of the productivity of cattle by adaptation of superovulation &/transfer technology. With the help of this technique the indigenous cows with cow milk production capacity can be utilised as a surrogate mother for the high yielding cattle. A sum of Rs. 11 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

Extension and Training : The technological knowledge of different disciplines of veterinary science particularly in production and reproduction of animals, animal health and management have increased manifold. It is absolutely necessary to keep the field veterinarians apprised about these advancements. For this purpose training and extension programmes are essential and as such different schemes have been kept under this head. To channelise this knowledge up to the grass root level, it has been proposed that a training programme of the resource persons will be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan : Under this programme additional infrastructure in the form of S.A.H.C., B.A.H.C., A.P.A.H.C., A.D.A.C. Live-saving Drugs, Frozen Semen Units, etc. will be duly considered in the areas having high concentration of the tribal people. About 10% of the budget provision has been kept for this purpose.

S.C. Component Plan : Similarly under this plan programme, fund covering 20% of the total outlay has been kept for the implementation of the different schemes in this area. Establishment of S.A.H.C., B.A.H.C., A.B.A.H.C., A.D.A.C. life-saving drugs, Frozen Semen Units etc. will be made in the S.C. Areas.

With the formation of the Gorkha Hill Council and handing over some of the field units of this Directorate, it is expected that fund will also have to be provided to council for maintenance of these units. For this purpose a sum of RS.15 lakhs have been shown in the budget outlay.

Agricultural Research and Education : It has been felt that some of the schemes under this head requires to be continued in the 8th five Year plan also. Along with this a new scheme for the establishment of a nutritional lab. is also considered essential so as to keep the livestock at its optimum level of production, and a proper nutritional level is to be maintained. This type of nutritional lab. will not only help the Directorate to formulate the ration maintenance of their quality required by different livestock for their optimum production, but will also help to keep watch and control over the different feed mixing plants in the private sector.

- / -

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Programme of the Directorate of Dairy Development

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION :

i) Dairy Development Staff :-

The Scheme is meant for maintaining a set-up of Staff and Officers for implementation of Dairy Development Projects included in the Dairy Development Programme under Eighth Five Year Plan.

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

The Scheme is meant for comprehensive economic utilisation of Sub-standard Milk of Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme. For this, some new machines are to be procured for manufacture of Caseins, Biscuits and other products from sub-standard milk and marketing the products in the urban areas.

iii) Survey & Statistics :-

The purpose of the scheme is to undertake survey work in the Rural Areas for daily extension work and collection of data to find out the exact areas of availability of marketable surplus milk.

2) EDUCATION & TRAINING :

Manpower Development and in-service training for Technical Personnel :-

The Scheme aims at providing training facilities to the Technical Personnel of this Directorate with a view to equip them with the modern method of milk production and management.

3) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS :

i) Rural Dairy Extension :-

In order to feed the different dairies in the districts and to avoid dependence on huge quantity of Butter Oil and S.M.P. and also to provide marketing facilities to the Rural Milk Producers, the existing Milk Collection-cum-Chilling Plants established in different districts are required to be renovated /shifted from one place to another of more milk potentiality. The Scheme also envisages establishment of three new milk collection-cum-chilling plants in the district of Birbhum, Burdwan and Hooghly with provision for immediate packaging of chilled milk for local sale. The exact location of the chilling plants will be decided after consultation with the Sabhadhipaties of the respective districts. In

surplus milk and this milk may be available to the Dairy Factories under G.C.M.S.S. if mobile chilling plants collect milk from that areas. The mobile milk chilling plants will have a floating boat with necessary chilling equipments including diesel generator and heating equipments by solar system, so that surplus milk from different pockets like Gosaba, Basanti areas can be tapped, collected and brought to Central Dairy, Belgachia for processing, packaging and distribution in Greater Calcutta areas.

For quick testing of milk and also create confidence in the mind of Milk Producers/suppliers who will be supplying milk at chilling plants, we have already procured 13 Electronic Milk Testers. We want to procure another 20 Nos. of Electronic Milk Testers during this plan period so as to make provision of one tester for each of the chilling plant.

ii) Long Distance Transport :-

The Scheme is meant for procurement of vehicles for collection of milk from Rural Milk Shed areas as well as purchase of new small Road Milk Tankers for collection of raw milk from chilling plants to the main dairy and replacement of condemned milk vans used at the dairies of Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme.

iii) Product Factory :-

The target of the scheme is to establish a Milk Product Factory with a handling capacity of 5,000 litres. Ice-cream per day alongwith sterilised milk, cheese, and other milk products. Land for the factory has been acquired. Detailed scheme with financial implication has been submitted to the Govt. for administrative approval and sanction. We have already placed Rs.20.00 lakhs to the concerned Executive Engineer to start preliminary works of civil construction. The work is held up due to non-availability of Govt. approval.

MILK SUPPLY SCHEMES :

Modernisation of Existing Dairies under G.C.M.S.S. :-

- a) The two dairies one at Haringhata Factory, Nadia and the other at Central Dairy, Belgachia Calcutta were set up under the G.C.M.S.S. which started functioning since 1948 and 1962 respectively. At the initial stage Haringhata Dairy could only handle a meagre quantity of milk which was produced the Govt. herd. During the First Five Year plan period the

Dairy at Haringhata was established to handle 50,000 ltrs. of milk per day. No major expansion work was taken up during the subsequent plan periods except renovation of one of the bottling plant and replacement of one of the compressor unit of the Refrigeration Plants. In the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to procure one pasteurisation unit of 10,000 ltrs. capacity per hour in place of the old unit of 4,000 ltrs. capacity per hour.

- b) Packaging of milk in bottles will be replaced in phases by Satchet Filling Machine.
 - c) Renovation of existing cold storages at Haringhata will be undertaken.
 - d) Renovation of the existing Refrigeration Unit will be undertaken.
 - e) Establishment of an Effluent Treatment Plant in compliance with the provision of Water Pollution Act, 1974 and Air Pollution Act, 1981 will be taken up at Haringhata Dairy.
- ii) At Central Dairy, Calcutta following works are to be taken up :-
- a) Six Satchet Filling Machines have already been procured and two more are proposed to be procured in the current financial year. In order to replace the existing packaging system of bottling to the tune of 75% of the existing capacity another 4 Nos. of Satchet Fillers with accessories will be procured during the above plan period. The renovation of two high-speed bottling lines will be undertaken to ensure dependable service of these bottling plants.
 - b) Existing Refrigeration Plant will have to be renovated.
 - c) Procurement of two new recombination plants for recombination of S.M.P. and Butter Oil,
 - d) Construction of Godown for storing store materials is necessary.
 - e) Establishment of an Effluent Treatment Plant as per Water Pollution Act, 1974 and Air Pollution Act 1981 will be taken up,
 - f) For instantaneous Testing of milk, Milk Scanners will be installed at Quality Control Laboratory of Central Dairy, Calcutta and Haringhata Dairy, Nadia.
 - g) Construction of 4 deep tube-wells at Haringhata and 2 Deep Tube-well at Central Dairy will be installed during the above Plan period.

A sum of Rs.300.00 lakhs is estimated to be the expenditure for the above works during the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

Dairy at Durgapur :-

The Dairy at Durgapur was commissioned during October, 1972. The existing milk packaging system at Durgapur Dairy is by bottles and polypack. In order to change over completely from bottling to polypack four more satchet fillers is proposed to be installed at the Dairy.

Construction of an Effluent Treatment plant as per provision of Water Pollution Act, 1974 and Air Pollution Act, 1981 will be taken up.

iii) Dairy Factory at Burdwan :-

The Dairy at Burdwan was commissioned in November, 1982. For Eighth Five Year Plan the following works are proposed to be taken up :-

- a) We have already two satchet filling machines at Burdwan Dairy. Two more satchet filling machine are required to be installed in the Dairy.
- b) One Electronic Milk Scanner will be installed at the Dairy for instantaneous testing of milk.
- c) For augmentation of steady supply of water at Burdwan Dairy installation of a Deep Tube-well is required.
- d) For storing store materials a godown is required as existing stores is not adequate to accommodate store articles.
- e) One four storied building having eight residential flat is proposed to be constructed for accommodating the staff who are required to attend duty at odd hours.
- f) Construction of room on the first floor of the existing administrative Buildings to increase space for our office accommodation is required.

iv) Dairy at Krishnagar :-

The Dairy at Krishnagar in the district of Nadia was commissioned in January, 1987. Spillover expenses for the construction of the Effluent Treatment Plant at Krishnagar Dairy at an estimated cost of Rs.15.18 lakhs has been undertaken during the seventh plan period and spillover expenses will be made in the Eighth Plan. Spillover expenses for the construction of Staff Quarters will be made during the Eighth Plan period.

Since Nadia District is a milk potential area and more milk is collected from the rural areas through a net work of milk chilling plants a pasteuriser of 10,000 ltrs. capacity per hour is proposed in addition to the existing one to increase the life of milk.

One milk scanner is required to be installed in this Dairy for instantaneous testing of milk.

v) Construction of New Dairy :-

It is expected that Dairy Development work under Technology Mission will start operating in the eighth five year plan period. The Development Work will be undertaken in the twelve districts of West Bengal covered by OPERATION FLOOD Programme. In the programme of work, stress is being given for the development of Animal Resource in the Rural Areas with special emphasis towards the backward community and under-developed villeges.

The whole work will be undertaken by the State Level Milk Federation and State Government. With such development in Animal Husbandry and Animal Health Programmes more milk will be procured for which marketint facilities have to be created.

It is with this idea in view, the eighth five year plan has been formulated with more emphasis on rural dairy extension where a net work of mil chilling plants in the milk potential district will be established.

Provision of two new dairies has therefore been kept in this plan peric to provide processing and packaging facilities.

5) ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVES & OTHER BODIES :

i) Loans under expansion of G.C.M.S.S. :-

The Scheme is meant for providing loans to owner of cattles who keep their animals in the Milk Colony at Haringhata to supply the entire quantity of milk produced to the Dairy Factory. The purpose of providing loans is to help the owners to replenish their herd and to take proper care towards improved method of breeding, feeding, and management thereby increasing the milk production to maintain a steady flow of milk to the Dairy Factory.

With the introduction of Cattle Re-settlement Scheme of un-auth Khatal in the city it is expected that there will be rush of cattl un-authorized khatal owners towards the resettlement colony.

Programme of the W.B. Dairy & Poultry Dev. Corpn. Ltd.

West Bengal Dairy & Poultry Development Corporation Ltd., a fully owned West Bengal Government Undertaking was incorporated under the statutes of the Companies Act 1956 on the 4th February 1969 with an authorised capital of Rs.1 crore. The present authorised and paid up capitals respectively are Rs.2 crores and Rs.128.15 lakhs only.

Presently, the corporation manufactures and markets, as its principal activity, "EPIC" brand cattle, poultry, pig and fish feeds from its plants at Kalyani, Dist. Nadia and at Pradhannagar, Siliguri Dist. Darjeeling, having respective installed capacities of 130 and 30 MT per day.

In addition to production and marketing of EPIC feeds, the corporation also receives milk from the Milk Commissioner, West Bengal at Central Dairy, Belgachia and distributes it in the periphery of Calcutta such as North and South 24-Parganas, certain urban areas of Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapore Districts including Haldia and Tamruk.

The Corporation started its Miltone Plant in 1983-84 to produce pasteurised and sterilised Miltone, a nutritious milk beverage, enriched with vitamins and vegetable protein.

In order to meet the increased demands for animal feed in the districts of the State, the Corporation has started setting up of feed milling plants at Salboni, Dist. Midnapore and Durgapur, Dist. Burdwan having 10 MT/shift capacity each, which are expected to start functioning next year. But considering the demand projections, these two plants, in addition to modernisation and extension of existing plants at Kalyani and Siliguri, will not be sufficient to meet the demand of the entire state.

For reasons above and in order to strengthen the supply of animal feed position in the whole of West Bengal and to pursue human nutritional programmes the Corporation proposes to undertake the following projects in the course of the 8th plan period i.e. during 1990-91 to 1995-96 period :-

Name of the Project

- 1) Installation of one feed milling plant with pelletisation facility having a capacity of 10 MT/shift in the district of Bankura.
- 2) Installation of one feed milling plant with pelletisation facility having a capacity of 10 MT/shift in the district of Birbhum.
- 3) Extension of Salboni Feed Milling Plant (set up during the 7th plan period) and installation of pelletisation facility.
- 4) Extension of Durgapur Feed Milling Plant (set up during the 7th plan period) and installation of pelletisation facility.
- 5) Extension and installation of pelletisation facility of the 130 MT/day at Kalyani Feed Milling Plant (existing plant) in the district of Nadia.
- 6) Modernisation of Miltone Plant of the Corporation at Howrah by installation of balancing equipments.

The project office for WFP-618 in the ARD Dept. looks after following two aspects :

- a) Operation Flood
- b) Resettlement of city kept animals.

Operation Flood :-

The Operation Flood Programme is at present implemented in the state through a 3-tier Co-operative system.

The State Govt. assists this programme as is required in the scheme by providing land and other infrastructural facilities like electricity, water supply approach road etc. For that purpose, allocation of fund from the 5-year plan outlay on Dairy Development has been made which may be available for providing infrastructural facilities as also for participation in share capital in the West Bengal Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd. For the Eighth Five Year plan (1990-95), an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been prepared for the purpose mentioned above and for meeting the Project Office for WFP-618 which is responsible for supervision and monitoring of the activities on this account. For the annual plan 1990-91 an amount of Rs.46.00 lakhs has been provided for Operation Flood out of this amount Rs.26.00 lakhs is prepared for meeting staff cost of the Project Office for WFP-618.

(b) Re-settlement of city kept animals :

In the interest of the public health, khatalis of the metropolitan area of Calcutta and Howrah are being removed and work of their re-settlement in Government cattle colonies is in operation. Out of 4 cattle Resettlement Project, work of resettlement is being carried at Ganganagar, North 24-Pgs. Resettlement project at Garden Reach is likely to be commissioned soon. The CRS Projects at Howrah is being operated by the Howrah Municipal Corporation. East Calcutta is under consideration of the State Govt. for use as site for Metro Dairy. For running and maintaining Ganganagar C.R.S. Project and commissioning and running of the Garden Reach C.R.S. Project an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Out of the total provision as proposed, capital content is Rs.125.00 lakhs.

Implementation of activities on Technology Mission for Dairy Development has been conceived for the 8th Five Year Plan period from 1990 to 1995. The work will be taken up in the areas where the West Bengal Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation is not implementing the programme within the OF - Districts, for which Rs.125.00 lakhs has been proposed. This amount has been incorporated in the state plan for the 8th Five Year Plan period.

FISHERIESProgramme of the Fisheries Deptt.

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

This has been possible by adopting and successfully implementing various need based schemes with increased annual plan allocation year to year along with active involvement and co-operation of Panchayats and other Departments.

2. The ceiling of the plan expenditure as approved by the State Govt. for this Department during the 7th plan was Rs. 3800 lakhs of which Rs. 3137.78 lakhs could be actually utilised during the first 4 years of the plan period. The budget for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 945.00 lakhs and this is expected to be utilised fully. This will take the total expenditure to 4082.78 lakhs meaning thereby as utilisation of Rs. 275.70 lakhs over the estimate budget. In spite, it was felt that a number of important development programme could be taken up if the budgetary allocation was more.

3. The schemes to be operated during 1990-91 and respective allocation made thereunder have been shown in GN₂ statement. Some of the important programme are discussed below in brief :-

4.1 As regards fish production a total production of 6.69 lakh M.T. is expected to be achieved at the end of 1990-91 out of which production from Inland Sector is estimated at 5.89 lakh M.T., and that from Marine Fisheries 0.8 lakh M.T. This target is 11.5% higher than that of terminal year of the 7th plan.

To achieve this target of production all the production oriented schemes taken up in 1989-90 will be continued with major thrust to (a) using aerators in 600 ha. water area under newly proposed centrally sponsored schemes at a State share of expenditure Rs. 120 lakh (b) increasing cultivable new areas in Brackish Water sector (c) introducing high powered mechanised boats through NCDC assistance (d) constructing fishing harbour at Freserganj and creating shorebased infrastructural facilities for the fishing fleets (e) developing present system of handling and marketing of fish.

.....

4.2 Apart from continuing the programme for the production of fish seeds in the State owned seed firms, encouragement will be continued to be given to fish farmers by providing Bank Loans and subsidy for nursery and rearing centres, setting up of different types of hatcheries and transferring this technologies to the remote corners. The target of fish production during the 7th Plan period was 7000 million. This target has already been exceeded by middle of the 7th plan. In view of this grand success the target for 1990-91 is fixed at 7400 million, and at the end of 8th Five Year Plan at 8000 million.

4.3. Other activities aiming at improvement of fish production in Inland Sector include (a) adoption of social fishery estimated to be covered 2400 ha. during 1990-91 (b) Production of integrated fish farming (c) Introduction of sewage fed fisheries with financial assistance from central Government (d) Development of Reservoir Fisheries Projects and its exploitation through large number of groups and co-operatives (e) Development of Jhora Fisheries in hill areas (f) Revérine fisheries by providing various subsidies and Bank Loans.

4.4 For tapping Brackish Water Fisheries potential the programme taken up during 1989-90 as noted below, will be followed up in the district of Midnapore, North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas.

- (a) Development of Brackish Water Fisheries through F.F.D.A.
- (b) Development of Brackish Water Fisheries of 2750 ha. of which 750 ha. under Centrally sponsored & 400 ha. under Central Sector Schemes.
- (c) Continuation of development of Nayachar Island (Meendwip) in Midnapore and rehabilitation of poor fishermen after creation of necessary infrastructural facilities.
- (d) Setting up of fresh water prawn seed hatchery in collaboration with MPEDA at Canning.
- (e) Encouraging private enterprenuers for establishment of prawn hatchery.

4.5 In Marines fisheries sector stress will be continued to pursue on mechanising bigger sized country crafts for off-shore fishing under N.C.D.C. assistance project in adding to small sized crafts so long been done since 1982-83 with financial assistance from Banks & subsidies from Fisheries Department and other Departments. Construction of minor fishing harbour at Fresergunj which has started in 1989-90 will be continued alongwith several landing centres in Midnapore and South 24-Parganas.

4.6 Training & Research :-

Dissemination of improved method of fish culture at grass root level in order to augment fish production from unit water area will continue during the 8th plan period. The farmers in private sector will be trained during the first year of the 8th plan period to adopt the technology of carp culture with aerator and supplementary feeding in order to boost-up the present level of production by at least 3 fold - a technology that has been standardised through repeated trials in two departmental farms.

Similar improved technologies on integrated fish farming Duck-cum fish culture and scampi cum carp culture will also be disseminated at the grass root level to boost-up fish production.

A number of research programme have been taken up and the result of such programme will be transferred from lab to land after standardisation during the plan period. Such programme include production of quality seed of fresh water and brackish water prawn and Magur.

The efficiency of different types of aerators in increasing the important physico chemical parameter i.e. Oxygen content in water is being observed at different Government farms. Similarly quality supplementary feed that gives better conversion ratio is also being put to trial at the Government Research Station.

Technology for mono and poly culture of brackish water prawn both at extensive and semi intensive scale with supplementary feeding and aeration are being observed for standardisation of technology in order to utilise the potential areas in three coastal districts of the State, through practical demonstration and training of the beneficiaries at the grass root level.

4.7 Co-Operative :

Along with increase in production and productivity which has already been achieved, a major thrust area in need of attention is marketing arrangements. To improve the marketing arrangements this Department proposes to introduce Terminal Marketing Schemes through the Co-operative net work under the aegis of WBSR Co-op. Federation with the E. E. C./N. C. D. C. assistance who has submitted a scheme for Rs. 10.70 lakhs on pilot basis under the State Budget for infra structural support.

4.8 Welfare activities :

For the benefit of the poor fishermen infrastructural facilities like link roads, tube wells, community halls, housing will be continued to provide both in inland & marine fishing villages under National Welfare Fund. Group Development

Scheme for active fishermen will also be continued. Old age pension scheme for the fishermen living below the poverty line going to be introduced this year. will be continued during 1990-91.

4.9 Special Component Plan for S/C

During 1990-91 Fisheries Department proposes to spend higher percentage of outlay for SCP/TSP. The fund to be allocated is proposed to be utilised through 26 different plan schemes which envisage upliftment of Socio-Economic condition of fishermen & also fish farmers of the S/C communities living below the poverty line.

It is estimated that about 2 lakhs fishermen families of the communities will be benefitted directly or indirectly through these schemes.

4.10. Tribal Sub-plan :

For the upliftment of the poor tribal people of the State Fisheries Department has made remarkable achievement during the last two plan periods by involving these people in various types of piscicultural activities. To keep up the flow in the endeavour Fisheries Department has been extending the programme to more and more tribal people. Anticipated beneficiaries are about 2000 families.

4.11 Centrally sponsored & Central Sector Schemes :

Development of Sewage fed fisheries, construction of minor fishing harbour at Fresergunj, Group Insurance Scheme for active fishermen etc. will be the main activities under these schemes.

Monitoring :-

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

FORESTRY & WILD LIFEProgramme of the Forest DepartmentINTRODUCTION :EIGHTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR OF WEST BENGAL :

West Bengal is deficient in forest area. The recorded forest area in the State accounts for only 13.4% of the land area, the forest area being 11879 Sq.Km. and the geographical area, 88752 Sq. Km. The total population of the State as per 1981 Census is 54.6 million and the average population density is 615 per Sq. Km. which is quite high as compared to the National average of 216 per Sq. Km. Per capita forest area works out to 0.02 ha. as compared to the National average of 0.12 ha. The deficit is further accentuated when the per capita productive forest is worked out. Leaving aside an area of 4263 Sq. Km. of mangrove area in the Sunderbans - large part of which has been declared as a "Project Tiger" area and 2877 Sq. Km. of the degraded and unproductive forests in the lateritic tract of south-western Bengal, the per capital productive forest works out to a meagre 0.01 ha. This appears to be very critical when compared with the figure 0.45 ha., the average for the less industrial part of the world.

It is relevant to discuss the situation and productivity of various forest types in the State. Forests in the State are mainly concentrated in three regions viz.,

- (i) Montane wet temperate forest in the hills, and ~~the~~ tropical moist deciduous forest in the Dooars and Terai region of North Bengal.
- (ii) Dry deciduous sal coppice forest in the lateritic tracts of south-west Bengal.
- (iii) Coastal/estuarine mangrove forest of Sunderbans.

NATIONAL FOREST POLICY, 1988:

The major thrust areas highlighted in the National Forest Policy of 1988 for forest development are outlined below :-

- (i) Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance.
- (ii) Conserving the natural heritage through preservation of flora and fauna as gene pool.
- (iii) Checking desertification and stabilising sand dunes along the coastal tracts.

- (iv) Increasing tree cover on denuded/degraded and unproductive lands through afforestation and Social Forestry programme.
- (v) Meeting requirement of fuel, fodder, MFP and small timber of rural population.
- (vi) Increasing productivity of forest to meet essential national needs.
- (vii) Encourage efficient utilisation of forest produce and maximising wood substitution.
- (ix) Creating a massive people's movement ~~wt~~ to achieve these objectives.

In the face of the grim scenario recounted in the first paragraph, a multifaceted programme of forestry development in the State for a durable eco-system, with judicious use of forest resources for economic stability of fringe dwelling community, has been envisaged during 8th plan period. This programme is in unison with National Forest Policy, 1988.

THE RESOURCE CRISIS, THE DEGRADATION AND THE NEEDS :

The growing stock in the plains forests of North Bengal is estimated to be around 150 to 200 Cu.m. per ha, 35 to 42 cu.m per ha. in south-west Bengal forests and 10 to 15 cu.m. per ha. in mangrove forests. It is estimated that more than 60% of the forests in the lateritic tract in south-west Bengal is degraded due to heavy biotic pressure on the forest in this zone.

Pressure on the existing forests for fuelwood, fodder and timber is on the increase. Forest fringe dwellers depend much on the forests for their subsistence and for meeting their domestic needs. The gap between the availability and requirement of wood has been dangerously widening at a fast & accelerating rate.

A recent survey to study the Wood Balance in the State has indicated that annual industrial requirement of timber in the State is 2.312 million cu.m. whereas the supply from Govt. forests is around 0.284 million cu.m. Similarly, annual demand of fuelwood is 16.847 million cu.m. and the supply of fuelwood is 2.960 million cu.m. consisting of 0.52 million cu.m. from Govt. forest, 2.24 million cu.m. from private land and 0.20 million cu.m. from offcuts from sawmills.

There have been serious inroads into the productive forests over the last two decades. Such inroads can primarily be attributed to the teeming millions of people living below the poverty line in the fringe areas of the forest and a yawning gap in the demand and supply situation in timber and fuel resources.

THE PROBLEM OF SOIL EROSION :

The problem of soil-erosion that exists in the State cannot and should not be taken lightly. It has been estimated in West Bengal that about 1.7 m. hectares are subjected to various forms of land degradation - 1.2 m. hectares of this being associated with arable land. The nature and extent of the problem varies in the five physiographic zones namely the northern mountainous area, the terai area, the south-western lateritic tract, the central alluvial zone and the coastal belt. Very high rainfall, unstable and structurally weak rock formations lead to frequent landslides, soil wash, gully formation in forest areas in the mountainous area of the north. This situation on many occasions is aggravated by the deforestation in areas outside the control of the Forest Department and defective agricultural practice in steep terrains in high altitudinal zones. Quite frequently such problems are associated with improper water disposal systems connected with construction and maintenance of roads. In the lateritic tract of south-western Bengal reel erosion, sheet erosion and gully formation are attributable to the continued degradation of forests in the upper catchment areas through intense biotic interference in the form of grazing and repeated illicit hacking and cutting of man-made plantations raised under various schemes as well as of sal coppice forests. This problem is aggravated by the tendency of bringing in marginal and sub-marginal lands under subsistence agriculture. In the terai area of the north, the soil erosion is primarily related to high or very high discharge through the streams and rivers during spells of high intensity peaks of rainfall in the monsoon. This leads to under-cutting of banks and eating up of productive forests and agricultural lands. Quite frequently the course of the streams and rivers change taking heavy toll of life and property. Large stretches of agriculture or forest land are covered with thick deposits of sands making them unproductive. In the coastal belt the problem is manifest in the movement of sands through formation of sand-dunes and in the eating up of coastal areas through the aggression of the sea-whereas in the central alluvial zone the principal form of erosion is bank erosion along rivers and streams.

CONSERVATION OF ECOLOGICALLY FRAGILE ZONES :

Over the last decade, awareness about the conservation of ecologically fragile zones and the preservation of basic life-support systems has been on the rise. It is increasingly being appreciated that unless the environment and eco-conservation are given due priority, no developmental activity in the country can be sustainable or in other words, sustainable development calls for an immediate halt to environmental destruction and for a constant endeavour towards conservation of eco-system and the biosphere.

Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve has been formed lately as part of eco-restoration measures. Another area where special attention is needed is the scientific management of the wetlands which also has been subjected to a lot of serious thought during the last few years. Various schemes on management of biosphere, mangrove system and wetlands in the State are being taken up in collaboration with the Environment Deptt. of the State.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION :

The conservation and preservation of the rich genetic and specific diversity in the realm of flora and fauna are of utmost importance in the context of eco-conservation. West Bengal as a State can be very proud of its existing diversity in forest eco-systems starting from the Rhododendron-scrub forest in the alpine zone - down to the mangrove eco-system in the Sundarbans. In West Bengal out of a total forest area of 11879 Sq. Km., 3859 Sq. Km. are included in thirteen Wildlife Sanctuaries, two Tiger Reserves and their buffer zones. This accounts for 32.48% of the total forest area of the State. Conservation measures in the Tiger Project area of the Sundarbans have led to a rise in population of tiger and there is a visible downward trend in the incidence of man-eating. Breeding of Crocodile and protection of breeding grounds of olive ridley turtle have been timely actions to preserve these two species. The efforts to curb rhino-poaching has met with a degree of success in the recent times.

THE NEEDS :

It is felt that coming decade is going to be crucial for Forestry as it is accepted that this is the most effective mean for improvement of environment which in the past has suffered a great deal of degradation even endangering in many ways the existence. The needs can be reiterated as below :-

i) The need for protection and conservation of forest resources including wildlife with emphasis on preservation of ecologically sensitive and aesthetically important areas.

ii) The need for checking denudation and erosion to moderate the effects of flood and drought, to regulate the water supply to protect the life of dams and reservoirs and to stabilise the lands particularly in mountainous regions, river catchments and coastal tracts.

iii) The need for wastelands development by accelerating the pace of afforestation and recycling of resources.

iv) The need for maximising productivity of forest with a view to meeting the yawning gap of industrial raw material for forest-based industries through intensification of management.

v) The need for providing fuel, fodder, small timber and other minor forest produce to the growing population.

vi) The need for reducing pressure on forests through development of substitute and to evolve measures for energy economy and feasibility for substitution of timber.

vii) The need for promoting the role of forestry in anti-poverty programmes through generation of employment, using forestry as a tool for rural economy and development.

viii) The need for creating people's movement for achieving the objective by bringing the forest and the forestry practices closer to the people especially to those living in forest fringe areas and Adivasis.

ix) In fulfilment of above support, the need to strengthen the Research Organisation in the State and the need for a strong data base to fall upon for planning, formulation and continuous appraisal of forestry programmes and policies and for micro-planning.

THRUST AREAS :

Pursuant to foregoing discussions, the major thrust areas for Forestry Sector Plan ought to be :-

- i) Afforestation on available Government and private lands through the joint efforts of Forest Deptt. and the people.
- ii) Promotion of participatory management in forestry with active involvement of the people.
- iii) Wasteland development all over the State with special emphasis in the priority districts - especially south-western laterite districts.
- iv) Restoration and resuscitation of degraded forests.
- v) Conservation of eco-system and environmental and ecological restoration.
- vi) Judicious harvest of resources through departmental operation compatible with ecological and environmental considerations.
- vii) Wildlife conservation and habitat improvement.
- viii) Soil and water conservation.
- ix) Development and alternate energy sources.
- x) Location of suitable substitutes of forest products.
- xi) Result-oriented research, development, training and education.
- xii) Socio-Economic Development of forest fringe areas, maintaining the harmony between the forests and tribal heritage.
- xiii) Conservation and development of minor forest produce.

STRATEGIES DURING THE EIGHTH PLAN PERIOD:

The strategies in the formulation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan in the forestry sector can now be spelt out in the following paragraphs :-

1) Wasteland Development and Afforestation.

West Bengal has estimated wastelands covering 2.5 million ha. distributed throughout the State. Out of the 17 districts of the State, Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore, Birbhum and Burdwan may be considered as priority districts so far as development of wasteland is concerned. These areas are characterised by barren

sheet eroded and frequently drought-affected. In these districts, concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other traditionally economically disadvantaged groups is high. These people depend to a large extent for their subsistence living and marginal agriculture on forests.

Afforestation of wastelands is therefore the most important thrust area in our strategy. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan itself, the afforestation activities have been extended and the outreach of this activity has extended beyond the boundaries of demarcated forests through the introduction of Social Forestry Project. The first phase of the project was to come to an end in 1986, but this is still continuing on yearly extensions, the latest being upto December, 1989. The Second phase of the project has not yet been finalised. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the massive afforestation programme is proposed to be increased from 70% to 75% of the total financial target. The afforestation activities shall include a massive expansion of tree lands outside the recorded forest areas through Social Forestry and related afforestation activities like Development of Degraded Lands, Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Resuscitation of Degraded (mostly Coppice Sal) Forests in the south-western region of the State through appropriate technology with application of the concepts of participatory management of resources through spontaneously emerging indigenous rural institutions such as "Forest Protection Committees". The concept of Agro-forestry in its different forms shall also be disseminated in a large way amongst the rural people as a measure of progressively increasing the productivity from marginal and sub-marginal lands. Pursuance of research in the development of suitable Agro-Forestry system in various Agro-climatic zones and for various land holding sizes shall be given due priority.

For forest protection, at present more than 1275 Forest Protection committees are engaged in protecting nearly 1,52,000 ha. of degraded Sal forests.

2) Conservation-cum-Production Forestry

Through decades of experiments and trials in scientific forest management, the system of clear-felling followed by artificial regeneration and aided by intensive tending operations has evolved as the most dependable silvicultural system for the sub-tropical and moist deciduous forests of North Bengal. This type of management is compatible with the socio-economic and

ecological considerations as has been stressed in the National Forestry Policy, 1988. On the other hand, complete moratorium on felling of natural forest will lead ~~to~~ to creation of idle-resources and locking up the renewable assets in a capital-scarce and labour-surplus situation. In south-west Bengal, system of coppice with standards has been found to be a scientifically established and highly cost-effective method of regeneration.

A judicious mix of environmental-cum-conservation forestry with vigorous production forestry has to be practised during the Eighth Plan period.

3) Conservation of Eco-systems and Wildlife Preservation.

Conservation of various eco-systems, especially the ecological fragile zones shall be paid adequate attention to.

More than 32% of the total forest area has already been put under total conservation measure for preservation of gene pools and ecological diversities. Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve has been formed of late as part of eco-restoration measures. Special schemes on mangrove and wet-land development, Marine National Park at Sundarbans, Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary in Darjeeling and Elephants Project have been proposed in the 8th Plan projection, in addition to existing Wildlife/Conservation schemes. Schemes on "Forest Protection" and "Intensification of Management" in the forest areas through setting up of armed forest protection forces, improved communication network and augmenting facilities like vehicles, R.T. sets etc. will form part of Protection efforts.

The need for educating the young and adult rural or urban ~~px~~ population to enlist their support for conservation measures can hardly be over-emphasised. The existing apathy is primarily due to the lack of exposure. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the **extension** of the message of wildlife conservation is to be carried to the doorsteps of a large section of the rural and urban population. This is proposed to be done through intensification of publicity and adoption of an imaginative strategy in the field of nature education and interpretation.

The need to develop a professional cadre within the existing set-up of Forestry Organisation fully trained in all aspects of wildlife and sanctuary management does not need any elaboration. This will be done by taking advantage of all suitable courses run by the Wildlife Institute of India. Short-term Wildlife Orientation Courses-run by the Institute shall be utilised for giving proper orientation to officers at different levels who are associated with management of such conservation areas.

4) Soil & Water Conservation.

As far as soil and water conservation problems are ~~xxx~~ concerned, the watershed approach in general has to be followed. Identified micro-watersheds taken up for treatment during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and earlier plans in different river catchments shall require to be saturated first before taking up new watersheds. But the problems of soil erosion related to landslips, gully formation in the hills and bank erosion of rivers and streams in the plains of North Bengal have to be taken after attachment of site - specific priority.

While Centrally Sponsored Schemes on "Soil and Water Conservation", shall be continued, the activities are required be supplemented through State Plan Schemes "Protective Afforestation" and "Eco-conservation of sensitive zones" in the State which are not covered by a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

5) Economic Development of Forest Fringe Population.

The forest fringe population and forest dwellers have to be taken in as an important component of the eco-system. Over the years, there has been increasing awareness of the important role of the fringe population and the forest dwellers in the protection of productive forests and conservation areas. In this connection, it is necessary to mention that the forest villages living with forests have been associated with the forestry management and operations since long. A scheme on "Development of Forest Villages" from Central grant under article 275(1) of the constitution received through S.C. and T.W. Department is already in operation. During the Eighth Five-year Plan period, this scheme is being proposed as a Central Sector scheme in the Forestry Sector for easier flow of fund, monitoring and communication with the Centre.

6) Harvesting of Forest Produce through Tribals & Forest Dwellers.

A constant pursuit has been on during the Seventh Plan period to eliminate the intermediaries in harvesting of forest produce, both major and minor, and the forest-dwellers and the fringe population have to be progressively associated with this.

7) Substitution of timber:

To encourage substitution of indigenous timber, West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Ltd. has entered into marketing of swan timber manufactured from imported (OGL) wood to meet the bonafide need of consumers in the State. Similarly, possibilities of better end use of farm forestry produce through processing treatment will also be explored to reduce the gap between demand and supply of raw materials for the industries.

8) Urban Forestry.

The need for adequate attention to urban lands capping and beautification, along with ecological restoration in the industrialised belts, is another thrust area under 8th plan period. Such programme will be taken up under Urban Forestry/Parks and Gardens Schemes.

9) Data Base Management.

A comprehensive and informative data base, along with effective communication flow both ways is the key to successful management of any resources, specially where human beings constitute an important and integral component of the system. With this end in view, a new scheme on "Management Information System" has been introduced in the projected 8th plan which will form the basis for perspective and holistic planning.

10) Forest Vegetation Mapping.

The conventional method of working plan preparation and forest surveys are time consuming and cannot keep pace with fast changing scenario in forest development. Programme will be taken up for comprehensive mapping of forest vegetation at regular intervals, to identify the progress of afforestation/availability of wastelands, etc. using latest available remote sensing technique through I.R.S. satellite system.

11) Research.

To ensure maximum benefit and quick result, basic and applied research and transfer of technology are essential. Greater emphasis would be laid on need-based research programmes.

ACTION PLAN DURING THE EIGHTH PLAN AND 1990-91 ANNUAL PLAN

1. Under this scheme, an area of 5785 ha. shall have been covered against a total expenditure of Rs.252.73 lakhs. Plantation of Quick-growing Species suitable for pulpwood for the existing paper mills of the State and for production of fuelwood for the local people are raised in degraded forest areas and barren land particularly in the lateritic tracts of south-west Bengal. Species used are Akashmoni, Eucalyptus, Minjiri, etc. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.429.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme to be continued throughout the Plan against a physical target of 5,000 ha. During the year 1990-91, Rs.70.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent against the physical target of 1000 ha.

2. Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-sensitive Non-Himalayan Areas.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme continuing from the Seventh Plan period has been proposed to be continued during the Eighth Plan period. 50% Central Assistance is provided under the scheme as grant. During the years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan an area of approximately 7766 ha. shall have been covered under this scheme against an expenditure of Rs.340.14 lakhs. This scheme has been in operation in five districts of South Bengal viz., Bankura, Midnapore, Burdwan, Birbhum and 24-Parganas. Depending on the availability of land in these districts and keeping in view the targets of other schemes, an area of 5,000 ha. is proposed to be covered under this scheme during the Eighth Plan period. For this, a financial outlay of Rs.278.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share and an equal amount is expected as matching Central grant. This scheme is meant for raising useful fuelwood lots for the rural population of the districts in question. The species used are mainly Eucalyptus, Akashmoni, Minjiri, etc. During the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent 50% of which is State-share and other 50% is Central-share, against a total physical target of 1000 ha.

B. Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project.

This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% Central assistance coming in as grant which was launched during the later part of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. During the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs.53.70 shall have been spent for raising

900 ha. of plantation in only one district viz. Bankura which has been selected centrally through a computerised sampling system. Proposed outlay for raising 8,000 ha. of plantation under the scheme during the Eighth Plan is Rs.121.00 lakhs as State share and an equal amount as Central share. During the year 1990-91, Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent as State-share with an equal amount as Central-share for a total physical target of 1600 ha.

4. Silvi-pastural Farm.

This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% Central assistance continuing from Seventh Plan period. Under this scheme, animal fodder is raised in combination with trees in privately owned waste lands of the southern districts of the State. During the Seventh Plan, 4360 ha. of such plantation shall have been raised expending Rs.99.10 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Plan period and an outlay of Rs.216.00 lakhs has been proposed as State-share with an equal amount as Central-share for raising 4200 ha. of plantations. During the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs as State-share with an equal amount of Central-share has been proposed against a physical target of 800 ha.

5. Coastal Shelter Belt Plantation.

This is a new project proposed for implementation during the Eighth Plan period. The main object of the scheme is to prevent land degradation and loss of lives due to cyclone in coastal areas through planting of scientifically designed shelter belts in the coastal areas. During the Eighth Plan, a total outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme with a physical target of 950 ha. For the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for a physical target of 200 ha.

6. Integrated Area Development.

This new project has been proposed for implementation in the Eighth Plan period. The scheme aims at Integrated Development of the forest fringes of the Ajodhya hill area in the Purulia district of the State. Balanced interaction between local population and the available natural resources, particularly the forests, is aimed at along with economic development of the forest dwellers and the fringe population. The system of forest protection shall be improved and productivity of the forests boosted through conservation measures and afforestation. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs spread over five years has been proposed

under the scheme during the Eighth Plan period. The Project has also been posed by the Government of India for external aid from the Federal Republic of Germany. For the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent under the Project.

7. Agri-Silviculture :

A pilot project was launched during the sixth plan period and continued through the seventh plan period for intercultivation of cash crops like cotton, oil seeds, citronella grass, Arhar, etc along with the plantation crops of trees in North Bengal. Based on the experience gained during the pilot project which terminated in March, 1988, the scheme "Agro-silviculture" has been proposed to be implemented during the Eighth Plan period for fuller utilisation of the productive potential of such areas, for weed control in the plantations and for filling up the critical gap in the employment of the forest dwellers and fringe population in such areas. An amount of Rs.216.00 lakhs has been kept as the proposed outlay during the Eighth Plan period against a physical target of 1600 ha. of agricultural crops in combination of tree plantation. The activities of the scheme are also proposed to be extended to other parts of the state on experimental basis. During the year 1990-91, financial and physical targets are Rs.35.00 lakhs and 350 ha. respectively.

8. Departmental Timber operation.

The scheme was launched during the sixth plan period. This is a very important scheme aimed at elimination of all the intermediaries in the work of harvesting of timber of forests. In the process, both the production and revenue earning from departmentally ~~xxx~~ operated forests have been found to have improved considerably. In the beginning, the scheme was operated in three Divisions of Jalpaiguri District. Later on, this has also been extended to Southern Bengal. At present, the operation of timber as well as other forest produce are being done departmentally either directly by the Forest Department or through the West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited or the West Bengal Tribal Development Corporation. The co-operatives of tribals viz., LAMPS have been entrusted with the ~~xxxx~~ operation and transportation of timber and other produce mainly

in the southern districts of the State. During the Seventh Plan period, 3,35,702 Cu.m. of timber and 47,702 stacks of firewood have been harvested through this scheme expending a total sum of Rs.537.00 lakhs. During the Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs has been proposed for operation of 2,40,000 Cu.m. timber and 30,000 stacks of firewood. For the year 1990-91, Rs.90.00 lakhs has been kept for operation of 48,000 Cu.m. of timber and 6,000 stacks of firewood.

9. Capital Outlay on Forests.

During the Eighth Plan period, an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed for equity participation in the West Bengal Forests Development Corporation Limited and for the first year of the Plan i.e. 1990-91, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept. In addition, an amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the cost of 50% of the authorised share capital of the West Bengal Pulpwood Development Corporation Ltd., a joint sector Company through the State undertaking West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Ltd. during the entire Plan period. For this, an amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1990-91. The company was set up for development of pulpwood plantation on vested waste lands and tenanted land of farmers under the existing agreements and is expected to contribute substantially towards bridging the critical gap before the supply and requirement of raw materials by the paper mills of the State.

The newly registered "West Bengal Wasteland Development Corporation" is expected to start operation very shortly. This Corporation is being entrusted to develop, improve and rehabilitate the wastelands of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore districts under Government as well as private ownership. An amount of Rs.155.00 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Plan as the outlay towards equity participation in this new State-owned Corporation. During the year 1990-91, Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for the Corporation.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION-CUM-CONSERVATION FORESTRY:

A. SCHEMES FOR PROTECTION AND BIO-AESTHETICS:

1. Economic Rehabilitation of Fringe Population.

It has dawned upon all concerned that forests cannot thrive unless the people living in the vicinity of forests are actively involved in the protection and management of the forests. This in turn also calls for improvement in the economic condition of these people living in the fringe forests. This is being done by converting the destructive forces absolutely

plundering the forests for small gains into positive and favourable forces that will not only put a stop to the destructive process but also help enlist the support of the people who will hopefully extend the hand of co-operation to forest officials in the management of forests as well as its protection from the illegal traders and profiteers who are constantly endeavouring to plunder the forests for trade and profit.

During the Seventh Plan period, a small beginning was made and an amount of Rs.31.63 lakhs shall have been spent for economic development of the fringe population in 5 (five) districts. During the Eighth Plan period, an amount of Rs.367.00 lakhs has been provided as the proposed outlay. For the year 1990-91, Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed.

2. Forest Protection Force

The productive forests in North Bengal and in the laterite tracts of south-west Bengal are continuously under the threat of operation by organised gangsters. The spiralling price-rise in timber and fuelwood, the mushrooming of wood-based industries, the existence of large pools of educated unemployed youth in the rural and semi-urban areas and the abject poverty of the fringe population have been largely responsible for the rise of such gangsterism. Timber and poles have been the primary foci of operation by timber and smugglers but the scarcity of alternative fuels like kerosine and coal in semi-urban and rural centres have led the unscrupulous traders to get organised in the act of removal of truck-loads of fuelwood from productive forests. On this score, untraders and the link-men take full advantage of the poor people living in forest fringes and largely organise the illicit removals.

3. Intensification of Management

4. Creation and Improvement of the Parks & Gardens and Urban Forestry.

B. NATURE CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE SCHEMES:

1. Improvement of Wildlife.

2. Tiger Reserves in Sunderbans and Buxa.

There are two Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 50% Central Assistance coming in as grant. The financial Achievement under "Sundarbans Tiger Reserve" and Buxa Tiger Reserve" during the Seventh Plan Period, shall stand at Rs.133.08 lakhs and Rs.112.69

Whereas the Sundarbans tiger Reserve has been well established over the years, there is a lot to be done about the Buxa forests which has been made a Tiger Reserve recently. The cost of development of infrastructure and facilities like construction of roads, installation of R.T. sets, construction of staff quarters, purchase of mobile vans and elephants will be met from the fund provided under the scheme as also the maintenance of the project staff. The financial targets for Sundarbans and Buxa Tiger Reserves in the Eighth Plan period has been kept at Rs.95.00 lakhs and Rs.95.00 lakhs respectively in the State-share. In addition to matching Central shares, 100% Central Assistance amounting to Rs.216.00 lakhs and Rs.125.00 lakhs have been proposed for S.T.R. and B.T.R. respectively.

During the year 1990-91, Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for each of S.T.R. & B.T.R. ~~xxx~~ as State-shares with equal amounts as Central-shares (50%). In addition to these, 100% Central-share amounting to Rs.40.00 lakhs and Rs.22.00 lakhs have been proposed for S.T.R. & B.T.R.

3. Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary.

During the Seventh Plan period, total achievement in the State and Central share shall stand at Rs.5.76 lakhs and Rs.22.00 lakhs respectively. During the Eighth Five-year Plan, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed as State share. As in the Seventh Plan period, it is expected that a larger Central share shall be available for this Sanctuary. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed as 100% Central Assistance in addition to Rs.20.00 lakhs as 50% matching Central share. Alongwith the improvement of habitat, Special Area Eco-development Programme in the fringe areas of the sanctuary to enlist community participation in protection and maintenance of wildlife shall be proposed under the scheme. Development of infrastructure through construction of roads, re-inforcement of R.T. system etc. have also been proposed.

During the year 1990-91, Rs.4.00 lakhs as State-share with an equal amount as Central-share has been provided. In addition to these, Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed as 100% Central assistance.

4. Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary.

This sanctuary has been transferred to the Wildlife Wing in the Seventh Plan period and the present scheme has been started operation at the same time. An amount of Rs.6.26 lakhs was expended in the Seventh Plan period and a further sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Plan. This also is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% . . .

addition to 50% matching Central share Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed as 100% Central assistance. For the year 1990-91, ~~xxxx~~ Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed as State-share with an ~~an~~ equal amount as Central-share (50%). In addition to 50% Central assistance, Rs.1.00 lakhs has been ~~x~~ proposed as 100% Central assistance.

4. Neora Valley National Park.

This National Park has been proposed to be established in the Seventh Plan period. A proposal for transfer of the National Park area to the Wildlife Wing is expected to materialise very soon. As soon as the transfer is implemented, Central Assistance shall be available for development of infrastructure, habitat improvement, protection, improvement of communication and other allied works. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs ~~x~~ has been provided during the Eighth Plan period in the State share and an equal amount may be available as Central assistance. For the year 1990-91, Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed as State-share with an equal amount as Central-share.

5. Singalila National Park.

The status of this National Park is more or less the same as that of Neora Valley National Park. When the area is transferred to the Wildlife Wing, works under the scheme will start. This National Park would represent the highest altitudinal ecosystem of the State falling in the Singalila Range of Darjeeling Forest Division. Some important indigenous wildlife species like Tragopan Pheasant, Red Panda shall be protected through establishment of this National Park and as such this is a very important scheme of the Eighth Plan. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided in the State outlay and a ~~xxxx~~ matching amount is expected as Central assistance. For the year 1990-91, Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed as State-share with an equal amount as Central-share.

6. Captive breeding of endangered species.

This is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme continued from the previous plan period. The work programme consists of rehabilitation of endangered species in their former habitat and improvement of status, wherever necessary by undertaking captive breeding. There are a large number of endangered species of fresh water and sea turtles and tortoises. Species like ~~x~~ Olive ridley turtles and estuarine Crocodiles have already been brought under the purview of the scheme and attempts at rehabilitating Batagur basca are also under way. Other endangered species like peafowl

fishing cat, leopard cat, Bengal Monitor Lizard, Tragopan Pheasant and Salvatore Lizard shall also be attempted to be covered under the scheme. During the Seventh Plan period, the financial performance shall stand at Rs.9.87 lakhs and during the Eighth Plan period, Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the State share, an equal amount of Central assistance being expected as matching grant. During the year 1990-91, Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed as State-share with an equal amount as Central-share.

9. Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary.

This Sanctuary has also been proposed to be improved with Central assistance. This new scheme is proposed to be launched in the Eighth Plan period. The Work programme will consist of habitat improvement, improvement of communication and infrastructure, development of facilities for tourism and arrangement for better protection of the habitat and of the wildlife of the sanctuary. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share and a matching grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs is expected as Central share. In addition, Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed as additional (100%) Central assistance. For the year 1990-91, Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed as State-share with an equal amount as Central-share (50%). In addition, Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed as additional 100% Central assistance.

10. Marine National Park.

11. Wetland Development.

12. Elephant Project.

C. SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION SCHEMES:

Two State Plan schemes have been operative during the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the Soil Conservation front : - (1) Protective afforestation and erosion control on landslides, slips, stream banks etc. in forest areas; (2) Pilot project for afforestation in the river catchment of Keleghai and Mayurakshi. Under the scheme of protective afforestation during 7th Five-Year Plan 4500 ha. have been treated. Of this treated area, afforestation accounts for 2200 ha. and the balance areas have been treated with gully control measures. Wherever possible water retention structures have been constructed in the form of earthen dams for the purpose of ground water recharging.

Under the EEC assisted Pilot Project in the catchments of Keleghai and Mayurakshi during the first 3 years of 7th plan period a total area of 2387 ha. has been afforested. This scheme

has terminated in the year 1978-89. During the 8th Five-year Plan it is proposed that a new State Plan scheme styled as Eco-conservation of Sensitive Zones is introduced to take care of the problematic areas of Terai and Dooars in North Bengal and deeply gullied areas in South-west Bengal in districts of Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore and Birbhum. Because of the fact that the treatment of these problematic areas shall require a little more intensive effort on the component of small scale engineering structures like sausage guides and spurs, rock checks earthen checks ~~x~~ for stabilisation of gullies and control of stream bank erosion before such areas can be rehabilitated through establishment of vegetal cover with grasses, shrubs and small trees, the adoption of this new scheme is necessary to prevent further degradation of such lands and avoid a half-hearted approach towards soil conservation in these areas. This scheme also would enable us to recover substantial areas along the bank of ~~x~~ eroding rivers of Terai and Dooars and revegetate them with suitable tree cover.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme - R.V.F. - Kangsabati & Teesta :

Kangsabati has a total catchment area of 3.62 lakhs ha. West Bengal whereas Teesta has a catchment area of 2.98 lakh ha in the State. Teesta catchment has 2 very high priority sub-watersheds, 18 high priority and 19 medium priority sub-watersheds as per the existing ~~xx~~ classification by the All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation. However it has been assessed that a few of this medium priority watersheds ~~may~~ have gone over to the high priority watersheds because of continued degradation of the forest and agricultural land falling in these watersheds. Similarly Teesta has got 15 very high priority, 21 high priority and 19 medium priority sub-watersheds.

In terms of the existing guidelines of the Govt. of India only very high and high priority subwatersheds should be taken for treatment on a priority basis and all-out efforts should be made to saturate these sub-watersheds before taking up works in medium priority sub-watersheds. However recently a committee set up to examine the methodology of prioritisation of sub-watersheds and their treatment has recommended that medium priority sub-watersheds in a cluster of high priority and very high priority sub-watersheds should also be taken up for treatment to have the desired degree of compactness of such treatment areas and the resultant effectiveness of soil conservation measures.

During the Seventh Five-year Plan period in Kangsabati catchment soil and water conservation works were confined to

Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers - Ajoy and Rupnarayan in Ganga Basin.

This scheme has been operative in this State from the Fifth Five-Year Plan and primarily aims at treatment of very high and high priority subwatersheds identified by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation. During the 7th Five-Year Plan 6500 ha. have been treated through afforestation, gully control measures and also construction of water retention structures. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan approx. 7500 ha. are proposed to be treated. Afforestation as usual shall be a major component of this scheme but due care shall be taken to add substantially to the existing number of water retention structures for having the desired effect of ponding in small sub-watersheds, thus extending the time of concentration in these watersheds.

III. SUPPORT SERVICE SCHEMES:

Research and Education :

Larger emphasis on applied research with predetermined time frame.

Studies of fundamental or laboratory nature to be done through in collaboration with ICFRE and Universities,

Linkages with other relevant departments to be established effectively,

Emphasis on certain areas of research like -

Studies on various types of natural forests in relation to their productive and protective potentials and on the impact of various types of biotic interferences on the ecology and on the dynamics of natural succession of these forests.

Studies on tree improvement and studies on nutritional recycling in different forest eco-systems.

Forest biomass studies.

Studies on conservation measures of threatened forest species like canes, medicinal plants, orchids etc.

Studies on management techniques of Sal coppice forests.

Enumeration and evaluation of minor forest produce and medicinal plants.

Studies on man-made forests including provenance trials on important species.

identified 18 sub-watersheds belonging to very high, high and medium category. In these identified sub-watersheds 3350 ha. of forest area is yet to be treated. Similarly in Teesta catchment during Seventh Plan period 9 sub-watersheds have been treated partially under this ongoing scheme. In these catchments 2600 ha. of forest area is yet to be treated with the desired soil conservation measure. During Eighth Plan period it is proposed that the sub-watersheds mentioned above both in the Teesta and Kangsabati R.V.P. shall be saturated and 5 new sub-watersheds shall be taken up for treatment.

During the Seventh Plan a total area of 2225 ha. has been treated in Teesta catchment through afforestation, slip planting and small scale engineering structures. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan we propose to treat approx. 3000 ha. in the identified sub-watersheds through afforestation, slip planting and small scale engineering structures for control of landslides and erosion on stream banks. Similarly in Kangsabati catchment 4900 ha. have been treated during Seventh Plan in the identified sub-watersheds through afforestation, gully control measures and construction of water harvesting structures. During the Eighth Plan period we propose to treat 7500 ha. in the identified sub-watersheds through soil & water conservation measures.

Operation Soil Watch - Himalayas

There are many sub-watersheds in Darjeeling hills and its foothills which do not have the requisite priority but contain substantial areas of degraded forests and also landslips and landslides. The Scheme "Operation Soil Watch" takes care of treatment of these areas in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Most of the works are generally confined in the sub-catchment of Mahananda, Jaldhaka, Torza and Raidak.

During the 7th Five-year Plan under this scheme 7400 ha. have been treated with different kinds of soil conservation measures like afforestation, control of stream bank erosion and stabilisation of landslides and slips. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan also we propose to treat approx. 8500 ha. through these measures, emphasis being on afforestation and control of landslide in the hills whereas in the foothills and plains more emphasis has to be laid on stream bank control for protection of existing valuable forest lands and lands under agriculture.

Development of multi-tier forestry models.

Development of high quality cultivars of indigenous forest species and large scale production of the same.

Launching of a well-designed seed development programme.

Studies on prevention of bamboos particularly through nodal cuttings and rhizome separation techniques.

Studies on prevention of pests and diseases in nurseries and plantations.

Analysis and studies on soil in relation to afforestation in various agro-eco-climatic Zones.

Studies on foliar spray of nutrients on the growth of slow growing species and that of cultural operations on the yield and quality of Kendu leaves.

As for the financial outlay, at least 2% of the forestry plan outlay has been proposed to be earmarked for research and allied activities. Schematic details are shown in Table-VI.

Table - VI

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed	
	State Sector	Central Sector
1. Forestry Research	55.00	-
2. Training of Staff	10.00	-
3. Forest Resources Survey	55.00	-
4. Management Information System	10.00	-
5. Social Forestry Project Research Component	17.00	-
6. Dev. of Degraded Land Component	100.00	-
7. Research & allied activities under Wildlife scheme	12.00	16.00
8. Research component of Soil Conservation Schemes	22.00	51.00
9. Scheme for raising of M.F.P.	-	5.00
10. Seed Development Programme	-	35.00
11. Aerial seeding	-	1.00
12. Silvi-pastoral farms	5.00	5.00
Total ::	286.00	113.00
Percentage of Plan Outlay ::	2.46	1.27

2. Other Schemes.

The other schemes included in the Eighth Five-Year Plan in the forestry sector of the State are mainly continuing schemes which provide important developmental support in the form of consolidation, infrastructure development, plan preparation etc. The schemes included in this category are Forest Resources Survey, Forest Consolidation, Management Information System, Personnel ~~Management~~ Management Cell, Buildings, Forest Communication, Working Plans, Amenities to Forest Staff and labourers and Publicity-cum-Extension. A provision of Rs.619.00 lakhs has been kept for these schemes in the Eighth Plan period. For the year 1990-91, Rs.101.00 lakhs has been proposed for these Schemes.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES :

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

Three categories of Centrally Sponsored schemes have been proposed during the 8th plan viz.,

- i) Soil & Water Conservation schemes with 100% Central assistance on 50% grant and 50% loan basis. A discussion on these have been made earlier. The total outlay proposed is Rs.2550.00 lakhs.
- ii) Forestry & Wildlife schemes with 100% Central assistance on 50% grant and 50% loan basis.

These include -

Scheme for raising plantations of Minor Forest Produce which continues from the Seventh plan as a Centrally Sponsored scheme.

Seed development programme - also a continuing Centrally Sponsored scheme.

Decentralised People's Nursery - a continuing Centrally Sponsored scheme.

Aerial seeding - This Centrally Sponsored scheme was started in the last year of Seventh Plan and is proposed to continue during 8th plan.

The total outlay proposed is Rs,3810 lakhs during the Eighth Plan Period.

iii) Forestry & Wildlife schemes with 50% / 100% Central assistance in the form of grant : The following schemes are proposed.

Forest Protection Force

Rural Fuelwood Plantation and Afforestation of Eco-sensitive Non-Himalayan Regions.

Silvi-Pastural Farms

Area oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Plantation.

A total amount of Rs.1421.00 lakhs has been proposed as 50% Central share during the Eighth Plan period.

2. Central Sector Schemes :

These comprise primarily in 50% Central assistance to the Wildlife schemes already discussed. A total amount of Rs.370.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 9 (nine) schemes as 50% Central-share. In addition, Rs.386.00 lakhs has been proposed as 100% Central assistance for 5 (five) Schemes.

In addition, one Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central assistance in the form of grant is proposed to be included viz., Forest Village Development Scheme - Work on improvement of largely tribal populated forest village in the State started from grants from the Centre under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. This work was previously funded through S.C. & T.W. Department. Since this work is yet to be completed and as the work is done exclusively by the Forest Department of the State, this is being proposed as Central Sector scheme with 100% Central grant. The S.C. & T.W. Department of the States also has expressed its view. A total outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed against the Scheme "Development of Forest Villages" in the Eighth Plan out of which Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during the year 1990-91.

PLANTATIONSProgramme of the Commerce & Industries Deptt.Tea-Investment in Public Sector
and Other Undertakings.1. West Bengal Tea Development Corporation (WBTDIC):

Tea industry in the terrain districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in North Bengal used to be totally controlled by Private enterprise. With the object of promoting and maintaining the tempo of development of this industry, the WBTDIC was established in the year 1976. At present, the Corporation owns four gardens (three in Darjeeling district and one in Jalpaiguri district) and manages three gardens (two in Darjeeling and one in Jalpaiguri). Ever since the Corpn. entered into the areas, the overall production of tea green leaf in these gardens continued to increase, though the prolonged bundh and abnormal condition in Darjeeling during the last three years had some adverse effect on the performances of the tea gardens there.

The Seventh Plan agreed outlay for the Corporation's Schemes was Rs. 300 lakhs comprising both investment and loan elements of Rs. 150 lakhs each. The anticipated total expenditure of the Corpn. at the end of the Plan period is 530.25 lakhs.

The Eighth Plan proposals of the Corpn. will be drawn up with an eye for ensuring maintenance and protection of tea plants, effecting improvement in yield through application of fertiliser and manure, development of land and extension of plantation in new areas, renovation of plant and machinery, building construction and intensification of labour welfare activities. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 240 lakhs only.

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

2.1. The Directorate of Cinchona and other Medicinal Plants, West Bengal has been responsible, through implementation of the cultivation schemes of a large number of important medicinal plants and a good number of industries based on those medicinal plants, for an overall development of the Darjeeling district and creation of employment opportunities in this backward district.

2.2. During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), the approved outlay for all the schemes of the Directorate was Rs. 400.00 lakhs against which the estimated expenditure is more than Rs. 500.00 lakhs. During this period, the Directorate has been executing eleven schemes. While the scheme for "Expansion of Cinchona Cultivation" plantation programme for which on yearly basis had been taken up in 1974-75 and which has a gestation period of 16 years will finally be completed in 1994-95, first phase of the schemes viz. "Renovation of Govt. Quinine Factory", 'Production of Emetine Hydrochloride' and 'Diosgenin Factory' have been completed during the Seventh Plan.

2.3 The notable performance during 1989-90 under various schemes of the Directorate is as follows :- (i) Estimated value of the 30 lakh kgs of matured Cinchona bark - Rs. 23.12 crores, ii) Collection of 6 tons of dry Ipecac root valued at Rs. 30.00 lakhs, iii) Phase-I work of the renovation of Govt. Quinine factory completed and improved method of extraction taken up, iv) 245 kgs of Emetine with an estimated value of Rs. 49.00 lakhs produced, v) expected production of 168 tonnes of dry Dioscorea tuber of an estimated value of Rs. 42.00 lakhs, vi) 1278 kgs of Diosgenin with an estimated value of Rs. 21.00 lakhs and vii) construction of 86 nos. of semi-pucca houses.

3. All the schemes of the Seventh Plan are practically to be continued during the Eighth Plan and a few more new schemes to be taken up for execution. The second phase of the schemes for "Emetine Hydrochloride", 'Diosgenin Factory' and 'Govt. Quinine Factory' are to be completed during the Eighth Plan.

4. For the Annual Plan 1990-91, the proposed outlay for all the schemes of the Directorate of Cinchona and other Medicinal Plants is Rs. 170.00 lakhs.

FOOD STORAGE & WAREHOUSINGProgramme of the Public Undertakings Deptt.

The plan/programmes of this Department under this Sector implemented through West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation and West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., are included under 'District Sector Programmes' and constitute the District Plan Component of the Plans of this Department.

1) 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 Seventh Plan Period. It has already completed construction of 25750 MT storage Capacity. It deserves mention that on completion of the programmes already undertaken and scheduled to be completed by March '90, its achievement during the Seventh Plan period would exceed the target by 2450 MT.

In order to keep pace with the increasing demand for Storage Capacity, the Corporation proposes to undertake a programme for Construction of further 61550 MT storage capacity in different Districts of West Bengal at a total estimated cost of Rs. 428.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan Period. The following organisations will take up some warehousing programme for addition to storage facilities :-

Central Warehousing Corporation	-
Govt. of West Bengal	-
West Bengal State Warehousing Corpn.	-

During the 1st year of Eighth plan i.e. 1990-91 the Corporation proposes to undertake construction of 12400 MT Storage Capacity.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Programme of the Finance (IF) Department

RURAL BANKS IN WEST BENGAL.

1. The Scheme for setting up of Regional Rural Banks was introduced in 1976 under the provisions of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The issued capital of each Regional Rural Bank is 25.00 lakhs, 15% of which is subscribed by the State Government whose contribution is thus Rs. 3.75 lakhs in the share capital of each such bank. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been envisaged for the purpose for the entire 7th Five-Year plan period (1985-90). During the year 1986-87 five RRBs and in 1988-89 one RRB 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%. In expectation of increasing share capital of three RRBs and setting up of a new RRB an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the current financial year (1989-90).

2. Till date 9 (nine) Regional Rural Banks have been established in West Bengal. These are (i) Gour Gramin Bank (Covering Malda, West Dinajpur and part of Murshidabad districts), (ii) Mallabhum Gramin Bank (Covering Bankura, Purulia & Midnapore districts) (iii) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank (Covering Birbhum district), (iv) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Covering Cooch-Bwhar, Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling districts), (v) Sagar Gramin Bank (Covering 24-Parganas(N&S)district) (vi) Nadia Gramin Bank (Covering Nadia district) (vii) Howrah Gramin Bank (Covering Howrah and Hooghly districts) (viii) Bardhaman Gramin Bank (covering Burdwan and part of Hooghly districts) and (ix) Murshidabad Gramin Bank (Covering Murshidabad district).

3. 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. Therefore, a proposed outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs may be made for the 8th Plan period (1990-95) keeping in view the scope of opening

new RRB as well as augmenting the share capital of existing RRBs. Similarly in expectation of increasing share capital of two RRB and setting up of a ~~one~~ new RRB an amount of Rs. 11.25 lakhs may be proposed for the year 1990-91.

CO-OPERATION

Programme of the Co-operation Deptt.

The draft Annual Plan for 1990-91 has been prepared in the context of the 8th Five Year Plan. All the ongoing schemes have been retained and in addition a few new schemes have been included. Introduction of the new schemes is required for an integrated approach towards Cooperative Development at the grass root level keeping the process of decentralisation in view.

The size of the Annual Plan allocation for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs.989.93 lakhs. The allocation for 1989-90 was Rs.885.00 lakhs. There will be thus an increase of around 11% in the size of the allocation.

Out of the aforesaid amount of Rs.989.93 lakhs, Rs.698.75 lakhs will be spent for implementation of plan at the District Level. This constitutes almost 70.59 percent of the total allocation. Besides, a substantial portion of the amount which has been kept for state level ^{sector} Cooperatives, will also be utilised for implementing schemes at the district level.

The overall strategy of this Annual Plan is to implement the following programmes :-

- 1) To provide adequate credit to the farmers at the concessional rate of interest in the form of short-term, Medium-term and long term loans.
- 2) To enrol more farmers as members of cooperatives through universal membership.
- 3) To rehabilitate overdue and bad debts.
- 4) To strengthen the Primary Agril. Cooperatives so that they may function as multipurpose cooperatives in order to meet the entire need of the rural community.
- 5) To create additional infrastructure for marketing of Agricultural produce and to encourage the cooperatives to take part increasingly in procurement operations so as to ensure remunerative price to the farmers.
- 6) Supply of agricultural inputs and other requisites at the village level.
- 7) Distribution of essential commodities at the urban as well as rural sector.
- 8) Creation of adequate storage capacity.

The progress of agricultural credit cooperative societies during 1988-89 was quite satisfactory. The short-term loan for Agricultural operation was disbursed to the extent of Rs.83 crores against a target of Rs.85 crores.

It is expected that short-term investment will reach the target of Rs.100 crores mark by the end of 1989-90.

The membership of Agriculture Primary Co-operative Societies has been raised to about 30 lakhs by enrolling 1.25 lakh new members in credit fold from the weaker section of the community.

The position of recovery of S.T. loan also improved during 1988-89. The percentage of recovery was 49.6%. The investment in the long-term sector for identifiable productive purposes also increased from Rs.11.74 crores to 13.84 crores during 1988-89. The percentage of recovery was 47.96% which was 1% higher than that of the last year. The share of the weaker section included Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the aforesaid amount of disbursement of crop loans and other Agricultural loans was nearly 75%. Crop Insurance Scheme has been introduced in 281 Police Stations of the State during 1988-89.

The investment in the long term sector is projected to reach an amount of Rs.17.00 crores during 1989-90. Besides, a programme of investment in the non-farm sector has been drawn up and a target of Rs.166.00 lakhs has been fixed for financing during 1989-90.

The total deposits raised by the District Level Central Coop. Banks and the State Coop. Bank was Rs.365.00 crores during 1988-89. About 70% of the aforesaid amount of deposit is being utilised for financing farmers in agriculture operations mostly. The programme of deposit mobilisation for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs.425.00 crores.

In the marketing sector, Fertilizers sold through the Cooperative Channels during 1988-89 amounted to Rs.93.10 crores. The programme for 1989-90 has been fixed at 4 lakh M.T., value of which is Rs.100 crores - 120 crores (approx.)

During the year 1988-89, 1.50 lakhs bales of Jute were procured through Cooperative Marketing Societies Value of which was Rs.61.86 crores. The target of procurement of Jute for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at 2 lakh bales.

During 1988-89, 5 Co-operative Rice Mills procured 9180 M.T. of paddy for milling. The target of procurement for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at 9620 M.T.

During the year 1988-89, 32 cold storages in the Coop. sector procured 11,036 M.T. of Potato and loaded 1,01,864 M.T. of Potato on rental basis. Thus 1,12,900 M.T. capacity was filled up out of its total capacity of 1,33,140 M.T. and as such about 80% of the total capacity was utilised.

In the year 1989-90 storage capacity will increase by 24000 M.T. and in that case, 1,57,140 M.T. of the installed capacity is expected to be utilised.

During 1988-89, 152 nos. of godowns were constructed creating a storage capacity of 35000 M.T. In the year 1989-90, there is a programme of construction of 289 godown for creation of additional storage capacity of 1,07,000 M.T. under IDA - NCDC assisted projects.

During 1988-89, consumers goods sold through Coop. frame work in the urban areas was of an amount of Rs.200 crores and the value of the essential items sold in the rural sector was Rs. 40 crores.

The projected turnover of consumers goods to be achieved through Cooperative net work in the year 1989-90 is Rs.285 crores.

On the basis of the aforesaid performance and programme the following allocation for the Annual Plan for 1990-91 has been proposed.

Agricultural Credit Sector

1. West Bengal State Agril. Credit Stabilisation Fund :

This is an ongoing scheme. This fund is created to provide relief to the farmers affected by natural calamities by way of conversion of S.T.loans and M.T. loans so as to make them eligible to avail of fresh loan. This fund is maintained with A.G., West Bengal. The balance at the end of 1987-88 was Rs.141.60 lakh. The allocation for 1989-90 was Rs.1.50 lakhs.

It is proposed that an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 for contribution to the Fund.

2. West Bengal State Agril. Credit Fund (Relief & Guarantee)

To provide financial assistance to the farmers hit by natural calamities this fund was created. This fund is maintained with A.G., West Bengal. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

3. Strengthening of Central Coop. Banks and assistance for key personnel

This is an ongoing scheme. Assistance is provided in the form of subsidy for key personnel and technical personnel at the level of Central Coop. Bank and at their branches. An amount of Rs.4.18 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

4. Risk Fund to Central Coop. Banks and Primary Agril. Cooperatives

This is an ongoing scheme. To encourage the flow of credit to the weaker section of the farming community, subsidy @ 2% and 4% of the additional investment made every year for each crop is provided to Central Coop. Banks and the PACS respectively. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

5. Assistance to Central Coop. Banks for writing off bad debts.

It is a new scheme. It is proposed that for rehabilitation of 8 weak Central Coop. Banks during the next five years in accordance with NABARD's 12 Point Programme, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs will be required in the year 1990-91 for writing off irrecoverable loans of the said Banks.

6. Loans to Central Coop. Banks for providing non-overdue cover.

This is an ongoing scheme. The Central Coop. Banks having very high amount of overdues and who do not have adequate owned resources to fulfil the lending programme are provided with this assistance. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 under this head.

7. Common cadre fund for PACS.

This is an ongoing scheme. This assistance is provided to the Common Cadre Authority for cadred Managers of PACS. There are about 6500 cadred Managers. An amount of Rs.125.61 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

8. Strengthening of PACS

This is an ongoing scheme. As a part of the programme of converting PAC into multipurpose cooperative societies in order to meet the needs of the farmers and with a view to providing banking facility at the grass root level the programme of strengthening of PACS was taken. Assistance is provided in the form of Managerial Subsidy in a tapering scale, Rent subsidy and Subsidy for counter and strong room.

An amount of Rs.64.59 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

9. Assistance to LAMPS

This is an ongoing Scheme. Subsidy for keeping technical personnel and key person in LAMPS is provided in a tapering scale for 3 years.

It is proposed that an amount of Rs.11.50 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

10. Assistance for Universal membership.

This is an ongoing scheme. To bring more and more farming from the weaker Section of the Community, this scheme was drawn up. Under the scheme share capital to the extent of Rs.50/- is provided to the farmers to enable them to be members of PACS and draw loan from the society. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

11. Share Capital assistance to PACS, CCBS, PLDBS and F.S.S.

To strengthen the Share base of the societies involved with Agricultural Credit, the State Govt. contributes funds to the Share Capital of these societies so as to enable them to diversify their activities and to achieve the lending programme. Reimbursement of the entire amount is available from N.R.C. (L.T.D.) fund of NABARD.

An amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs has been earmarked for such investment in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

12. Subsidy for appointment of supervisors for opening Branches of PLDB

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for provision for subsidising the salaries of Branch Personnel of P.L.D. Es and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for providing subsidy towards salaries of supervisors of P.L.D. B. in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

12*i*) Risk Fund Subsidy to P.L.D.B.

Riskfund Subsidy is provided to Primary Cooperative Land Development Boards for financing Weaker Section of the Community (@ 3%) of such additional investment. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan for the year 1990-91.

13. Contribution to debentures of the SLDB

As per prescribed arrangement, the State Govt. is required to subscribe @ 2½% of the special debentures and 5% of the normal debentures floated by the Central Coop. Land Development Bank. The allocation on the basis of their lending Programme has been estimated as Rs.46.75 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

14. Failed well Compensation Fund

This is an ongoing scheme. Under the scheme subsidy is provided for creation of a fund to be released for writing off loans in full on account of cost of sinking of wells which have failed to operate for no fault of the farmers. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

15. Subsidy for rehabilitation of weak PLDBs.

Under the scheme it is contemplated to sanction further assistance for writing off interest on sticky loans accrued after 30.6.85. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

16. Emergency Fund

It is a new scheme. Under the scheme assistance will be provided to Primary Agricultural Cooperatives to build up an emergency fund from which consumption loans will be sanctioned to the poorest of the poor at the time of their acute financial difficulties.

An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been ear-marked for allocation in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

18) Implementation and Monitoring of Intensive Agril. Credit Development Programme :-

This is a new scheme. Under this scheme assistance will be provided to create an effective infrastructure for review and monitoring of Coop. Credit Dev. Programmes of 6600 PaCs.

It is proposed that an allocation of Rs.19.61 lakhs may be made in the Annual Plan for the year 1990-91.

19) Subsidy for delay in supplying Machinery and Equipments :-

This is a new scheme. Assistance will be sanctioned to FLDBs in the form of subsidy in the long term sector to reduce the interest burden upon the farmers caused for delay in supply of Machinery and Equipments. For the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for provision in the budget.

20) Additional share capital to West Bengal Central Coop. Land Dev. Bank Limited :-

To strengthening the share base of West Bengal Central Coop. Land Dev. Bank Ltd., particularly taking into consideration their responsibility of financing NCDC-IDA assisted storage Project.

An allocation of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

Marketing Sector

1. Share capital to Primary Agril Coop. Marketing Societies :-

This is an ongoing scheme, In order to strengthen the share capital of Primary Agril. Marketing Cooperatives, State Govt. makes contribution in the form of state share. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed for allocation in Annual Plan for 1990-91.

2. Price Fluctuation Fund :-

This is an ongoing scheme. For taking part in procurement operations of agricultural produce. . . Primary Agril. Cooperatives, Primary Marketing Coops., F.S.S, Coop. Cold Storages, and the Coop. Rice Mills some times incur loss for price

fluctuation. Assistance is provided for creation of a price fluctuation fund at the level of these societies.

An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for allocation in the Annual Plan budget for 1990-91.

3. NCDC-IDA Storage Projects of FAMS & PACS :-

This is an ongoing scheme. For creation of additional storage capacity by FAMS and PACS, State share @ 20% of the Project cost is sanctioned by the State Govt.

The allocation under the scheme for 1990-91 is proposed to be Rs.35.84 lakhs.

4. Construction of godowns of FAMS & PACs :-

With a view to helping FAMS/PACs to complete the construction of godowns which remained incomplete for various reasons including escalation of price of materials, assistance is given in the form of Loans and subsidy. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.33.30 lakhs may be provided in the annual budget allocation for 1990-91 for the construction of aforesaid incomplete and desanctioned projects.

5. Assistance to SCMF :-

It is proposed to provide to West Bengal State Coop. Marketing Federation Ltd., assistance in the form of share capital, Rent subsidy, price fluctuation fund and Share capital including 20% of the Spillover cost of buffer godown.

An amount of Rs.26 lakhs is proposed for allocation in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

6. Organisation of Jute Baling & grading units :-

This is an ongoing scheme. Under the scheme assistance in the form of share capital and subsidy is provided to FAMS for maintaining Jute Baling and grading Units.

It is proposed that an amount of Rs.2.70 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

7. Share Capital to IFFCO & KRIBHCO :-

State Government contributes funds to the Share Capital of W.B. State Coop. Marketing Federation Ltd. for contribution of the same to the Share Capital of IFFCO and KRIBHCO.

An amount of Rs.16.00 lakhs and an amount Rs.4 lakhs are proposed for provision in the Annual Budget for 1990-91 in respect of IFFCO & KRIBHCO.

8. Dev. of Coop. Rice Mills :-

Share Capital and Margin money assistance is provided to the Coop. Rice Mills.

It is proposed that an amount of Rs.7.20 lakhs may be provided in the annual budget for 1990-91.

9. Dev. of Coop. Cold Storage :-

Assistance is provided to Coop. Cold Storages which are existing and to those which are being organised, in the form of Share Capital and Margin Money.

An amount of Rs.51.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

10. Dev. of Oil Mills :-

Assistance is provided Coop. Oil Mills and packing Units which are existing and to those which are being organised in the form of Share Capital. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs may be provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

11. Dev. of Fruits and Vegetables Marketing & Processing Socs :-

This is an ongoing Scheme. Assistance is provided in the form of Share Capital, loan-share-Subsidy for retail outlets and Transport subsidy.

An amount of Rs.7.78 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

12. Incentive to FAMS/FACS/Coldstorages & Other processing Societies for credit linked pledge/purchase and processing :-

This is a new scheme. Under the scheme the societies would be eligible to receive Rs.1 (one) per quintal of Agril. produce procured or secured on pledge against recovery of loans. In case of disposal of the aforesaid quantity, an additional incentive of Rs.0.50 will be available. The cold storage societies will be entitled to an incentive of Rs.1/-per quintal. 80% of the subsidy so received by the societies shall have be distributed amongst the employees in

proportion to the salary drawn by them. This scheme replaces the previous scheme relating to Managerial subsidy.

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed for provision in the Annual Budget for 1990-91.

13. Transport subsidy :-

This is a new Scheme. Under the scheme farmer-members being within a radius of 3 K.M. or more from the godowns /processing Units of FAMS, FACs, Cold Storages and Processing Societies will be entitled to a Transport subsidy of Rs.1 (one) per quintal against delivery of Agril. produce to such societies towards repayment of their loans. Maximum amount of Rs.30/- for a particular crop will be provided to one farmer.

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

14. Seed Development by FAMS/FACS/FSS etc. :-

This is a new Scheme. In order to give a thrust to the activities of seed production assistance will be provided in the form of Share Capital.

An amount of Rs.0.30 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

15. Subsidy to Cold Storage for maintenance of Diesel Generating sets :-

This is a new Scheme. Under the scheme each of the Cold Storages would be provided with a subsidy of a maximum amount of Rs.1 lakh depending on the maintenance and operation costs of generator.

An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

Consumers' Co-operative Sector

1.(i) Development of Urban Consumers' Co-operative. State Share to State Co-operative Federation :-

This is an ongoing Scheme. To strengthen the share base of the State Federation of Wholesale Co-operatives in order to enable them to ensure flow of Consumers' item to the Wholesale Cooperatives assistance in the shape of share capital according to their business of programme and available resources is provided. An amount of Rs.2 lakhs is proposed for provision in the

Annual Plan for 1990-91.

1.(ii) Development of Urban Consumers' Cooperatives :
State Share to Wholesale Consumers' Societies.

This is an ongoing scheme. In order to improve the resource position of Wholesale Consumers' Cooperatives to enable them to keep steady supply of consumers items, assistance is provided in the form of share capital. An amount of Rs.12.10 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

1.(iii) Development of Urban Consumers' Cooperatives :
Urban Consumers' Primaries:-

This is an ongoing scheme. In order to improve the resource position of Primary Consumers' Societies, assistance is provided in the form of share capital managerial subsidy-loan-cum subsidy for furniture and fixtures. An amount of Rs.5.70 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

2. Distribution of Consumers' Articles
in rural Areas :-

Under the Scheme, State Share, Loan-cum-grant for furniture and fixtures, special grant of drugstore and business premises loan are provided. In the Annual Plan for 1990-91, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for provision.

Co-operative Training and Education

1. Co-operative Training and Education Scheme :-

For training and education of the officers/staff/employees and members of cooperatives, there are two training centres maintained by the State Coop. unions. An amount of Rs.38.50 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

Housing Co-operatives

1. State Share to Housing Federation :-

To improve the resource position of State Co-operative Housing Federation, it is felt necessary to contribute to the share capital of the said Federation. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for provision in the Annual budget for 1990-91.

Unemployed Engineers and Labour Cooperatives

1. Share Capital to Engineers Cooperatives :-

Assistance is provided in the form of Share Capital to Engineers' Cooperatives formed by Unemployed engineers. It is proposed to keep an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

2. Share Capital and loan-grant to Labour Coops :-

Assistance in the form of Share Capital and Loan and grant for equipments is provided to Labour Cooperatives. An amount of Rs.0.75 lakh as Share Capital and an amount of Rs.0.75 lakh as Loan & Grant are proposed for provision in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

Information and Publicity

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 for information and publicity work through different media for enlightening the rural people about the plans and programmes drawn up by Government for economic upliftment.

Direction and Administration

1. Creation of post of F.R.O :

It has become difficult for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, West Bengal to give hearing to a large number of visitors coming for redress or advice. Keeping the difficulties experienced in view, it is proposed that a post of F.R.O. of the rank of Deputy R.C.S./Jt. RCS may be created for the Cooperation Directorate. An amount of Rs.0.48 lakh is proposed for allocation in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

2. Creation of posts of 21 Statistical Assistants :-

The procedure of maintaining Statistics in the range office require immediate improvement. The staff position requires to be strengthened. It is therefore suggested that one post of Statistical Assistant for each of the 21 Ranges may be created. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.3.28 lakhs may be provided in the Annual budget for the year 1990-91.

The financial and physical targets under I.P.L.P. during the Eighth Five Year Plan have been proposed as Rs.20818.40 lakhs and 13,91,900 families respectively we are sure of achieving these targets.

(b) Programme of the Development & Planning Department :

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

During the Sixth Plan period Planning Commission initiated a new programme known as Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREP) with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of all possible sources of energy for meeting domestic and productive energy requirement of the rural areas. Blocks have been taken as units for execution of such programme. A number of states were covered during Sixth Plan period. The programme has, however been extended to West Bengal in the 7th plan. In the first instance five blocks were selected in West Bengal for implementation of the IREP Programme as indicated below :-

1. Sandeshkhali - I Block in North 24-Parganas,
2. Taldangra Block in Bankura,
3. Hariharpara Block in Murshidabad,
4. Rajganj Block in Jalpaiguri,
5. Kaliaganj Block in West Dinajpur.

IREP Programme is in progress in these five blocks in phases. Subsequently another block i.e. Tehatta-II in Nadia district has been selected. Selection of a Seventh Block is under progress. Survey works for sixth and seventh blocks are likely to be taken up during the current year. If these are not completed, the works will be continued in the first year of the 8th plan.

Implementation of the IREP Programme envisages survey of the block, preparation of a plan for the block to meet the energy needs of the block and execution of the plan in the selected block by setting up devices mainly of non-conventional types., as blocks are normally selected in the remote areas where availability of conventional energy sources is scarce, promotion of non-conventional energy sources is given much importance in such blocks.

IREP schemes now under execution in five blocks and to be executed in sixth and seventh blocks will be continued during the 8th plan. This Department propose to select another 10 (ten) blocks during 8th plan, undertake survey and implement IREP Programme in these new blocks alongwith the old blocks. An outlay of Rs.26.00 lakhs may therefore been proposed for the Development & Planning Department in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

tp/-

...../-

(c) Programme of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Deptt. :(a) I.R.E.P.

The Scheme is intended to provide additional support to the popularisation of Bio-gas Plants & Solar Cooker and Solar Thermal Device towards the use of non-conventional energy. Six blocks have been covered and one more block will be taken during Eighth Five Year Plan. During 1985-86, 175 nos. of Bio-gas Plants and 547 nos. of other Solar Devices were set up and during 1986-89, 150 nos. of Bio-gas and 540 nos. of other Solar Devices have been set up. The target for 1989-90 towards Bio-gas Plants and other Solar Devices are 300 nos. and 5740 nos. respectively.

The proposed outlays for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 1990-91 will be utilised for setting up of 1800 nos. Bio-gas Plants, 3000 nos. of other Solar Devices and 350 nos. of Bio-gas Plants, 600 nos. of other Solar Devices respectively.

(b) Jhargram Programme

This is a new scheme to be taken up during 8th Five Year Plan, as per guideline of Govt. of India. 29 villages are to be covered under this Scheme of Government of India.

Additional subsidy on Bio-gas, Solar Cooker, on other Solar Thermal Devices are to be borne under the State Plan Scheme titled as 'Urjagan'.

The proposed outlays for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 1990-91 are to meet up the cost of additional subsidy on the above items. The proposed target for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan are respectively as 2800 Bio-gas Plants, 3000 other Solar Devices and 400 Bio-gas Plants, 500 other Solar Devices.

tp/-

RURAL EMPLOYMENTProgramme of the Rural Development DepartmentJawahar Rozgar Yojana (J.R.Y.) :-

During the first four years of the 7th Five Year Plan, the Department of Rural Development had implemented two rural employment programmes namely, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme with almost identical twin objectives of generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas, and creation of durable productive community assets for rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor.

While for NREP, the resources were shared by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 50:50, the RLEGP was exclusively funded by the Central Government. In NREP during first four years of the 7th plan period, a total amount of Rs.16714.67 lakhs has been released in this State to the Implementing Agencies i.e., Panchayati Raj Bodies. Out of this Rs.15624.76 lakh including the value of foodgrains have been utilised to create 662.16 lakh mandays employment. Similarly under RLEGP during the same period a total sum of Rs.12114.20 lakh has been released to different Panchayati Raj Bodies who are the Implementing Agencies of the Programme, and Rs.604.01 lakh mandays of employment have been created by utilising Rs.13618.47 lakh including the value of foodgrains. In this state the entire responsibility of formulation and implementation of both the programmes was entrusted upon the Panchayati Raj Bodies. Both under NREP & RLEGP, works on Social Forestry, construction of Roads and Culverts, community buildings, primary school buildings, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation works, augmentation of rural water supply, land development and land conservation and allied works etc. were taken up 10% of the total allocation was earmarked for utilisation in schemes exclusively benefitting SC/ST population.

With the same objectives in view a Single Rural Employment Programme i.e., **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana** has been introduced on and from the beginning of the current financial year, 1989-90 by replacing the earlier two programmes i.e., NREP and RLEGP. The resources under the programme will be shared between the Central and State Government on 80 : 20 basis. In our state the programme is being implemented through the Panchayati Raj Bodies who are the sole authority to formulate and execute the schemes. It may be mentioned that all schemes so long executed under NREP & RLEGP can be taken up under the present programme. Social forestry and Indira Awas Yojana are two important earmarked sectors.

tp/-/-

At least 15% of the resources under the programme is to be utilised for Schemes benefitting SC/ST and 30% of employment opportunities under the Yojana will be reserved for women..

Total allocation of the State under the programme during the current financial year is Rs.216401.46 lakh, of which Central Share is Rs.17288.13 lakh (including Rs.19821.51 lakh being the value of 97181 MT of wheat supplied) and State share is Rs.4322.03 lakh. A tentative physical target of 494.46 lakh mandays has been set for this State which is likely to be raised slightly due to augmentation of resources to the present level from earlier Rs.166044.00 lakh. Almost the entire amount of fund for the current financial year, 1989-90 has already been released to the Implementing Agencies.

During the current financial year 1989-90, the State Government had earlier made a budget provision of Rs.43.00 crores under NREP, head of Account (State & Central Share) and Rs.52.00 crores under RLEGP, head of account (Central Share). To meet the state matching share of resources under JRY, the budget provision has already been augmented to Rs.4322.03 lakh for the current financial year, 1989-90.

With the current base level of budgetary outlay, the projected outlay for the next financial year i.e. 1990-91 would be Rs.3652.88 lakh, (State share) and a target of Rs.5543.84 lakh of mandays has been proposed for 1990-91.

tp/-

LAND REFORMS
PROGRAMME OF THE LAND & LAND REFORMS DEPARTMENT

Annual Plan proposals (1990-91) on Land Reforms.

1. Comprise of :-

- (A) Integrated scheme on Land Reforms.
- (B) Plan Scheme on Public Works and other constructions.
- (C) Introduction of Three-Year Diploma Course in Survey Engineering in Mandal Survey Institute.

1.1 Under Integrated Scheme we have :-

- (i) Work relating to survey and settlement operation
- (ii) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records.
- (iii) Distribution of vested Agricultural Land amongst land-less and landpoors, and transfer of non-agricultural land to Panchayat Samities for community use and transfer of land to other Deptts. of Government and to other agencies.
- (iv) Preparation of compensation Rolls and allied Works under WBEA Act, 1953.

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

- (i) Upgradation of standards of Administration Schemes.
- (ii) Construction and Maintenance of Circuit Houses.
- (iii) Miscellaneous items of Construction Works.

2. Work relating to survey and Settlement operation mainly comprises of :-

- (i) Extensive revision of Records of Rights
- (ii) Detection and vesting of ceiling surplus land.
- (iii) Identification and recording of share croppers
- (iv) House sites for the land-less and agricultural labourers etc.

3.1. Revision of Records of Rights :

<u>State of work</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Total Programme (No. of Units)</u>	<u>Work done upto 31.3.89.</u>
(i) Khanapuri-Bhujarath	Mouja	41758	38282
(ii) Attestation	Khatian	4,56,30,628	2,35,76,657
(iii) Draft Publication	Mouja	41758	30522
(iv) Final Publication	Mouja	41758	20486

3.2. Detection and Vesting of Ceiling Surplus Land

(A) Total land vested upto 31.3.89		28,69,155=82 acres
Out of which -		
(i) Agricultural	=	12,57,801=35 acres
(ii) Non-agricultural	=	5,78,936=42 acres
(iii) Forest	=	10,05,030=41 acres
& (iv) Others	=	27,387=64 acres

(B) Area of vested Agricultural Land taken possession upto 31.12.88	=	11,37,096-98 acres
(C) Area of Agricultural Land distributed upto 31.3.89	=	8,60,474-22 acres
(D) No. of beneficiaries of vested agricultural land upto 31.3.89	=	18,01,396
of which (i) Persons belonging to Scheduled Caste	=	6,63,105
(ii) Persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe	=	3,42,359
(iii) Others	=	7,95,766
(iv) Institutions/Societies/Others	=	156

3.3. Identification and Registration of share croppers :-

Names of share croppers recorded in the Records of Rights upto 31.3.89	=	13,98,977
of which (i) Scheduled Castes	=	4,18,664
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	=	1,67,510
(iii) Others	=	8,12,803

3.4. 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 31.3.89 :-

Persons provided with Homestead land under this Act	=	2,44,742
of which (i) No. of persons belong to SC. Caste	=	1,03,380
(ii) No. of persons belonged to Sc. Tribe	=	46,712

4. Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records :-

The records of Rights now under preparation reflect the position as on 15.2.71 when the family ceiling of 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 areas of this State. But the primary object in this regard is gradual switchever to "Raiyatwari" system of land Reforms Administration and continuous up-dating of Records of Rights. For this purpose in each District of the State a Four-tier "Integrated set up of Land Reforms Administration" has been set up in the following manner :-

(i) At each District level, the office of the District Land and Land Reform Officer has been set up by integrating the District Settlement Office and the Land Management Wing of the Collectorate.

(ii) At each sub-division level, the office of the Sub-divisional Land and Land Reforms Officer has been set up by amalgamating the Settlement Charge Office and office of the sub-divisional Land Reforms Officer.

(iii) At each Block level the office of the Block Land and Land Reforms Officer has been set up by integrating the Land Reforms Circle Office, Centralised Settlement Walka Camp, Settlement Circle Camp and Settlement B & C Camps.

(iv) At 3305 Grampanchayats, 3305 offices of Revenue Inspectors have been set up :-

Implementation of the Scheme by as many as 3305 Revenue Inspectors' Offices 336 Block level offices 51 sub-division level offices & 17 district level offices with a total strength of approximately 40,000 employees will involve huge expenditure. Since some of the offices are completely new and as some of the posts have been created only for implementation of this scheme a portion of the expenditure is proposed to be kept under the plan scheme as detailed below :-

4(a) Payment of Salaries : Total requirement during 8th Plan period - 3520 lakhs 1st year's requirement 1300 lakhs.

Each of 3305 R. Offices will be manned by one Revenue Inspector, One Bhumisahayak, One Amin, one Group D staff and one Night Guard. Salaries in respect of 3305 Bhumisahayaks may be borne from the plan budget which amounts to 3520 lakhs for the entire Eight Plan period out of which first year's requirement will be Rs.587.50 lakhs.

4(b) Purchase of furniture for the newly set up offices :

Newly set up Gram Panchayat level offices are to be provided with furniture like tables, bench, racks, box, almirah, etc. for which a sum of Rs.331.54 will be needed during 8th Plan period out of which Rs.60 lakhs will be required during the first year.

4(c) Supply of Forms, stationery and Instruments :

The R.I. offices should be provided with stationeries & Instruments like Plain Table, Chairs, Dividers, optical square etc. for which total requirement for the plan period has been estimated to be Rs.55.26 lakhs out of which requirement for the first year is Rs.10 lakhs.

4(d) Construction of Revenue Inspectors' Office-residence

It is very difficult to have suitable accommodation for R.I. Offices in remote areas. At least 330 R.I. Offices with provision for residential accommodation of the Revenue Officers are to be constructed during 8th Plan period involving expenditure of Rs.850 lakhs out of which requirement for the first year will be to the tune of Rs.1650 lakhs.

4(e) Hiring charges for R.I. Offices :

Nearly 1200 houses have already been taken into possession on rental basis for accommodation of R.I. Offices. More than 1500 houses are to be hired immediately for the said purpose. A portion of the rental charges should be borne under the Plan Budget. The amount that will be needed for the entire Eighth Plan Period has been estimated to be Rs.552.56 lakhs out of which first years' requirement is to the tune of Rs.100 lakhs.

4(f) Purchase of vehicles :

Under the new set up offices at District & sub-division level have been set up in such places where there was no office in the past. For proper co-ordination & supervision of work at least 36 new vehicles are to be provided to these offices (22 for District Level Offices and 14 for sub-divisional level offices) involving expenditure of Rs.55.26 lakhs during entire plan period out of which requirement for the 1st year is Rs.10 lakhs.

4(g) Modernisation of Map Printing Press in the office of Director of Land Records & Surveys :

It is the only printing press under the State Govt. for Printing Cadastral and Administrative Maps. An H.M.T. offset printing machine has been purchased for augmenting the output. To obtain optimum installed capacity it is now necessary to purchase one process camera and some other machines and also to create 94 additional posts in the Map Production Unit of the Directorate.

Total expenditure involved are :-

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| (I) Cost of Machines | : | Rs.11.05 lakhs for entire plan period. |
| | | Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the 1st year of the plan. |
| (II) Cost for creation of 94 additional posts | : | Rs.165.77 lakhs for the entire plan period. |
| | | Rs. 30.00 lakhs for 1st year of the plan. |

4(h) Strengthening of Existing Printing Press at Hugli.

As supply of standard and non-standard forms from Govt. Store are helplessly inadequate it has now been a general custom to get the forms printed from Private Press. It is, therefore, proposed that the existing press at Hooghly may be modernised by way of purchasing a few modern printing machines from Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. involving the following expenditures :-

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| (I) Cost of Machine | : | Rs.27.63 lakhs for entire plan period. |
| | | Rs. 5 lakhs for the 1st year. |
| (II) Cost for creation & employment of skilled Hands. | : | Rs.16.58 lakhs for the entire plan period. |
| | | Rs. 3 lakhs for the first year. |

4(i) Computerisation of Land Records & Survey Data.

The Records of Right prepared from time to time reflect various informations on quality of land, mode of cultivation, ownership character etc. All these informations are useful for various development projects and planning. Preservation of records done through age-old process is not only voluminous but also can not be made use from lack of facility for compilation. The State Unit of the National Informatic Centre has experimentally computerised the Land Records Data in one mouza in the district of 24-Parganas(S). At present there is no doubt about the feasibility to computerise the Land Records Data of all the 41758 mouzas of the State through direct assistance from NIC in the matter of training of personal, software designing etc.

It is under contemplation of this Deptt. to instal at least one unit of Computer Centre at each district and an additional unit at head quarters.

The cost for installation of 10 units (inclusive of cost of Computers, Printers/Software/Airconditioning/cost of additional skilled hand) has been estimated to be Rs.400lakhs out of which 1st years' demand is for Rs.20 lakhs.

4(j) Training

For preparation, updating and continuous maintenance of Land Records is necessary to impart training to officers and employees attached with Land Reforms Administration. After establishment of a State Level Analysis, Research and Training Institute (as proposed later) expenditure on this item will gradually be diminished. But this training programme should be continued for at least five years for which expenditure to be incurred has been estimated to be Rs.2 crores out of which demand for first year is to the tune of Rs.35 lakhs.

5. Introduction of Three-Year Diploma Courses in Survey Engineering in West Bengal Survey Institute Bardsi.

A sum of Rs.85.20 lakhs was provided during the period 1987-88 to 1988-90 for implementation of the scheme. As the work was undertaken at the tail-end of the 7th plan period, the proposed development work may not be completed within 7th plan period. It is expected that the work relating to residual construction and provision for other infrastructural facilities will be completed within first two years of the 8th plan period and necessary financial provision for aforesaid two items of work should be provided from the Plan Budget.

Total demand in demand in this respect for 2 years is Rs.55 lakhs out of which demand for the first year is Rs.27 lakhs.

5.1 Proposal for setting up of a State Level Analysis, Research and Training Institute under Directorate of Land Records & Surveys.

During Survey and Settlement Operations vital informations, not only on land but on various allied matters are received, which, if arranged in systematic way, may help the planners in various ways. Moreover, persons connected with land Reforms Administration must be trained up properly not only in respect of Land Laws and other connected Laws but a deep sense of awareness regarding development of rural economy must be inculcated in their minds. Considering all the aspects need for establishment of a training and Research Institute has been deeply felt.

The aim for setting up of the Institute will be as follows :

- (1) Analysis of data on Land Records and Surveys.
- (2) Collection of information from other States of the country and also from other countries on surveying and issues relating to Land Reforms.
- (3) Research on - (I) New methods of Survey (II) Speedy up-dating of maps and Land Records (III) Preservation of maps and records (IV) Computerisation of Land Records and Survey data.
- (4) Study on the history of Land system and Survey.
- (5) Training of field staff on modern techniques of surveying.
- (6) Training of personnel on preparation of Land Records.
- (7) Re-orientation training of Govt. Employees and Members of Public Bodies on Land Reforms.
- (8) Study of the Socio-economic impact of different Land Reforms measures.
- (9) Organising seminars on Surveying & Land Reforms.
- (10) Publication of papers on various issues on Surveying and Land Reforms.

Capital expenditure for construction of the building etc. will be Rs.442.05 lakhs of 35 lakhs will be first years' share. The recurring expenditures for 108 posts (to be created) of different categories will be Rs.331.54 lakhs for the entire plan period out of which demand for the first year is for Rs.5 lakhs.

6. Supplementary Annual Plan proposals (1990-91) on Land Reforms.

6.1 SETTING UP OF A LAND TRIBUNAL

At present thousands of cases are lying pending in the courts for years together adversely affecting the progress of Land Reforms work in the State. Due to interim orders issued by the various courts Government is not in a position to distribute nearly 1.8 lakh acres of vested land amongst g.s.

the land-less and landpoor cultivators. It has therefore been decided to establish a Land Tribunal in terms of Article 323 B of the Constitution of India for quick adjudication of cases arising out of Land Reforms and ceiling of Urban Property and all matters ancillary thereto. Total requirement on this count for the entire plan period is to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. 1st year demand being Rs.35.5 lakhs.

6.2 CONSTITUTION OF STATE LAND CORPORATION

Due to existence of bargadars, it is not generally possible for small owners to sale his land in the open market at the time of his need. Provisions have been made under Section 211C of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act to solve the problem by way of constituting Land Corporation. The object of the Corporation will be to give necessary finance as ~~xxx~~ advance to recorded bargadars holding not more than one standard hectare of land to purchase the land from the land owner who being in distress, wants to sale the land but unable to do so due to existence of recorded bargadar in his land. This will not only enable small land owners to sale their land in distress at a reasonable price, but also enable the bargadar of such land to be its owner in course of time. The amount which is needed for the purpose is only the need money amounting to Rupees Five Crores during entire Eight Plan period 1st year demand being Rs.90 lakhs.

6.3 PREPARATION OF "KRISHAK PASS BOOK"

Revisional settlement operations under Land Reforms Act are going on in all the districts of this State. Under Sec. 51(5) of W.B.L.R. Act a separate Khatian is being prepared for each land owner in a mouza for all lands hold by him in the mouja. But to have a proper idea about the land that is being possessed by a land owner on the basis of the updated records, it is essential to prepare "Krishak Pass Book" where details of all the lands possessed by a land owner is to be recorded. The Pass Book is to be prepared in duplicate one copy of which is to be supplied to the land owner. It will help easy detection and recovery of ceiling surplus land. Any transfer of land by a land owner is correspondingly to be reflected in the Pass Books of both the transferor and transferee. Total requirement during the eighth plan period will be to the tune of Rs.21 crores, 1st year demand being Rs.100 lakhs.

OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

(including Community Development & Panchayats)

(a) Programme of the Rural Development Deptt.(C.D. Branch) :

(i) Community Development : This scheme consists of 4 components, namely, (a) Strengthening of Block Organisation including providing vehicles to the block office, (b) State Institute for Rural Development and (c) Strengthening and promotion of Mahila Mandals(Samiitis). Each component of the scheme is briefly described below :-

(a) Strengthening of Block Organisation :

(i) Staff Support : During the 7th Plan Period, the establishment cost of 341 Accounts Clerk and entire establishment cost of 6 bifurcated blocks were being met from the provision for this component of the plan scheme. Cost on this account is proposed to be transferred to the 7th Plan(Committed) expenditure during the 8th Plan Period. But it will be necessary during the 8th Five Year Plan Period to create a Monitoring Cell for the blocks so that they can cope with the work of monitoring of implementation of various development schemes. This has become essential as the Block offices are facing much difficulties in monitoring the development work in the rural areas which is progressively increasing. No provision is, however, proposed for 1990-91.

(ii) Providing vehicles to the Block Development Offices :

Of 341 Blocks in the State, 109 Blocks are yet to be provided with a vehicle. Each Block is to be provided with one vehicle out of this plan scheme. Due to paucity of funds for the relevant scheme under the 7th Five Year Plan, it had not been possible to provide any vehicle during the last 3 years of the 7th Plan Period. It is needless to mention that rural development work cannot be executed properly in the absence of even one vehicle in each block. It is, therefore, proposed that during the 8th Five Year Plan Period, 50 out of 109 blocks which are going without a vehicle will be provided with one vehicle to be purchased during the period. Requirement of fund for each of the years of the 8th Plan Period is Rs.15 lakhs for ten vehicles. Therefore, a provision of Rs.75 lakhs for the 8th Plan Period and Rs.15 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 have been proposed.

(b) State Institute for Rural Development

The Orientation & Study Centre at Kalyani has been upgraded a State Institute for R.D. for imparting training in R.D. on sharing of expenditure of 50:50 between the State Government and Government of India. The sharing of expenditure has since been discontinued. For strengthening of this Training Centre a sum of Rs.2.50 Lakhs has been proposed for 1st year of the Plan Period i.e. 1990-91.

(c)(i) Strengthening and promotion of Mahila Mandal(Samitis)

The scheme envisages establishment of Mahila Samitis in each Gram Panchayat area @ 1410/- per samity & revitalisation of the existing work Mahila Samitis. Although a good number of such Mahila Samitis have been set up during earlier plan periods, many of them have become weak & considerable number of Gram Panchayats are yet to be covered by Mahila Samity. This also includes improvement of organisational structure as also for supervision of the scheme. A sum of Rs.1.82 lakhs has been proposed for 1990-91 on this account.

(ii) HousingAdministrative Buildings and Staff Quarters in CD Blocks :

This scheme envisages construction of administrative buildings for Block Offices and construction of residential complex in Blocks for accommodation of employees. So far administrative Buildings have been completed in 203 Blocks and funds have been allotted for construction of Administrative Building in another 32 blocks. In the remaining 106 Block Administrative Buildings are yet to be constructed. The work is proposed to be done in a phased manner with funds provided from Panchayat Plan Budget. Many of the already completed buildings are yet to be electrified and this work is also proposed to be done in a phase-manner. Completion of construction of administrative Buildings in all the blocks will also enable the Govt. to avoid the recurring expenditure on hiring of accommodation for Block Offices. With the establishment of Panchayats it is imperatively necessary that each and every block should have Administrative Buildings and Staff Quarters. For this purpose adequate fund is required to be provided under the above scheme. It is proposed that Rs.60 lakhs for completion of administrative buildings under execution and construction of staff quarters be provided for 1990-91. Priority will be given to blocks located in inaccessible areas.

Since 1983-84 Unit Costs for construction of houses on lands categorised in three groups each having distinct topography and climatic conditions have been, for the purpose of providing housing facilities to rural poors under the Rural Housing Scheme, as follows :-

(b) Programme of the Panchayats Department

A. Under 'State Plan' the following schemes are proposed :-

(i) Construction of buildings for the Panchayati Raj Training Centres

At present 3 Panchayati Raj Training Centres and 3 Regional Training Centres (one PRTC and one RTC in each Revenue Division of the State) are functioning under this Department. These are meant for imparting training to the functionaries of Panchayats, both Government and non-Government, in various aspects of Panchayats and rural development. These training centres are now located in hired buildings which do not provide adequate facilities for conducting training programmes satisfactorily. Construction of one P.R.T.C. has already been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.80 lakhs and its construction is likely to be completed during the current plan period though the actual cost of construction is likely to exceed the estimated cost. Land has been acquired for construction of two more composite Training Centres. The estimated outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Training of Panchayat Functionaries

Under this scheme training is to be imparted to about 60,000 functionaries and members of Panchayats in a phased manner, so that they can participate in rural development schemes in more effective and meaningful way. A sum of Rs.75 lakhs will be necessary during the 8th Plan period and Rs.15 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

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

A modified scheme for payment of Incentive Grant to selected Panchayat bodies of different tiers on the basis of their performances is proposed to replace the present scheme under which only the Gram Panchayats are paid an amount equivalent to collection of taxes, subject to a maximum of Rs.5000/- in each case. Under the proposed scheme the beneficiaries will be the best Gram Panchayat in the State (Rs.2 lakhs), the best Gram Panchayat under each Panchayat Samiti (Rs.10000), the best Panchayat Samiti in the State (Rs.2 lakhs), the best 3 Panchayat Samitis in each district (Rs.1 lakh + Rs.75,000/- + Rs.50,000/-)

the best 3 Zilla Parishads including Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad in the State (Rs.5 lakhs + Rs.3 lakhs + Rs.2 lakhs).

There will be Block level, District level and State level Selection Committees to be constituted by the Deptt. of Panchayats for selecting the Panchayat bodies on the basis of certain norms to be laid down. The prize money will have to be spent by the awardee on remunerative scheme(s). A total sum of Rs.500 lakhs will be necessary for this purpose during the period of the 8th Plan and Rs.100 lakhs will be needed in 1990-91.

(iv) Programmes/schemes of visit, visualisation, exhibition and evaluation of the working of Panchayats

Under the scheme a total outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for study tours to be undertaken by various Panchayat functionaries and members of different committees on Panchayats to assess the work and achievement of the Panchayat Institutions in this State as well as 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 and to make evaluative studies of the working of Panchayats. Out of Rs.10 lakhs proposed for the 8th Plan period, Rs.2 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91.

B. District Plan

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

(i) Strengthening of implementation machinery for Panchayats

Under this scheme the Panchayat bodies (Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats) are assisted to strengthen their administrative machineries, so that they can effectively implement different rural development schemes assigned to them and other duties and responsibilities entrusted to them. With that end in view it is proposed to supply the Gram Panchayats with steel almirahs for safe-custody of cash and documents, vehicles for the Panchayat Samitis which have no vehicle at present and for the Zilla Parishads which have inadequate number of vehicles, to help the Zilla Parishads (including Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad) construct residential quarters for their officers, particularly the Additional Executive Officers and to give additional staff support to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads, so as to enable them to cope with the additional volume of work connected with their increasing responsibilities.

A total outlay of Rs.43.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan of 1990-91.

(ii) Grants for construction of Panchayat Ghars (Office buildings of Gram Panchayats)

The scheme provides for assistance to Gram Panchayats for construction of their office buildings. At the end of the current plan there will be 602 Gram Panchayats without their own office buildings. As the Gram Panchayats now function as the lowest level agencies for the State Govt. in implementing various rural development programmes/schemes, it is necessary that all these Gram Panchayats should get their own office buildings constructed within the 8th Plan period, so that they can function smoothly. It has been estimated that a model Panchayat Ghar will cost, at present market price, about Rs.80,000/- without the cost of land. We have proposed to sanction a matching grant of Rs.60,000/- for construction and for extension Rs.30,000/- for each Gram Panchayat in each case. Total fund required for the purpose is Rs.60.00 lakhs for 1990-91

(iii) Construction/Expansion of Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad office buildings

Under this scheme it has been proposed to construct composite buildings for 106 Panchayat Samitis (erstwhile Block Development Offices) which are now located in rental buildings and to extend 86 old Block Administrative Buildings and 16 Zilla Parishad buildings to provide accommodation for elected functionaries and personnel deputed by the State Government.

A total outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91 for construction/extension of a new Mahakuma Parishad office at Siliguri, 5 new Panchayat Samiti buildings and expansion of 20 existing Panchayat Samiti buildings.

C. Monitoring and reporting system

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

III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMEHill AreasProgramme of the Development & Planning Departmenta) Accelerated Development of Hill Areas

With a view to accelerating the all-round development of the backward hill areas of Darjeeling district, the programme for Accelerated Development of Hill Areas of this State has been effectively been in operation from the beginning of Fifth Plan period. Of late, after promulgation of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 13 new mouzas of Siliguri Sub-division of the district have also been included within the above area.

The programme is implemented on the basis of a sub-plan which is funded both from the Special Central assistance and the State plan budget. In the State plan budget, apart from the flow of fund of other departments, an additive assistance is provided by the Development & Planning Department for bridging the critical gaps and providing linkages between different hill development schemes taken up from State Plan outlay of other departments and the Central Assistance additive.

During the 7th Plan period, the agreed outlay of this additive assistance provided by the Development & Planning Department was Rs. 500.00 lakhs, but the actual expenditure on the basis of annual plans amounted to Rs. 409.45 lakhs upto 1988-89. The provision for 1989-90 on this account is Rs. 123.00 lakhs. The agreed outlay of Central assistance from the 7th Plan period was Rs. 4455.00 lakhs against which the actual allocation was Rs. 4129.95 lakhs upto 1988-89. The approved outlay of Central Assistance for 1989-90 is Rs. 1875.00 lakhs.

According to the provision of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, the Council, which is now in office, is responsible for formulation of the Integrated Development Plan in respect of the Hill Area. Pending formulation of the detailed proposals for the Annual Plan 1990-91 by the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council, the quantum of additive assistance to be provided by the Development & Planning Department for the accelerated Development of Hill Areas is proposed to be Rs. 135.00 lakhs.

Other Hill AreasProgramme of the Development & Planning (Town & Country Planning) Department

The Department has set up Mirik Planning Authority in the district of Darjeeling and Jaigaon Planning Authority in the district of Jalpaiguri in North Bengal. Preparation of existing land-use - plan and register and their publication is nearing completion. Works of preparation of outline development plan for each of the two areas viz. Mirik and Jaigaon has also made much progress. A number of development schemes like improvement of

roads

roads, water supply and drainage, construction of hospitals, community centres, parks etc. have been completed. The proposed outlay for the development plans is Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

OTHER SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

Backward Areas

1. Programme of the Development & Planning Department

a) Development of North Bengal

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

The agreed outlay for this programme during the seventh plan 1985-90 was Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to continue this programme in the rural areas of those backward districts during the Annual Plan period 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs. 31.50 lakhs may be provided for the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

b) Development of Jhargram region

The Jhargram sub-division is decidedly one of the most backward areas in West Bengal. This sub-division of Midnapore district comprises eight blocks covering an area of 1185.29 sq.miles with a population of 7,45,118 (according to 1981 Census) of which 29.4% are tribals and 14.1% are scheduled castes.

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

In the year 1989-90 there is a plan outlay of Rs. 114.45 lakh for this programme and Jhargram Development Board approved the allocation of

funds

funds as indicated below :

	<u>Rupees</u>
1. Irrigation	61,63,721
2. Roads	40,48,706
3. Education	8,55,000
4. Cottage & Small Scale Industries	2,70,730
5. Miscellaneous public utility schemes	1,20,000
	<hr/>
	1,14,56,157
	<hr/>

The schemes that are being implemented with the funds provided by the Govt. include Minor Irrigation Schemes like River Lift Irrigation, Construction of Bundh, Jora 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.

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 total plan outlay of Rs. 125.90 lakh on the Development of Jhargram Region for the Annual Plan, 1990-91 has been proposed. This outlay is proposed to be utilised with the recommendation of Jhargram Development Board especially in the sectors like Minor Irrigation, Cottage & Small Scale Industries, Roads, Bridges and Culverts, Education, Forestry, promotion of Socio-Economic and cultural activities, urban development etc.

c) Development of Sunderban Areas

On 18-12-1989, a meeting was held in the chamber of Secretary, Development & Planning Deptt., to discuss the plan proposals of different cells under Development & Planning. In that meeting it has been decided that the proposed plan allocation during 1990-91 for Sunderban Development Board will be Rs. 900 lakhs. Accordingly the original plan proposal of Sunderban Development Board (Rs. 924 lakhs) for the year 1990-1991 has to be recast along with the proposed reallocations for the districts- North & South Parganas. The revised plan proposal of Sunderban Development Board during 1990-1991 under different Development Heads is placed below.

The Plan proposal of Sunderban Development Board has been prepared keeping in view of the proposed Phase-II Project profile of

Sunderban

Sunderban Development Project. In the plan thrust has been given to intensity the activities in Agriculture, Irrigation, Forestry, Rural Water Supply, Rural Industries & allied fields. For implementation of the schemes of the concerned fields, suitable infrastructural facilities under the Board will be provided keeping in mind that for major components separate Divisions will be created. For example, for agricultural activities under the Board, Agricultural Division will be created. This Division will be headed by an Officer of the rank of Deputy Director, Agriculture. Similarly other Divisions viz. Animal Resource Development Divisions for implementation of Animal Husbandry Schemes, Rural Water Supply Division for execution of drinking water supply schemes and C.& S.S.I. Division for execution of rural small scale industries schemes will be created. The Animal Resource Development Division will be headed by an Officer of the rank of Deputy Director while an Executive Engineer will be the head of Rural Supply Division. An Assistant Director will be in-charge of C.& S.S.I. Division. All schemes of these components will be in consonance with the schemes implemented by the concerned State Govt. Deptt. but will be modified as per suitability of Sunderban Region. A contingent of required staff support will be matched for each Division.

The schemes relating to Tourism will however be implemented through State Tourism Department in close collaboration with Sunderban Development Board. Regarding Social Forestry Division, the present post of Forest Officer need be upgraded to the rank of Divisional Forest Officer as that of State Forest Directorate for effective implementation of schemes and proper utilisation of available budgetary fund. The schemes relating to Irrigation & Flood Control and Transport & Communication will be fully implemented by the Engineering Divisions of Sunderban Development Board. However, all the existing Divisions of Sunderban Development Board, viz. engineering, Fishery, Forestry and Monitoring need to be strengthened for proper and effective functioning of the Divisions under the Board. The staff structure for each Division is being finalised separately. One more Engineering Division will be added.

2. Programme of West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation (W.B.C.A.D.C.)

1.1 The West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation came into existence under the W.B.C.A.D.C. Act., 1974. This Act had the intention to provide development of the State of West Bengal through area based development programme with a view to increasing agricultural and allied production and ensuring maximum benefit of such production to the cultivators. Integration of economic development programmes with the programme for human resource development was introduced since 1977 to accelerate acceptance of various economic programmes. To ensure effective

involvement

involvement of the people in the rural areas in such integrated economic and social development, the local Panchayats at the Block level and the District level are consulted at the Project level and the District level with representatives of the Panchayat Samity and the MLAs and MPs at the District level. Besides, the representatives of various Departments at the Block and District level are also involved in the process of area development in CADC both for ushering in infrastructural development and beneficiary oriented development of the disadvantaged groups in the rural areas. The Corporation has its headquarters in Calcutta with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. Executive Vice Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. 21 Projects in the districts are headed by the Project/ Dy. Project Directors who are assisted by other officials including the subject matter specialists.

1.2 The Planning Commission suggested to hand over the C.A.D. Projects to the District Planning Committees in order to make available to these committees the trained CADC staff as well as the additional funding to subservise the purpose of decentralised planning with the participation of the local people. As a step towards that direction, it has already been decided by the State Govt. to depute the subject matter specialists available with different C.A.D. Projects to District Planning Committees who will utilise their expertise for formulation of district plans. Similarly, the State Planning Board will also draw upon the expertise of the subject matter specialists available at the headquarters of the Corporation. This decision is under implementation and it is expected that the qualitative aspect of the Planning process at the District and at the State level will benefit from this, as also the Corporation itself.

2.1 The wide-ranging activities of the W.B.C.A.D.C. include Minor Irrigation facilities, supply of agricultural input credit, storage and marketing facilities, service centre, consumer stores, pisciculture, animal husbandry, rural industry, adult and non-formal education, child and women care, health and sanitation programme, specially economic programme for the poor women etc.

2.2 W.B.C.A.D.C. has made a special contribution in the field of experimentation in different High Yielding Variety of Crops in different seasons as well as in the production of quality foundation and certified seeds in West Bengal. From an initial insignificant acreage under the seed multiplication programme, the CADC has been able to cover 809 (p) acres during 1988-89 and is expected to cover 2100 acres during 1989-90, with a corresponding procurement target during 1989-90 of 2902 M.T. The seed multiplication programme mainly relates to potato followed by paddy and wheat. Emphasis is not being given to production of certified seeds of pulses and oil seeds. CADC has been able to produce foundation seeds

under jute and potato and is the first organisation in West Bengal to have certified seeds of potato.

2.3 Special emphasis has also been given on production of seedlings for horticultural development in non-traditional areas. Horticultural development is encouraged for economic benefits and for commercial utilisation of marginal lands.

2.4 Special mention may be made of cultivation of Coffee in the Terai region of West Bengal. A research programme for the cultivation of Coffee with Robusta variety has been proved to be a success in marginal lands. The results have been commended by the Indian Coffee Board and the Board has promised to render all help for extension of the area. The target of such extension is 50 acres during 1989-90 out of the identified area of 1080 acre in Siliguri-Naxalbari Project Area. The Indian Coffee Board has arranged training for some of the officers and staff to assist Coffee cultivation. A Project Report on Coffee Plantation has been prepared and sent to the Indian Coffee Board. Based on the Project Report and visits of teams from the Coffee Board to the identified areas, the modalities of this unique project are in the process being sorted out with the Coffee Board.

2.5 Experimentation of Azolla bio-fertiliser has been introduced in Dubra and Tamuk-I Projects in Midnapore district and proved to be a success. This has opened up new source of low cost fertiliser technology to the farmers. Results of such Azolla cultivation at Dubra in bore seasons during 1987-88 revealed that the average yield from such plots was 22.8 qtl. per acre as against 20.3 qtls. per acre on other plots. Azolla experiments have since been extended to Boinchee, Kalna, Haringhata and Gaighata Projects during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

2.6 The experiment on True Potato Seeds (TPS) at Kalna-II and Boinchi CADC Projects during 1987-88 revealed a vast potential. The yield potential out of TPS will be to the tune of 50 MT per hac. as against 30 MT per hac. by traditional methods. Attempts are being taken to develop infrastructure for production of TPS in 1 hac. land in collaboration with International Potato Research Centre. A Project Report in this regard has been prepared. During 1988-89 and 1989-90, this programme had been given trial with encouraging results in Kalna, Haringhata, Boichee and Sunamukhi Krishi Vignan Kendra (KVK), Bankura.

2.7 In respect of Water Management Programme, an important field of specialised new activity of CADC is the large-scale introduction of the use of Mini DTW with submersible pumpsets to avoid the problems of draw-down of water table. Another major field of activity is the installation of infiltration gallery on the almost dry river bed at Saharjore, District Purulia and Nalhati-I, District Birbhum which is providing irrigation facilities without use of electricity.

3.1 As a result of collaboration with UNICEF, CADC could instal 461 Drinking water TWS. Besides, 72 community centres have been constructed for the benefit of women and children and 428 sanitary latrines have been commissioned for the benefit of the people. All these programmes have helped to make the people conscious about health care and sanitation.

3.2 With the assistance of fund from NCDC, 8 godowns of Jute with bailing facilities have been constructed. 3 cold storages are under construction. Another 4000 MT cold storage has already been constructed departmentally at Burhampore, District Murshidebad. It has already been commissioned. The NCDC has also financed the construction of godowns for storing agricultural produce in the project areas.

3.3 With the help of ICAR, a Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) has been set up at Sonamukhi, District Bankura to provide theoretical and practical training to the farmers. Steps are being taken to convert this KVK into a District Training Centre for the farmers to cater to the needs of training gap in the District. Similar proposal has been submitted to the District Planning Committee for a Training Institute within Gaighata Project in North 24-Parganas District.

4.1 A survey was conducted to ascertain the employment generation for the period from 1979 to 1983. Such survey revealed that in agriculture and allied sectors, total mandays created increased from 89.43 lakhs to 190-97 lakhs. The women and children development programme and education programmes generated about 3500 direct employment for women. Industry programme has also created part-time and full-time employment for 566 women. The pisciculture programme implemented directly by the CADC created about 10,000 mandays in 1987-88. During 1989-90, an estimate on the mandays expected to be created is indicated below - sectorwise :-

i) Water managemant	20,580	mandays
ii) Agriculture	3,36,000	"
iii) Small Scale Industries	36,750	"
iv) Animal Husbandry	4,900	"
v) Pisciculture	6,021	"
	<u>4,04,251</u>	mandays

4.2 During 1990-91, the annual plan proposal of WBCADC under Development & Planning Department will be Rs.616 lakhs out of which Rs.269.17 lakhs have been proposed for implementation of various development projects. Besides, an amount of Rs.65.03 lakhs would be available from different departments as specified grants against various departmental development schemes.

The WBCADC is, a crucible for testing, providing and adopting appropriate practices, technologies and programmes through experimentation at the field level in various sectors. The results of experimentation, when confirmed are replicated outside the CADC Project areas for the betterment of the living conditions of the people. Viewed from this perspective, the establishment of WBCADC should be looked upon as a pool of skilled human capital utilised for continuous research in various frontier areas for the purpose of using the result of such research for the realisation of targets in concerned sectors in particular, and for the ultimate betterment of living conditions of the people in general.

IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Programme of the Irrigation & Waterways Department

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 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 spill 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 caused 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.

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, Toorsa, 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 Subamarekha falling into the Bay of Bengal. The average rain fall varies from 1200 mm to 1800 mm in the Gangetic West Bengal and exceeds 3000 mm in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. But, due to extremely erratic distribution of

precipitation, failure of crops is a recurrent feature even during Kharif 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 of population 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 on limited of land, by 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 H	
(b) Minor Irrigation Project :		
i) Surface water ..	1.3 Million HA	
ii) Ground water ..	2.5 Million HA	3.80 Million H
		<hr/>
	TOTAL : :	<u>6.11 Million H</u>

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION DURING THE PRE-PLAN PERIOD

Prior to 1951, the Irrigation benefits achieved during pre-plan was 139 TH. HA. as follows :

From Eden Canal System	16,190 Hectares.
From Midnapore Canal System	49,780 Hectares.
From Damodar Canal System	72,850 Hectares.
	<hr/>
Total :	<u>1,38,820 Hectares.</u>

(Say 139 thousand hectares)

The Irrigation benefit achieved through Eden and Damodar Canal System has subsequently been included in the Barrage and Irrigation System of D V C.

Pre-Plan area of Eden and Damodar Canal System of 89,040 TH. HA. have been merged with the D V C System, and only the area of Midnapore Canal System of 49.37 TH. HA. has been separately shown in the Sixth Plan.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION DURING THE PLAN PERIOD (1951-90)

The commencement of Plan development in the State in 1951 ushered in the launching of a systematic programme of
saha/-

Contd....

development of irrigation potential through harnessing of the untapped water resources of the river systems of the State commensurate with its financial capability 5(five) Major and 29(twenty-nine) Medium Irrigation Projects/Schemes had been taken up between 1951-1990, out of which 1(one) Major(Mayurakshi Project) and 5(five) Medium Schemes(viz : Berai, Subhankar Danra, Karatowa, Bandhu and Kumari Irrigation Schemes) were completed by the VI Plan period. The rest of the schemes have spilled over to the VII Plan period(1990-95).

Plan-wise development of irrigation potential, its utilisation and the expenditure incurred upto VII Plan period are presented in Annexure - 1.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION DURING VII PLAN PERIOD(1985-90)

An outlay of Rs.300 crores was originally proposed in the VII Plan to create an additional irrigation potential of 220.00 thousand hectares.

Subsequently the total outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects for the VII Plan period was reduced to Rs.195 crores.

In the Mid-term Appraisal(July,1987) it was proposed to enhance the total outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during VII Plan from Rs.195 crores to Rs.279 crores to enable achievement of the revised target of 212 thousand hectares in respect of creation of irrigation potential during the VII Plan period.

At the present stage(September,1989) the likely total expenditure on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during the VII Plan period stands at Rs.241.86 crores against a target for creation of irrigation potential of 66.25 thousand hectares.

The principal reasons for the shortfall in the target for the creation of irrigation potential are paucity of fund, delay in obtaining forest and other lands, escalation of market prices, resistance of the people affected by land acquisition to part with their land before payment of full compensation and providing alternative employment etc.

4(four) Medium Schemes(viz : Saharajore, Taragonia, Turga and Dimu Irrigation Schemes) are likely to be completed during the VII Plan period. This leaves 4(four) Major Irrigation Projects and 20(twenty) Medium Irrigation Schemes to spill over into VIII Plan period(1990-95). Of these, 1(one) Major Project(viz : Subamarekha Barrage Project) and 2(two)

Medium Schemes(viz : Jangal Mahal Lift and Karru Irrigation Schemes) have been categorised under Project of VIII Plan in view of the fact that the expenditure upto VII Plan on these projects are less than 10% of their respective estimated costs.

EIGHTH PLAN PROPOSAL

This Draft Eighth Plan proposal on Major and Medium Irrigation projects has been formulated on some underlying strategies, the more important ones of which are discussed below.

"Irrigation" calls for an emphasis on investment in the Eighth Plan to boost agricultural production in the State of West Bengal.

Incomplete Major Irrigation Projects which are in advanced stages of completion and are capable of yielding full benefit in the Eighth Plan have been funded on priority basis so that they may be completed during this Plan period. Accordingly Kangsabati Reservoir Project, which would be completed in all respects by the Eighth Plan, has been adequately financed on priority basis. Similarly emphasis has also been laid for suitably financing the on-going Medium Irrigation Projects of Seventh Plan which are in advanced stages of completion. Irrigation Projects, where full Irrigation potentials are likely to be developed by the Seventh Plan have been treated as Completed Projects and have not been allowed to spill over into the Eighth Plan. The performance of the Mayurakshi Project had been techno-economically reviewed and evaluated in this respect. Since this Major Irrigation Projects had developed full irrigation potential by the Sixth Plan it was not continued to the Seventh Plan or thereafter.

Inclusion of new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects have been restricted as far as possible. In fact, the strategy for the Eighth Plan programme on Irrigation has been in favour of imparting top-most priority on the completion of all on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. But due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to complete all the on-going schemes within the Eighth Plan period.

Among the on-going Major Projects, Teesta Barrage Project Sub-stage-I, having international water implications, is a scheme of National importance and warrants speedy completion. The financial resources of the State being inadequate to meet this essential requirement it has been

proposed to lay special stress on the physical completion of this Project in the Eighth Plan period with Special Central Assistance from Government of India as outright grant on a 50 : 50 basis. It is expected that the Government of India would not hesitate to come forward with the required Central Assistance in appreciation of the financial incapability of the State to safeguard the national interest associated with the Project. Assistance of the Central Government is also sought for on the issue of suitably relaxing the procedure for getting possession of forest lands needed for speedy execution of the Project. Demand for providing alternative employment by the people affected by land acquisition is also posing another serious impediment in obtaining timely possession of the required land. As it is not possible for the State Govt. alone to provide such employment to the large number of people affected by land acquisition an active and effective assistance of the Government of India in providing employment to a section of such people would also be essential.

Subarnarekha Barrage Project is a new Major Irrigation Project which has been included in the Eighth Plan proposal. This Project, estimated to cost Rs.227 crores has an ultimate Irrigation potential of 130 thousand hectares in the district of Midnapore. An amount of Rs.84 crores has been proposed on this Project during the Eighth Plan period.

During the operation of Major Irrigation Projects like Kangsabati Reservoir Project, Mayurakshi Reservoir Project and Barrage and Irrigation System of D V C serious difficulties have been experienced in the achievement of optimum utilisation of water resources due to substantial seepage losses in the canal system. Consequently the essentiality of undertaking Modernisation Schemes in respect of the existing Major Irrigation Projects came to be realised and emphasis has been laid on taking up Modernisation of Major Irrigation Projects aimed at prevention of loss of irrigation water through seepage, facilitating efficient water management through construction of requisite number of outlets, field channels and water courses, introduction of Warrabandi system of water scheduling and achievement of effective and conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

It has been proposed to take up the Modernisation of Kangsabati Project in the Eighth Plan period with World Bank assistance. Estimated to cost Rs.311.00 crores the Project,

which is in an advanced stage of approval envisages construction of four additional Dams and a Barrage, lining of canals etc. for prevention of loss of water and augmentation of available water resources to cater optimum utilisation of valuable irrigation water. Stress has also been laid on the formulation of Modernisation Schemes in respect of other existing Major Irrigation Projects in the State as well as early as possible.

Some other important new Major Projects are Darakeswar - Gandheswari Project in the District of Bankura, Ajoy Reservoir Project in the District of Birbhum and Burdwan, Upper Kangsabati Project in the District of Purulia and Bankura and Teesta Barrage Project Sub-stage-II of Phase-I. Due to paucity of financial resources of the State, it has not been possible to provide for anything more than just taken provisions on these Projects in the Eighth Plan proposal for the purpose of investment/preliminary work only. Medium Irrigation Projects are being executed in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum and necessary funds have been provided for the physical completion of these schemes for bringing full benefits thereof during the Eighth Plan period. In fact, the pattern of funding has been so proposed as to obtain completion of all the 18 (eighteen) on-going Medium Projects during the Eighth Plan period. To avoid Plan vacuum, 14 (fourteen) new Medium Irrigation Schemes have also been identified for inclusion in the Draft Plan.

To achieve greater efficiency in the management of water resources 40 hectares blocks need to be converted into 5 - 8 hectare blocks through construction of suitable infrastructures in the Major Irrigation Projects. This would ensure greater utilisation of the valuable irrigation water through reducing the gap between potential created and utilised. Provision for this has also been made in the Eighth Plan proposal.

On the basis of guidelines issued by the State Development and Planning Department, a total outlay of Rs. 330 crores has been proposed on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during the Eighth Plan period. Exercises undertaken so far indicate that this outlay could possibly bring about the achievement of creation of irrigation potential during the Eighth Plan period to the tune of 384 thousand hectares. The Major part of the benefit is expected to come from the on-going Teesta Barrage Project Sub-stage-I (320 thousand hectares)

The annual break-up of the financial and the benefit aspects of the proposed Eighth Plan on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are presented below :

Y E A R	Creation of additional irrigation (thousand hectares)	Proposed outlay (Rs. Crores)
1990 - 91	47	55
1991 - 92	58	60
1992 - 93	73	65
1993 - 94	90	72
1994 - 95	116	78
T O T A L	:: 384	330

The proposed outlay figures presented in this Draft Plan do not however, include escalation of prices.

Central Assistance for Irrigation & Flood Control Sector

The 8th Plan(1990-95) proposal of the State Irrigation and Waterways Department(I & W D) is Rs.810.00 crores, out of which Rs.535.00 crores have been provided under the proposed State Plan and the remaining Rs.275.00 crores are to be met from Central Assistance to be provided by the Government of India as outright grant.

The proposed Annual Plan(1990-91) size of the Department is Rs.140.00 crores which comprises Rs.90.00 crores under the State Plan and the remaining Rs.50.00 crores have been proposed to be met from Central Assistance.

The break-up of the proposals into the Irrigation and Flood Control Sub-sectors is furnished in a tabular form as under :-

Figures in Rupees Lakhs

SUB-SECTOR	8th Plan(1990-95) Proposal			Annual Plan (90-91) proposal		
	State Plan	Central Assistance	Total	State	Central Assistance	Total
1. Irrigation(Major and Medium)	330.00	100.00	430.00	55.00	20.00	75.00
2. Flood Control (including Anti-Sea-Erosion and Ganga Anti-Erosion Works	205.00	175.00	380.00	35.00	30.00	65.00
Total :	535.00	275.00	810.00	90.00	50.00	140.00

The Project Sub-sectorwise proposals for Central Assistance incorporated in the Draft Plan Proposals are presented in the Table below :-

Name of Project/ Scheme	(Figures in Rs. Crores)					
	8th Plan proposal (90-95)			Annual Plan(1990-91) proposal		
	State plan	Cent -ral Assis tance	Total	State Plan	Central Assistance	Total
1. Irrigation Sub-Sector.						
i) Teesta Barrage Project	100	100	200	20	20	40
Total : (Irrigation)	100	100	200	20	20	40
2. Flood Control Sub-Sector						
i) Anti-Sea-Erosion Schemes	30	60	90	5	10	15
ii) Ganga Anti-Erosion Schemes	-	115	115	-	20	20
Total(Flood Control)	30	175	205	5	30	35
GRAND TOTAL		275			50	

The principal reasons in favour of identification of the Teesta Barrage Project, Anti-Sea-Erosion Schemes and the Ganga Anti-erosion Schemes for being posed for Central Assistance are presented hereinafter.

TEESTA BARRAGE PROJECT

Teesta Barrage Project, which is one of the biggest Irrigation Projects of India, constitutes major part of this plan proposal of the State Irrigation & Waterways Department. This Project having a vast irrigation potential of 9.19 lakh hectares, is second only to the biggest Bhakra Nangal Project in India and is therefore, a project of National importance.

Moreover, the international aspects associated with the Project add an additional dimension of strategic importance to it. It is also an established fact that the provision of adequate fund for expeditious completion of the Project is beyond the limited financial capability of our State. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Government of India should provide adequate Central Assistance on 50:50 (State Plan : Central Assistance) as outright grants to the State to safeguard the national interest associated with the Project. These aspects have already been highlighted in the Booklet on 'Some Urgent Issues and Problems relating to West Bengal' published by the Chief Minister (West Bengal)'s Secretariat in April, 1989.

Moreover, in view of strategic importance associated with this project being proximate to the International Boundary, the left embankment of both the Mahananda Main Canal (M.M.C) and the Teesta Mahananda Link Canal (T.M.L.C.) of the Teesta Barrage Project has to be developed into an alternative Highway with its standard equivalent to National Highway. Besides, this will also act as an alternative short-cut route for approaching the North Bengal and the Dooars area by passing the traffic congestion of Siliguri Town.

To achieve the desired degree of completion of sub-stage-I of First Stage of Teesta Barrage Project during 1990-1995 an amount of Rs.200.00 crores is vitally needed during the 8th Plan period. But the total provision cannot be met from State Plan because of its acute financial incapability. Hence, Rs.100.00 crores has been proposed under the State Plan Fund and the remaining Rs. 100.00 crores under Central Assistance to be provided by Government of India as outright grants. The total amount proposed on this Project in this Draft Annual Plan (1990-91) is Rs. 40.00 crores (Rs.20.00 crores under the State Plan plus Rs. 20.00 crores under Central Assistance).

ANTI-SEA EROSION SCHEMES

The State of West Bengal has a coastal line of about 350 Kms. with a total length of embankments along the sea and the estuarine rivers of about 4000 kms. These are mostly earthen embankments and do not have adequate section to withstand the devastating effects of wave actions during cyclonic storms which is almost a regular annual feature in the southern West Bengal. Moreover the erosive action of the sea is engulfing substantial portions of the main land areas in the coastal fringe of the State. Due to inadequate flow through the river Hooghly much below 40,000 cusecs, shoals and bars have formed in the river for want of necessary flushing. In some places like Uluberia, Diamond Harbour etc. the sea-going vessels pass very close to these townships as per guidelines of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. In the last year, severe damages took place in the Uluberia and Diamond Harbour townships due to the serious destructive wave actions caused by the passing of these sea-going vessels. Adequate protective measures are required to be taken in this regard. The embankments on the sea-side at vulnerable places like Digha, Sundarbans and other estuarine rivers are to be thoroughly improved and renovated with necessary protective works as anti-sea erosion works covering

Contd.....

protection of area on the bank of estuarine rivers is essentially the protection of Geographical Boundary of India. In view of this gravity of the problem central assistance is sought for as outright grants in ratio of 2:1 (Central Assistance : State Plan) as the financial incapability of our State does not permit the cost of these schemes to be met from the State Plan alone. Approximate cost is Rs.270 crores and to be completed by 8th, 9th and 10th Five Year Plans.

GANGA ANTI EROSION SCHEMES

The Farakka Barrage was constructed and commissioned in 1975 to divert the flow of the Ganga to the Bhagirathi - Hooghly river system to save the Port of Calcutta, the survival of which was a matter of utmost importance to the economic upliftment of the millions of people living in its vast hinterland. Like any river control structure, the Farakka Barrage also had its impact in the regime condition of the river. Devastating erosion of the bank line on the Ganga, especially along the downstream of the barrage in Murshidabad district has been observed after its construction. The accentuation of the erosion in many reaches of the 94 kms. long right bank on the downstream of the Farakka Barrage in the district of Murshidabad has become a matter of serious concern. Also the marginalembankment constructed on the left bank upstream of the Barrage in the district of Malda has been breached threatening vast areas.

The Ganga acts as the international boundary beyond Nimti in the district of Murshidabad. As a natural process, the river which is continuing erosion on the right bank, is forming extensive char lands on the opposite bank mostly on the other side of the boundary. Thus the lands eroded by the Ganga are being permanently lost to the country as the new char land cannot be used by the people who have been and are being rendered landless due to the erosion.

To prevent effectively this loss of national territory due to the severe erosive action of the Ganga, it appears imperative to undertake systematic bank protective works both upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage, the cost of which is far beyond the limited financial capability of our State to bear. This, therefore, is a case which deserves provision of Central Assistance as outright grant to the extent of total cost of the protective work to be undertaken on a 100 percent basis.

MINOR IRRIGATIONProgramme of the Minor Irrigation Department1. Progress of Seventh Plan :

The Seventh Five Year Plan envisaged a financial outlay of Rs.14500.00 lakhs against a physical target of 425.00 thousand ha. The potential created upto 6th Plan was 1577.85 thousand ha. out of which 621.47 thousand ha. came from ground water and 956.38 thousand ha. from surface water. An outlay of Rs.5562.00 lakhs and physical target of 100.00 thousand ha. are proposed for Annual Plan 1990-91. The physical and financial targets and achievements are given below :-

Upto 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) Achievements.	7th Five year plan (1985-90) Targets.	Actual Achievements (1985-89) 4 years.	Physical ('000 ha.)	
			1989-90 Targets	1990-91 Targets Proposed.
Ground Water : 621.47	350.00	166.66	75.00	75.00
Surface Water : 956.38	75.00	64.05	25.00	25.00
1577.85	425.00	230.71	100.00	100.00

Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

7th Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure 1985-89 (4 years)	Anticipated Expenditure 1989-90	Annual Plan 1990-91 proposed
14500.00	7769.90	4041.25	5562.00

2. Programme for Annual Plan 1990-91

The Annual Plan 1990-91 outlay fixed for different programmes under minor irrigation are shown below :

	7th Plan Approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 1990-91 Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Minor Irrigation Programme under Crop Husbandry Sector	1500.00	586.00
(ii) Minor Irrigation Programme	12100.00	4821.00
(iii) Command Area Development	900.00	155.00
	14500.00	5562.00

The programme are detailed below :-

(i) Crop Husbandry :

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production, an outlay of Rs.586.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed as state share.

During the first three years of the 7th Plan as per Government of India norms, fund was provided @ Rs.3.50 lakhs per Block for the 335 Blocks of the State. From 1988-89 S.F.P.P. was launched and additional fund was provided for 7 districts initially (188 Blocks) and later - extended to 12 Districts covering 220 Blocks. However, during Annual Plan 1990-91 normal fund of Rs.3.50 lakhs per Block has been considered. During 1988-89 expenditure amounting to Rs.595.37 lakhs was incurred and 13,650 nos. of shallow tube-wells/duge-wells were installed. During 1989-90 the no. of shallow tube-wells/duge-wells proposed to be installed is 20,000. It is mentioned that the programme is implemented through District Rural Development Agency.

(II) Minor Irrigation Programme :-

The total outlay during Annual Plan 1990-91 for Minor Irrigation Programme is Rs.4821.00 lakhs including both Normal Programme and West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project. The details are shown below :-

1. NORMAL PROGRAMME :

(A) Surface Water : An outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 are proposed for the development of surface water. The provision has been made for -

- (a) execution of the water transmission arrangements of RLI Schemes and conversion of diesel operated R.L.I. schemes into electrically operated ones,
- (b) completion of the ongoing surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes and taking up new ones and
- (c) boro bundhs.

The progress and programme in respect of surface lift irrigation and surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes are mentioned hereunder

(a) R.L.I. : The total number of R.L.I. schemes installed upto 1988-89 are 3336, out of which work of 874 nos. of schemes have been completed in all respects. The water transmission arrangements to remain incomplete at the end of the 7th Plan will be about 900 no. During Annual Plan 1990-91, water transmission arrangement for 78 RLI will be taken up under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project and 190 no. will be taken up under normal programme. About 2000 RLIs will remain without energisation at the end of 7th Plan. During Annual Plan 1990-91, 78 no. RLI Schemes will be energised under West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project and 642 no. under normal programme in RLI installations.

(b) Surface Flow Irrigation & Drainage Scheme : 158 no. of surface flow and drainage schemes have been completed in all respects

tp/-

...../-

upto 1988-89. It is expected to complete 11 no. out of 16 no. on-going schemes during 1989-90. The spill over cost for the remaining 5 no. schemes to the Annual Plan 1990-91 will be approx. Rs.30.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.170.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 are proposed. About 20 no. of new schemes are proposed to be taken up during Annual Plan 1990-91 specially in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore and also Jhora Irrigation Schemes in the hills of Darjeeling district. The surface flow of a number of rivers in Purulia and Bankura districts dry up during lean months. As a result RLIs installed on those rivers cannot irrigate during dry season. It is proposed to construct a few sub-surface dams on those rivers during Annual Plan 1990-91.

(c) Boro Bundhs : In some low-lying areas of Hooghly and Howrah districts on cultivation is possible during the rainy season. But the cultivators traditionally raise both Rabi and Boro crops in a big way by constructing Boro Bundhs across the rivers. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 are proposed.

(B) Ground Water :

(a) Water Investigation : A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for survey and investigation, machinery and equipment for State Water Investigation Directorate for Annual Plan 1990-91. The S.W.I.D. has completed the Minor Irrigation Census during 1988-89. The use of ground water under State Sector and also credit linked installations under Private Sector is being made with the approval of S.W.I.D. During Annual Plan it is proposed to carry out micro-level survey and water balance study, basinwise as well as sub-basinwise so as to meet the anticipated rise in demand for more water.

(b) Investigation and Planning Surface Flow Irrigation Schemes : An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed for the investigation and planning of surface flow irrigation and drainage schemes. About 10 no. of schemes are proposed to be undertaken for planning and investigation during Annual Plan 1990-91

(c) Implementation of Ground Water Schemes : An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed. During 1990-91 fund will be required for the residual work of 200 D.T.W. Programme, residual of D.T.W. conversion, redrilling of defunct D.T.Ws and revitalisation of some State-owned Shallow Tubewells.

(C) GENERAL :

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed for Direction and Administration, optimisation, construction of stores, tp/-

...../-

buildings and rest houses and use of non-conventional energy by installing hydrams, windmills and solar pumps etc.

II. WEST BENGAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT WITH IDA ASSISTANCE
(CREDIT NO. 1619-IN) :

West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project envisaged installation of 1200 Heavy Duty Tubewells (H.D.T.W.), 400 Medium Duty Tubewells (M.D.T.W.), 5400 Shallow Tubewells (S.T.W.), 1800 Low Capacity Deep Tubewells (L.D.T.W.), 10,000 Dug Wells and Modernisation of 200 River Lift Irrigation Schemes at a total cost of Rs.15600.00 lakhs x approximately. Project agreement was signed on 27th September, 1985 and became effective from 20th December, 1985. The terminal date for the project as per the Agreement was March, 1991.

Due to several reasons the work could not be started properly during the first two years of the project. The work has, however, started in full swing since February, 1988. A World Bank Mission visited the State for mid-term review of the project during 17.7.89 to 20.7.89. Project estimate has increased considerably due to change in S.D.R./Rupee Exchange rate from Rs.11.00 per S.D.R. to Rs.20.5 per S.D.R. From Rs.15600.00 lakhs, it has gone upto Rs.29320.00 lakhs. Consequently, there has to be change in magnitude of existing project components and additional works are to be taken up to absorb the full credit amount. A tentative revised implementation schedule has been drawn up during the discussion with the World Bank Team considering that the project period will be extended for another 3 years and the terminal date would now be March, 1994. The formal approval of the World Bank, is, however, yet to be received.

The revised project size includes installation of additional 100 Medium Duty Deep Tubewells, 1140 Low Capacity Deep Tubewells, drilling of new tubewells in place of 100 defunct deep tubewells and modernisation of additional RLI Schemes. Out of total of Rs.29320.00 lakhs, Rs.27143.00 lakhs will be plan expenditure and the balance Rs.2177.00 lakhs will be the proportionate cost of Engineering Administration of the Directorate of Agricultural Engineering. The requirement of Rs.27143.00 lakhs includes Rs.6402.00 lakhs for energisation to be paid to the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

Against the total requirement of Rs.27143.00 lakhs under plan Fund, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of 7th plan is Rs.4812.00 lakhs and the balance of Rs.22331.00 lakhs will be needed during the 8th Plan.

tp/-

...../-

During 1990-91, the proposed outlay is Rs.3491.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.345.00 lakhs will be for energisation to be paid to the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

Expenditure : Upto the end of 1988-89, the expenditure was Rs.2783.83 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the year 1989-90 is Rs.2028.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure upto the end of 7th Plan is Rs.4812.00 lakhs.

Reimbursement Claim : Claims for reimbursement amounting to Rs.1094.98 lakhs have been sent to the Government of India upto March, 1989. It is anticipated that claims to the tune of about Rs.1500.00 lakhs will be preferred during 1989-90 and during 1990-91 the amount is estimated to be Rs.2400.00 lakhs.

Progress and Programme of work against Revised Implementation Schedule-West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project (Credit No. 1619-IN)

Item of Work	Achieve- ment upto 1986-87.	Achievement up to 1987 - 88	Achieve- ment upto 1988-89	Target upto March, '90 as per revised implementation Schedule	Annual Plan 1990-91 Target Proposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

H.D.T.W.

i) Drilling & Development.	8	31	191	400	240
ii) Pumphouse	-	-	6	150	225
iii) Energisation-	-	-	2	80	145
iv) Pipe Line	-	-	-	40	165

M.D.T.W.

i) Drilling & Development	-	-	17	100	110
ii) Pumphouse	-	-	1	25	100
iii) Energisation-	-	-	-	15	60
iv) Pipeline	-	-	-	10	60

L.D.T.W.

i) Drilling & Development	-	-	284	670	640
ii) Pumphouse	-	-	-	210	650
iii) Energisation-	-	-	-	100	435

S.T.W.

i) Drilling & Development	-	25	397	1330	1360
ii) Pumphouse	-	-	6	380	1250
iii) Energisation-	-	-	-	200	765

tp/-

...../-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>R.L.I.</u>					
i) Pumphouse	-	-	11	50	80
ii) Energisation	-	-	-	25	65
iii) Pipeline	-	-	-	11	39
Open Dug Well	<u>300</u>	<u>1029</u>	<u>1705</u>	<u>3000</u>	<u>3000</u>

III. ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS :
West Bengal State Minor Irrigation Corporation Ltd. :

The State of West Bengal has fixed a uniform water rate of Rs.500/- per ha.m for supply of irrigation water from minor irrigation installation including those under Minor Irrigation Corporation. The Corporation thus cannot realise a higher rate as required under commercial compulsions. As such, there is no other alternative but to assist the Corporation towards repayment of commercial borrowings. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs for Annual Plan, 1990-91 is proposed for contribution to share capital and grants-in-Aid. The Corporation has also undertaken the community R.L.I. and DTWs under the programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Command area development programme in the three major irrigation commands of Kangsabati, Damodar Valley and Mayurakshi will continue. An outlay of Rs.155.00 lakhs (State share) for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed.

The Annual Plan 1990-91 proposes construction of field channels covering 20.00 thousand ha. of command area. 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 Ltd. These activities will continue during Annual Plan 1990-91 also.

The progress of the scheme in West Bengal, has, however, been restricted due to various constraints. The area covered by field channel during the first four years of 7th Plan was 29.17 thousand ha. some of the problems like small holdings are difficult to sort out. However,
 tp/-

...../-

good services of Panchayats are being utilised and the Department is entrusting the work to Panchayats in preference to contractors as far as practicable. By and large, Panchayats are showing encouraging results in the matter of motivating the farmers and securing their co-operation.

3. S.C.P. and T.S.P. :

Rs. 1301.90 lakhs being 23.41% and 341.80 lakhs being 6.15% of the outlay proposed are earmarked for S.C.P. and T.S.P. respectively during Annual Plan 1990-91.

4. 20-Point Programme :

The progress and programme of minor irrigation under 20-Point Programme have been shown in statements TPP-1 and TPP-2.

5. Monitoring :

The Plan performance is reviewed quarterly, half-yearly and annually by Directorate and Secretariat. There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1990-91 for execution of monitoring cell at State Headquarters of the Directorate of Agricultural Engineering.

6. Office Buildings :

Minor Irrigation Department has no office building or residential quarters for the officials. As volume of work has increased, offices have been established even at Block levels, but in rental houses only. This is causing inconvenience and litigations. So, it has been proposed to construct a few office buildings in districts and residential quarters for Assistant Engineers at Block levels.

Similarly, Minor Irrigation Department has to store huge quantities of pumps and engines and spares, but those are stored in rental houses. It is necessary that some Stores along with buildings are constructed. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed.

7. Institutional Finance :

During 8th Five Year Plan, minor irrigation potential of 25.00 thousand ha. will be created by institutional finance. Considering the cost of development @ Rs.10,000.00 per ha., the likely institutional finance is Rs.1650.00 lakhs considering that on an average two thirds will be loan component.

8. Energisation of Irrigation Pumpsets :

During 7th Plan all new ground water structures in the State Sector were energised. The same procedure will be continued in Annual
tp/-

...../-

Plan 1990-91. In the private sector also all attempts are being made to energise ground water structures as far as possible. A considerable number of diesel run R.L.Is are proposed to be energised during Annual Plan 1990-91.

9. Use of Non-Conventional Energy in Minor Irrigation :

Energy saving irrigation devices like hydrens, wind mills and solar pumps have been installed on _____ Areas have also been identified for the installation of sprinklers and drip irrigation. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1990-91 is proposed.

10. Cell for Minor Irrigation Statistics :

The State Government is going to establish a seperate cell shortly for maintaining minor irrigation statistics in the State in its totality.

FLOOR CONTROL

Programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department :

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 widespread disaster to the people inhabiting its flood prone areas, Varicus problems like congestion of drainage, bank erosion complicate the flood situation. Flood problems in North Bengal, comprising the districts of Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling and are due to heavy precipitation leading to severe bank erosion, land-slides in the hills, bank spillings and change in river courses.

Flood problems of Central Bengal in the districts of Malda, West Dinajpur and Murshidabad, are due to inadequacy of drainage facilities. Bank spilling occurs along the Mahanada, Ganga, Baghirathi and also severe bank erosion take place there along.

Problems of South Bengal are from acute drainage congestion in the low lying areas due to heavy rainfall and the terrain being very flat, tidal ingress and drainage lackage are responsible for widespread inundation of agricultural lands. The problems are further intensified by cyclonic storms and coastal erosion.

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

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

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

It was proposed to bring about 2750 Sq.K.M. under protection from flood and drainage congestion during the Seventh Plan period. The works involved were execution of drainage schemes, bank protective works anti-sea erosion schemes etc..

A few comprehensive Master Plans to tackle location specific (flood control-cum-drainage problems have already been prepared by the Department) some of the more important one's of which are :-

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

All these Master Plans involve implementation of drainage-cum-flood control works capable of rendering immediate benefits through augmentation of agricultural production. Therefore, these Master Plans deserve top-most priority; but these cannot be commenced in right earnest without the availability of adequate funds. The flood control schemes are to be given special funds as recommended by the S.R.Sen Committee in the interest of optimising agricultural production of the eastern regional States.

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

A. Drainage Schemes :

- 1) Urgent Development of Sundarbans;
- 2) Ghea-Kunti Basin Drainage Scheme;
- 3) Karatia-Nagartala Basin Drainage Scheme in 24-Parganas;
- 4) Improvement of Bagjola Drainage Khal;
- 5) Re-excavation of River Baranashia for improvement of drainage congestion for Harishchandrapur etc.
- 6) Haroagong-Kultiganj Basin Drainage Scheme
a n d
- 7) Bhagawanpur Nandigram Drainage Scheme (Phase-I).

B. Anti Erosion Schemes :

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

FUNDS UNDER NREP AND RLEGP :

Funds forthcoming under the NREP/RLEGP/JRY/DPS etc. are utilised to meet expenditure of labour oriented schemes both in the flood control and irrigation sectors.

tp/-

V. ENERGYP O W E RProgramme of the Power Department1. WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

We are now at the end of 7th Five Year Plan and going to step in the 8th Five Year Plan in next few months. There has been addition of several 210 MW Thermal Units in the Eastern Region, but due to inadequate Hydro Thermal mix, the region is facing shortfall in peak hours while surplus during lean hours. As a result, the optimal operation of the power system in the State has become practically impossible. The only plausible solution to this problem is the installation of a Pumped Storage Plant. Much emphasis have been given in the 8th Five Year Plan for the completion of Furulia Pumped Storage Scheme of capacity (5+1) x 175 MW. For preparation of Detailed Project Report of Furulia Pumped Storage Scheme, WAPCOS in association with CEA & CWC has already been appointed as local Consultant. It has also be decided to appoint a foreign Consultant (Japanese) for the preparation of DPR of this Project. Contract agreement with the Japanese Consultant is now in the final stage. Programme is to take up the actual work during 8th Five Year Plan so as to bring the 1st Unit by the beginning of 9th Five Year Plan.

According to demand projection the peak demand and energy requirement of the State excluding DVC Valley area will be increased by 800 MW and 4900 MU respectively at the end of 8th Five Year Plan. To meet the increased demand during 8th Plan period, emphasis have been given to complete the first 3 x 210 MW Units of Bakreswar Thermal Power Project by WBPDC and Gouripore (2 x 60 MW). Programme have also been made to complete Rammam H.E. Project Stage-II (4 x 12.75 MW), Teesta Canal Falls H.E. Project (3 x 3 x 7.5 MW) by eighth plan period.

R & M work of existing Thermal Power Stations for increased generation have also been included in 8th Plan programme.

In the field of transmission and distribution systems, the greatest concern is with the energy losses and poor voltage condition in the distribution system. Compared to transmission system, the Distribution system of the state has been extended to a great extent resulting in high

line losses and voltage drop in the distribution system. Much emphasis have been given in the 8th Five Year Plan for expansion of sub-transmission and EHV transmission system for giving adequate support to the distribution system as well as for evacuation of power from the new Power Stations to be commissioned during 8th Five Year Plan. Emphasis have also been given for the installation of Capacitors and taking up system improvement work during eighth plan period to reduce the system losses.

The state has 28% mouzas (11,000 mouzas, still remaining unelectrified. Emphasis have been given to electrify 50% of that unelectrified mouzas during eighth plan period.

I. HYDEL GENERATION :

a, ON-GOING HYDEL PROJECTS :

i, Rammam H.E. Project Stage-II (4 x 12.75 MW)

a) Rammam Diversion Weir and Desilting Basin :-

The progress of this structure is nearing completion. Excavation of Zone - VII of desilting basin duct is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1989. Thereafter, concreting work will be started for which nearly 6 months will be taken. Specifications of gate structures are being studied for tendering purpose. The work as a whole will be completed by June, 1990.

b) Head Race Tunnel :-

Excepting junction of tunnel inlet and desilting basin, structures are almost completed. Lining and grouting works are in progress. The work will be completed in all respects by September, 1990.

c) Lodhama Diversion Weir, Desilting Basin & Water Conductor System

Central Water Commission, the consultants, have been requested to furnish drawings for inviting tender.

d) Common forebay :-

Excepting junctions at both tunnel exit face and penstock, structures are almost completed. The work will be completed in all respects by March, 1990

e) Penstock :

First stage concreting upto AB-4 will be completed by December, 1989. Survey of India team are surveying the stretch from AB-4 to AB-6 and this will be completed by October, 1989. Afterwards, CWC will take 2 months'

time for preparing drawings. Considering, 6 months' ~~time~~ time will be required for excavation and concreting work, first stage concreting of AB-4 to AB-6 is likely to be completed by June, 1990. First stage concreting for the stretches of AB 7 - AB 8 and AB 8 - AB 10 are expected to be completed by March, 1990 and April, 1990 respectively. Survey of India team are surveying the stretches from AB 10 to AB 12. First stage concreting of all the anchor blocks and saddle supports are expected to be completed by September, 1990. Approach road for erection of penstock pipe will be made ready by July, 1990.

M/s. HSCL have executed fabrication work to the extent of 110 M.T. as against all total 1800 M.T. of fabrication work. M/s. HSCL have stopped the fabrication work on September, 1987 claiming payment of excise duty related to fabricated materials.

Lateron, they have put forward the claim for revision of rates. For resolving the problem negotiation with M/s. HSCL & other bidders of penstock work had been held. In response to that, M/s. Texmaco and M/s. Shalimar Works have submitted their offers. Evaluation of these offers is expected to be finalised by December, 1989 and order will be placed by January, 1990. About 200 M/T is likely to be fabricated by March, 1990. During 1990-91, the programme for penstock fabrication and erection work are 1200 M.T. and the remaining portion will be completed by December, 1991.

- f) Power House building including Tail race channel :-
 Excavation of Unit-I and II have been completed. Excavation of Unit-III and IV is nearing completion. Drawings of sub-structures upto floor level of power house and first pour concreting of generator foundations have so far been received from C.W.C. Concreting work for that portion will be completed by March, 1990. It is expected that concreting of super-structure and erection of gentry girder will be completed by November, 1990 and thereafter, 2 months time will be required for erection of EOT crane. As such, unit erection is likely to be taken up in January, 1991. Considering about 8 months for erection of the unit

and 3 months for follow-up action towards commissioning Ist unit of the project is likely to be synchronised by December, 1991 and the 4th Unit by June, 1992, with a gap of two months between successive units.

iii) Teesta Canal Fall H.E. Project (3 x 3 x 7.5 MW) :

This project is tied up with CECF loan agreement amounting to 8025 million Yen.

a) Orders for major civil work covering all the three power houses including by-pass channels have already been placed and excavation work is in progress.

b) Contract Agreement with M/s. Sumitomo Corporation, Japan has been signed in December, 1988 for supply of TG associated inside power house equipment.

c) Application for Import Licence & Foreign Exchange clearance submitted immediately afterwards in 1st week of January 1989. Import Licence has been received from Govt. of India in August, 1989. Subsequently 5% advance payment made to M/s. Sumitomo Corporation & M/s. BEHL in August, 1989, which has resulted in slippage of eight months in the delivery schedule.

d) Arrangement is being made for inviting tenders for outside power house equipments & other common items. The revised target of commissioning as envisaged now is June, 1992 for the first unit and March, 1993 for 9th unit.

iv) Fazi Augmentation Scheme (1 x 1.2 MW) :

The major civil works of Intake has been completed flume path desilting basin, Forebay are expected to be completed by December, 1989. The works of Power House building and penstock are in progress and are expected to be completed by March, 1990.

T.G. set has been delivered. Most of the major equipment for power house and switchyard equipment have been delivered. The revised target of commissioning is March, 1990.

v) Rinchington Augmentation Scheme :

The original scheme envisaged installation of one generating unit of 1 MW with all associated civil works. Subsequently Board has decided to defer the installation of additional unit. But the augmentation of flume capacity from 22 cusec to 35 cusec to enable to utilise additional water available during monsoon and improvement

of road communication facilities are to be continued. Severe damage due to heavy land slides causing complete washout of existing bench of the flume at different stretches has stood in the way of progress of work which has compelled to drag the completion times to 1990-91.

THERMAL GENERATION

NEW SCHEMES :

1. Gouripur Thermal Power Station :

A scheme report for setting up a thermal power station with Fluidised Bed combustion boilers having capacity of 2 x 60 MW at Gouripur has already been submitted to CEA. The scheme has been provided in the eight five year plan.

TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

A. Transmission :

400 KV SYSTEM

- 1) Kolaghat-Jeerat 400 KV S/C Line (134 KM)
The line was commissioned on 29.7.88 at 220 KV for evacuation of power from Kolaghat to Jeerat. The line can only be energised at its rated voltage of 400 KV after completion of 400 KV Switchyard of KTFS Stage-II.
- 2) Kolaghat-Durgapur 400 KV Line (170 KM)
The erection Contractor- M/s. EMC have been working on this line. The up-to-date erection progress are as follows :-
 - a) Stub setting - 474 locations completed out of 474
 - b) Erection of Super Structures-414 Nos. completed out of 474
 - c) Order for bore-pile foundations at Damodar River Crossing have been awarded to M/s. AFCONS Bore pile foundation has been completed.
 - d) Stringing of 59.74 Kms. conductors completed. Consequent upon dropping of construction of 400 KV S/S at Bidhannagar (Durgapur), it has been decided to connect the said line with ONE Circuit of Bidhannagar-Purulia 400 KV D/C Line of NTPC at Durgapur for termination of the line at Purulia S/S of NTPC. As per the revised schedule, the line is expected to be completed in June, 1990.
- 3) Kolaghat-Rangoli 400 KV S/C Inter-State Line (West Bengal Portion upto Orissa Border at Andharkuli)
The total length within West Bengal portion of the

line is about 133 KM. Order for supply and erection of the line have been divided between M/s. EMC and M/s. Tata Exports.

Upto date erection progress are as follows :-

- a) Stub setting - 334 locations have been completed out of 344
- b) Erection of towers - 169 Nos. completed out of 344.
- c) Order for the stringing materials for the line have already been placed. The line of WESEB portion is expected to be completed by June, 1990.

4) 400/220/132 KV S/S at Jeerat.

The Sub-station was initially energised at 220 KV for evacuation of Farakka Power. The sub-station has been switched over to 400 KV in February, 1987. The up-to-date erection progress are as :-

- a) i) 400 KV Bay - 6 Nos. commissioned out of 7. Work for 1 No. 105 MVA spare Transformer bay have been completed, but awaits commissioning.
- ii) 400 KV Bay - 2nd Bay for NTPC alongwith 50 MVHR Reactor & 400 KV Bus reactor- contract to be finalised.
- b) 220 KV Bay - 9 Nos. commissioned out of 12 One. no. 220 KV Bay for 2nd 220/132 KV transformer is expected to be commissioned by 1/90. Balance work will be completed by 3/90.
- c, 132 KV Bay - Out of 10 nos., 4 nos. commissioned. One ckt of the Dharampur-Ashokenagar 132 KV D/C line has been looped in and out at Jeerat 132 KV switchyard. 2nd 100 MVA, 220/132 KV Transformer is likely to be commissioned in Feb. 1990
- d, 400/220KV/
33 KV Trans-
former: Two transformer banks, 315 MVA, each have been commissioned. Spare single phase bank, 105 MVA awaits commissioning.
- e, 220/132 KV
Transformer : One 100 MVA has been commissioned and 2nd one is expected to be commissioned by January, 1/90.

5) Durgapur (Bidhannagar) 400/220 KV S/S.

The scheme has been dropped. The equipment procured

for above sub-station has been planned to be utilised for future extension of bays at 400 KV Jeerat Sub-station and future extension of bays at 400 KV Jeerat Sub-station.

6) Arambagh 400/220/132 KV/33 KV Sub-Station

Land acquisition is under process.

220 KV SYSTEM :

7) DPL-Durgapur (Bidhannagar) 220 KV D/C Line(10 KM) :

The construction of the line has been completed and the line has been energised at 132 KV on 13.2.88. One Bay for the said line at Durgapur S/S was completed but utilised for receiving power at 220 KV from Furulia (NTFC) S/Stn. The 2nd Bay is under construction and is expected to be commissioned by December, 1989.

8) KTFS - HALDIA 220 KV D/C LINE : (59 Kms.)

Construction of this line was deferred for want of assured load growth. Majority of the line materials have been procured under IDA Loan. Tenders are under evaluation for erection work. This has been decided to construct the line and if need be this would be initially run at 132 KV in order to enhance the security of supply to Haldia.

9) Durgapur-Rishra-Jeerat-Kasba (3rd Circuit) 220 KV S/C Line.

It has now been decided to give priority to the construction of a S/C 220 KV Rishra-Jeerat portion of the line and installation of 220/132 KV Sub-station, at Rishra because of additional load coming up in that area. The work of route alignment survey for this portion of the line is nearing completion.

10) Jeerat-Lakshmikantapur 220 KV D/C line with provision of LILO of ONE Circuit at Kasba S/S 119 KM).

Due to non-availability of land at Baruipur for installation 220 KV/132 KV sub-station (sanctioned in 7th Plan), it has been decided to super-impose the 220 KV System at our existing Lakshmikantapur 132 KV/33 KV Sub-station. The survey for the line has been completed.

11) Augmentation of Howrah 220/132 KV S/S by 3rd 150 MVA 220/132 KV Transformer.

Work is in progress. Transformer delivered and placed on plinth. Major equipments are available. Work is targetted for completion by March, 1990.

12) Santalidih-Chandil 220 KV Inter-State S/C Line(98 KM) :

The Line has been commissioned on 13th March, 1988.

- 13) Bakreswar-Gokarna 220 KV (D/C, Line
Route Survey for the line will be taken up soon.
- 14) LILO of Durgapur-Jeerat 220 KV D/C Line at Bakreswar :
Route survey for the line will be taken up soon and is expected to be completed by June, 1990.
- 15) Bakreswar-Arambag 220 KV D/C Line
Survey work will be taken up soon.

132 KV SYSTEM :

Up-to-date erection progress of the following 132 KV Lines and Sub-stations are as follows :-

- 1) Bishnupur-Hizli 132 KV D/C Line (111 KM).
Construction of the line was completed and energised on 28.1.88. At present Circuit one is operated at 132 KV and the other Circuit is operated at 33 KV for power supply to Chandrakona Road 33 KV S/S from Bishnupur
- 2) Joka-Falta D/C Line (28 KM)
The line has been completed on 30.3.88. The line is energised at 33 KV from Joka Sub-station for power supply to Falta Free Trade Zone.
- 3) Gokarna-Katwa S/C Line on D/C Tower(56.6 KM)
Katwa-Salar portion (23.4 KM) have been completed and commissioned at 33 KV on 19.3.88 for power supply to Katwa Sub-stn. Balance portion of the line between Salar and Gokarna has been completed in March 1989. The line will be energised at rated Voltage by December, 1989.
- 4) Durgapur-Ukhra 132 KV D/C Line (18 KM)
The line has been completed on 23.4.89 & charged at rated voltage.
- 5) Rammam Stage-II to NBU via Darjeeling S/S.132 KV D/C line (90 KM)
Route survey has been done. Tenders for tower supply & erection of line have been received, and are under scrutiny for placement of order. Actual possession and taking over of earmarked land at Lebong could not materialise due to court case.
- 6) (a) Birpara-Alipurduar 132 KV S/C line via Farakka (54 KM)
Construction work is in progress. Stub setting

work at 72 locations out of 192 have been completed. Old erection order has been cancelled. Tenders for fresh erection order and supply order are under process.

(b) Alipurduar-Coochbehar 132 KV S/C Line

The work will be taken up alongwith the erection of balance work of Birpara-Alipurduar section.

7. Debagram-Katwa D/C line (24.5 KM)

Order for the construction of the line has been placed on M/s. Hirakud Industrial Works in May, 1987. Stringing materials are available. Foundations at 33 locations out of 85 Nos. and of 6 Nos. gantry location have been completed. Target for completion of the line in March, 1990.

8) LILO of ONE Circuit of Durgapur-Bandel 132 KV D/C line at Satgachia (13 KM)

Order for the construction of the line has been placed on M/s. Hirakud Industrial Works in May, 1987. Stub setting at 42 locations out of 45 locations have been done. Super-structures at 26 locations have been completed. Stringing materials for the work is at stack. Revised target date of completion is January, 1990.

9) Stringing of 2nd circuit of Durgapur-Bishnupur Line (52 KM)

The work is complete.

10) Stringing of 2nd circuit of Malda Dalkhola Line (52 KM)

Out of total 129 KM stringing work, 75 KM section of Malda Raiganj has already been strung in September, 1989. The section has been commissioned in 9.10.89 to evacuate power from Malda to Raiganj area at 33 KV. The balance portion will be taken up shortly.

11) Jeerat-Barasat 132 KV D/C Line (24.5 KM)

Survey work has been completed. Tender specification for both supply of tower and erection of line is ready. It is expected that Tender will be opened by January, 1990.

12) LILO of One Circuit of Bishnupur-Hizli D/c Line at Chandrakona Road (3 KM)

Survey of the line has been done. Construction of the line will be taken up matching with the construction of S/S work.

- 13) LILO of Dalkhola NBU 132 KV Line at three Power Stations of Teesta Canal Fall H.E. Project (13 KM)
Survey work have been completed. Construction of the line will be taken up matching with the construction of power station.
- 14) Augmentation of the existing Sub-station
In order to meet the load growth for different areas under West Bengal State Electricity Board within the current year augmentation of transformer capacity have been proposed to be completed in the following sub-stations :

Location of the Sub-stn.	Existing Capacity in MVA	Proposed to be augmented in MVA	Additional capacity in MVA
<u>132/33 KV</u>			
1. Lakshmikantapur	1 x 12.5	2 x 12.5	12.5
2. Kolaghat	2 x 20	1 x 31.5 + 1 x 20	11.5
3. NBU	1x12.5+1x31.5	2 x 31.5	19
4. Sonarpur	1 x 12.5	1 x 20 + 1 x 12.5	20
5. Egra	1 x 7.5	2 x 12.5	17.5
6. Adisaptagram	2 x 31.5	3 x 31.5	31.5

15) Moinaguri 132/33KV Sub-station (2 x 12.5 MVA)

1 x 12.5 MVA Transformer has been commissioned in August 1989. Balance work will be completed in June, 1990. Major Materials including 2nd 12.5 MVA 132/33 KV Transformer are available.

16) Katwa 132/33 KV S/Stn. (2 x 20 MVA)

Construction of Central room building and 'A' type quarters, erection of sub-station structure have been completed. Other works are in advance stage of completion. It is expected that 1st Transformer will be commissioned in December, 1989 and 2nd transformer in March, 1990.

17) Ukhra 132/33 KV sub-station (2 x 31.5 MVA)

Major materials including Transformers are available. It is expected that 1st Transformer will be commissioned in December, 1989 and 2nd Transformer in March, 1990.

- 18) Satcuchia 132/33 KV (2 x 31.5 KV MVA)
Work is in progress. 1st Transformer is expected to be commissioned in March, 1990.
- 19) Debagram 132/66/33 KV (1 x 20 MVA, 132/33 KV & 16 MVA, 132/66 KV)
1 x 20 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer is expected to be commissioned in March, 1990.
- 20, i) Construction work of the following sub-stations have been taken up and work are in progress.
a) Chandrakona Road 132/33 KV
b) Falta 132/33 KV.
- ii, Work of the following sub-stations will be taken up during 1990-91.
- a, Raiganj 132/33 KV.
 - b) Berhampur 132/33 KV
 - c, Bankura 132/33 KV
 - d) Darjeeling 132/33 KV
 - e) Nagrakata 66/11 KV
 - f) Aranghata 66/11 KV
 - g) Mchespur 132/33 KV
 - h) Salt Lake (Aug.)
 - i) Furulia (Augmentation)
 - j) Barasat 132/33 KV S/S.
 - k) Laxmikantapur (2 x 12.5 MVA, 132/25 KV traction)
 - l, Dhuliyani 132/33 KV S/S.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification of 1560 villages and energisation 12160 pumpsets will be completed against Target for electrification of 2200 villages and 17000 pumpsets respectively during the current financial year. The target for electrification of villages and pumpsets during 1990-91 are 1315 & 10000 respectively and intensification of 650 villages.

SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION (HYDEL) :

i) RMM-M STAGE - I (3 x 12 MW)

The revised Project report already submitted to CEA: Number of clarification have been asked by CEA/GWC time to time. S & I Circle has taken action to these clarification related to them. Action has been taken by our Commercial Wing for finalising Inter

State agreement in this respect.

ii) RAMMAM STAGE-III & IV (90 MW)

Field studies and investigations required for preparation of Project Report have been completed. WAFCOS has been engaged for preparation of Project Report as per guidelines of CEA/CWC. The DPR is expected to be completed soon.

iii) BALASON STAGE - I :

The Project report is under preparation and is expected to be ready soon. WAFCOS was entrusted to prepare the above project Report.

iv) Certain investigation work for the following schemes are being continued and for which provisions are being kept.

a) Name of the Scheme(Continuing)

1. Rammam Stage-V & Great Rangit(150 MW).
2. Jaldhaka Stage-I, Balason Stage-II(40 MW)
Extn. (9 MW)
3. Jaldhaka St-II Extn.(4 MW), Lodhama-Dilpa(4 MW).
4. Mongpu (5 MW)
5. Micro Hydel (38 sites)
6. Teesta Low Head Scheme (60 MW)

PURULIA PUMPED STORAGE :

Pre-feasibility report was submitted to CEA in 1980. Further investigation & field studies like collection of hydrological data, preparation of topographical survey maps, soil investigation and detailed geological investigations are being conducted by WBSEB as per guideline of CEA & CWC.

The Hydro-meteorological observations is being carried out since 1982-83 and to be continued till 1992. First phase drilling for sub-surface exploration has been completed. Altogether 24 bore holes have been drilled covering upper and lower dam. The total meterage is around 600 M. 2nd phase drilling and excavation of one adit-drift of around 50 M is envisaged.

In February, 1988 a loan agreement between Govt. of India & OECF, Govt. of Japan was made for preparation of detailed project report including supplemental field investigation & studies. Amount of loan is 628 MY. An amount of 31.40 M Yen has been received in 1988. M/S WAFCOS has been engaged as local consultant in association with CEA & CWC.

Action for engagement of Foreign Consultant is almost over and is expected to be concluded shortly. It is now anticipated that the DPR will be completed within 1991-92.

2. WEST BENGAL POWER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.1. Kolachhat Thermal Power Project Stage-I.

KTPP Stage-I (3x210 W) was sanctioned in June 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11559.0 lakhs which was last revised to Rs. 39200.0 lakhs in the year 1987. Two units (unit 2 & 3) have been commissioned in July 1984 and December 1985 respectively and both the units achieved full commercial loan satisfactory within 45 months of their commissioning. But there has been a great set-back in commissioning of 3rd Unit (unit No. 1) due to stoppage of erection work of boiler by ABL for a period of 2½ years. However, ABL re-opened the site with effect from 20.6.88 and completed the balance work of unit no. 2 & 3 like painting, thermal insulation and 6th mill of unit No. 2. Erection of boiler of unit No. 1 is also in full swing and there was a programme of Boiler hydro test in September 1989 and lit-up in November 89. But the Boiler lit-up programme has been deferred to Feb. 90 due to a structural failure of boiler. However, all attempts are being made to commission Unit No. 1 by June 1990 for which ABL is being persuaded from all levels. TG of Unit 1 is available on barring gear since March 1987 and all auxiliaries are also available. Arrangement have already been made with BHEL to inspect the TG internals before commissioning. CHP at Stage I is now operating totally Mechanically for 01/07/89.

Present anticipated project cost estimate is Rs. 41808.0 lakhs against last revision of Rs. 39200.0 lakhs. This increase of cost estimate by Rs. 2608.0 (41808-39200) lakhs may be attributed for Damaged & Missing items of boiler and escalation on supply & erection and other additional work due to long slippage of the Project.

2. Kolachhat Thermal Power Project Stage- II

KTPP Stage-II was sanctioned in February 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 28673.00 lakhs which was last revised to Rs. 99723.00 lakhs including interest charges on loan. The project has already spent an amount of Rs. 43345.00 lakhs (upto 88-89).

BHEL is executing the entire work of the KTPP Stage-II on turnkey contract basis except Boiler of Unit No. IV which is executing by ABL. The commissioning programme of the units of Stage-II as agreed by JAI with participation of CEA are given below.

	Major Milestones	Unit-IV	Unit- V	Unit-VI
i)	Boiler hydraulic Test	9/90	5/89	11/89
ii)	Boiler lit-up	3/91	3/90	8/90
iii)	Steam Blowing	5/91	6/90	11/90
iv)	TG Box-up	2/91	3/90	5 /90
v)	TG Barring Gear	7/91	5/90	10/90
vi)	Synchronisation	9/91	7/90	12/90

Boilder Erection of unit 5 & 6 are progressing as per programme but Boilder erection of unit No. 4 by ABL is not satisfactory. ABL has been persuaded to improve their erection progress to adhere commissioning schedule of unit No. 4. TG Erection of unit V is satisfactory. BHEL has been constantly persuaded for immediate delivery of the critical items of BHEL supplies in regard to Boilder and auxiliaries, TG, Power cycle piping and critical electrical supplies such as ASCB, FSSS materials etc. to achieve commissioning target. In regard to coal handling plant, the sub-contractor EPIL of BHEL is lagging for behind the schedule due to fund constraint. The outstanding issues between EPIL and BHEL has recently been solved and it is expected that rate of progress for erection of CHP will improve considerably. The other areas of common services are expected as per schedule.

3. KTPP 400 KV Sub-Station

The site for erection of 400 KV sub-station was given to BHEL in March 1985 on turnkey basis. As per the contract, BHEL should complete the whole work in 36 months and accordingly sub-station should complete by March 1988. But as on date the work is far behind schedule and on the contrary a no. of structural failures has been observed because of the deficiency in the design. BHEL have been persuaded to improve their work progress and placement of a Senior Level Engineer of BHEL for tackling administrative, technical and commercial problems. BHEL ultimately agreed to place a Senior Level Engineer.

4. Bakreswar Thermal Power Project

The project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in December, 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs. 682,50.00 lakhs which was last revised to Rs. 983,98.00 lakhs. The No. 1 Unit has been programmed to be commissioned in June, 1993 followed by No. 2 Unit in December, 1993 and No. 3 Unit by June, 1994.

Order for the supplies of Steam-Generator with auxiliaries and Turbine-Generator with auxiliaries were awarded to M/s. ABL & BHEL respectively on 19.6.89 and 16.8.89. The work on Exchange yard and Marshalling yard along with the Railway siding has been awarded to M/s. RITES on 25.9.89. The two part tendering has been carried out for civil works in foundation for Boilder and Turbine house areas and the order is likely to be placed by December, 1989. The Techno-Commercial bid on Fabrication and Erection of structural steel is under evaluation and the Order is to be placed by February, 1990 as per PART net work. Techno-Commercial bid for Electrical Overhead Travelling Crana has been opened and is under evaluation. Enquiries for C.W. Pumps and drives and Cooling Towers have been floated.

The

The excavation work of Raw Water Reservoir is going on full swing and the reservoir is likely to be ready along with the construction water Pipe-line by March, 1990.

The work Order on Mini Township has been awarded to West Bengal Housing Board and Birbhum Zilla Parishad so that Units will be progressively available for accommodation on and from May, 1990.

Annual Contract for the regular supply of Cement has been made with Durgapur Cement works through Essential Commodities Supply Corpn. Lt. of Govt. of W.B. Our demand for Steel year-wise has been registered with SAIL, TISCO & IISCO.

The work of survey is being carried out through B.E. College, Calcutta and is nearing completion. The work on soil investigation has been completed. The work on area development works (Land grading) is in advance stage.

The afforestation work has been taken up.

5. New Schemes

Environmental & site clearance have already been received from Ministry of Environment & Forest, GOI for Murshidabad Thermal Power Project at Sagaridighi. Request has been made to CEA for arranging a meeting with respective departments for finalizing Coal Linkage.

Regarding Balagarh TPP DPR has been submitted to CEA and EIS is going on.

6. Renovation & Modernisation Scheme

Proposal at a total cost of about Rs. 12 crores has been submitted to CEA & PFC for their consideration.

7. Kulaghat Thermal Power Station Fly-ash Utilization Project (Engineering service) :-

The agreement with OECF has been signed for financing of the Project against loan assistant programme by OECF for the year 1989-90. The total amount involved is about Rs. 200 lacs, out of which Rs. 181 lacs required in VIIIth plan.

3. THE DURGAPUR PROJECTS LIMITED

Modification of Railway Exchange Yard :

The Railway Exchange Yard for DPL was constructed in the year 1958-59 with 75 lbs/yd B S rails and 70 lbs/yd bull headed rails to cater to the transportation needs of DPL when coal/coke used to be carried by 22 ton capacity K.C. wagons. With the introduction of 55 tonne capacity Box wagons in the subsequent years and at a still later stage with the introduction of BOX N' wagons the old tracks need to be replaced with 52 Kg/M rails. Also because of aging of the track and non-availability of spares for old tracks, the railways have asked for complete replacement immediately to maintain the traffic movement through the exchange yard. The DPL has splitted the work in two phases, the 1st phase consisting of 4 lines at a cost of Rs.212 lakhs and the Railways have been asked for undertaking the job and to complete the same by 1990-91. The Board of Directors, DPL approved the scheme in its meeting held on 6.7.88.

Modification and augmentation of railways lines for power plant :

DPL constructed a railway yard for transportation of power house coal in the year 1961-62. In the year 1965 DPL installed one wagon trippler at the power plant coal yard but subsequently due to some restriction imposed DPL switched over to road transport for its power house coal. As extreme difficulties are being faced for transporting coal by road as also with the installation of 6th unit the requirement of power house coal has considerably increased, DPL appointed M/S Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (A Govt. of India Undertaking) to study and recommend suitable infrastructural facilities required for DPL to switch over to rail movement of coal for power house again. They advised implementation of their recommendations in two phases. The first phase for transportation of coal upto 3300 tonnes per day required for existing 1-6th unit of DPL Power Station. The railways have been asked for implementation of the first phase recommendation for transportation of power house coal by rail.

Modification of sixth unit cooling tower :

The cooling tower of DPL's Sixth Unit which was supplied and installed by NPCC at a cost of around Rs. 66 lakhs has failed to bring down the cooling water temperature to the stipulated level from the very inception. As a result, generation from sixth unit has been restricted to around 70 MW in summer and 90 MW in winter in place of the installed capacity

of 110 MW. The matter had been taken up with NPCC soon after the cooling tower was commissioned in early 1986. They were requested time and again to take necessary corrective measures so that cooling tower could achieve the necessary design parameters. NPCC, in turn, made various modifications during the last 3 years which include removal and replacement of hangers and fin materials, splash cup and plate fixing, replacement of PVC pipe of drift eliminators, fixing of new drive shafts for fans and mechanical equipment overhauling, plastering of recovery stack for correcting the tip clearance, oil filter pipe and breather pipe fixing, providing of new hooks for grating fixing, PVC pipes and sluice gates of M.S. grating for balancing of water distribution system for all the Cells. In spite of all the modification jobs carried out by NPCC, no tangible result has yet been achieved.

In view of the restriction in generation imposed due to malfunctioning of the cooling tower, DPL Board held detailed discussion with the consultants, M/S. D.C.P.L. as well as representatives of M/S Gammon India Ltd. and M/S Paharpur Cooling Tower Ltd. After the detailed technical discussion, it has been decided that the existing Fans supplied by NPCC should all be changed with higher capacity Fans along with other mechanical parts like Gears, Shafts etc. For this purpose, an order has already been placed on M/S Paharpur Cooling Tower Ltd. for 2 nos. of Fans of higher capacity along with Gear & Shaft at a total cost of Rs. 4.81 lakhs ex-works. After installing the Fans in one particular Cell, performance of the Cell would be observed and if found satisfactory, all the Fans would be changed one by one. One Fan from M/S Gammon India Ltd. was provided by NPCC on a trial basis. DPL have ordered another similar fan from M/S Gammon India Ltd. so that the performance of the M/S Gammon's fan may be observed in one complete Cell.

Replacement of all the Fans (12 nos.) alongwith mechanical accessories, modification of water distribution system, changing of Fills, wherever necessary, and other associated work are proposed to be carried out and completed in the year 1990-91 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs.

Modification work in the sixth unit Electro-Static Precipitator.

The ESP of the 6th Unit was supplied, erected and commissioned by M/S Voltas Limited. Although, the performance of the ESP is more or less as per design specification, certain modifications are to be incorporated now. In the original

Contd.....

design, there was no provision for pent house or canopy over the roof. At no cladding was provided over the insulation on the top of the ESP. During the last 3 years of operation, cracks have developed on the insulation and there has been ingress of rain water directly into the hopper. It is now necessary to reinstall the top of the ESP and also proper cladding has to be provided. In addition, some Space Heaters are to be provided on the walls of Hoppers so that there is no problem in removal of the ash from the hopper. The entire modification job is proposed to be undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

R & M Programme

i) On going Programme (Phase-I)

The Renovation and Modernisation Programme of the DPL was taken up for implementation in April '85 with a view vitalisation of the Power units which have been deteriorated due to aging and the maintenance of the vital areas having fallen into arrears. A substantial input had been found to be necessary to revive the position from a dire situation as the generation went down in the level of 90 MW as against 200 MW in mid-seventies. That may help achieving a PLF around 43%.

The CEA and Ministry of Energy, Govt. of India actively supported and co-operated us in this regard and the latest sanction of 63 activities in the Central Sector and 6 activities in the State Sector are accorded to Rs. 2166.00 lakhs and Rs. 1306.00 lakhs respectively. We have already implemented 37 activities out of 63 in the Central Sector and 2 activities out of 6 in the State Sector so far. Another 23 activities and one activities are under execution in the Central & State Sector respectively.

Three activities namely Ash handling and disposal system units 3, 4 & 5 under Central Sector and three activities such as ESPs for units 3, 4 & 5 are yet to be taken up. In the former cases we will be able to take up job shortly and in the latter case the work under could not be placed as we could not locate funds so far.

On the basis of out flow of funds the percentage progress are as under :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| a) For Central Sector activities | 62.14% |
| b) For State Sector activities | 10.80% |

ii) 8th Plan Programme (Phase-II)

Now at the end of the 7th Plan, it is felt that some more areas need to be covered in the 8th Plan to achieve at least 46.8% PLF and to bring down the cost of generation. Mainly air handling system, pressure parts, I.D. & F.D. fans wind boxes etc. of the Boiler have been considered. Some modification of Bunkers devices to get rid of coal jamming sticking along with proper fixing in Coal Handling Plant have been thought of. As the Generator and turbine are all as old as 25 years their parts and

auxiliaries were felt to be procured. Some of the electrical installation were also given due importance.

4. CALCUTTA ELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.

In 1981 CESC Ltd. , submitted to the Govt. of India a proposal for replacement of their aging plants (2 x 60 MW) in the Southern Generating Station. The State Govt. considered the proposal a viable one, besides being indispensable for augmentation of Power Supply in the Southern Region of CESC Ltd., with the help of their existing transmission and distribution net work.

The total project cost was originally estimated at Rs.210.75 crores and the cost of the project would be met by the Company as follows :-

<u>Financing bodies</u>	(Rs. in crores) <u>Amount of Contribution</u>
(i) Govt. of West Bengal	Rs. 32.81
(ii) Loans from Financial Institution	Rs. 135.79
(iii) CESC's Contribution	Rs. 42.15
<u>Total</u>	<u>Rs.210.75</u>

CEA and Planning Commission had given their concurrence to the proposal.

The State Govt. agreed to provide a loan of Rs.29.00 crores to the CESC Ltd. during the 7th Five Year plan and Rs.3.81 crores in 1990 - 91 in a phased manner as indicated below :-

<u>1987 - 88</u>	<u>1988 - 89</u>	<u>1989 - 90</u>	<u>1990 - 91</u>
7.00 crores	11.00 crores	11.00 crores	3.81.00 crores.

However, the actual provisions in the State budget were made as follows :-

<u>1987 - 88</u>	<u>1988 - 89</u>	<u>1989 - 90 (BE)</u>	<u>1989 -96 BE</u>	<u>1985-90</u>
7.00 crores	8.00 crores	5.00 crores	11.00 crores	26.00 crores.

Later, CESC Ltd. , informed that there has been a cost over run of the project to the extent of about 20% over the original estimate mainly due to the delay that occurred between the time when the estimate was prepared in end 1984 and when the project was sanctioned by the Govt. of India towards the end of 1986.

A summarised position regarding the revised cost over run for Southern Generating Station replacement project and Financing pattern thereof is given below :-

<u>Financing bodies</u>	<u>Original sharing</u>	<u>Over run sharing</u>	<u>Revised sharing</u>
i) Govt. of W. Bengal	32.81	6.79	39.60
ii) Loans from Financial Inst.	135.79	28.06	163.85
iii) CESC's Contribution	42.15	8.73	50.88
<u>Total Cost :</u>	<u>210.75</u>	<u>43.58</u>	<u>254.33</u>

The proposal for according formal approval to the sanctioning a further states' share of contribution as loan amounting to Rs. 6.79 crores by the State Govt. to the CESC Ltd. towards over run cost for Southern Generat Station Replacement project was taken up with the Finance Deptt. Finance Deptt. agreed to the proposal.

Now against Rs. (32.81 + 6.79) i.e. Rs. 39.60 crores funds to the extent of Rs. 26.00 crores are to be released during 87-88/88-89/89-90 towards the replacement project. It is therefore proposed that out of the balance amount of the Rs. 13.60 crores, amount of Rs. 8 (eight) crores may be provided during the Financial year (90-91) i.e. 1st year of the 8th Plan and balance amount of Govt. share of contribution as loan amounting to Rs. 5.60 crores will be provided in the Financial year 91-92.

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF ENERGY

1. Programme of the Development & Planning Department

N.R.S.E. Programme

Development & Planning Department has been declared as nodal Department for development of utilisation of all sorts of Non-conventional Energy in the State. Programme relating to this sphere are mainly implemented through different implementing Departments of this Government. This Department generally allocates funds to the concerned implementing departments, who may have their own budget provision, to meet the critical gaps, if any.

Under the NRSE Programme Rs. 30.00 lakhs is the proposed outlay for Annual Plan (1990-91). Bulk of the allotments is required to be made to the implementing departments like the power Department as cost of share on account of PV street lights. Allotments have also to be made to the Forest Department for energy plantation, C. & S.S.I. Department as subsidy for Solar Cooker and other Solar Thermal extension projects, to Relief & Welfare Department as maintenance charges for improved chullahs etc. An important component of the NRSE Programme is the establishment of Urjagram. Survey of 8 villages are likely to be completed soon. Survey for another 21 villages is in progress. From the survey report it appears that cost of establishment of Urjagram varies from Rs. 6 to 10 lakhs per village. Implementation of Urjagram project is in progress in one village (Telinipara) and in another new selected area (Khasbagan of Baligori Mouza in Arambag Parliamentary Constituency) already approved by UNES. Even if the Central Assistance on the approved scale is available for this project, share of State expenditure on this account will be quite considerable. On this basis it will not be possible to complete the establishment of Urjagram in the selected 29 villages even by the 8th Plan period. So the amount proposed is much on the lower side and may be approved during the 8th Plan.

2. Programme of the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department

a) Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

The scheme is intended to provide additional support to the popularisation of Bio-Gas Plants & Solar Cooker and Solar Thermal Devices towards the use of non-conventional energy. Six blocks have been covered and one more block will be taken during Eighth five year Plan. During 85-86, 175 nos. of Bio-Gas Plants and 547 nos. of other Solar Devices were set up and during 88-89, 150 nos. of Bio-Gas and 540 nos. of other Solar Devices have been set up. The target for 89-90 towards Bio-Gas Plants and other Solar Devices are 300 nos. and 5740 nos. respectively.

The proposed outlays for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (90-91) will be utilised for setting up of 1800 nos. Bio-Gas Plants, 3000 nos. of other Solar Devices and 350 nos. of Bio-gas Plants, 600 nos. of other Solar Devices respectively.

b) Urjagram Programme

This is a new scheme to be taken up during 8th Five Year Plan, as per guideline of Govt. of India. 29 villages are to be covered under this scheme of Govt. of India.

Additional subsidy on Bio-Gas, Solar Cooker, on other Solar Thermal Devices are to be borne under the State Plan Scheme titled as 'Urjagram'.

The proposed outlays for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (90-91) are to meet up the cost of additional subsidy on the above items. The proposed target for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan are respectively as 2900 Bio-Gas Plants, 3000 Other Solar Devices and 400 Bio Gas Plants, 500 other Solar Devices.

13. Mktg. Asstt. Programme for K. & V.I.

14. Renovation of Handmade paper mill and Board's Building.

E. HANDICRAFTS

15. Assistance to State sponsored Handicrafts promotion

i, West Bengal Handicrafts Dev. Corporation
(Equity and Grants-in-Aid,

ii) West Bengal State Handicrafts Co-op. Society Ltd.
(Equity and Grants-in-Aid,

16. Financial assistance to Handicrafts artisans, Co-operative Societies and registered society for manufacturing & marketing activities.

17. Strengthening and Expansion of Design Development Centre (To take care of Product development and diversification) extension programme and linkages with DICs and marketing agencies.

18. Publicity and market promotion of Handicrafts

i, Rebate on sales of Handicrafts products

ii) Trade Centre

iii) Establishment of Sales Depots/holding of exhibitions

iv) Award of prizes, Celebration of All India Handicrafts Week.

19. Intensive promotional training programme in identified handicrafts- (Package support to Craft clusters,

20. Common Service Facility Centres.

F. Lac Industries

21. Esttb. of Broodlac Farms.

22. Industrial training centre for Mfg. of Lac products.

23. Financial assistance programme to Lac Co-ops.

24. Price Support Scheme

25. Modernisation of Lac units

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

1. District Industries Centres

2. Census-cum-Sample Survey of C. & S.S.N. Units

3. Loans for DICs

4. Common Service Facility Centres in handicrafts

5. Financial assistance Programme to handicrafts artisans/
Co-ops./Registered units

6. National Project on Bio-gas Development

7. Co-operativisation of Coir artisans/Co-ops.

The Schemes under Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95), and Annual Plan (1990-91), have been arranged in view of objectives set forth.

SSI.

Financial assistance to SSI Units

- i) Loans to V & SI Units
 - ii) Margin Money for Industrial Development for (Sick Units' revitalisation programme and Rural Marketing Outlets).
2. Provision of Equity to State Undertakings in SSI Sector
- i) West Bengal Small Industries Corporation/particularly to take care of small area Dev. input supplies, industrial infrastructure and SSI products marketing.
 - ii) West Bengal State Leather Development Corporation
- iii) Shilpabarta Printing Press
3. Incentives/Award of prizes for promotion of C & SSI in Backward areas.
4. Training for upgradation of entrepreneurship, management and technical skills.
- i) Entrepreneurship Development Programme
 - ii) Special training for Women and Physically Handicapped and backward community.
 - iii) Training of officers/Executives of C&SSI units and marketing agencies.
 - iv) State Level Institute for Entrepreneurship Development and promotion/transfer of appropriate technology in SSI.
5. Infrastructure Development
- i) Training-cum-Common Service Facility Centres.
 - ii) Rural Trade Sheds for Small Household Artisans.
6. Regional/District/Sub-Divisional Set up for promotion of C&SSI.
- i) District Industries Centres
 - ii) District Industries Centre, Calcutta
 - iii) Rural Growth Centre (Sub-DIC)
 - iv) Construction of D.I.C. Buildings
 - v) Small Industries Development Agency
7. Promotional activities in SSI Sector
- i) Publicity and promotional activities including holding of Exhibitions, intensive Campaigns and Seminar.

- ii) Marketing Research and potential Surveys (in particular reference to export oriented and newly emerging industries)
 - iii) Research, Development - Quality Control
 - iv) Modernisation of SSI- (Assistance towards reconstruction,
 - v) Market development (Expansion of Rural Marketing Outlets, Setting up of Service Centres, District Level Marketing Societies and promotion of Trade Centres/ Consortium).
8. Strengthening of C & S S I Dte. // primarily intended to render entrepreneurial guidance in identified functions/ industry groups/

The Cells may be proposed to set up/strengthened viz., Export Promotion Cell, Evaluation & Planning Cell, Electronics Cell, Non-Resident Indian Investment Cell, Alternative Source of Energy Cell, Technology upgradation Cell for rural industrialisation, Consultancy assistance Cell (Labour, Sales Tax, Indl. Coops.), Specialised Cells in selected industry-groups of Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Food products, Chemical, Engineering, Mechanical Engineering etc.

9. Census of SSI Units.
(Scheme B)

10. B. Promotion and Revitalisation of Industrial Co-operatives-
Assistances to Industrial Co-operatives-(Grants/Loans/
Equity).

11. Coir Industries

- i, Financial assistance to Coir Manufacturing units (Grants/Loans)- Assistance to Tiny Coir Units.
- ii) Training-cum-Servicing Centres in Coir including developments of infrastructure and package support to Cluster of artisans.
- iii) Co-operativisation of Coir Co-operatives.
- iv) State Participation in Share Capital

District Industries Centre

This is a centrally sponsored scheme intended to provide escort & one-window services to C&SSI entrepreneurs and artisans in the fields of promotion, linkages and financial support in the fields of SSI KVI Lac Coir Handicrafts. There are 16 DICs at present. During 1985-88, 1988-89 the number of new units set-up are respectively as 47,678 and 15,667. The target for 1989-90 is 16,000. During the Eighth Plan period and Annual Plan (1990-91) the proposed targets are as 80,000 and 16,000 respectively. The proposed outlays are intended for meeting the establishment charges for the Staff and officers under the said scheme. A sum of Rs.425 lakhs and Rs.80 lakhs are intended to cover the expenditures towards salaries etc. of the Staff & officers during 1990-95 & 1990-91 respectively.

District Industries Centre, Calcutta

The Scheme has been sanctioned by the State Govt. The DIC Calcutta will take care of C&SSI Units located in the Calcutta region, which were, so far, not covered by any agency in totality of their primary promotional linkage requirements.

The proposed outlays for the eighth plan period (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1990-91) are intended to incur the establishment charges including salaries of staff & officers under the scheme respectively.

Small Scale Industries : Loans to V. S. I

* This is a new scheme. Under the scheme/sales tax loans are granted to the eligible entrepreneurs for reimbursement of the claims of the sales tax authority so as to enable the units to run smoothly. During 1985-88, 938 units have been assisted with soft loan under BSAI Act, 1931 upto Rs.5,000/- per individual. During 1988-89, 245 units have been assisted. The proposed outlays for the Eighth five year plan (1990-95) and Annual Plan (1990-91) to the extent of Rs.225 lakhs and Rs.45 lakhs respectively for covering more number of entrepreneurs who have come under the fold of E.D.I., S.E.I. etc. The small loans have been raised upto Rs.10,000/- per individual since 1988-89 considering the viability of the scheme undertaken by the individual entrepreneurs specially in rural areas.

Financial Assurances to WBSIC

The proposed equity outlay is to enhance the capital base of the corporation to enable it to undertake the programme of setting up the Industrial Estates including area development, industrial products and to arrange the distribution of critical raw materials and marketing of SSI products. The proposed outlays to the extent of Rs.620 lakhs and Rs.120 lakhs respectively during eighth five year plan and Annual Plan (1990-91) are intended for enhancement of the equity base of the corporation, so that, they can develop the marketing channels in distribution of critical raw materials, setting up new Industrial cum Commercial estates.

Sales Tax loan under innovative units

The sale tax loans are given to the eligible units as per State Incentives Rules, 1983.

Though in the new State Incentive Rules, 1983, loans towards the reimbursed Sales tax will not be granted, the previous units will enjoy the loans facilities.

During 1985-88, 32 cases could be given the loans and during 1988-89, only 12 cases are rendered this facility. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs.100 lakhs will be required covering 25 cases. On the strength of earlier cases, out of proposed outlays of Rs.200 lakhs during eighth five year plan a sum of Rs.150 lakhs (the major part of Rs.200 lakhs, will be required during 1990-91, covering most of the arrear cases.

Rural Growth Centre

The schematic object is to set up a DIC field-wing in each of the potential Growth Centres at Siliguri, Kalyani, Durgapur having potentialities and requiring added local support for immediate entrepreneurial guidance and institutional linkage.

The proposed outlays for 8th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1990-91 to the extent of Rs.10.00 lakhs & Rs.2.00 lakhs respectively are intended to meet up the cost of Estt. of the sanctioned sub-DICs, presently at Siliguri.

Marketing Assistance Programme for K & VI

Under the Scheme, marketing assistance is rendered to the certified K & VI Institutions by way of rebate on sales of Cotton & Silk Khadi.

It may be mentioned that huge amount of rebate claims could not be met up due to the paucity of fund during the earlier years. The total arrear claims as stood upto 1988-89 is about Rs.192.00 lakhs. In that context the proposed provisions for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan (1990-91) are made to the extent of Rs.550.00 and Rs.110.00 lakhs respectively so that a major portion of arrear claims may be disbursed by 1991-92.

During 85-86, 413 Nos. of certified institutions were assisted, while 88-89, 139 Nos. of such institutions were assisted. 160 Nos. of certified institutions will be covered during 1989-90.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRIESDirectorate of Handloom & Textiles

The Directorate of Handloom and Textiles, West Bengal is responsible for development of Handloom, Powerloom, Hosiery and Readymade Garments Industries in West Bengal. Main activity of the Directorate, however, is development of handloom industry which is the second largest employment oriented industry next only to Agriculture.

There are 2,66,556 handlooms (excluding domestic looms) in this State. Nearly 7.5 lakhs artisans are directly employed in weaving and other associated activities and an equal number are engaged in the technical, commercial and service sector linked to handlooms. Handloom industry needs to be protected and preserved from the organised Mill and Powerloom sector because of its vast employment potentiality. Moreover the industry have over a period of time come to produce some of the most exquisitely beautiful textile which are appreciated all over the world. The major strength of the handloom industry is the "unique skill of the weaver, his comprehension of colour, texture and function, the weaver's capacity for rapid adaption and for production of small yardage is a variety of design".

Seventh Plan approved outlay (1985-90) for this Directorate was Rs. 3093.00 lakhs. Against this our actual expenditure upto 1988-89 was Rs. 2530.16 lakhs. Anticipated expenditure for 1989-90 is Rs. 871.66 lakhs. Thus our anticipated expenditure during 7th Plan period comes to Rs.3401.82 lakhs for all the sectors taken together. Out of which anticipated expenditure for handloom sector alone would be Rs. 3369.10 lakhs. These figures reveal that Govt. mobilised additional fund during 7th Plan period for development of handloom industry. But requirement of fund is much more.

The broad objectives of planning for the handloom sector have been :-

1. to sustain and create avenues of employment in handloom sector;
2. to improve the socio-economic status of handloom weavers;
3. to improve productivity, quality and cost-competitiveness of handloom products, and
4. to preserve the unique role of the handlooms in the country's development effort.

A. Cooperativisation Programme :

1. State participation in Share Capital of Primary Cooperative Societies : .

This is an ongoing scheme. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the share capital base of the primary societies so that they may attract adequate finance from Banks specially under NABARD Scheme for financing handlooms. Government contributes five times of the share capital contributed by the members subject to maximum Rs. 1,00,000/- per society.

It is targetted to bring 9000 looms under cooperative coverage during 1990-91 and 45,000 looms during the entire VIII Plan period by organising new societies and increasing membership of existing societies. It is also proposed to revitalise at least 50 dormant societies during VIII Plan period. As such the proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 31.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for VIII Plan period is Rs. 188.00 lakhs.

2. State Participation in Share Capital of West Bengal State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. and West Bengal Handloom & Powerloom Development Corporation Ltd. :

These two centrally sponsored schemes were discontinued with effect from 1.4.1989 with the introduction of Market Development Assistance Scheme. We, however, propose continuation of these schemes as a State Sector Scheme during VIII Plan.

3. State Participation in Share Capital of Paschim Banga Resham Silpi Mahasangha Ltd. :

Resham Silpi Mahasangha Ltd. is the Apex Society of the Primary Silk Weavers Cooperative Societies. The Silk Apex Society is lagging behind from its target in regard to extension of marketing support to its member societies due to want of sufficient fund and the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles have taken some effective steps to uplift the working of Mahasangha which requires Government's participation in share capital to Mahasangha.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is the proposed outlay for VIII Plan period and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91. The equal amounts are expected to be extended by Govt. of India as matching contribution for the periods.

4. a) Common Workshed cum Warehouses for Primary Weavers Coop. Societies (Loomless)
b) Supply of looms to loomless weavers.

These are ongoing schemes. Most of the weavers in West Bengal have to work in the looms of Master Weavers or Mahajans and they have

have decided at the time of formulation of VII th Plan to organise Coop. Societies with loomless weavers and the weavers who would come under the scheme would be provided with looms and would have to work in a common workshop.

The proposed State outlay is (Rs. 30 lakhs + Rs. 15 lakhs) for 1990-91.

5. Share Capital Loan :

This is a continuing scheme and also incorporated in the VIIIth Plan. The objective of the scheme is to assist the members of the Primary Societies to purchase shares of the society. According to existing norms, the member contributes 10% of the share value and the remaining 90% is advanced by the State and the Central Govt. on matching basis. During the first four years of VIIth Plan period 54,165 weavers have received assistance under the scheme. It has been targetted to extend the benefit of the scheme to about 45,000 weavers during VIIIth Plan period.

6. a) Working Capital Loan and

b) Relief on Interest Charges on Working Capital Loan :

(a) The objective of the scheme "Working Capital Loan" is to help the weavers of the newly organised or revitalised cooperative societies with working capital assistance at the rate of finance fixed under the NABARD Scheme for financing handloom. It is our past experience that the State and the District Central Cooperative Banks are reluctant to extend sufficient working Capital Loan to the newly organised or revitalised societies.

(b) "Relief on Interest charges on working capital Loan" is the ongoing scheme under State Sector. As per guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, the weavers' coop. societies, both primary and apex societies, are entitled to get working capital from coop banks at a concessional rate of 7½% provided the State Government agrees to sanction an interest subsidy of 3% to the concerned Banks. The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 712.50 lakhs and Rs. 100.60 lakhs for 1990-91. Anticipated expenditure during VII Plan is Rs. 273 lakhs.

B. Modernisation :

1. Extension of Training Programme for Handlooms :

This is a new scheme adopted in 8th Plan. The objective of the scheme is to train up the weavers in weaving on modern looms including dyeing, printing and processing facilities of handloom fabrics.

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 4.20 lakhs and Rs. 0.84 lakhs for 1990-91.

2. Orientation Training and Study Tour by Technical Officers and progressive weavers :

This is a continuing scheme also incorporated in VIIIth Plan. Every year 4/5 batches of progressive weavers accompanied by the technical officers of this Directorate are being sent to other States to Study the weaving technique of various types of Handloom fabrics which are usually not produced in this State.

The cost of stipend and expenses of educational tour undertaken by the students sponsored by the Government of West Bengal to the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi are also met under the scheme.

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1990-91.

3. Supply of Improved Appliances

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 80.00 lacs and Rs.18.00 lacs for 1990-91.

C. Marketing facilities :

1. Subsidy on sales of handloom cloths :

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

The scheme will be continued during VIIIth Plan for giving subsidy in the form of rebate on sale of handloom products at National Expo only and liquidation of pending claims of rebates for the year 1988-89.

2. Market Development Assistance Scheme for Marketing of Handloom Products :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme also adopted by the State.

For providing assistance to the Handloom Sector, linked with the performance of the organisation and also providing incentives for the better performance. This is an alternation to the existing special rebate scheme. The assistance which is to be shared equally by the State and the Central Govt. will be provided to the State Apex Society, the Handloom and Powerloom Development Corporation, Handicrafts Development Corporation & Handicraft Apex Society and the Primary Handloom Cooperatives.

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan period is Rs. 1,957.80 lacs and Rs. 251.66 lacs for 1990-91.

3. Opening of Sales Emporium and renovation :

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 5.00 lacs and Rs. 1.00 lac for 1990-91.

4. Publicity and Propaganda :

This is an ongoing scheme also incorporated in the VIIIth Plan. The main objective of the scheme is to boost the sale of handloom fabrics through wide publicity and holding of National Handloom Expo.

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 60.00 lacs and Rs.15.00 lacs for 1990-91.

D. Supply of raw materials - setting up of spinning mills under Cooperative Sector :

1. Equity Participation for new spinning Mills (i.e. Kangshabati and (ii) Tamralipte Cooperative Spinning Mills).

West Bengal have to depend on the southern States for supply of yarn.

Two Cooperative Spinning Mills, one at Barjora in the District of Bankura and the other at Tamruk in District of Midnapore were sanctioned during VIIth Plan under N.C.D.C. Scheme. The construction works of both the Mills are now on the verge of completion.

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 375.00 lacs and Rs. 75.00 lacs for 1990-91.

2. State participation in share capital of cooperative spinning Mills at Sreampur.

This is an ongoing scheme and also adopted in 1990-91 Plan.

E. Schemes for Welfare of the weaving community :

1. Introduction of Provident Fund/Thrift Fund Scheme of Handloom Weavers.

This is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme and also adopted in the 1990-91 Plan. Under the scheme .03 paise per rupee earned by a weaver is contributed to the fund by him. The society of which he is a member, contributes .03 paise and the Government (both State and Central on matching basis) .06 paise. The fund enables the society to give consumption loans to the members and that also added to the liquidity of the society.

The proposed outlay for VIIIth Plan is Rs. 60.00 lacs and Rs. 10.00 lacs for 1990-91.

2. Construction of House-cum-Workshed for Weavers.

This is a continuing scheme also incorporated in the 1990-91 Plan.

Subsidy portion of the scheme are equally borne by the State and the Central Govt. The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 48.00 lacs.

3. Extension of medical facilities to weavers.

This is an ongoing welfare scheme. Since inception of the scheme, the weavers under cooperative sector are being supplied spectacles. The new addition to the scheme is to organise eye-camp. The cost of eye-camp alongwith the cost of spectacles will be borne under the scheme.

It is further proposed that the medical expenses not exceeding Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One thousand) will be reimbursed to the weavers suffering from respiratory disease (T.B., Asthma etc.). Reimbursement of medical bill/bills will be made on the basis of the certificate issued by a Medical Practitioner attached to different Health Centre of the Government of West Bengal/Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 7.00 lacs.

4. Scheme for extension of Insurance benefits to the Weavers in collaboration with L.I.C.

This is proposed to be included as a new centrally sponsored scheme in 1990-91 with a proposed outlay of Rs. 8.25 lacs.

5. Scheme for Extension of Pension facilities to Weavers under Cooperative field.

Pension scheme for the old and the incapacitated weavers is adopted in the 1990-91 Plan. The sole objective of the scheme is to help the weavers who have lost earning ability due to old age or otherwise after rendering considerable service to handloom Industry under Co-operative Sector.

The maximum pension will be Rs. 60/- (Rupees Sixty) only per such weaver per month.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 9.20 lacs.

Other important Schemes :

1. State participation in share capital of Hosiery Cooperative Societies.

This is an ongoing scheme. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the share capital base of the Hosiery Cooperative Societies so that they may attract adequate Bank finance for their working and smooth functioning. The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

2. State participation in Share Capital of Readymade Garments Cooperative Societies.

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the share capital base of Readymade Garments cooperative societies so that they may

attract

attract adequate Bank finance for their working and smooth functioning. The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 3.00 l khs.

3. State Participation in the share capital of Powerloom Cooperative Societies.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

4. Construction of workshop for Primary Powerloom Coop. Societies.

This is a new scheme introduced in 1989-90. Powerloom Cooperative Societies with Powerloom workers have been organised.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 3.60 lacs.

5. Acquisition of modern looms and accessories suitable for Polyester weaving for powerloom cooperative societies.

This is a new scheme introduced from 1989-90. As the demand of polyester blended fabrics are very high in the market new modern looms and accessories suitable for Polyester blended fabrics are proposed to be installed in the workshop of the Powerloom cooperatives newly organised with Powerloom worker for production of polyester blended fabrics. The assistance is to be provided on 2/3rd loan and 1/3rd grant basis.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 12.90 lakhs.

6. Working Capital Loan for Powerloom Coop. Societies.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

7. Share Capital Loan for Powerloom Coop. Societies.

Loan under the scheme to the extent of 90% of the share value is provided to the members of Powerloom Coop. Societies to enable them to purchase full share of the society.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

8. Extension of Training Programme for Powerlooms.

This is an ongoing scheme. The trainees for upgradation of skill are sponsored to the powerloom Service Centre under Government of India. The stipend of the trainees are paid under the scheme by the State Govt.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

9. Survey of Powerloom Industries.

The Indian Institute of Management has been conducting survey on Powerloom industries of West Bengal. Balance of their fee is to be paid after submission of their final report.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.25 lakh.

10. Training Scheme for Hosiery Industry.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

11. Survey of Readymade Garments.

The Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta has undertaken survey of Readymade Garments Industry of West Bengal. The balance of their fee is to be paid to them after submission of final report.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

12. Development scheme for Tailoring Institutes.

This is an ongoing scheme. There are three Tailoring Institutes under this Directorate in Calcutta, Cooch Behar and Malda where training is imparted on Tailoring. Purchase/replacement of machines equipments etc. are made out of provision under the scheme.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

13. Construction of showroom cum godown of Apex Handloom Society.

Under the NCDC sponsored scheme 75% of the cost of project for construction of showrooms cum godown is provided by NCDC and 25% of the fund is to be provided by the State Govt. as loan/share capital.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

14. Development Scheme for Powerloom Industries.

This is a new scheme. On the basis of recommendation of IIM Calcutta to be received after their survey some developmental schemes are to be undertaken.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

15. State participation in Share Capital of W.B. State Textile Coop. Federation.

This is a new scheme. A cooperative Federation is under process of organisation for marketing the products of cooperatives of the powerloom, hosiery and readymade garments sectors.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

16. Development scheme for readymade garments industries.

This is a new scheme. Proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

17. Share Capital loan to Readymade Garments Coop. Societies.

This is a new scheme. 90% of the share value is proposed to be provided to the members of readymade garments cooperatives to enable

the

the members to purchase one full share of the society.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

18. Technical Service Centre for Hosiery Industry.

This is a new scheme. Technical service in respect of quality design etc. is proposed to be extended to the Hosiery Units of the State by the proposed Service Centre for Development of Hosiery Industries. Establishment of such a Centre has been recommended by the IIM Calcutta in their Survey Report.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

19. Working Capital Loan to Hosiery Co-operative Societies.

In view of the expected abundant availability of Acrylic yarn to be produced from Acrylic fibres to be available from Haldia Petro-Chemicals, it has been felt necessary to make provisions for using the variety of yarn in Hosiery industry in large quantities for manufacturing of winter garments. For this purpose it would be necessary to provide working capital loan to Hosiery Co-operative Societies during VIIIth Plan period.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

20. Working Capital Loan to W.B.H.P.D.C. and Apex Handloom Society for production of special type of silk fabrics.

With the introduction of World Bank project in Sericulture in West Bengal it has been estimated by the Sericulture Director that the existing silk yarn production will be double during coming five years. Accordingly it is proposed to produce special varieties of silk fabrics using twisted silk yarn. As production of silk fabrics involves more Working Capital. It is proposed to advance working capital loan to the aforesaid organisation for intensive production of special type silk fabrics by advance supply of raw-materials and other inputs. This would also include development and production of Baluchari sarees by the West Bengal Handloom and Powerloom Development Corporation Ltd.

It is accordingly proposed to make a budget provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for 1990-91.

21. Short term interest free advance to W.B.H.P.D.C. and Apex Handloom Society for smooth procurement of handloom produce

HPDC and Apex Society are catering the market requirements of Primary Handloom Co-operative Societies. It has been our experience that these organisations are not in a position to make payment against the procurements made from the Primary Societies and at times the outstanding dues remains uncleared for even 7/9 months, thereby eroding the required Working Capital of the Primaries. The failure of the State Level Agency

to arrange for timely payment is mostly due to accumulation of outstanding dues from different Govt. Dep'tts. and subsidy claims including Janata Subsidy from Central Govt. as a result the Primary Coop. Societies are to bear additional interest burden which adversely affects their Net Disposable Resources (NDR).

In order to overcome the difficulties faced by the Marketing Organisations it is proposed to make budgetary provisions for short term interest free advance to the tune of Rs. 670 lakhs during the VIIIth Five Year Plan, requirement during 1990-91 being Rs. 53.50 lakhs. The fund should be utilised as a revolving fund and will be advanced to the State Level Agencies as and when required for meeting the arreer claim of primary cooperatives. The fund so advanced will be adjusted against payment of Govt. assistance under different schemes to those organisations. For this purpose Director, Handloom and Textiles, W.B. may be allowed to operation of P.L. A/c. where fund released by Government would be created.

22. Subsidy on sale of Jute blended fabrics produced in Handloom Sector.

The production of jute blended fabrics in the Handloom Sector attracted the attention of the Govt. for some time past and both the Apex and the Corporation took up trial production of jute diversified items. But the production could not be made in a big way due to constraints like cost gap etc. It has been found that the cost of diversified jute products are almost identical like cotton products. The Govt. of India's market assistance subsidy at the rate of 12%, 10% and 8% during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively on ex-manuf. basis is considered still not attractive and the cost advantage to the consumer is still felt inadequate.

It is, therefore, felt that a market assistance subsidy from the State at the same rate for the same period may be allowed for promotion of sales of jute blended fabrics. It is proposed that a budget provision for Rs. 6.00 lakhs during VIIIth Five Year Plan and a provision for Rs. 1.00 lakhs during 1990-91, may be made.

23. Design Development and Introduction of Computer in Textile design.

In a competitive consumer market Research and Design Development are considered essential for keeping pace with the change in taste and fashion. Research and Design Development in Handloom Sector has so far been made casually. It is now felt that a separate wing should be established in the Directorate in order to establish a competitive footing in the textile market. It has been proposed that the computers installed by C&SSI Directorate can also be advantageously used by this Directorate for design development etc.

It is accordingly proposed that a budget provision for Rs.15.00 lakhs be made during the VIIIth Five Year Plan Period, the requirement during 1990-91 being Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

I N D U S T R I E S
(Other than V. & S. I.)

I. PROGRAMME OF THE COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES DEPTT.

1. STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

West Bengal Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd. (WBIDC)

(a) Investment (b) Market Borrowing

1.1. The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1967 with the object of securing and assisting in the quick and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in the State.

1.2. The approved outlay for the WBIDC's schemes during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) was Rs.5650 lakhs. The actual expenditure for the first four years of the plan (viz. 1985-86 to 1988-89) together with the anticipated expenditure for the current year (1989-90) comes to 8071 lakhs.

1.3. The WBIDC has implemented four projects in the joint sector and these are performing well. Seven more joint sector projects are also being implemented most of which are expected to be completed in a year or two. Of the units assisted by the Corporation during the Seventh Plan, 59 units have already been commissioned. Of these 13 units are located in North Bengal.

1.4. Encouraged by the improving industrial climate and investment trend in the State, the Corporation proposes to increase its activities during the Eighth Plan. The Corporation has already received letters of Intent for a few projects and a few new schemes are also being drawn up. Further, with the introduction of the new and more liberalised Incentive Scheme, 1989, requirement of fund for implementation of these schemes is also likely to be heavier.

1.5. In consideration of the commitments of the Corporation due to its joint sector and assisted projects as also the estimated requirement under the new Incentive Scheme, 1979, it is proposed that the following outlay be approved for the WBIDC for 1990-91 :-

	Proposed outlay for 1990-91 (Rs.in lakhs)
Investment	1750.00
Market Borrowing	220.00
Incentive Scheme	1280.00

Total :	3250.00

2. OTHER CORPORATIONS

i) West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corpn. (WBEIDC)

2.1. Of the sixteen Webel Companies, fifteen have gone into production. The sixteenth company is being restructured as a Webel-DOE-MOI-UNDP national Centre for toolroom facility for electronics. DOE has already completed preliminary rounds of discussions with UNDP. A Webel-DOE-MOI Committee has submitted its report outlining the scope of operations and the financial-cum-managerial responsibilities. While all the fifteen companies which have started production are running well, some of them have already become leaders in this respective fields.

2.2. About 85% of the available land at Saltlec has already been allotted to large scale projects, medium scale ventures and smaller units. It has been possible to attract investment from outside the State and quite a few NRI investments are in the pipeline. Four major central Government projects are coming up alongwith strategic activities like DOE-Webel R & D Centre, ASIC design facilities of ITI.

2.2.1. One of the major break through achieved is the location of International Gateway Facility of Videsh Sanchar Nigam through which it would be possible to have leased lines for data communication a vital requirement for software export. The Standard Design Factory building which is nearing completion, has been welcomed by the entrepreneurs. The Corporation has a plan to build an intelligent SDF Building in the Saltlec for housing the emerging technologies including software exports.

2.2.2. The Corporation has also been able to reorganise and restructure the weaker units through rehabilitation-cum-expansion plans. Such plans for four units have been drawn up and in three cases, the approval of the Financial Institutions and Banks have been obtained.

2.2.3. Export endeavours by the Webel companies have since produced results. Radio communication systems, teleprinters and capacitors have already rescued good export market and serious efforts are a foot for export of telephone instruments and picture tubes. According to the arrangement with the foreign collaborators, Webel Electro Ceramics Ltd. will export over 40% of their production.

2.3. The approved outlay for the WBEIDC for the Seventh Plan was Rs.5050.00 lakhs against which the estimate expenditure would be of the order of Rs.4562.00 lakhs.

2.4. With the investments so far made, the value of the estimated production of Webel Companies is Rs.100.00 crores. The Corporation proposed to increase the production target to Rs.600.00 crores by the end of the Eighth Plan. For achieving this target, the Corporation will have to

make substantial investment. There is a programme for taking up a bunch of new schemes, collaboration with the DOE, creation of infrastructural facilities etc. besides looking after the existing schemes.

2.5. An outlay of Rs.1600.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990 as below :

	Proposed outlay for 1990-91 (Rs. lakhs)
a) Investment	600.00
b) Loan	500.00
c) R & D	300.00
	1600.00

ii) West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phyto-chemical Development Corporation (WBPPDC)

2.2.1. Of the projects taken up by the WBPPDC taken up for implementation four would be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan i.e. by the end of 1989-90. At the 8-Hydroxyquinoline Project at Kalyani, production has been geared up and 2 M.T. per month of Hydroxyquinoline alongwith the stream products of OAP & ONP would be produced at the end of the Seventh Plan. At the Di-Hydroxyquinoline factory captive conversion of Hydroxyquinoline into Di-Hydroxyquinoline is being carried out. By the end of the current Plan, the production would reach about 1.5 M.T. of Di-Hydroxyquinoline per day. Commercial production at the Aspirine Factory - with an installed capacity of 10 M.T. per month - has been started. At the end of this Plan, 80% of the installed capacity is expected to be achieved.

2.2. During the Eighth Plan, the Corporation proposes, besides completing five continuing schemes - most of which are in advanced stages of implementation to take up a few more new schemes in the context of the general growth and development of Pharmaceutical, Phyto-chemical and allied industries in the country.

2.3. The approved outlay for the WBPPDC for the Seventh Plan was 500. lakhs against which the estimated expenditure during the period is about Rs.234.50 lakhs.

2.4. For implementation of the programme proposed by the WBPPDC, an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

iii) West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation (WBSIDC)

2.3.1. With the object of promoting and developing Sugar Industries in the State, the WBSIDC was set up in 1973. The Corporation purchased the assets of the closed Sugar Mill of M/s. National Sugar Mill Ltd. (in liquidation) at Ahmedpur in Birbhum district and started production in 1974-75 season.

But since the mill was lying closed for about 12 years prior to its purchase by the Corporation the mill failed to utilise its full capacity of 600 TCD mainly because of unsatisfactory conditions of the plant and machinery and shortage of milling cane. Financial constraints stood in the way of replacement of the old and wornout machineries which continued to gradually loose their productivity with the passage of time.

2.3.2. During the Seventh Plan period, a target of crushing 2,25,000 M.T. of Sugar cane to produce 19,125 M.T. of sugar was fixed and an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs had been agreed. But it is now estimated that actual crushing at the end of the plan period would be around 1,52,665 M.T. to produce 11,240 M.T. of sugar. The expenditure during the Seventh Plan period is estimated at Rs.679.65 lakhs.

2.3.3. To come out of the impasse and also for improving the performance of the mill, the Corporation has already started installation of some balancing equipments in the Sugar Mill in a phased manner in accordance with the recommendations of the expert team from the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur which visited the mill in 1987. Simultaneously, schemes for extensive cane development in the command area of the mill have been drawn up and the Govt. of India has been approached for sanctioning of a loan of Rs.220 lakhs under the Sugar Development Fund Scheme. With the increase in the availability of cane and installation of balancing equipments, the crushing capacity of the mill is sought to be utilised in full in 3 - 4 years.

2.3.4. The Corporation's eighth plan proposals have been drawn up for implementation of the above programmes. For the Annual Plan 1990-91, the target is to crush 60,000 M.T. of cane to produce 5400 M.T. of sugar.

2.3.5. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

iv) Setting up of a Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia

2.4.1. The letter of intent for setting up of a naptha based Petro-chemical Project at Haldia was issued by the Govt. of India in November, 1977. The size of the project (Naptha cracker and the product wise) was drawn up as per advice from the IDBI for the sake of its viability. But the proposal relating to the financial package for the project pending with the Ministry of Finance, Government of India since August, 1987.

2.4.2. After discussion between the Union Finance Minister and Chief Minister, West Bengal in June, 1989, the Govt. of India set up a Group to examine all aspects connected with the Haldia Petro-chemical Complex. Thus State Govt. as well as M/s. Haldia Petrochemical Co. Ltd. - a Company set up by the State Govt. for implementation of the project, duly submitted all necessary clarifications desired by the Group in the matter of setting up

of the Petrochemical Complex, Meanwhile, the Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone of the Haldia Petrochemical Complex on 15.10.89.

2.4.3. Thereafter, there were series of meeting held between the IDBI & HPL Officials about the revised cost of the project etc. The IDBI has since requested the WBIDC Ltd. to confirm that Promoters' contribution for the revised project would be provided by the State Government.

2.4.4. The Chief Minister and Finance Minister have meanwhile held a series of meetings with various industrialists who have come forward so as to work out a comprehensive plan of action, including the mode of financing and sharing of project cost in respect of the main as well as the down-stream units. The matter is also being discussed with the Union Minister for finalisation.

2.4.5. Pending finalisation of the details of the project, a token outlay of Rs.1.00 crore is suggested for 1990-91 Annual Plan. The actual outlay will be provided by the State Govt. on finalisation of financing pattern of the project and the phased requirement, during 1990-91, of the State Govt.'s contribution in the equity of the Haldia Petro-chemicals Ltd.

v) Setting up of an Exhibition Complex.

2.5.1. The proposal for setting up a permanent Trade Fair Complex in Calcutta has been under consideration of the State Government for some time past. 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.

2.5.2. For meeting the preliminary expenses a token outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

vi) Setting up of the Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd. (G.C.G.S.C.)

2.6.1. Gas Distribution Net Work Project for Calcutta Metropolitan District was taken up by the State Govt. for distribution of gas to be obtained from Dankuni Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant and Durgapur Projects Ltd. A new 100% Government owned Company in the name and style of "Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd." was incorporated in December, 1987 for implementation of the Project.

2.6.2. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs.5435 lakhs. The IDBI has sanctioned term loan for this project amounting to Rs.3635 lakhs. The equity contribution of the State Government is estimated at Rs.1800 lakhs. The State Govt. has already released the full amount of equity for the project. The IDBI released Rs.174 lakhs in 1988-89. The remaining amount of loan will be released by the Institution in phases during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 at which time the project is expected to be completed. The Seventh Plan target for the project is anticipated to be duly achieved.

2.6.3. The Corporation will require a fund of Rs.12.00 crores for replacement and renovation of old pipelines of the Oriental Gas Company's Undertaking, running a total length of about 150 Km. In addition, the Corporation proposes to get project reports prepared for development of industries using natural gas as feed stock for chemical, pharmaceutical and Fertiliser units and for the system of transmission and distribution of natural gas throughout West Bengal.

2.6.4. An outlay of Rs.202 lakhs is suggested for 1990-91 Annual Plan in connection with the above activities.

3. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

i) West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (WBIIDC) - Acquisition and development of land for industrial centres.

3.1. The Corporation was set up in 1974 with the object of creating infrastructural facilities in all the districts of the State with the ultimate aim of promoting accelerated and balanced industrial growth throughout the State including the industrially backward regions.

3.2. The Corporation drew an ambitious programme for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan with an approved outlay of Rs.1100.00 lakhs. During the Seventh Plan, the Corporation has already completed the growth centres at Dabgram and Raninagar in Jalpaiguri, Uluberia in Haurah and at Falta in South 24-Parganas. Allotment of land is in progress at Dabgram, Uluberia and Raninagar. Work on the 2nd phase of the Kalyani growth centre is also in progress. In the Falta Growth Centre, industrial sheds are almost ready for allignment. Besides, preliminary work of acquisition and development of land in a number of growth centres in the 'No Industry Districts' of Cooch Behar, Malda and Bankura is also in progress.

3.3. The cumulative actual expenditure for the first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1988-89) together with the anticipated expenditure for 1989-90 comes to Rs.1005 lakhs.

3.4. During the Eighth Plan the Corporation proposes to lay emphasis on consolidation of its activities. General infrastructural facilities are proposed to be further developed with the objective to provide facilities catering to the needs of some specific graving industries e.g. chemical and pharmaceutical industries with provision for drainage of affluent discharge. As for expansion, the Govt. of India had earlier decided three new Growth Centres in West Bengal over an area of 1000 acres for each of them. The State Government suggested seven sites in different districts for selection of such three Growth Centres by the Government of India.

The decision of the Government of India in the matter is awaited. The State Government may be required to contribute Rs.30 crores for each of these Growth Centres during the eighth Plan.

3.5. The outlay proposed for 1990-91 Annual Plan is Rs.506.00 lakhs.

ii) Industrial Housing Project at Haldia.

3.2.1. The main project for the setting of an Industrial Housing Complex at Haldia is already completed. However, some basic infrastructures and amenities like construction of boundary wall, sinking of deep Tubewell, arrangement for supply of drinking water, some civil and electrical work renovations are being provided in this complex in the interest of the occupiers.

3.2.2. The outlay for the year 1990-91 for these activities is suggested to be Rs.25 lakhs.

iii) Falta Export Processing Zone.

3.3.1. The State Government is developing 180 acres of land around Falta Export Processing Zone for creation of social infrastructure facilities outside the Zone. The Growth Centre is basically divided into two Sectors viz., (i) Industrial Sector and (ii) Housing Sector. In the Industrial Sector, the land/20 units of industrial sheds are now ready for allotment. In the Housing Sector, infrastructural works together with the construction of 12 Nos. of HIG, 24 Nos. of MIG and 32 Nos. of LIG flats are nearing completion and expected to be completed in all respects by the end of the Seventh Plan.

3.3.2. In the meeting of the State Level Committee on Export Processing Zone at Falta held recently, it was decided to take up some infrastructural works relating to the Falta Export Processing Zone area including improvement of Falta-Dakshin Roypur Road, improvement of Calcutta-Diamond Harbour Road, Extension of E.M. Bye-Pass upto Calcutta-Diamond Harbour Road etc.

3.3.3. An outlay of Rs.302.00 lakhs is suggested for 1990-91 Annual Plan in connection with the above activities.

4. Departmental Enterprises - (Oriental Gas Co's Undertaking)
Supply of Gas to Greater Calcutta Area -

4.1 A 100% State Government owned Company, M/s. The Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd. has since been set up for overseeing the work of distribution of gas in the Greater Calcutta area. Necessary plan provision for the Corporation's work under the scheme has been suggested in para 2.6. No separate provision is therefore suggested for the Oriental Gas Company's Undertaking.

5. OTHERS

(i) Schemes of the Directorate of Industries - A total provision of Rs.36 lakhs is suggested during 1990-91 for the following schemes :

(a) Reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries

5.1.1 The Scheme envisages strengthening and reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries, training of officers for upgradation of technical knowledge and skill in various disciplines of industries, setting up of an internal communication system, purchase of equipments etc. to spread up the work of the Directorate and broad-basing of the industrial library of the Directorate through Collection of informative books on industry and scientific journals. The requirement of fund under the scheme for 1990-91 is estimated at Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(b) Setting up of a Monitoring Cell in the Directorate of Industries

5.1.2 The scheme envisages regular and close monitoring of progress of industrial approvals with a view to ensuring speedy implementation of approved industrial projects by co-ordinating with various industrial developments agencies of the State. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is suggested for the scheme during 1990-91.

(c) Re-organisation of the Industrial Research Laboratory

5.1.3. The Scheme envisages upgradation of paint and varnish training courses conducted in the laboratory, innovation of the laboratory building and purchase of additional equipments, machinery and other laboratory materials for providing better training facilities. The requirement of fund for the scheme during 1990-91 is estimated at Rs.3.00 lakhs.

(d) Setting up of a Statistical Cell in the Directorate of Industries.

5.1.4 A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is suggested for the scheme during 1990-91.

(e) Setting up of a Regional Centre of CIMAP

5.1.5 At the request of the State Government, the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, a constituent laboratory of CSIR, had set up a regional Centre at Tunjua, Darjeeling, to provide a firm R & D base for ensuring better growth and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants in the North Bengal region. As per existing agreed arrangement, the State Govt. is required to bear 50% share of expenditure of the Centre. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is suggested during 1990-91 for the scheme.

(f) Setting up of a Polytechnological Clinic

5.1.6 With the assistance from the CSIR, Govt. of India, a Polytechnology Transfer Centre was set up in Calcutta with the objective to bridge the apparent gap between technology generation and technology utilisation in the interest of smooth and efficient development of industry in this region. The centre has geared up its activities in the current year. As per agreed pattern, the State Government is required to bear 50% share of expenditure of the Centre. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is suggested for this scheme during 1990-91.

(g) Setting up of an Extension Centre of CIPET

5.1.7 The Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals, Govt. of India, is reportedly considering the possibility of setting up of an Extension Centre of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras at Calcutta with State Govt's participation. It is understood that the State Govt. will be required to offer 10 acres of land and also to contribute Rs.2.00 crores for construction of building etc. in three years' time. The proposed centre would fulfil a very important need of West Bengal as the training facilities in plastic engineering are awfully inadequate in this State. Further, to optimise downstream utilisation of the first generation products of the Haldia Petro-chemical Plant, adequate training facilities are a must. Pending a final decision in this regard, a token provision of Rs.10 lakhs is suggested for the scheme during 1990-91.

(h) State Govt's Subvention for preparation of a shelf of Project Reports

5.1.8 With a view to stepping up industrial investment in different regions of the State, specially in backward area, the State Govt. got prepared a number project profiles and reports by commissioning the services of the WERCON for assisting prospective entrepreneurs to select and set up suitable industries

in such area. The programme for preparation of such feasibility and industrial potential survey reports will be continued and an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is suggested under the scheme during 1990-91.

(i) State Govt's Grants to Research Centres for R & D efforts

5.1.9 The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to encourage industrial research and development activities by different institutions. Presently, the State Govt. is providing financial assistance to the Advanced Centre of Cryogenic Research, Calcutta, for its research works on the application and beneficial utilisation of cryogenics in different thrust areas including agricultural biological, medical and environmental fields. An outlay of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1990-91.

ii) Modernisation-cum-Rehabilitation of Sick Jute and Textile Units in the State -

a) Modernisation-cum-rehabilitation Scheme for New Central Jute Mill :

5.2.1. New Central Jute Mills Company Ltd. has been declared a sick unit within the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI), who has been designated as the Operating Agency for this scheme, drew up a relief/rehabilitation package and, in the last meeting of the BIFR, the IRBI has been directed to update the package.

5.2.2. The State Government agreed to an equity contribution of Rs.4.00 crores and an amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs in three instalments was advanced, on the advice of the State Government, as loan to the Company subject to its subsequent conversion into equity. The said loan of Rs.110.00 lakhs is being re-imbursed by Government to the WBIDC.

5.2.3. Rs.110.00 lakhs having been already released out of the equity contribution of Rs.4 crores agreed to by the State Govt., the State Government will be required to contribute the balance Rs.290.00 lakhs during 1990-91.

5.2.4. In view of the above, an outlay of Rs.290.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1990-91.

b Modernisation-cum-rehabilitation scheme for Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd.

5.2.5. The Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd. remained closed since 1986 for economic reasons and was declared by the BIFR as a sick industrial company. In the interest of sustaining an industrial unit in a backward area and protecting the employment therein, the State Govt. decided to purchase the assets of the mill at fair market value and to run the same after due renovation and reconstruction as a new unit.

5.2.6. As per decision of the State Cabinet the assets of the Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd. was purchased by the State Govt. by paying a consideration money of Rs.1.09 crores, the price being determined by BIFR. The total estimated liability of the State Government on account of the purchase and rehabilitation of the Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. was earlier estimated at Rs.3.16 crores.

5.2.7. A Committee of Management with Sri Somnath Chatterjee, M.P. as Chairman, has since been constituted for taking steps for reopening the mill pending formation of a new public sector undertaking. Pending receipt of the recommendation of the Committee as to the State Government's balance financial liabilities, a token provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1990-91.

2. Programme of the Department of Public Undertaking

Keeping in view the Plan performance during the Seventh Plan period and the prescribed guide lines, the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and the Annual Plan 1990-91 of the Department of Public Undertaking have been formulated with special stress on the programmes of rehabilitation/modernisation of the existing plants and machinery of the undertakings so as to ensure improvement in their working.

The proposed outlay for the 1990-91 for the sector Industry is Rs.475.00 lakhs.

Industry and Minerals Sector

1) Durgapur Chemicals Ltd.

The Company has proposed only one project viz. expansion/modification/rectification of the existing plants for inclusion in Eighth Plan 1990-95 and the Annual Plan 1990-91. The project has been continuing from the Sixth Plan period. Due to price hike and the programme being extended from time to time, the total project cost has increased considerably and is assessed at present to be around Rs.3306.98 lakhs. The programme is being implemented in phases against yearly allocations made in the State Plan Budget.

Substantial progress in implementation of the programme has been achieved in Caustic Chlorine Plant, Phthalic Anhydride Plant, Monochlore Benzene Plant and utilities. Safety measures and rectification jobs are being executed in phases. The project is scheduled to be completed by the Eighth Plan period. Upto 1988-89 a total sum of Rs.616.98 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget for the project.

The specific areas where, in course of the Eighth Five Year Plan, actions will be taken are :

- A. Completion of modification and expansion of capacity for (a) Caustic-Chlorine Plant, (b) Mono-chlorobenzene Plant - along with an expansion of capacity from 3300 MT to 9000 MT -, and (c) Penta-chlorophenol Plant costing Rs.10 crores.
- B. Completion of modification and expansion of capacity for Phthalic Anhydride Plant, the expansion in capacity being from 3300 MT to 10,000 MT, costing Rs.15 crores.
- C. Participating in a joint sector venture for PNCB/ONCB factory in which DCL's equity contribution will be of the order of Rs.1 crore.

In view of the position stated above a total outlay of Rs.2600.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme for the entire Eighth Plan period, out of which a sum of Rs.1600.00 lakhs may be provided for 1990-91.

2. Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.

A rehabilitation-cum-modernisation package for Kalyani Spinning Mills Limited was included in the Annual Plan for 1988-89. The programme was scheduled to be completed by 31st March 1990 but due to deferment of the actual start of implementation of the programme by six months it will spill over in the first year of the Eighth Plan. Out of the total Project Cost of Rs.840.00 lakhs IDBI in consortium with IRBI, has agreed to sanction term loan of Rs.670.00 lakhs and the balance of Rs.170.00 lakhs as per the agreed terms and conditions, is to be met from the State Plan Budget as promoter's contribution. The promoter's contribution of Rs.170.00 lakhs has already been released from the State Plan Budget and hence no further fund specifically for implementation of the said programme will be required from the State Plan Budget during the Eighth Plan Period.

3. West Dinajpur Spinning Mills Ltd.

To start with it is proposed that a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91 for the purpose of preparation of necessary DPR and other prelimineries and pending finalisation of DPR, an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for the purpose.

4. Electro-Medical & Allied Industries Ltd.

The company started its operation in 1961 in collaboration with M/s. Picker's X-ray Corporation of U.S.A. Since then technology of such X-ray equipment has considerably improved throughout the world and hence, the company is required to upgrade its technology and to improve the quality of the X-ray equipment manufactured by it so that it can compete in the market with other manufacturers. Besides, most of the plants and machinery of the company installed about two decades back, have outlived their normal lives and require immediate replacement.

In view of the position stated above, a rehabilitation package may be undertaken for the company for implementation in phases during the Eighth Five Year Plan, envisaging, inter-alia upgradation of technology, replacement of worn-out plant and machinery and diversification of product range.

5. Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd.

The company was incorporated in 1923. Most of the Plants and Machinery are old, out-lived their normal life, have become obsolete and require replacement for deduction of cost and improvement of production. The company has accordingly been working out a detailed rehabilitation-cum-modernisation package.

Pending finalisation of the programme, an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is therefore, proposed for the programme for the entire Eighth Plan Period 1990-95, out of which a reasonable outlay has been earmarked for 1990-91.

6. Sundarban Sugarbeet Processing Co. Ltd.

The Company has undertaken during the Seventh Plan period the project for production of Industrial Alcohol and other chemical derivatives from Sugarbeet. The project stipulates cultivation of sugarbeet in some selected areas of Sundarbans and processing them to industrial alcohol. As per DPR, the project comprises (i) setting up of a Distillation Plant (ii) setting up of ancilliary machine for production of alcohol from Spoilt rice (iii) production of rectified spirit with facilities for bottling (iv) Setting up of ancilliary services and (v) setting up of an effluent treatment plant. The company has been implementing the project in a phased manner on the basis of the annual schemes against yearly allotments. Main Distillation Plant along with Sugarbeet Processing Plant has already been set up. The Effluent Treatment Plant is scheduled to be set up by 1989-90. The remaining facilities viz. installation of Spoilt Rice Processing Plant, Bottling Plant for rectified Spirit and ancilliary services are proposed to be undertaken during the Eighth Plan period in phases.

The total project cost is Rs.295.00 lakhs (revised), out of which a sum of Rs.255.00 lakhs is to be met from the State Plan Budget and the balance by term loans from Banks. An amount of Rs.106.00 lakhs was released from the State Plan Budget during the first four years of the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been made in the State Budget for 1989-90 for the project. Provision has also been made for 1990-91.

3. Programme of the Industrial Reconstruction Department

In our approach paper on the 8th Five-Year Plan, we have indicated our priorities. We are now submitting our plan proposals with an estimated outlay of Rs.58 crores, for the five-

year period commencing on April 1, 1990.

Our allocation for the 7th Plan was Rs.25 crores, upto the end of September, 1989, the actual expenditure came to nearly 18 crores. During the remaining months of the 7th Plan, the balance is likely to be spent up on two major items :

- (a) payment of pre-takeover dues and compensation;
- (b) purchase of some machinery and initial expenditure on establishment of plants for effluent treatment.

The objective in the 7th Plan was to provide funds for sick units and improve their conditions by way of nursing as far as possible. In other words, what was expected was that the units under the administrative control of the Department of Industrial Reconstruction would minimise cash losses and reduce their dependence on the State exchequer for non-plan assistance.

The objective was fulfilled only partially. At least three units, namely (a) Britannia Engineering Products and Services, (b) Shalimar Works and (c) Eastern Distilleries have started earning a marginal cash profit. Gluconate India, West Bengal Chemical Industries, India Belting & Cotton Mills have also registered a downward trend in their cash losses. The rest of the lot have however, belied all our expectations. Even then, if we consider the situation as a whole, the performance of the Department during the 7th Plan has not been all that bad.

In this background, we have prepared our plan proposals for the five year period to come.

Objectives : Nursing of sick industrial units, both in the public and the private sector will continue to be the principal business of the Department. This time, however, we have sought to be a little more ambitious. Judging by the experience of the 7th Plan, we have divided the units under our control into three groups :

- (i) The first category of industrial units includes those companies who have reached a near viable position. They will be given the highest priority so that they can be placed on a firm footing.
- (ii) the second group consists of the Companies for whom one can be hopeful. On the basis of exercises undertaken with the help of the Standing Advisory Committee on Government Corporations and Consulting firms like the

WEBCON together with the in-house studies, a programme has been chalked out to make these units viable. Here, we have indulged in a departure from the previous plan, and attempted to have a need-based approach.

- (iii) For the third group, we have still some reservations. Studies by the expert bodies are not yet complete. The idea for these Companies is to find a way out, and till such time, to give them some support in replacing out dated machinery and procuring some balancing equipments.

For the private sector, we shall continue to lend our support in terms of the policy prescriptions of the Government of West Bengal. The experiment with Workers' Co-operatives will continue, this time on a larger scale. In all liquidation proceedings, when no settlement can be made in the forum of BIFR, we shall try to assist the intending buyers who are willing to run the units.

Provisions have also been made to cover pr -take-over dues and also for nationalisation of the three Companies already taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

In the statements in form GN-I and GN-II, we have translated these ideas into quantitative terms. The Department hopes to end up with a much better performance at around the same time five years hence, although one will have still miles to go.

SERICULTURE INDUSTRIES

Directorate of Sericulture :

The Seventh five year plan laid stress on both horizontal and vertical development of the industry of building up proper infra-structure, improving new plantation methods introducing latest rearing technology etc. with whatever could be achieved during the Seventh Plan, West Bengal is now poised for taking a big leap towards massive expansion as well as qualitative improvement of the industry, provided some supports are given, secured and modern research and technological know-how are ensured, to the sericulturists of the State.

In this background, the Draft Eighth five year Plan has been prepared with 15 different projects which are discussed briefly, below :-

1. Project for Development of Mulberry Plantations :

Under this project there will be two kinds of activities

a) Supply of planting materials to the new farmers :

Under the 8th Five year Plan it is expected that about 40,000 new farmers will take up sericulture and bring about 40,000 hectares of land under mulberry. These apart, about 8500 farmers will replace their plantations by high-yielding types covering about 1700 hectares of the existing plantations. Most of these farmers will be poor and marginal farmers and many of them belong to the S.C. and S.T. Communities. The existing policy of supplying planting materials free of cost will be extended to these farmers. It has been estimated that to cover at least 80% of the need farmers under this programme an amount of Rs.200 lakhs will be required.

b) Setting of Mulberry Multiplication farm :

Under this scheme we propose to set up mulberry Multiplication Farm for the purpose of multiplying improved varieties of the plants before they are given to the farmers.

Thus an amount of Rs.120 lakhs is proposed for this Project.

2. Project for Development of Minor Irrigation :

Most of the sericulturists do not have any irrigation facilities for their mulberry gardens though the plantation irrigated during dry season can yield 25% more leaf and thus enabling the rearers to rear more silk-worms. During the 8th Five year Plan, we propose to assist 8030 sericulturists of the small and marginal farmers categories or belonging to S.C. and S.T. Communities, to set up irrigation facilities of different kinds. It has been envisaged that 25% of the cost of installation of such facilities will be contributed by the State and 25% will be sub-sidi-

balance 50% being loan from financial institutions.

Implementation of the Project would need a provision of Rs.70 lakhs.

3. Project for Institutional Finance for Development of Sericulture :

Taking up sericulture in lieu of other agriculture activities entail investment of about Rs.11,700 with about half acre of plantation. In West Bengal since most of the prospective sericulturists are either small or marginal farmers or belong to S.C. and S.T. Communities. Unless they are given sufficient financial assistance for raising plantations, building a rearing house and procurement of rearing implements, they will find it almost impossible to start sericulture. Therefore for a new sericulturist with atleast half acre of plantation 25% of the project cost (Rs.11,700 at present) is proposed to given as subsidy while 50% will be Bank loan and balance 25% will their own contribution in the form of labour mainly.

4. Project for Development of Seed organisation :

Success of a sericulturist in producing quality cocoons with higher productivity largely depends on rearing of improved varieties of disease free layings. It is therefore desirable that the Government should ensure availability of such D.F.Layings in the maximum quantity. By the end of the 8th five year plan, the requirement of D.F.Layings will be about 10 crores. It is not really possible to produce such a huge quantity under the Govt. sector. Therefore the following schemes have been envisaged under this project :

a) Setting of Grainage : With a view to producing a good quantity under the Govt. sector we propose to set up about 9 grainages with production capacity of about 25 lakhs each. These with the help of the existing grainages we propose to produce about 350 lakhs of DFIs annually under the State sector. For the purpose, (Civil works, cost of equipments, staff etc.) an amount of Rs.864.71 lakhs would be required.

b) Assistance to Licensed Seed Preparers :

During the 8th Plan we propose to set up 125 private grannres for which an amount of Rs.25 lakhs needs to be provided.

c) Disinfection of Seed Zones : There will be a large number of seed cocoon growers in the selected areas or the seed zones who will prepare seed cocoons for use in the grainages. Under this scheme we propose to arrange for disinfecting the rearing houses, rearing implements etc. periodically under the direct supervision of the Department to ensure that no disease can infect the seed cocoons and thus the entire commercial production get damaged. For the purpose a provision of Rs.50 lakhs is

Thus for this Project an amount of Rs.945 lakhs is sought to be provided during the 8th Plan period.

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

a) Setting of Improved Twin unit charkas : It is planned to assist about 700 new reelers to set up improved charkas in the next five years 25% of the unit cost of Rs.16220/- may be given as subsidy. An amount of Rs.28.38 lakhs will be required for the purpose.

b) Setting of Cottage Basins :- Under this scheme 256 new units of 5 basin cottage basins, 41-20 basin units 30-30 basin units will be sponsored under the private sector for which 15% of the unit cost will be given as subsidy. Besides 100 hand spinning units for reeling inferior quality or waste cocoons will be set up by women who will receive 50% of the unit cost as subsidy. The requirement of fund for the purpose will be 45.60 lakhs for these activities.

c) Setting of Throwing Plants : The yarns reeled by the reelers if twisted can fetch better prices as they can be used for better quality fabrics. Under this scheme the Throwing plant at Malda will be modernised and upgraded while the unit at Berhampore will be made operational. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs is to be provided for the purpose.

6. Project for Development of Marketing for sericulture :

With a view to saving the rearers from exploitation by the big traders, particularly because both cocoons and yarn production going up substantially it is necessary to organise markets. This is unavoidable because the West Bengal Silk worm Seed, cocoons and yarn (production, distribution and supply) Act 1988 will be enforced making all transaction compulsory in the markets only. Therefore the following schemes have been contemplated.

a) Setting of cocoon Markets :

There will be 3 Seed cocoon Markets and 8 commercial cocoon Markets during the 8th plan period at a total cost of Rs.310.54 lakhs.

b) Setting of cocoon Testing units :

To each cocoon market there will be one cocoon Testing unit where quality will be tested for determination of price. An amount of Rs.55.41 lakhs will be required for this.

c) Setting of Silk Exchange :

There will be one Silk Exchange where yarn will be sold by auction as per proposed Rules. A sum of Rs.29.71 lakhs will be provided for its establishment and maintenance for five years.

d) Extension of Marketing Support :

This scheme has been taken with a view to saving the new sericulturists of the Non-Traditional areas from the compulsion of selling their produce at unremunerative prices. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the purpose.

Thus for the Project Rs.421 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

7. Project for Development of Field Training and Experiments :

Sericulture is a highly technical subject various aspects of which are being always improved and developed by research organisation. Thus periodical training for both the employees of this Directorate and sericulturists including, reelers, graneurs etc. is of utmost importance. Therefore the following schemes have been contemplated under this Project.

a) Strengthening the Sericulture Training Institutes:

The Training Institutes at Malda and Berhampore will be suitably expanded, modernised and equipped to meet growing of imparting training to new recruits, in-service officers and sericulturists. A sum of Rs.625.55 lakhs including the civil works and stipend etc. is proposed to be provided for this.

b) Mobile Demonstration units :

It is proposed to set up two fully equipped Mobile Demonstration units with the Training Institutes. This will cost Rs.26.12 lakhs.

Thus a total provision of Rs.652.67 lakhs is proposed.

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

Within this Project the following schemes have been considered :

a) Construction of Rearing House and Godowns :

About 20 rearing houses cum godowns in seven of the existing sericulture farms are proposed to be constructed during the 8th five year plan; at a cost of Rs.55.30 lakhs.

b) Upgradation of existing Grainages and Sericulture units :

Six of the existing grainages and six other Sericulture units which were established longtime ago, are proposed to be equipped with modern implements with necessary renovation and modification where necessary. The estimated cost for the purpose will be about Rs.43.50 lakhs.

c) Renovation of the Sericulture units in Darjeeling :

Three of Sericulture units located in the Dist. of Darjeeling are proposed to be renovated during the 8th Five year Plan at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

d) Construction of office complex :

With the expansion of activities and staff strength it is necessary to have appropriate office accommodation. It has therefore been contemplated that for several dist. offices and the officers of the Regional Jt. Directors which are scrambled in hired accommodation, office complexes would be constructed at a cost of Rs.26.65 lakhs.

e) Incremental Administration :

With the expansion of all round activities particularly as envisaged under the National Sericulture Project which has been incorporated in this plan, the office of the Directorate will be suitably strengthened alongwith construction of a office building.

9. Project for Block adoption for Economic Development of the people belonging to Sch. Caste communities:

The project is self-explanatory. There will be two kinds of activities under the project.

a) Setting of Demonstration farm :

Such farms will be set up in the areas where people of Sch.Caste Communities inhabitate at a cost of Rs.27.50 lakhs.

b) Free supply of Rearing Implements and Disinfectants :

Often the poor sericulturists of the S.C. communities can not afford to procure adequate rearing implements which need replacements as regular intervals and fail to purchase disinfectant for which their rearing suffer badly. Hence the scheme. This will cost Rs.7.50 lakhs during the entire plan period, for 1000 beneficiaries.

Thus for this Project a total of Rs.35.0 lakhs needs be provided.

10. Project for Area Development for Economic Development of the people belonging to S.T. communities :

As in the previous project this is meant particularly for the people belonging to S.T. communities. There will be three schemes under this :

a) Setting of Demonstration farms :

This will cost about Rs.27.50 lakhs.

b) Free supply of Rearing Implements and Disinfectants :

For about 500 beneficiaries a sum of Rs.3.75 lakhs will be required.

c) Assistance for repairs of Rearing House :

Rearing houses build with the financial assistance from the Govt. often can not be repaired by the poor S.T. sericulturists. Therefore, during this plan period about 100 such people will be assisted to repair this Rearing houses at a cost of Rs.7.50 lakhs.

Total provision under the project should of Rs.38.75 lakhs.

11. Project for Development of Non-Mulberry Sericulture :

Non-mulberry sericulture which is practised mostly by the people belonging to the Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes are not as organised as Mulberry Sericulture. Non-mulberry Sericulture includes Tassar; Muga and Eri-culture. Three different schemes under this Project have been contemplated here :

a) Development of Tassar Sericulture :

Tassar host plants can be raised in the western parts of the State i.e. Bankura, Purulia, Midnapore and Birbhum where condition of soil is not quite fits for agriculture and these plants when 3/4 years old can be distributed to local people who mostly belong to the S.T. communities and economically backward, for rearing Tassar silkworm. A comprehensive plan for raising new plantations on 1000 hectares, maintenance there of for 3/4 years, construction of grainages and other infrastructures etc. have been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.300.00 lakhs for the 8th Five year plan.

b) Development of Muga-culture :

This is an occupation persued by the people of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar mainly who belong to S.C. communities. Construction of a grainage, rearing houses and extension of cultivation of Muga host plants have been undertaken under this scheme for a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

c) Development of Eri-culture :

This is also practised in some parts of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar by economically backward people belonging to the S.C. communities. Construction of Grainage, rearing house and extension of plantations have been contemplated under this scheme for a total cost of Rs.10 lakhs.

12. Project for Dev. of Sericulture Cooperatives :

Cooperative societies can play a significant role in the development of Sericulture and the sericulturists as a whole. But this sector remained undeveloped in the past. Except a few reelers' and weavers' Cooperatives most of the sericulturists remain outside the perview of the Cooperatives. During the 8th Plan programme has been undertaken to organise cooperative societies for all categories of Sericulturists like, farmers, reelers, granures etc.

A sum of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

13. Project for Welfare of the Sericulturists :

It has been observed that sericulturists mainly the rearers, reelers or granures who continuously do these jobs suffer from various kinds of diseases. It has been contemplated to provide various kinds of implements for these people which will

to cover sericulturists during the 8th five year plan for a total cost of Rs.5 lakhs.

14. Project for publicity and Publication :

For keeping the farmers, rearers, reelers informed of the latest developments in the field of different aspects of this industry to motivate new people to take up sericulture and also to publicise different developmental schemes of the Govt. and the assistance available to the sericulturists, printing and publication of booklets, posters etc. as well as holding of seminars/meetings/workshops etc. will have to be done. Hence this project at a cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been contemplated under the 8th five year Plan.

-/sd

M I N I N GProgramme of the Commerce & Industries Department.Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries -
Regulation and Development of Mines.

1.0 The Directorate of Mines and Minerals, West Bengal plays an important role in identification and development of the State's rich mineral resources. During the Seventh Plan period, the Directorate has carried out prospecting work in Khariduarra of Purulia district for China Clay, Dolomite and other base metals; investigation for base metal along Purulia-Bankura shear zone; prospecting for clay at Damgara and Monipur of Bankura district; prospecting for coal and base metal in Darjeeling district; Evaluation of clay resource, for setting up new ceramic and refractory industries in Birbhum district and evaluation of gravel and clay in Burdwan district. Besides, the Directorate processed, in its Mining Estate Branches, mining lease applications and made assessment of royalties.

1.1 The Seventh Plan outlay for the schemes of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals was Rs.73.00 lakhs including that for "Training in Mining". Against this outlay, the estimated expenditure during the Seventh Plan period would be of the order of Rs.62.00 lakhs.

2.0 Emphasis is to be given to the Mining sector during the Eighth plan and the Directorate has drawn up a detailed programme for this. The scheme for setting up a 'Petrological, Geological, Geochemical and Ore-dressing Laboratory at Purulia', has already received the clearance of the State Planning Board. The proposed laboratory at Purulia will help to carry out mineral exploration, on the basis of State's priority. The Directorate also proposes to construct staff quarters at Purulia at an estimated cost of Rs.37.28 lakhs and this scheme also has been cleared by the State Planning Board. In addition, the Directorate would also construct staff quarters for the Institute of Mining, Raniganj at an estimated cost of Rs.57.55 lakhs, construction of Hostel for the students of the said Institute and Godown and office building at Geological Prospecting Branch. During the Eighth Plan, the Directorate would implement the Phase-II programme of the 'Decentralisation of Mining Estate Branch' and also a scheme for phased replacement of the old drilling machines and accessories.

2.1 For proper implementation of the programme of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals, an outlay of Rs.115.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

Mining Corporation.West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation Limited (WBMDTC) :

1.0 The Corporation has been engaged in the development, exploration and trading of industrial minerals in the State. Encouraged by the availability of raw materials, the Corporation initially began its activities in the districts of Purulia and Birbhum, gradually extending the sphere of activities in Bankura and also in North Bengal where a coal mining project is under

1.1 Production of stone materials and mining and grinding of Rock Phosphate, required for phosphatic fertiliser, happen to be the principal field of activities of the Corporation.

1.2 The agreed outlay for the projects of the Corporation during the 7th Plan was Rs.747 lakhs. An amount of Rs.292.18 lakhs has already been spent during the first four years of the 7th Plan towards implementation of the projects of the Corporation. Current year's approved outlay for the Corporation's schemes is Rs.100 lakhs and the amount is likely to be utilised in full.

1.3 During the 8th Plan the Corporation Proposes to expand the existing stone mining and other mining projects and also to take up a few new projects. The programmes is to gradually raise the annual production of stone materials to reach a target of 0.3 million cu.m. by 1997-98. Similarly, the annual production of rock phosphate is proposed to be raised to 25,000 tonnes during the 8th plan. In addition, the Corporation proposes to take up the new projects like (1) Production of Dimension Stone in Birbhum and Purulia (2) Evaluation of Tungston deposit and exploratory mining in Bankura District (3) Rock Phosphate partial beneficiation and improvement of Water solubility study in Purulia District and (4) Magnesium metal extraction unit (semi commercial pilot plant) in Jalpaiguri. For these projects survey and procurement of land, development of infrastructure facilities, procurement of mining machinery, production of samples and market development are proposed to be undertaken.

1.4 An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

contd....

T R A I N I N G

1.0 The Institute of Mining, West Bengal is under the Mining Education Branch of the State Directorate of Mines and Minerals. In this Institute, vocational training is imparted. A Four-year part-time Mining Diploma Course with an intake of 40 students is run by this Institute.

1.1 It has been decided by the Committee on Development of Facilities for training of mining technicians at the Asansol Polytechnic and Raniganj Mining Institute in collaboration with the Coal India Ltd., that the intake of students at the Mining Institute should be increased to 80 and that a full fledged 3-year Diploma Course in Mines Surveying to be introduced with an intake of 40 students per year.

1.1.2 For carrying out the aforesaid decision, the existing laboratories and workshops have to be expanded and modernised and adequate technical staff will have to be inducted. Residential accommodations for students and staff will have to be arranged. The financial involvement have been discussed under 'Schemes of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals'.

1.2 An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

-/sd

4. PROGRAMME OF THE POWER DEPARTMENT (INDUSTRY COMPONENT)

Durgapur Project Ltd.,

Rebuilding of battery Nos. 1 & 2 D.P.L.

The project estimate for the work is Rs. 2805.00 lacs.

Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.89 stands at Rs. 1910 lacs.

Hence Rs. 895 lacs is further required for completion of the project.

The work is expected to be completed by 1989-90.

There is an allotment of Rs. 300 lacs for 1989-90. Anticipating that no further allocation on this account will be available for the year 1989-90, the balance amount required for 1990-91 works out to Rs. 595 lacs.

(B) Renovation of Coal/Coke handling Plant, D.P.L.

The work has been tendered and awarded to Boardwell Engineering at a cost of Rs. 697 lacs.

The work has been divided into two phases - Phase I, extended Phase I and Phase II.

Fund allocated upto the year 1989-90 is Rs. 430.00 lacs. Hence the balance amount of Rs. 267 lacs will be required for the year 1990-91.

(C) Renovation of By-Products Plant, D.P.L.

Coke Oven Battery No. 5 has been commissioned in July, 1989.

By-Products Plant were built in two stages-in 1959 and in 1967. The major part of the existing plant and Installation are over-aged and by this time, these should have normally outlined their

Renovation of the following units have been included in the project estimate.

1. Gas cooling and condensation plant.
2. Cooling tower.
3. Piping works.
4. Benzol & Tar distillation plant
5. Power distribution system
6. Water softening plant
7. Chilled water plant
8. Spares.
9. Dismantling, rerouting and structural works.

The project estimate stands at Rs. 2298 lacs.

By-Products Plant

However, as an extreme emergency measure, we have taken up the processing of tenders for 1 No. of Electrostatic tar precipitator and 2 nos. of secondary cooler at Rs. 40 lacs and Rs. 50 lacs respectively. These works are expected to be completed by 1990-91.

Some repair work of tar distillation plant and benzol plant are urgently necessary. This will be taken up in 1990-91 at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lacs.

(D) Effluent Treatment Plant for coke oven complex.

The work will be executed in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Sub. Short write up of Coal Washery Plant.

The Coal Washery Plant was constructed in the early of sixties. By this time, the plant has deteriorated considerably as most of its important machineries have out-lined their service lived.

In order for renovation of the plan, a feasibility study was conducted by our consultants M/s. Mining and Allied Corporation Ltd.,.

For this, we propose to take up the work in a phased manner. In 1990-91 provision of Rs. 300 lacs, is required for smooth and successful operation of the coke oven complex.

Sub : Availability of raw water for the setting up of New Water works for D.P.Ltd.

D.P.L. Water Works has been constructed with an installed capacity of 41 MGD. Which was constructed in phases :

	<u>Completed in</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ist Phase	1960	2 MGD	4 MGD	6 MGD
2nd Phase	1965	12 MGD	17 MGD	29 MGD
3rd Phase	1985	Nil	6 MGD	6MGD
		<u>14 MGD</u>	<u>27 MGD</u>	<u>41 MGD</u>

The existing 41 MGD Water Works of DPL has no spare acapcity to meet the demand for the new industries and increasing demand for residential areas coming up in the Durgapur region.

For assessment of the availability of raw water in the Mamodar River, a **Technical Committee** consisting of members from DVC Irrigation & Waterways Department Government of West, DPL., ADDA, P.H.Engg. Department Minor Irrigation, Central Ground Water Board, State Water Investigation Department D.S.P. were formed vide resolution No. 4 - 10 dated 6.7.85.

Final Report of the Technical Committee has been received by DPL., on 26.6.89.

1. Project cost (for 10 MGD. Plant) - - - Rs. 1707 lakhs .

A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been suggested for 1990-91.

5. PROGRAMME OF THE FINANCE (INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE) DEPARTMENT
 (a) West Bengal Financial Corporation.

The West Bengal Financial Corporation is a premier lending institution in the State. The paid-up capital of the West Bengal Financial Corporation mainly consists of the contribution from the Government of West Bengal and the Industrial Development Bank of India. The authorised capital of West Bengal Financial Corporation has been enhanced from Rs. 15.00 crores to Rs. 25.00 crores.

2. The WBFC is the only term lending institution for the Small and Medium Scale industrial units. The WBFC gets the resources from (1) Refinance by IDBI, (2) Issue of Bonds (3) Recovery of Principal (Plough back) and (4) Revenue Surplus (Profit after Tax). Generally 55% of the disbursements in a year comes from I.D.B.I. as refinance and 30% from market borrowing by issue of bonds. The recovery rate being more or less static at 38% due to various factors the resource availability from own generation is too limited. The dependence on additional share capital therefore gradually increased. The estimated gap between requirement and availability of resources is of the order of Rs. 800 lakhs during 89-90 and this amount has to be provided by IDBI and State Government in the form of share capital on 50:50 matching basis. A plea outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is therefore requested for the current financial year (1989-90).

3. During the 7th plan period an amount of Rs. 82 lakhs was spent for share capital in WBFC in 1985-86, Rs. 95 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 15 lakhs in 1987-88 and Rs. 325 lakhs for 1988-89. Thus till the end of the 4th year of the 7th plan period an amount of Rs. 657 lakhs have been utilised leaving a balance of Rs. 13 lakhs from the approved plan outlay of Rs. 670 lakhs for the 7th plan period. The approved outlay in the budget of 1989-90 on this account is Rs. 300 lakhs. In the BPRF of WBFC for 1989-90 it has been proposed to contribute Rs. 800 lakhs in the share capital of WBFC to be equally shared by IDBI and the State Government. IDBI has given its consent to this. In order to attract matching contribution from IDBI, we also propose to augment State Government's assistance towards share capital of WBFC during 1989-90 from Rs. 300 lakhs to Rs. 400 lakhs. This will be duly provided in the revised estimate and accordingly the anticipated expenditure during 1989-90 is likely to rise to Rs. 1057 lakhs.

4. Basing the year 1989-90 and increasing the plan outlay at the rate of 10% per year an amount of Rs. 2750 lakhs may be proposed for the 8th plan period (1990-95) out of which Rs. 440 lakhs may be proposed for the first year (1990-91) of the 8th Plan period. In this connection, it may be mentioned that there is already a proposal for augmenting the authorised share capital of WBFC from the existing limit of Rs. 25.00 crores to Rs. 50.00 crores.

(b) The Scheme "Banking Company in West Bengal"

In view of the disappointing performance of the Commercial Banks functioning in West Bengal, Government of West Bengal proposed to float a Company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores for the purpose of carrying on banking business under the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and requested for the grant of a licence by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 22 of the aforesaid Act.

Since the Reserve Bank of India has not yet granted the required licence for the proposed Banking Company no provision has been made for the year 1989-90 for the purpose in question. However, a proposed outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs may be made for the 8th plan period (1990-95).

(c) The Scheme "Grants to West Bengal Financial Corporation for Running Entrepreneur's Assistance Cell"

As directed by the Government of West Bengal, the West Bengal Financial Corporation constituted a Special Cell viz. "Entrepreneurs Assistance Cell (EAC)" at Calcutta for providing guidance to the new as well as the existing entrepreneurs and also for assisting them with all necessary information/assistance for establishment and running their industrial ventures. Finance (Institutional Finance) Department agreed to provide assistance to the WBFC for running its Entrepreneurs' Assistance Cell. Another office at Siliguri has been opened in the Financial year 1988-89. Hence a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for 1989-90. But no fund could be sanctioned under this scheme during 1988-89. As such it is anticipated that expenditure on this account will rise to Rs. 3.25 lakhs during 1989-90 and accordingly additional fund may have to be provided for this purpose in the Revised Estimate.

2. There was an agreed outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs during the 7th plan period. A proposed outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs, therefore, may be made during the 8th plan period (1990-95), out of which Rs. 2.50 lakhs may likely be spent for the 1st year in 1990-91.

The work for widening and strengthening of the important roads in the State has now become more essential than construction of new roads for maintaining the permissible capacity for plying of vehicular traffic and as such the targetted road length during the 8th plan period has been kept in a minimised form. On the other hand at present the estimated cost of all the spill over works come to Rs.1.22 crores. In view of this 10% increase in the flow of funds in an accounting year is perhaps very disappointing for the road sector when the cost of materials for execution of roads and bridges usually tends to be escalated to more than 20% annually. However, recently funds are flowing to Road Sector through District Plan Schemes fund also an effort is being made to use J&K fund for earth work portion of road construction.

Notwithstanding the fund constraints, this Department has the intention to utilise the earmarked funds as best as it can be done. The 8th Plan (1990-95) and the Annual Plan (1990-91) have been prepared within the ceiling of expenditure of Rs.1000.25 lakhs and (1800) lakhs respectively with the objective for completion of a good number of important projects in different earmarked sectors.

Out of the earmarked ceiling of expenditure for both 8th Plan (1990-95) and the Annual Plan (1990-91) Rs.628.75 lakhs and Rs.103.00 lakhs have been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs.2344.00 lakhs and Rs.383.93 lakhs for special component plan for Scheduled Castes respectively.

3. Programme of the Metropolitan Development Department.

SECOND HOOGHLY RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT.

Provision for the project under State Plan consists of agency charges, establishment cost and rehabilitation cost. For these items of works, no central assistance either in the form of loan or grant is available although the Government of India is financing the project on loan basis. For these items, Rs.1516.00 lakhs were spent during the period 1985-89. It is expected that Rs.379.50 lakhs will be spent during 1989-90 against which Rs.200.00 lakhs has already been spent. The balance amount of Rs.179.50 lakhs will be spent during the remaining period of the year 1989-90. The provision for the 8th Five Year Plan period for these items has been shown as Rs.800 lakhs against which Rs.250 lakhs will be required by 1990-91. Since 1987-88, the State Government will have to provide for matching liability on account of additional

funding commitment to the extent of Rs.20.00 crores for construction of the Second Hooghly River Bridge Project. As per agreement ~~in~~ the Government of India will provide Rs.80.00 crores of ~~XXXXXX~~ additional loan assistant to meet the cost over-run of Rs.100.00 crores in consequent of time over-run provided the State Government provides the remaining Rs.20.00 crores. Upto 1988-89 we have already spent Rs.621.90 lakhs as matching contribution of the cost over-run for the project. From 1.4.89 upto 28.12.89, the Government of India has released Rs.11.00 ~~XXXXX~~ crores and we have already released Rs.250 lakhs as matching contribution of the Central loan. The balance amount of Rs.25 lakhs is going to be released very soon. Utilisation of the anticipated expenditure of Rs.600 lakhs on this account for 1989-90 depends upon further release of Central loan. If matching Central loan is available during 1989-90, the entire amount of Rs.600 lakhs will be utilised by this Department. In that case, the balance amount of Rs.778.10 lakhs will be available for the 8th Five Year Plan period against which major amount will be utilised during 1990-91. In this connection, it may be mentioned that due to price escalation and other reasons, the cost of the project may go upto Rs.340 crores against Rs.250 crores as estimated earlier. After settling the terms and conditions of meeting such cost over-run with the Government of India, any fund that may be required to ~~provided~~ under this head may be shown in future.

URBAN RENEWAL SCHEMES IN THE C. M. D. AREA

To ease the internal traffic circulation problems in Calcutta, specially in the 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 providing relief to traffic.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Programme of the Transport Department.

1. CALCUTTA STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION:

Proposed outlay for 1990-91 Rs.900 lacs. Proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan Rs.5150 lacs.

The main thrust of the Corporation's plan programme would be on replacement of aged vehicles from the fleet to make it more efficient. It is estimated that a total no of 786 vehicles would require replacement at the end of the eighth five year plan.

For purchase of float units a provision will be made @ 10% on the cost of newly acquired vehicles each year, which will ensure minimisation of downtime of vehicles under repair as well as maximisation of capacity utilisation of the unit exchange shop. Provision will also be made for undertaking renovation of old buses in order to have better service and effective utilisation.

During the plan period CSTC will also under take various Civil Construction works including the Territibazar complex and Telinipara Depot.

The proposed schemes to be take up during the 8th Five Year Plan are shown in Annexure - I.

2. NORTH BENGAL STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION:

During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, stress would be given on consolidation of the gains already made. Towards that goal the Corporation will be required to incur substantial expenditure on account of (a) Purchase of Plan & Machinery for Central Workshop, (b) Construction of Central Bus Terminal at Cooch Behar and construction of Central Workshop at Cooch Behar. The Corporation also proposes to acquire 300 bus chassis during the period @ 60 chassis per year. About buses will be renovated during the period to make them more road worthy and to have effective utilisation. It is also proposed to set up modern depots with maximum facilities for the travelling public.

3. SOUTH BENGAL STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION:

In line with the avowed objective of providing adequate and cheap transport specially in the hitherto undeveloped and remote areas of the State, considerable expansion in the operation of SBSTC has been contemplated during the eighth five year plan.

The Corporation at present, besides providing services in the Industrial Complex of Durgapur and thirteen districts of West Bengal also operates inter state routes connecting Durgapur with Jamshedpur and Dumka in Bihar. The Corporation at present operates its services from five Depots via Durgapur City, Durgapur Depot-cum-Maintenance garage, Furulia, Bankura, and Digha. Projects have already been taken to complete construction of six modern Depots with passenger facilities at Purdwan, Digha, Bankura, Furulia, Midnapore, and Chinsurah at an estimated cost of 539 lacs.

The Corporation also plans to acquire 324 new buses during the plan period of which 174 will be utilised for augmentation of the fleet strength while 150 will be used for replacement of overaged vehicles.

With the expansion of its services it will be necessary to develop central workshop and other facilities for which a substantial amount of about Rs.60 lakhs will be provided. Adequate fund will also be provided for plant, Machinery and Tools and equipments to facilitate maintenance and repairing. The Corporation has also plans to set up its own press during the 8th Five Year Plan to facilitate printing of tickets.

4. CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO. (1978) LTD.:

Breakup of plan schemes proposed to be undertaken during 1990-91 as well as during the entire 8th Five Year Plan period-

The following will be the major items of expenditures which are proposed to be taken up under plan outlay during the 8th Five Year Plan period :

(a) Acquisition of Rolling Stock :

The present fleet strength of CTC after taking into account the new purchase of 45 tram cars is 400 as on 1st September, 1989. An age analysis of the existing tram cars reveals that there are as many as 138 tram cars of more than 50 years of age as on 1st April, 1989. If we intend to keep the fleet strength steady, major maintenance/renovation work will have to be undertaken in respect of large number of cars. The present pattern of normal renovation is @ 10 cars per month on the average. The cost of such renovation at the current value is around Rs.1.00 lakh per tram car. So the total outlay on normal renovation work during the 8th Five Year Plan period will be Rs.6.00 crores.

The present cost of attending to special repairing programme will be around Rs.15.00 lakhs per tram car . If we undertake special maintenance work in respect of 40 tram cars per month on the average during the 8th & Five Year Plan period, the total cost will be Rs.7.50 crores.

(b) The present day cost of a new tramcar after using the BHEL electricals will be around Rs.35.00 lakhs per tram car . If we intend to procure 50 number of new tramcars during the entire 8th Five Year Plan period, the total cost involvement will be around Rs.25.00 crores, after taking into account the cost escalation etc. So the major heads towards acquisition of rolling stock will be :-

For normal renovation	;;;	Rs. 6.00 crores
For special renovation	:::	Rs. 7.50 crores
For new tramcars	:::	<u>Rs.25.00 crores</u>

(c) Maintenance of track :

The normal period of renewal/replacement of track is 15 years. Out of the total track length of 71 kms. (double track), 9 kms. are new track. About 20 kms. of the track was renewed under CUTF, another 20 kms. of track length has been renewed out of plan funds. It is essential that at least 15 kms. of the track is renewed during the entire 8th Five Year Plan period. The total cost of such track renewal/replacement will be around Rs.12.00 crore at the current prices.

(d) Overhead & Cable replacement :-

The total overhead length is 160 kms. and underground cable is 160 kms. The cost of renewal of overhead and underground cable system during the entire Five Year Plan period will be around Rs.2.00 crores.

(e) Plants and equipments :

It is proposed to purchase a new Wheel Turning Lathe machine during the 8th Five Year Plan period, the cost of which will be around Rs.50.00 lakhs. A number of other plants and equipments will also require replacement. The total cost of such equipments during the 8th Five Year Plan period will be around Rs.4.00 crore.

(f) Introduction of Pantograph system -

The proposal for replacement of the existing current collection system by way of introducing pantograph is under active consideration. This will be the first step towards upgradation of technology.

(g) Introduction of GTO Chopper -

The existing electrics of a tramcar is 100 years old technology and it is proposed to upgrade the said technology by introducing GTO Chopper system.

(h) Civil Construction -

It is proposed to earmark at least Rs.2.00 crore under this head.

(i) Purchase of Rolled Steel Tyres, Compressor motor etc -

It is proposed to earmark Rs.3.50 crore under this head.

5. PUBLIC VEHICLES DEPARTMENT :

Proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan - Rs.252.98 lakh

Public vehicles Department is mainly responsible for the transport administration through M.V. Act, Tax Act and Rules thereunder. This department also administers the drivers and look after safety aspects of the vehicles and their safe operation. It is also the main agency for revenue collection from M.V. Tax in Calcutta. With the phenomenal increase in the Motor vehicle population of the State, the existing location of the P.V.D. Office in South Calcutta has proved completely inadequate to deal with its multifarious responsibilities. It has also not been possible to maintain data scientifically, which is of prime importance both in the matter of vehicle administration and revenue collection.

With this end in view it has been proposed to construct a new-PVD building at Salt Lake.

There are also proposals for executing within the 8th Five Year Plan schemes such as modernisation and reorganisation of the work regarding vehicle registration, taxation and licensing system. The scheme includes computerisation of records, introduction of laminated driving license terms, acquisition of modern office equipment, purchase of office vehicle including wrecker etc. On line and off line use of computers for tax collection has been proposed.

6. ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME:

With the increase in traffic volume, both vehicular and pedestrian, the need for road safety has assumed a significant importance. If the current state of situation is continued, the road accidents are likely to increase at a faster rate with the increase in traffic volume. It, therefore, becomes essential to launch Road Safety Programme vigorously in a systematic manner.

The Road Safety Programme will basically aim at reducing the chances of happening of accidents, to make available necessary services when accidents occur and to take post-accident measures so as to reduce the hardship. Preventive measures relating to road accidents will require actions among others in the following areas particularly :-

(i) Traffic Administration:

This will be concerned with physical checking of drivers, vehicles and other users on road such as drunken driving, traffic rule violations etc.

(ii) Enforcement and regulation relating to use of road and other facilities.

(iii) Adoption of traffic engineering measures to reduce accident potentials of the accident-prone areas.

(iv) Public education to arise social consciousness regarding the traffic accidents and the use of traffic facilities, both vehicles and roads.

Traffic Safety Division, that has been proposed, will be working for all these items. After an accident occurs it will be necessary to provide services and this has to be brought under a comprehensive accident surveillance system. This will consist of immediate detection of the accident, communication to necessary service agencies and removal of victims and vehicles that will be involved. A total plan for this surveillance will require to be prepared. Within this frame work the following items are suggested.

contd.....

7. Sub : Computerisation of Motor Vehicles Data

The Motor Vehicles Data in this State have not been computerised as yet. In other States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala etc. such data have been computerised and it was observed that the total revenue collection increased considerably after computerisation. The purpose is to monitor conveniently the revenue collection and to identify the defaulting vehicle owners and to force them to pay the M.V. Tax, Regular demand notices are to be served on such tax defaulting vehicle owners. Similarly, the enforcement of issue of Certificate of Fitness can also be effectively monitored if the relevant Motor Vehicles Data are computerised.

It was, therefore, felt that the Motor Vehicles Data in this State should be computerised. To start with, it has been decided to prepare complete data base through an "Off the line" operation. The transport vehicles are to be covered first so as to closely monitor the payment of M.V. Tax by these vehicles. The ultimate aim is to have an on-line computer system for day-to-day collection of Motor Vehicles Tax and other M. V. dues.

The work has already been started and data relating to about 10% of the total registered vehicle have been computerised.

8. Sub : Reorganisation and strengthening of Pool Car infrastructure.

The Pool Car under the Transport Department is responsible for the maintenance of the following Vehicles and deployment of drivers thereon.

(1) Ambassador Car	-	150 (approximate)
(2) Fiat Car	-	2 (")
(3) Other Vehicles	-	5 (")

No capital investments could be made during the last few years towards purchase of Plant & Machineries, erection of new shed etc. in the Pool Car Office. As a result, the maintenance work has suffered considerably. It has been proposed to allocate a total amount of Rupees 40 Lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan period towards purchase of Plant & Machineries, erection of new sheds, Ramps, purchase of Wrecker etc. in the Pool Car Office. The investment proposed during 1990-91 under this head is Rs. 10 lakhs.

9. Design and Construction of vehicular flyovers/pedestrian Walk-ways/underpasses/parking spaces.

With the vehicle boom and increased economic activities, volumes of traffic both vehicular and pedestrian are seen to increase at a high rate. Number of registered vehicles was 1.92 lakhs at the beginning of this decade i.e. 1980-81 in Calcutta and it has increased to 4.24 lakhs in 1988-89. Traffic volumes on road has also increased considerably during this period. Important roads that used to carry around 20 thousand vehicles during 12 hour period of the day only few years back, are now observed to carry vehicles in excess of 30 thousand. Many of the important intersections in Calcutta were observed to handle more than 50 thousand motorised vehicles during 12 hours period of the day. In some cases this figure exceeds 1 lakh. It is most likely that these figures will be doubled in the next 10 year period.

Simultaneous to the vehicular growth, volumes of pedestrians in most of places were counted to increase even at a faster rate. On important corridors like B. B. Ganguly Street, more than 50 thousand pedestrians were counted to move during 12 hours period. There are many other roads whose pedestrian volumes are close to this figure. At major intersection volumes of pedestrians crossing the road consume a very significant portion of the signal time increasing the congestion. It will be unreasonable to assume that the pedestrian volume on all these road crossings will reduce by any amount in future.

Use of motorised vehicle will require parking spaces at the destinations. Absence of adequate number of parking spaces outside the road forces roadside parking of vehicles both legally and illegally even after serious restriction imposed against parking. Parking on the road severely reduces the vehicle carrying capacities of roads and make very inefficient use of road resources for movement. It is, therefore, necessary at least to reduce the number of parkings in major roads so that existing roads can be made to carry more number of vehicles.

Additional growth of traffic both vehicular and pedestrian, therefore can only be accommodated by separating out vehicle to vehicle conflict, pedestrian to vehicle conflicts and removing

...../

parking from the roadside besides constructing some roads where feasible. Such conflicts can only be removed by constructing vehicular fly-overs, grade-separated pedestrian crossings of roads and off-street parking lots/garages. A specific programme has been suggested for this purpose.

With the approval of M.I.C., Transport Department and M.I.C., L.G.&U.D. Department a Committee has already been constituted for construction of a vehicular flyover at the crossing of Chowringhee Road and Lenin Sarani by Transport Department Resolution No. 11678-WT dated 13th September, 1989. It is expected that after the detailed layout of the flyover is finalised, the work of actual construction will be taken up by the beginning of 1990-91.

10. Setting up of Transport transit depots in districts and Sub-divisional H.Q. and creation of passenger facilities proposed allotment for 1990-91 - Rs. 100 lakhs. Proposed allotment for the 8th Five - Rs. 620 lakhs year plan.

Simultaneous with the expansion of transport facilities in rural and remote areas of the State, the Transport Department has been endeavouring to extend passenger amenities through setting up of modern Bus depots in district and sub-divisional H.Q.s as also in other important rural centres.

There are 12 (twelve) on going schemes, 3 (three) extension and renovation projects while three proposals are under consideration.

The progress of ongoing schemes in respect of setting up of bus stands at Bolpur, Gangarampur, Berhampore, Cooch Behar, Jhargram, Siliguri are satisfactory. These projects along with the schemes for Rampurhat Kakdwip Mulda are expected to be completed during the 8th Five Year Plan. Renovation and extension of facilities at Nabadwip and Kawa Bus stands are also likely to be completed during the same period. Proposals for setting up of bus stands at Raghunathpur (Purulia) and Uluberia in Howrah are now receiving the attention of the Government.

Transportation operation Improvement Programme :

In the face of ever increasing traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, it becomes imperative that the existing transport infrastructure should be put to such use so as to derive maximum

capacity out of them. With this objective in view, Transportation Operation Improvement Programme was adopted during Seventh Five Year Plan in Calcutta. The plan profile consists of actions related to the physical improvement where necessary and feasible, addition and alteration of physical facilities improvement and installation of traffic management system on the existing transport infrastructure. In plain terms projects will include improvement of intersections, channelisation of road system, local widening of road, erection of guard rails, dividers, bus bays and other physical form improvement. Traffic management system will include installation of simple auto-manual traffic signals, purchase and use of traffic management aids like cones, removable barriers, public address system etc. Effective illumination will be one of the important items of work. Transportation Operation Improvement Programmes that were implemented in Calcutta during Seventh Five Year Plan yielded significant benefits. For example, upgradation of B. T. Road through this programme using traffic engineering techniques, increased the traffic flow, almost eliminated the chances of clogging of roads by vehicles due to haphazard movements and reduced traffic accident fatalities on an average from 12/10 to 2 annually. Similar benefits were also noted by improving the intersection of Gariahat Road-Hazra Road Complex. Therefore, it is proposed that strong emphasis should be laid on Transportation Operation Improvement Programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

12. Expansion and Strengthening of the Transportation Planning and Traffic Engineering Directorate.

The improvement and management of transportation services and facilities and their intermodal and intersystem co-ordination require continuous professional input in terms of planning services. The Planning services include regular monitoring of the system/sub-system performances, changing patterns of traffic demand and supply both locationwise and timewise regular policy analysis and preparation of large number of plans-physical, operational management and policy related. Transportation planning and Traffic Engineering Directorate under the Transport Department was established in the Seventh Five Year Plan to provide these services to the Transport Department and to the Government of West Bengal. This Directorate has been providing these services to the Department as well as to the other-agencies like Public Works Department/Police CSTC, CTC etc. It is difficult to duplicate these skills in different places. Therefore, this Directorate has been functioning ...

functioning as a nodal agency for such services for the West Bengal Government. Additionally, this Directorate also provides planning services for Inland Water Transport. But during the Seventh Five Year Plan this Directorate could not be adequately expanded and strengthened due to various reasons. Steps have generally been cleared for such expansion and strengthening now. It is very difficult to sustain the current level of development and management works of the Transport Department without expansion and strengthening of this Directorate. Therefore it has been suggested to provide a meagre sum of 0.3 percent of the plan outlay of Eighth Five Year Plan of the Transport Department for the purpose of expansion and strengthening of the Transportation Planning and Traffic Engineering Directorate.

13. Sub : Creation of Transport Directorate and Additional Border Checkpost.

At present there is no Enforcement Directorate under the Transport Department. There are district level R.T.O. Offices in the Districts and the office of the Public Vehicles Directorate at Calcutta. The enforcement activities under the provisions of M.V. Act and Rules are carried out by the R.T.Os in the districts and the P.V.D. in Calcutta.

Similarly, there is only one Border Checkpost in the entire State, which is situated at Banitabla under P.S. Uluberia, District-Howrah. No Border Checkpost could yet be set up at different important entry points like Asansol, Bagdogra, Cooch Behar etc. and as a result, it is apprehended that large number of vehicles are avoiding payment of M. V. Tax.

A study made on the subjects has revealed that creation of a Transport Directorate and setting up of at least two new Border Checkposts at this stage can also double the total collection of revenue from motor vehicles.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

The Government has set up the West Bengal Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited towards the end of the financial year 1988-89 to promote and protect the growth and development of Inland Water Transport for transportation, carriage of passengers and cargo including ferry services and setting up of infrastructure,

terminal facilities and public convenience. The plan schemes of the Department so far as they relate to the IWT Sector will be implemented by the newly set up corporation.

A. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Ferry services across the river Hooghly at select sites.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Surface Transport letter (vide No. 25 IWT (17)/87-P&W dt. 4.4.88) sanctioned the construction of 4 (four) terminal facilities at Bally, Belur, Howrah Railway Station and Bazarghat (near Chandpal Ghat) at a cost not exceeding Rs. 160 lakh under Centrally sponsored scheme. Steps towards implementation of the scheme have already been taken and the construction of all the four terminal facilities is expected to be completed in 1990-91.

It is also proposed to extend this centrally sponsored scheme for construction of terminal facilities at Cossipore, Botanical Garden, Posta, Ghosuri, Panihati and Konnagar in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

2. Cargo-cum-Passenger ferry service between Raichak and Haldia.

Haldia on the Western side of the River Hooghly is being developed as a major industrial centre. To ease the road traffic movement between Haldia and Calcutta, it is proposed to introduce a vehicular ferry service between Raichak and Haldia. The proposal envisages that vehicles with both goods and passengers would roll on and roll off from the vessels on both the banks for their complete journey. In order to make the concept work following are to be provided.

- i) handling facilities on both banks.
- ii) necessary connecting roads between landing places and major roads including strengthening of bridges and culverts.
- iii) vehicles holding places
- iv) facilities for administrative and other amenities.

The scheme, if implemented, is expected to substantially reduce the increasing problem of traffic congestion in the central area of Calcutta and on the bridges and the travel length between Calcutta and Haldia would also be reduced by 60 kms.

...../

3. Vehicular ferry service between Shalimar yard and Posta.

To ease the serious traffic congestion on the Howrah Bridge and along Strand Road leading to Burabazar and Posta and in Howrah city as well on account of goods movement between Shalimar Railway yard on the West bank on the River Hooghly and the central business district in Calcutta, it is proposed to introduce modern ferry service for carriage of goods between Shalimar yard and Posta. In order to introduce this service, landing facilities at Shalimar and Posta are to be constructed. Handling and short operation storage facilities may have to be provided. Approach roads, lighting drainage and other needs are to be provided for.

The major advantage of the scheme lies in significant reduction of congestion of roads by minimising movement of trucks and their parking.

4. Ferry Services in the Sunderbans.

To achieve and sustain the scheme for economic upliftment of the Sunderbans now under implementation by the State Government with I. F. A. D. assistance, it has become imperative to provide adequate communication network. The only means of communication in the area is the Water Transport which is in the unorganised sector. The embarkation and disembarkation arrangement are extremely unsatisfactory. It is proposed to run ferry service in Sunderbans in selected routes through the newly set up West Bengal Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

5. Dredging and desiltation, river training and river safety operation.

To maintain navigability, dredging and desiltation measures have to be taken periodically. Since this is a promotional work and is needed for development and growth of inland waterways it is proposed to take up such activities under centrally sponsored scheme.

...../

B. STATE PLAN

(a) Acquisition of Ferry Vessels

It is proposed to acquire 25 ferry vessels at an estimated cost of Rs. 602.53. These vessels are proposed to be run by the West Bengal Inland Water Transport Corporation.

(b) Feasibility Studies.

The need for feasibility studies before taking up a project is well established. It is proposed to conduct feasibility studies of several projects already identified and several other projects which may be identified later.

(c) Research and Development Schemes

One of the major constraint on the growth and development of Inland Water Transport is the high construction cost of vessels. To minimise such cost after ensuring full safety is a field, in which research studies have assumed great importance. There is also the problem of country boats fitted with motors which frequently oversize. Design studies to find out a suitable model for the country boat conforming to the minimum requirements of I.V. Act and having adequate safety measures have also become very much important. Such studies may be conducted by a team of experts drawn from IITs and Universities.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT
SCIENCE RESEARCH (incl. S. & T.)

1. Programme of the Science & Technology Deptt.

INTRODUCTION AND ORIGIN:

1.01. The Science and Technology Department of Government of West Bengal started its operation from June, 1989. Before that Science and Technology activities of the State Government were looked after mainly by the West Bengal Science and Technology Committee under the Development and Planning Department.

With the march of years, this Committee appeared inadequate both in form and constitution to meet the growing demands in S. & T. activities of the State Government. As such, with a view to rising to the occasion, Science and Technology Department came into existence in June, 1988 and later on, State Council of Science & Technology was constituted in August, 1988 with 30 eminent scientists. The main functional areas of the newly formed Department are :-

- a) Research and Development - measures needed for correcting imbalances.
- b) Promotion of scientific research in areas appropriate for fulfilment of socio-economic objectives.
- c) Policy and guidelines relating to use of S & T in rural and urban areas through appropriate bodies and organisations.
- d) Formulating Science and Technology plan of the State and continuous updating of the plan.
- e) Nodal responsibility in respect of matters relating to Science and Technology including research and development.
- f) Popularisation of Science and Technology and introduction of approved appliances in technology.

1.02. The duty of the State Council of Science and Technology is to advise the Department on all matters relating to Science & Technology with the objective of all round development of West Bengal for full utilisation of material and human resources.

1.03. In addition to this, the Department has meanwhile constituted thirteen Advisory Groups with approximately one hundred scientists from different disciplines to work on the following thirteen areas :-

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1) Agriculture and Agro-based Technology | |
| 2) Centre-State Liaison | 3) Electronics |
| 4) Energy | 5) Entrepreneurship Development |
| 6) Environment and Ecology | 7) Industrial Technology |
| 8) Mineral Resources | 9) Public Health |
| 10) Rural Technology | 11) Science Education & Research |
| 12) Science Popularisation | 13) Water Resource Management |

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:2.01. Identification of felt needs of the people.

Ultimate objective of any plan is the well being of the people. Our emphasis is to be for the poor and weaker sections of the community who cannot take care of their well being. It is necessary to identify their felt needs and to meet their essential needs within the time frame of 8th plan period.

2.02. Mobilisation of resources.

Full mobilisation of human and material resources is essential for ensuring well being of the people. There are untapped and under-tapped resources in the agriculture sector where post harvest technology has a positive role to play.

2.03. Decentralised planning.

For ensuring effective participation of the people at the grass root level the concept of decentralised planning in Science & Technology is of paramount importance.

2.04. Technology upgradation in rural areas.

A massive effort is required for skill formation and technology upgradation in rural areas and in small towns.

2.05. Improvement of existing village industries.

For the existing industries in the village sector, our emphasis will be in improving the production technology and efficiency of the use of resources. Generation of productive employment is of paramount importance since chronic unemployment and under-employment is the basic problem of the State.

2.06. New Technology for village industries.

New types of village industries are required to be set up near the agricultural land using the agricultural crops and its by-products based on new technology.

2.07. New technology for agriculturè sector.

In the agriculture sector, already some break-through has been made with application of science & technology inputs. Yet large tracts of cultivable areas still remain single crop area. The problems of these areas are to be carefully studied. For some of these areas better irrigation facilities are required while in other areas suitable additional crops are to be identified suitable for the local soil.

2.08. Technology for non-crop based agriculture.

Development of technology for non-crop based agriculture i.e. dairy, horticulture, poultry, fishery, forestry are required to be developed.

2.09. Scientific land management and water management technology.

Optimum use of land and water - scientific land management and water management technology is of paramount necessity.

2.10. Low cost housing technology.

Low cost housing technologies are to be developed to improve the quality of life of the poorest of the poor. Low cost technology is also required for different income groups of the society.

2.11. Technology to face natural calamities.

Flood, cyclone and other natural calamities take a lot of lives and cause heavy damage of standing crops and to land and property. In the cyclone prone areas special low cost housing technologies are to be employed for the safety of the people. Low cost technology for strengthening the protective embankment in cyclone prone areas is of urgent necessity. Technologies are to be evolved for protection against soil erosion in coastal area, landslide in hill areas

2.12. Better management of renewable resources.

For better management of renewable resources, remote sensing technology has to be introduced. The technology may have following areas of application :-

- | | |
|---|---|
| i) Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Determination of crop for the major groups. b) Crop yield forecasting. c) Soil mapping including salinity of the ground. d) Estimation of irrigated land. e) Data monitoring. |
| ii) Water Resource and quality. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Location of surface water & other water resources. b) Mapping of water resources. c) Monitoring the consumption of water resources. d) Ground water exploration. e) Water shed characteristic & hydrological data. f) Regional flood mapping. |
| iii) Zoology | Determination of location of animals and animal population. |
| iv) Land use | Updating of existing maps. |
| v) Environment monitoring & protection. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Determination of water quality. b) Land/coastal erosion, deforestation. c) Salinity of large agricultural areas. |
| vi) Disaster | Effective forecasting of floods. |
| vii) Mineral Prospect | Determination of the possible resources and availability of different minerals. Based on all these data a comprehensive plan is required to be evolved. |

2.13. Development of Technology for Public Health.

New technologies are required to be developed in following areas.

- a) Safe drinking water in rural areas.
- b) Low cost technology for tubewells/dugwells.
- c) Management of village pond with simple arrangement for filtration.
- d) Low cost nutritional diet for rural poor.
- e) Prevention of common diseases.
- f) Taxoids against snake venom.

2.14. Development of post harvest technology.

Main areas of emphasis may be -

- a) Development of low cost technology for edible rice bran oil.
- b) Processing of oilseeds in the rural area with improved technology.
- c) Cement from paddy husk.
- d) Mini rice mill.
- e) Mini jute mill.

2.15. Entrepreneurship Development for Science & Technology persons.

The programme may consist of -

- a) Awareness camp in Engineering Colleges/Technical Institutions.
- b) Detailed Entrepreneurship Development Programme for selected persons.
- c) Training of trainers.
- d) Establishment of Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Park.
- e) Special emphasis may be on training of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women.

2.16. Utilisation of available mineral resources.

- a) Prospecting of new minerals.
- b) Extraction of minerals.
- c) Use of new minerals for setting up new industry.

2.17. Development of indigenous technology for the organised sector.

In the organised sector, particularly in the emerging areas like electronic, solar energy, we still depend on import of technology. In some of these areas indigenous technology is being developed at laboratory level. Scaling up of these technologies at the commercial scale is an important step for effective import substitution.

2.18. Technology for promotion of export.

New technologies are required to be developed for promotion of export. In this context it may be mentioned that artisans in the rural sector have expertise in different areas for which there is considerable export demand. Upgradation of their technology with simple science and technology inputs will improve their income level and at the same time promote export. Technology for promotion of export is also relevant for the organised sector.

2.19. Technology for protection of sick industries.

In the organised sector, some of the industries are turning sick due to obsolescence of technology and high capital output ratio. It will be possible to tackle industrial sickness only if we can evolve appropriate cost-effective technology. It is necessary to study the problems of these industries and develop appropriate technology.

2.20. In the energy sector, application of new technology is necessary in following areas :-

- a) Conservation of energy.
- b) Improvement in efficiency of various forms of non-conventional energy.
- c) Solving technological problems of thermal power plants which constitute the major energy resource of the State.

2.21. Technical problems of public enterprises of State Government are to be examined and proper solutions are to be identified.

2.22. Linkage have to be developed with all technical departments e.g. Agriculture Department, Health Department, Irrigation Department, Minor Irrigation Department, Public Works Department, Housing Department, Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department, Rural Development Department etc. for identifying their technical problems and solution thereof.

2.23. In order to solve technical problems in various fields enumerated above, the Department is to establish effective coordination with all the existing central institutes, laboratories, science and technology faculties of Universities, IIT etc.

2.24. For emerging areas where the present infrastructure of science and technology knowledge is inadequate, linkages have to be established with such institutes of other states and in some selected areas new institutes may have to be set up.

2.25. Based on all these exercises a science and technology plan is to be formulated.

3. STRATEGY:

3.01. Once the aims and objectives are formulated we are to consider what precisely should be our strategy.

3.02. In our effort for improving rural economy with application of science and technology inputs, the strategy may not be very simple. In this effort our endeavour would be to organise the unorganised sector and any effort in this sector may have to face stiff opposition from those who want to exploit the rural poor.

3.03. Rural economy may improve only if we can find a way to establish new rural industries. There are some basic structural distortions in our economy. We have small enclaves of modern industrialised sector amidst absolutely backward vast rural areas. The term "rural" is synonymous with poverty, unemployment and poor capital formation. Agricultural pursuits cannot support the entire rural population and modern sector cannot absorb this surplus labour force in the rural sector. No technological relationship has been established between modern technology and rural sector. The rural areas have not so far been drawn into the fold of newer scientific knowledge. So the rural sector had to depend on traditional forms of empirical knowledge, based on observation and experience and could hardly be switched over to the path of modernisation.

3.04. Development of rural industries does not imply installation of large scale and heavy industries in the rural areas. On the contrary, emphasis should be on the development of the traditional rural industries. The task is quite formidable, since technology is historic-socio-economic phenomenon and therefore is delicately dependant on non-technical variables. Hence study of the problem of the rural industries and possibility of setting up new types of rural industries with the available resources base is an urgent necessity.

3.05. Problems:

- i) Small tools and agricultural implements previously manufactured by the village blacksmiths are now being replaced by those from the organised sector. Thus local artisans are losing their traditional outlet in agriculture.
- ii) The village artisans have, therefore, to serve the urban market with demand for decorative and luxury items.
- iii) An important clientele of the rural artisans' traditional products is the poorer sector of the farmers and artisans whose economic role is very insignificant.
- iv) The role of artisans have absolutely no output to offer for use as input in the organised/industrial sectors.
- v) Where clientele is local poor the price of the products is inadequate. Again where the clientele is the urban rich the artisans are exploited by the middle men.

3.06. Revitalisation of rural industries for more income and employment generation essentially means more production and better return from the products. With the present structure of rural industries none of the two objectives is attainable. New products and improved varieties of old products which would fetch better return and provide a wider market only can

help in achieving the objectives. In the process it is necessary to gradually eliminate the middlemen who exploit them. So first and foremost task for development of the rural industries is to identify the range of new products which are to be introduced in the rural industries and explore the scope for development of existing products which villagers can themselves market. All these involve newer technology and newer form of production.

3.07. Modern technology as it is cannot be transplanted to the artisan sector. The artisan technology is skill based. They use simple kinds of tools which are in most cases made by them. On the contrary modern technology is machine based where labourers are helping hands. These are entirely two different systems. Modern machines are primarily meant for profit maximisation while improvement of skill of artisans should have the objectives of income and employment maximisation. The emphasis has to be on improvement of tools in the artisan sector through the application of modern science and technology.

3.08. Existing artisan based industries which are required to be developed may be classified as follows :-

- a) Agro based village industries
- b) Clay based village industries
- c) Metal based village industries
- d) Animal based village industries
- e) Forest based industries

3.09. Agro based village industries are of following type :-

- a) Weaving with cotton/jute yarn
- b) Sericulture
- c) Timber handicraft
- d) Mats etc.
- e) Food processing industry
- f) Industries based on Agro-wastes

Next to agriculture weaving provides maximum employment in rural West Bengal. The industry depends on availability of yarn. We suffer from a basic malady since the basic agricultural product i.e. cotton is not grown in West Bengal. Some experiments are being carried out in Sunderban areas for cultivation of cotton. A lot of R&D effort is required in this sector for further development of weaving industry in West Bengal.

Sericulture can be extended in new areas. Previously it was concentrated in Malda. This has been extended in new areas like Coochbehar, Midnapore and there is considerable scope for further extension with specific inputs. Sericulture is an employment oriented village industry and its extension is desirable from socio-economic point of view. Development of timber handicrafts and mats would also improve the rural economy. Thus problems, if any, in this sector are required to be identified.

3.10 Clay based industries.

Next to weaving and sericulture pottery has a major role in Rural Bengal. The manufacture of various earthen utensils i.e. Ring of Well, Tiles, Toys etc. are the major items of production. Handicraft items of clay based industries have developed in Nadia district and in Bankura district. There is an immense scope for application of science & technology for improving this sector.

3.11. Metal based industries.

Brass and bell metal are being developed in some of the districts. 'Dokra' has established as village industry in some areas of West Bengal. There is immense scope of application of science & technology in this sector.

3.12. Animal based industries.

Dairy, Poultry and Piggery have already established as a major source of income in rural area. The sector also includes skin collection, ordina. tannery, leather goods, musical instruments etc. Efforts are now being made to develop animal based industries in West Bengal.

3.13. Forest based industries.

Collection of honey, sal and other oil seeds are providing employment in rural sector. There is enough scope for development of this sector.

3.14. No separate discussion is necessary for application of science and technology in organised sector. In this sector the problems are known. It is necessary to search for the solution and apply the solution in the field.

3.15. Any strategy would need a plan for mass communication and propagation of existing S&T inputs and the possibilities of development of new inputs to solve the identified problems of the people. Unless the people are aware of these amenities any effort in this direction is likely to be futile. It is necessary to develop scientific attitude among the people so that they are able to distinguish between truth and superstition.

4. PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT:

4.01. The Department was constituted in June, 1988. Within the short period the Department has taken some tangible steps for attaining the aims and objectives of the Department as indicated in section 2.

4.02. Identification of felt needs of the people.

a) We are organising meetings in the districts with representatives of the Panchayats and various technical officers of the Departments, district administration, rural science clubs, science professors of colleges and universities located in the districts and other voluntary agencies. Already some of the districts have been covered. The discussions have been made with the people at the grass root level who have come up with their practical problems for which scientific solutions are required to be found out. Some of these problems have been solved with the intervention of the Department.

b) A newsletter has been published in Bengali and is being distributed upto the level of Gram Panchayat free of cost. The people at the grass root level are communicating their problems and the solutions thereto are being suggested in the newsletter. It has become quite popular.

4.03. Mobilization of resources.

A detailed survey has been conducted with the help of WEBCON to identify untapped and undertapped resources in all the 16 districts of West Bengal. The local demands have also been identified. Prefeasibility reports have been prepared for new types of small/rural industries that can be set up in different districts.

4.04. Decentralised plan.

It has been decided to set up Science and Technology Committee in the districts and in the Block levels so that new ideas may emerge from the grass root level.

4.05. Improvement of existing village industries.

Efforts have been initiated for improving existing village industries in the pottery sector with the help of CGCRI. The efforts are still in the initial stage.

4.06. New technology for village industries.

As indicated earlier, some new technologies have been identified from the survey conducted by engaging WEBCON. A mini jute mill has already been set up at Kamarpukur in Hooghly District and is providing employment to considerable number of rural destitutes (mainly women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community). New technologies in pottery sector are being tried at Hatthuba in North 24-Parganas district and in Bankura dist. Efforts are being made to manufacture clay based low cost building materials, low cost filters for providing safe drinking water etc.

4.07. New technology for agriculture sector.

Mini soil testing kits have been developed and are being distributed free of cost through voluntary agencies in the remote areas of rural West Bengal so that the cultivators may judiciously utilise fertiliser and can identify additional crops that can be grown on their soil. The voluntary agencies have already been trained about how to use this technology.

4.08. Technology for non-crop based agriculture.

Some projects have been supported to improve the yield of eggs in poultry sectors, yield of silk in sericulture sector.

4.09. Scientific land management and water management technology.

Four distinct regions have been selected and efforts are being made to take up projects for these regions.

4.10. Low cost housing technology.

The straw of HYV paddy has become softer and shorter and untreated straw is no longer useful as roofing material for the rural poor. It is getting rotted after the first monsoon. The problem was placed before the Department by the people at the grass root level. Technical methods have been evolved to chemically treat the straw to make it durable. 180 huts have been constructed using this straw by the support of the Department and it has proved successful. Additional cost involved is around Rs.150 per hut. A low cost technology has been evolved to construct a house of 225 sq.ft. for Rs.5000/-. The Department has supported construction of 8 such huts in different geographical regions.

4.11. Technology to face natural calamities.

The Department is trying to evolve technology for

- a) Low cost housing suitable for cyclone prone areas.
- b) Low cost technology for strengthening the protective embankment in cyclone prone areas.
- c) Protective devices to arrest soil erosion in coastal areas and landslide in hilly areas. For better scientific methods of forecasting natural calamities, proposal for setting up an institute is being considered.

4.12. Better management of renewable resources.

For better management of renewable resources, a Remote Sensing Centre is being developed by the Department. This will have an impact on agriculture sector, identification of subsoil water resources, identification of mineral resources, land use, environment and monitoring, disaster management etc.

4.13. Development of Technology for public health.

The present activities of the Department is primarily for -

- a) Providing safe drinking water in rural areas.
- b) Prevention of common diseases.
- c) Toxicity of snake venom.

A project has been supported for (c) above.

4.14. Development of post harvest technology.

Projects were supported for -

- a) Development of low cost technology for edible rice bran oil.
- b) Cement from paddy husk.
- c) Mini Jute Mill.

The Mini Jute Mill has already been developed and is providing rural employment. The Department is considering setting up few such Mini Jute Mills.

4.15. Development of low cost technology for edible rice bran oil.

An assessment is being made about the technologies developed so far and the work programme required in this context. Similar efforts are being made for processing oil seed in rural area with improved technology.

4.16. Entrepreneurship Development for science and technology persons.

8 to 10 Awareness Camps are being organised per year in Engineering and Technical Colleges. Around four detailed entrepreneurship development programmes are being organised each year. Efforts are being made to establish two Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks, one at IIT, Kharagpur and the other at Jadavpur University.

4.17. In the energy sector a number of projects are being supported for improvement in efficiency of various forms of non-conventional energy. Some of these projects are nearing completion and efforts are being made to commercialise the research results. Training programmes are being supported about operation and maintainance of solar devices in rural areas.

4.18. Linkages are being developed with the departments of State Government to ascertain their problems and offer them technical solution.

4.19. The Department has established effective co-ordination with all the Central Institutes, Laboratories, Science and Technology Faculties of Universities, IIT etc. located in West Bengal. Periodically the officers of the Departments are visiting these institutes and are having interaction with the senior faculty members.

4.20. Serious efforts are being made for popularising Science and Technology. Efforts to solve the felt needs of the people at the grass root level has already created an impact on them. The Department has also supported the movement for popularisation of science. Janaviqyan Jatha evoked lot of enthusiasm in West Bengal. Peoples Science Congress was also organised successfully with active support of the Department.

4.21. Through all these efforts science and technology have started percolating down the line. We are far away from our target - but things have started moving.

5. Formulation of Eighth Five Year Plan and 1990-91 Annual Plan.

5.01. The foregoing discussions bring into focus aims and objectives of the Department, strategy and present activities. The priority areas that emerge from these discussions would decide our action programme.

5.02. Research and Development is a major functional area of this Deptt. This area may be classified into following groups -

- a) Basic Research
- b) Promotion of research in areas appropriate for fulfilment of following socio-economic objectives of the State -
 - i) Redistributive Land Reforms with adequate supply of non land input including irrigation to small and marginal farmers.
 - ii) Superior production performance for small and marginal farmers.
 - iii) Creation of Minor Irrigation potential.

- iv) Technological inputs for improvement in village industries with spurt of economic activities.
- v) Low cost housing for rural poor.
- vi) Better utilisation of Agriculture waste.

5.03. Development Research is our basic objective and in the Eighth Plan our main emphasis will be in this sector. We are identifying the felt need of the people and we are trying to solve their problems with science and technology inputs through the mechanism of Development Research. Hence we have kept a provision of Rs.325.00 lakhs in this sector.

5.04. In certain sectors developmental research has to be preceded by basic research. The ultimate objective of such basic research would be to use the research results for developmental research. The possible area of such research are Bio-Technology, Agriculture, Pollution Control, Non-Conventional Energy, Hydrogeology etc. We have kept a provision of Rs.140.00 lakh for basic research.

5.05. We want to encourage schools and college to undertake - simple location specific research based on local problems and conduct surveys in critical areas. This will help to develop research attitude in a wider sector of the community. The students will also be exposed to the research methodology. We have kept a provision of Rs.150 lakhs for this sector.

5.06. Once we identify a technology through developmental research it would be necessary to examine its efficacy at the field level through Pilot Plants. This will be a major activity and we have kept a provision of Rs.275.00 lakhs for Pilot Plan development.

5.07. After successful demonstration of a technology at Pilot Plant level it will be necessary to take up lab to land programme for showing the efficacy of the technology to a wider spectrum of the people. For this we have kept a provision of Rs.225.00 lakhs.

5.08. Entrepreneurship Development for Science and Technology personnel is another major thrust area. The new technologies would require a new generation of Entrepreneurs with progressive outlook and scientific background. The programmes are -

- a) Organisation of Awareness Camp,
- b) Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme and
- c) Establishment of Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks.

We have kept a provision of Rs.90.00 lakh for this sector.

5.09. We are establishing a Remote Sensing Cell and have kept a provision of Rs.105.00 lakhs for this programme.

5.10. While we will take full advantages of the infrastructure available with different laboratories and institutions, some new institutes may have to be established during Eighth Plan Period. Atmospheric Science, Cryogenics, Non-conventional Energy, Materials Technology, Bio-Technology etc. may be some of the possible areas. We have kept a provision of Rs.175 lakhs for this.

5.11. We will participate in different centrally sponsored programmes with assistance of DST and other Central Scientific Departments. We have already embarked upon some such programme. In these programmes, contribution of Central Govt. or Central Financial Institutes would be the major item. For contribution of State Govt. we have kept a provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs.

5.12. Any venture for taking benefit of science and technology to the people would require a concerted campaign for science and technology popularisation and appropriate training programme for non-technical manpower. For these two activities we have kept provision of Rs.90 lakhs and Rs.125 lakhs respectively.

5.13. We may also need to support science related Academics and professional bodies. We have kept a provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs for this.

5.14. For our administrative expenses the total cost may be around Rs.110.00 lakhs.

5.15. It will be evident from the outlay proposed by us that the emphasis is on promotion of research and lab to land programme in areas appropriate for fulfilment of socio-economic objectives of the State. Item 1, 3, 4, 5 under Research Development, Item E, F, C directly fall within this category and this accounts for Rs.1340 lakhs for our total plan size of Rs.1990 lakhs. Items B, C are also primarily aimed towards meeting the need of the people for better management of renewable resources and creation of employment and these two items accounts for Rs.195.00 lakhs. Thus around 75% of proposed outlay is for meeting socio-economic objectives of the States.

2. Programme of the Development and Planning Department.

(a) National Informatics Centre net Work (NICNET)

Under the joint venture of National Informatics Centre, Government of India and State Government (Development and Planning Department) NICNET Programme is going to implemented in this State in order to create a computer based information system in Calcutta and the District. A memo of understanding (Mou) has been signed between State Government and Government of India under which State Government has to incur expenditure on Specific items like cost/rent for accommodation of the computer centre and terminal, maintenance cost, electric charges, security measures and other incidental cost.

A committee known as National Informatics Centre State Co-ordination Committee (NSCC) has also been formed for recommending measures for implementing the programme. Government order in this respect has also been issued recently. Guidelines in this regard have been issued and implementation of the programme is now under way. In this year 1989-90 there is plan allocation of Rs.5.00 lakhs. Hence a provision of Rs.5.50 lakhs has been suggested in the Plan for 1990-91.

(b) Ocean Development.

A Committee on setting up of the centre for management of estuarine and Coastal Zone of West Bengal has been formed. The Committee since furnished detailed project proposals and the same were sent to Govt. of India, Development of Ocean Development, Government of India have since indicated that they would not be in a position to participate in the establishment of the proposed centre directly. They would, however, prefer a discussion in the matter. Hence, Central assistance, if at all available is rather uncertain still now. In this context State liability is likely to be of considerable magnitude. There is a provision of Rs.1 lakh in the current year. The Department propose to set up centre and target the activities of the centre in phases. During the year 1990-91 Centre is likely to be set up and as such Rs.2.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1990-91.

ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

PROGRAMME OF THE ENVIRONMENT DEPTT.

The Department of Environment was set up in June, 1982 as an 'Administrative Department' for direction and Co-ordination of measures for abating environmental Pollution, Environmental Protection and for promoting development consisting with environmental preservation. As such this Deptt. sanction grants out of plan and non-Plan budget for improvement and development activities in Alipore Zoo Garden, Calcutta, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling; Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling. West Bengal Pollution Control Board is also under the administrative control of this Department and fund is provided to that organisation out of plan and non-plan budget of this Department.

This Department also acts as 'NODAL' Department in respect of Ganga Action Plan taken up by the Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest, New Delhi and executed by the C.M.D.A., P.H.E. Department, Irrigation & Waterways Department, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Howrah Municipal Corporation and some other Municipalities. Besides this Department has sponsored two schemes viz. "Sundarban Biosphere Reserve" and "Mangrove Reserve in Sundarban" with 100% grant from the Government of India and the schemes will be executed by the Forest Department of this Government.

A short note on the activities of this Department is given below.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMME

The long history of environmental degradation calls for all round efforts towards protection and improvement of environment. In the first instance it was felt necessary to arouse public interest about environmental awareness. For this purposes grants are paid to Non-Government institutions for organising seminars, exhibition and other awareness programme etc. This Department in collaboration with the West Bengal Pollution Control Board brings out posters, leaflets etc. A on environmental guidelines has already been published. Another important publication viz. 'Environmental Status Report' is under print and expected to be published soon.

Provisions of Rs.20 lakhs for 8th Plan (1990-95) and Rs.3 lakhs for the annual Plan (1990-91) have been proposed in the respective budget for the above purpose.

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. For this purpose grants are given to different Institutions and University professors for undertaking research and studies in various fields wherever there is technological gap and database is not up-to date.

Under the above programme the Environment Department have sanctioned grants during 1988-89 for the following projects final reports of which are yet to be received.

1. Studies on insecticides/pesticides and their impact on environment and health.
2. Monitoring of insecticides/pesticides residues in edible fishes in fresh water ponds.
3. Studies on extent of water pollution and its effect in some major lakes in and around Calcutta.

Provision of Rs.30 lakhs for 8th Plan (1990-95) and Rs.6 lakhs for Annual Plan (1990-91) have been proposed in the relevant budget for the above purpose.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

In respect of two Zoos, Alipore Zoo Garden, Calcutta and Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park Schemes proposed for inclusion in the 8th Five Year Plan have been shown separately in annexure I and II respectively which have been sent earlier with our letter No.ENV/1054/2B-20/89 dated 22.11.1989.

g.s.

contd.....

In the 8th Plan (1990-95) budget a total sum of Rs.215 lakhs and in the annual Plan (1990-91) budget a total sum of Rs.25 lakhs have been proposed

IV. EXTENSION OF ZOO GARDEN

The Alipore Zoo is now located in a very over crowded area of the city. The Garden has no scope for its expansion. The animals of the Zoo are much strained by the din and bustle of the city. It was therefore felt necessary to establish another Zoo in any place near about Calcutta. A site at Sonarpur in 24 Parganas (South) has been tentatively selected after a Joint inspection by Chief Secretary, District Magistrate, 24-Parganas (South) and Director, Alipore Zoo. The cost of the proposed Zoo has been estimated at Rs.20 crores. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs has been proposed for provision in the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) and a sum of Rs.4 lakhs for the annual plan (1990-91) for meeting the preliminary expenses like land acquisition fencing and development of the site.

V. LLOYD BOTANIC GARDEN.

This garden is the only high altitude facility of its kind in the country. This garden is a tourist attraction in Darjeeling and is intended to provide research and conservation facilities to students of Botany and scholars. Schemes proposed for inclusion in the 8th Five Year Plan(1990-95) has been mentioned in the annexure-III which was sent earlier with our aforesaid letter.

Provision of Rs.45 lakhs have been proposed in the 8th Plan(1990-95) and Rs.6 lakhs for the annual plan (1990-91).

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 this State. The Board also administers the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977. The Provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1985 will also be administered by the Board.

For implementation of schemes undertaken by the West Bengal Pollution Control Board fund is provided in the Plan Budget of this Department. Schemes proposed to be taken up in the 8th Five Year Plan has been stated in the annexure IV which was sent to you earlier with our aforesaid letter.

A sum of Rs.408 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the 8th Plan(1990-95) budget and a sum of Rs.30 lakhs in the Annual Plan (1990-91) budget.

VII. GANGA ACTION PLAN

Regarding this Plan a short note is given below.

During the Seventh Plan period, schemes worth about Rs.110 crores are under execution by different Implementing Agencies with hundred per cent central assistance. Such schemes relate to construction of Sewage Treatment Plants and interception and diversion, crematorium and two-pit pour flush latrines, improvement of bathing ghats and also bank protection.

In the 17th Meeting of the Steering Committee under the Central Ganga Authority, a decision has been taken that instead of depending entirely on Central assistance, State Government should also make investment out of its own resources under the Ganga Action Plan as an additionality.

It is, therefore, proposed to make some provisions in the State's Eighth Plan for financing some pollution abatement schemes in towns like South Dum Dum, Naihati, Baidyabati, Rishra, Champdani, Katwa and other places. It is also proposed to take up schemes for some towns located on the banks of the river Damodar, which is a tributary of the Ganga and is very much polluted.

A token provision of Rs.1 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Plan budget for the year 1990-91.

-xxx-xxx-

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES
SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES
SECRETARIAT.

The Development and Planning Department of the Government of West Bengal is in sole charge of preparing and monitoring the state and District Plan. The Department maintains liaison with the Planning Commissions and functions as nodal Department for Planning. A small Secretariat is maintained with a few Journalist, One Research Officer, One Jr. Statistician and one Assistant Statistician. There are three investigators also. For constant monitoring, there is a central monitoring cell under the control of the Department which collects data, marshalls them and prepares end-table. Analytical part is, however, done at the Planning Cell.

The Planning Cell at the Secretariat also operates the District Plan Scheme Fund that is the untied fund, the necessity and use of which have been elaborated in appropriate place.

The Department also functions as Nodal Agency of Twenty Point Programme which forms an integral part of the Planning.

The organisations at the district level like DPCC, OPC, BPC are also looked after by this Secretariat.

PLANNING BOARD

State Planning Board, West Bengal

1. The Plan budget administered by the State Planning Board is primarily intended to meet the organisational expenses of the State Planning Organisation. Under this organisation a number of group 'A' posts including posts of Consultants have been created. In the context of decentralised planning it is likely that the State Planning Board infrastructure will have to be strengthened.
2. Further the State Planning Board is required to undertake special studies relating to perspective planning and project evaluation. Also the Board has been entrusted with the responsibility of publishing the Economic Review of the State each year. The Board maintains a good reference library.
3. In view of the above reasons the Plan outlay of Rs. 8.25 lakhs for the annual Plan for the year 1990-91 has been proposed.

DISTRICT PLANNING MACHINERY

Decentralised Planning

1. Democratic decentralised Planning system has been introduced in West Bengal right from the first year of Seventh Plan. The decentralised Planning is implemented by forming Planning Committees at the Block and District level majority of which are from regularly elected Panchayats

2. The essential idea behind such decentralised Planning system is formulation and implementation of plan programmes of this State right from the grass-roots level and the Planning Committees have been so constituted at the local level as to give due and adequate representation of the people's representatives and the rural bureaucracy i.e. elected Panchayats, M.L.As, M.Ps and District and Block Level Officers of the functional departments. The District Minister of the district is the Chairman of the D.P.C.C., the Sabhadhipa of the Milla Parishad is the Chairman of D.P.C. ; and Sabhapati, Panchayat Samiti is the Chairman of the B.P.C. The District Magistrate is the Member-Secretary of both the D.P.C.C. and D.P.C. The B.D.O. acts as the Member-Secretary of the B.P.C.

3. The departments furnish their financial projection to the D.P.C. after completing the districtwise disaggregation exercise of their Plan. The State Government has decided that the 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 91 will be aggregation of the District Plan and the State sector Plans and that at least fifty percent of total State Plan outlay shall be placed at the command of the District Plan authorities. The District and Block level Committees finalise the priority and location of the schemes before including the same in their Annual Plan and execution after having approval of the D.P.C.C.

4. Flow of the institutional credit in the priority sectors supplements the Departmental flow of fund in the local development in the district. Devolving district credit plan into the district plan assumes importance in this regard. The flow of the credit deposit ratio in the districts is scrutinised and wherever found necessary..

5. The methodology of Planning that has been adopted is that block specific and municipal-specific schemes which have been included in the District and Municipality plans are integrated at the district level in the District plan document. The prioritisation is made according to the 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 Board examines it in the lines of State Priorities and unties the knots which exist in the way of horizontal Co-ordination. Moreover, a view is taken at the state-level in respect of the schemes which have interdistrict overtones. The D.P.C. incorporate the advice, where necessary, in the documents and place the same before the D.P.C.C. for approval. It is worthwhile to mention that the urban development sub. committee under D.P.C. functions for urban plan in the District.

6. 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 documents as per the perception of the people minus the availability of resources from the possible sources including

A separate budget head has been introduced in the State w.e.f 1985-86, namely 'District Plan Schemes' (DPS) under the administrative control of the Dev. & Planning Department and funds are placed at the disposal of the district planning committees to meet this critical-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.

7. The D.P.C. is empowered to approve schemes with estimated costs not exceeding rupees five lakhs, while the B.P.C.'s have the power to approve block-specific-schemes with estimated cost 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 without which decentralisation of Planning becomes meaningless.

8. As already stated, a separate budget head has been introduced with effect from the year 1985-86, namely District Plan Schemes, and funds from this head are placed with the D.P.C.'s from time to time to enable them to meet the critical gap, also already stated in preceding paragraph.

Yearwise expenditure of fund from this head is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	-1,653.00
1986-87	-1,218.00
1987-88	-1,527.73
1988-89	-3,334.00
1989-90 (till Dec., 89)	-3,775.00

Funds so allotted are spent on diverse types of schemes ranging from minor irrigation and drainage facilities, protection of embankment, construction of godowns and storage facilities, construction of crucial rural roads, small bridges and culverts, primary school building, creation of spot sources of drinking water housing for the vested plot holders, etc. ect. In the 8th Five Year Plan in part of the non-plan fund spent for maintenance of assets may be brought under the command of D.P.C for more judicious use of such funds.

9. As the peoples' own organisation are in charge of plan formulation and implementation, peoples' participation in Planning process is almost ensured and existing co-relation of forces in production in rural areas is gradually changing to secure the desired social justice. Owing to this decentralised planning the agricultural production in the State has reached an all time record in terms of food grains and the change in the scenario in other sectors is being evaluated by an Independent Agency viz., Economics Department of the University of Calcutta under the aegis of the State Planning Board.

TOURISMProgramme of the Tourism Department8th Five Year Plan

In the 8th Plan strategy of the Government of India tourism is going to occupy a very important place and allocations for the tourism sector are expected to be considerably increased. In order that this State may find its rightful place in the new strategy on tourism being evolved by the Government of India it is necessary for us to extend tourist facilities and remove the infrastructural inadequacies facing tourism in the State. The nominal plan outlay on tourism has so far prevented any break through in respect of building up adequate tourist facilities although this State abounds in places of tourist interest and has a great potential for attracting both domestic and international tourists. It is felt that the total outlay entitlement of Tourism Department during the 8th Plan on the basis of principles enunciated by the Development Planning Department (10% annual step-up beginning with 10% increase of the plan outlay of Rs. 126 lakhs for 1989-90) is inadequate in order to have any significant impact on the growth of tourism in the State. In fact, the allocations for several important schemes as outlined in the proposals below are too meagre and these schemes cannot be completed during the plan period unless the allocations are considerably enhanced. Allocation for tourism publicity has also to be considerably increased to meet the demands of a sound marketing strategy and promotion of tourism in the State. Grant-in-aid to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council for different schemes to be taken up in Darjeeling Hill areas has also to be provided in the State Plan budget. The proposed allocation in this regard during the 8th Plan is considered too inadequate. In order that Darjeeling as a tourist destination may regain its lost glory, the allocation for State component for different schemes to be taken up in the hill areas with Central assistance needs to be considerably increased.

In view of what has been stated above, Tourism Department proposes that outlay in the tourism sector during the 8th Plan should be increased at least by another Rs. 5.00 crores over and above the outlay as proposed below.

In the total plan outlay annual plan for 1990-91 has been proposed at Rs. 140.00 lakhs which is higher than the 1989-90 outlay by approximately 10%. The total plan outlay for the 8th Plan (1990-95) has been proposed at Rs. 8.6 crores which is slightly higher than the outlay of Rs. 8.46 crores determined according to the principle enunciated by the Development & Planning Department.

A broad outline of the 8th Plan proposals is given below :-

- A. Continuing spill-over projects from the 7th Plan (State component of Central Sector Schemes)

The following schemes have been sanctioned by the Government of India under the Central Sector during the 7th Plan. Under the conditions stipulated

in the Central Sector schemes the State Government has to provide infrastructural facilities like land, site development, external water supply, external electrification, fencing or boundary wall. The requirements of funds under the State component for these schemes are also furnished.

(i) Construction of 2nd tourist lodge at Digha.

The Government of India sanctioned construction of a tourist lodge and beach cottages at Digha under the Central Sector scheme during the 7th Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.17 lakhs. The plan and design of the scheme was revised to meet our present requirements and the revised estimate stood at Rs. 120.00 lakhs approximately. During the 7th Plan funds have been provided from the State Plan budget in addition to the Central assistance received for the scheme. Construction work of the scheme is in progress and the project is likely to spill-over during the first year of the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs from the State Plan budget is being made in order to complete the project.

(ii) Construction of cottage blocks at Gadiara

The scheme was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.93 lakh by the Government of India under the Central sector during the 7th Plan. The Scheme provided for additional accommodation facilities in cottage blocks with 48 beds at Gadiara, situated at the confluence of the Roopnarayan and the Hooghly which has already grown to be a popular week-end resort near Calcutta. The scheme has been entrusted to the C.P.W.D. directly by the Government of India for execution. The C.P.W.D. yet to start construction work. In the circumstances it is likely that the scheme will continue during the 8th Plan.

The provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made as State component for the project.

(iii) Tourist accommodation/trekking facilities in the districts in Bankura and Midnapur in the western tract.

The Government of India sanctioned the scheme for setting up a Day Centre with 35-bed accommodation facilities each at Mukutmanipur in Bankura district and Kankrajhore in Midnapur district at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.68 lakhs. The scheme has been entrusted to the C.P.W.D. directly by the Government of India for execution. C.P.W.D. is yet to start construction work for the project and it is likely to continue during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been made as a State component for the project .

(iv) Wayside facilities at Durgapur

The Government of India sanctioned construction of wayside facilities with 24-bed accommodation at Durgapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.38 lakhs. The scheme was also entrusted to the C.P.W.D. by the Government of India for execution. C.P.W.D. is yet to start construction work which may spill-over in the 8th Plan.

The provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made as the State component for the project.

(v) Construction of additional accommodation at Santiniketan

The Government of India sanctioned a scheme for construction of additional accommodation with 34 double-bed rooms at Santiniketan at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.75 lakhs. The State Government is executing agent for the project. The scheme is in progress and the construction work is likely to continue in the 8th Plan.

The provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made as a State component of the scheme.

(vi) Construction of a launch for cruise in the Hooghly

The Government of India sanctioned acquisition of a launch for cruises on the river Hooghly at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.28 lakhs during 1988-89. Shalimar Works Ltd. (A State Government Undertaking) has been entrusted with construction of the launch. Construction work was in progress and is likely to continue during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made as a State component for the scheme.

(vii) Construction of a cruising vessel for use in the Sunderbans

The Government of India sanctioned construction of a cruising vessel for use in the Sunderbans at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.50 lakhs during 1988-89.

Shalimar Works Ltd. (A State Government Undertaking) has been entrusted with the construction work which is likely to continue during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made as State component for the scheme.

Proposed allocations under "A" - Rs. 59.50 lakhs

B. State component for the proposed Central Sector Schemes expected to be sanctioned.

(i) Construction of a Tourist Lodge at Sagar Island

A scheme for construction of a 40-bed tourist lodge at Sagar Island at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.35 lakhs has been sent to the Government of India under the Central Sector annual Plan, Sagar Island is proposed to be developed into a popular beach resort near Calcutta. Infrastructural facilities like construction of B.C. Jetties for ferrying vehical across the river Muriganga at Jet No. 8 and Kachuberia are being created to facilitate easy movement of tourist traffic to Sagar Island. The scheme is expected to be sanctioned during 1989-90.

The State component for the project is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

(ii) Tourist accommodation at Falta

Falta, on the bank of the river Hooghly has been identified as a tourist spot on the excellent river front. A proposal for setting up a 32-bed tourist lodge at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.68 lakhs has been sent to the Government of India for sanction under the Central Sector annual Plan. The scheme is likely to be sanctioned during 1989-90 and will continue during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is being made as the State component for the project.

(iii) Tourist accommodation at Cooch Behar

The scheme for construction of a 52-bed tourist lodge at Cooch Behar at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.03 lakhs has been sent to the Government of India for sanction under the Central Sector annual Plan. The Scheme if sanctioned, will continue during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made as State Component for the Scheme.

(iv) Construction of additional accommodation facilities at Mukutmanipur

A second scheme for construction of additional accommodation facilities with 38 beds at Mukutmanipur which has already grown to be a popular tourist centre in Bankura district has been sent to the Govt. of India for sanction, will continue during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been made as State component for the Scheme.

(v) Construction of a launch for cruises on the Hooghly

River cruises on the Hooghly are very popular with the tourists. The existing arrangement for conducted tours by only one launch namely, Madhukar, to such places as Diamond Harbour, Gadiara, Haldia and Saga Island is inadequate. The launch fleet of Tourism Deptt. needs to be augmented to give a boost to river front tourism which has great potential in the State. A scheme for acquisition of another launch in addition to the one which is under construction has been sent to the Government of India for sanction under the Central Sector annual Plan. The scheme if sanctioned, will continue during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made as State component for the scheme.

(vi) Construction of a launch for cruise in the Sunderbans

Sunderbans has been identified as a major tourist destination South Bengal and emphasis has been laid in the 8th Plan strategy to promote tourism in the Sunderbans. Augmentation of tourist vessels for cruise in the Sunderbans is necessary in this purpose. The scheme for acquisition of a cruising vessel for sunderbans at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.50 lakhs has been sent to the Govt. of India for sanction. The launch will provide overnight accommodation facilities for 30 tourists.

The State component for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(vii) Wayside facilities near Mecheda

A scheme for construction of wayside facilities on National High way 1 at Mecheda (near Kolaghat Thermal Power Station) at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.6 lakhs has been sent to the Govt. of India for sanction under the Central Sector annual Plan. The scheme, if sanctioned, will continue during the 8th Plan.

The State component for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(viii) Construction of wayside facilities at Krishnanagar & Farakka

The schemes for construction of wayside facilities at Krishnanagar and Farakka have been sent to the Govt. of India for sanction. Total estimated cost Rs. 107.82 lakhs. The schemes, if sanctioned, will be implemented during the 8th Plan.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made as State Component for the schemes.

Proposed allocations under 'B' - Rs. 69.50 lakhs.

C. New Schemes proposed during the 8th Plan

The need for setting up a Centralised Tourist Information Central at Calcutta where all States and also the Govt. of India may have their tourist service establishments with necessary facilities has been emphasized at different forums, seminars and conventions at the regional and national level including State Tourism Ministers' conference held in 1987. Centralisation of all tourist officers of the States in one place at Calcutta would benefit tourists who would no longer have to run from pillar to posts for collecting information or getting accommodation or tour reservation in different States. It is accordingly proposed to acquire the land and building at premises No. 3/2, B.B.D. Bag (East) where the Tourist Bureau and the Reservation Office of the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. are located for the purpose of setting up the proposed Centralised Tourist Information Centre. The scheme is proposed to be implemented with Central assistance, but the land for the centre has to be provided by the State Government.

A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been made for acquisition of land and also the State Government's contribution to the scheme for setting up the Centre.

(ii) Hotel project at Salt Lake city

Tourism Deptt. is in possession of a plot of land by the side of Udaya Tourist Hostel at Salt Lake. It is proposed to construct a hotel of 2/3 star category at the site in the joint sector with equity participation of the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation in the new company to be floated.

A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for the above purpose.

(iii) Tourism Development in the Sunderbans.

Sunderbans, in the southern reaches of West Bengal, is the biggest estuarine forest in the world teeming with wildlife and a landscape perhaps unparalleled in any part of the world. It is also the home of the legendary Royal Bengal Tiger. Tourism Deptt. has selected Sunderban as a major thrust area for promoting tourism in the State and a number of schemes for creating tourism infrastructure in the State and a number of schemes for creating tourism infrastructure in the area. A plan from acquisition of tourist launches or cruising vessels has been formulated. Major schemes which are proposed to be taken up during the 8th Plan for promoting tourism in the Sunderbans are as follows :-

(a) Tourist Complex at Piyali Closure

Piyali Closure in Kultali P.S. in South 24-Parganas district has been identified as a potential tourist spot in the Sunderbans which could be used as the nodal point for visit to other interior areas of Sunderban by launch trips. A high-level meeting for development of tourism infrastructure at Piyali Closure has already been held by the Chief Minister and it has been decided to include the project in the 8th Plan. Infrastructural development at Piyali Closure includes- development of the 20 Km. stretch of the embankment road from Dosa to Piyali closure, provision of electrification and water supply by sinking deep tubewell, development of fisheries in the sweet waters of piyali, site development, landscaping and construction of cottage blocks with 50 double-bed rooms, dining hall and kitchen, construction of a club house with equipments for provision of water sports, construction of 4 R.C. jetties at Dosa and Piyali Closure, bus terminus at Piyali Closure, houseboats for tourists, and construction of 2 small lauches for ferrying tourists from Dosa to Piyali Closure, etc. The total investment required for developint tourism infrastructure as mentioned above in the region may be of the order of Rs. 5.00 crores and different State Govt. Departments/Agencies will be involved in creating the above infrastucture.

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made as Tourism Departments contri-
bution for the project.

(b) Tourist Complex at Kaikhali

Kaikhali Island in South 24-Parganas district has been identification as another Island in the Sunderbans which has great potential for development of tourism. This island has already some infrastructure like shopping complex, post office, Police outpost, bank, etc. The communication facilities with the island are to be developed to promote tour in this island. The road from Joynagar to Kaikhali has to be introduced. Shri Ramkrishna Ashram Island Service Centre has their establishment at Kaikhali and they have been carrying on rural development activities in the region for the last few years. The island at the confluence of the rivers Nabipukur and Matla has an idyllic surround Tourism Deptt. has acquired a land measuring 4.5 acres at Kaikhali for development of a tourist complex comprising accommodation facilities 40 beds. The scheme is proposed to be taken up with Central assistance.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made as the State component for the project.

(iv) Development of tourism in the Dooars(a) Tourism complex in the Teesta Barrage area and Chalsa Hill Top

It is proposed to set up a tourism complex in the Teesta Barrage area near Siliguri with its unique scenic charm. The project envisage setting up various tourist facilities in an area measuring 232 acres the Teesta Barrage complex and an area measuring 20 acres at Chalsa Hill Top with a total estimated project cost of Rs. 128.00 crores. The project has been prepared with a view to

to setting up a tourist resort of international standard in the area which will be the nodal point for domestic and foreign tourists for visit to other places of tourist interest, as Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, wildlife sanctuaries of Kaziranga and Manas in Assam and the Himalayan region of North-Eastern States. With introduction of chartered flights from tourist generating stations and improvement of landing facilities at Bagdogra airport this project may prove a very successful venture in the promoting of tourism the entire North-Eastern region of the country. It is proposed to include the project in the strategy of the Govt. of India during the 8th Plan for developing new tourism growth centres. Besides development accommodation facilities in construction of one 5-5-star hotel with 500 rooms and one 3-star hotel with 400 rooms there will be resort activities in the Teesta Barrage area like water sports including river rafting water skiing, boating, golfing, etc. Tourist facilities at chalsa Hill Top will include a 5-star hotel with 400 rooms and a 3-star hotel with 300 rooms along with resort activities wildlife safari, visit to his

torical monuments of Buxaduar Fort and tea gardens, introduction of adventure sports like trekking etc. The project will require infrastructural support from the State as well as Central Govt. and massive private investment.

A provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been made as the State's investment for the project.

(b) Transit Camp near Bagdogra Airport

It is proposed to set up a transit camp near Bagdogra airport to provide facilities to tourists using Bagdogra airport during their visit to Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and other North Eastern States. The scheme envisages construction of 10 double-bed rooms, a shopping arcade, provision of information counters for different North-Eastern States, a lounge and a restaurant. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs.50.00 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be implemented with Central assistance.

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made as the State component for the project.

(v) Tourist Complex at Mathura Beel

It is proposed to set up a Day Centre along with houseboat and arrangement of water sports at Mathura Beel in North 24-Parganas district. The beel is a 7½ km. long lake which has the potential of being promoted as a tourist spot with facilities for water sports. A scheme for setting up tourist facilities including construction of a club house with overnight accommodation arrangements and water sport facilities is proposed to be implemented in the area with Central assistance. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made as the State's contribution for the project.

(vi) Development of a Tourist Complex in Cooch Behar Kalibari Trust Property at Benaras

The administrative control of Cooch Behar Religious Trust Properties has been transferred from Land & Land Reforms Deptt. to Tourism Deptt. A proposal to provide accommodation facilities for tourists and pilgrims visiting Benaras at the Kalibari Complex at Benaras under Cooch Behar Religious Trust by the joint collaboration of I.T.D.C. and the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. is under consideration of the State Govt. The vacant land at the Kalibari Complex measures about 3.5 bighas and it is proposed to build an Ashok Yatri Nivas type of hotel in the place which has unique locational advantages.

A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made for equity participation of the West Bengal Tourism Development

Corporation Ltd. in the joint sector company to be floated for the purpose of the project.

Proposed allocations under "C" - Rs.245.00 lakhs

D. Grant-In-Aid to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council for implementation of schemes in the Hill areas of Darjeeling district

With the formation of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council, the Council will formulate and execute Plan schemes in Darjeeling hill areas. In order that Darjeeling may regain its premier position as a tourist destination in the State several schemes have already been conceived. Some of the major schemes which will be taken up during the 8th Plan in Darjeeling hill areas are listed below :-

(i) Development of a Tourist Complex at Tiger Hill

It is proposed to set up a tourist complex of international standard in Tiger Hill area measuring about 100 acres. The project envisages accommodation facilities for 500 tourists on high tariff basis, installation of 5.5 km. ropeway to provide transport by cable-car from Darjeeling to Tiger Hill, provision for observatory tower, construction of a helipad, setting up of amusement park, provision for electrical substation and internal road network for about 2 km. A concept plan has been prepared for the project and the project cost is estimated at about Rs.38.00 crores. The project will require infrastructural support from the State and the Central Govt. and also a large private investment.

(ii) Development of Mirik Tourist Resort

Mirik Tourist Complex which is relatively a new tourist resort in Darjeeling hill areas requires expansion for providing adequate tourist facilities.

(iii) Food Craft Institute at Darjeeling

A proposal to set up a Food Craft Institute at the Lewis Jubilee Sanatorium complex at Darjeeling has been given on-principle clearance by the Govt. of India. The Institute will fulfill a long-felt need for providing professional courses in catering technology to the students of the hills areas.

(iv) Reconstruction programme of Lewis Jubilee Sanatorium

A programme of new construction in place of some old blocks of L.J. Sanatorium was undertaken during the 7th Plan and the scheme has remained incomplete. The revised estimate for the reconstruction works is around Rs.65.00 lakhs. The scheme will be completed during the 8th Plan.

Besides the above schemes the Hill Council may

formulate some new plan schemes of their own and funds have to be provided from the State Plan budget by way of Grant-In-aid to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council for implementation of the schemes.

A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been made for implementation of different schemes in Darjeeling hill areas.

E. Other normal tourism programmes

(a) Expansion and Improvement of tourist lodges

Some of the tourist lodges belonging to the W.B.T.D.C. or under direct ownership of the department need expansion, renovation and upgradation of facilities. A provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been made for taking up these works.

(b) Tourist transport including watercraft and replacement of tourist coaches

A provision of Rs.105.00 lakhs has been made for acquisition, renovation of tourist coaches, maintenance of new assets, acquisition of watercraft for river cruises, construction of tourist coaches and other related expenses in connection with tourist transport.

(c) Tourist information and Publicity

A provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been made for publishing publicity materials, participation in exhibitions, holding tourism seminars and workshops, making of tourism films, etc.

(d) Equity participation in W.B.T.D.C.

All the commercial activities at present run by the Tourism Deptt. will soon be transferred to the Corporation. To strengthen the financial base of the Corporation it would be necessary to provide equity share contribution of the State Govt. to the Corporation. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

F. Tourist Organisation including Reorganisation of Tourist Information and Assistance Service

A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made for recruitment of staff in connection with implementation of new schemes and also maintenance of assets under Plan schemes.

G. Organisation of Planning & Plan Monitoring Cell

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made for meeting the salaries and other contingent expenditure in connection with setting up of the Cell.

H. Other Expenditure

(i) Tourist activities, local authorities, voluntary organisations, Grant-in-aid to educational institutions etc. .. Rs.10.00

- (ii) 'Know Your District' scheme .. Rs.10.00 lakhs
- (iii) Training .. Rs.10.00 lakhs
- (iv) Facilities for adventure tourism including trekking, river rafting and other sports .. Rs.10.00 lakhs
- (v) Creation of infrastructure like approach road, jetties, ramps, barges, etc. for tourist centres

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made as Tourism Deptt.'s contribution towards schemes like approach road, tourism complex, construction of jetties and ramps, provision of barges, to be executed jointly with other departments/agencies of the State Govt. in the interest of promotion of tourism at different tourist spots, & other schemes which may be formulated during the Plan period.

Total allocations under "H" - Rs.50.00 lakhs

Total allocations under 'A',
'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G' & 'H' - Rs.864.00 lakhs

A note on additional requirement of fund for several schemes to be undertaken during the Eighth Plan period is appended.

A note on additional requirement of funds

The proposed allocations under certain important schemes to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period within the total plan outlay as per guidelines prescribed by the Development & Planning Department are too meagre. In some of the cases the schemes can not even get off the ground unless the allocations are considerably enhanced. A statement showing the minimum additional requirement of funds for these schemes is furnished below :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Minimum additional requirement of fund in the 8th Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Tourist Complex at Piyali Closure	250.00
2.	Equity participation of W.B.T.D.C. in the joint sector hotel project (with I.T.D.C., at Kalibari Complex at Benaras under Coochbehar Religious Trust	50.00
3.	Food Craft Institute at Darjeeling	50.00
4.	Grant-in-Aid to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council for plan schemes in hill areas viz. expansion of Mirik Tourism Complex, wayside facilities at Sandakphu, Phalut, Ghoombhanjang, etc.	50.00
5.	Equity participation of W.B.T.D.C. in development of a tourist centre at Tiger Hill in the joint sector with I.T.D.C.	50.00
6.	Expansion and improvement of tourist lodges	25.00
7.	Share Capital contribution to W.B.T.D.C.	25.00
Total :		500.00

Annual Plan proposal on Tourism in the State for 1990- 91.

Name of the scheme	Proposed allocation during '90-91 (Rs. in lakhs)	A brief description of the scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)

A. Tourist Accommodation

1. Development of tourist facilities in the Sunderbans	25.00	The provision is for State's participation in the sanctioned as
--	-------	---

(1)	(2)	(3)
		well as proposed Central schemes for acquisition of tourist launches for cruises in the Sunderbans, setting up new tourist resorts at Kaikhali, Piyali and other places in the Sunderbans, setting up tiger safari at Jharkhali and creation of other tourist facilities and infrastructure in the Sunderbans.
2. Construction of 2nd Tourist Lodge at Digha.	20.00	The provision is for State's participation in the scheme for construction of 2nd tourist lodge at Digha with Central assistance.
3. Construction of a tourist lodge at Sagar Island	2.00	The provision is for site development and other expenses for construction of the tourist lodge under Central Sector scheme.
4. Construction of a Yatrika at Sagar Island	1.00	The provision is for extending facilities like water supply, electricity, etc. for the scheme 'Constrn. of a Yatrika' by Bhartiya Yatri Avs Vikas Samiti.
5. Tourist accommodation at Cooch Behar	1.00	The provision is for site development and other expenses for construction of the proposed lodge under Central Sector Scheme.
6. Tourist accommodation/ Trekkers' facilities at Mukutmanipur and Kankrajhore in the western tracts of Midnapore and Bankura	2.00	The provision is for land acquisition, site development and other expenses in connection with sanctioned and proposed Central scheme.
7. Tourist accommodation at Falta	1.00	The provision is for land acquisition, site development and other expenses for construction of the tourist lodge under Central Sector Scheme.

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. Construction of additional tourist accommodation at Santiniketan. 5.00	5.00	The provision is for land acquisition site, development, water supply, electricity and other expenses under the State component for sanctioned Central scheme.
9. Expansion and Improvement of Tourist lodges. 18.00	18.00	Some of the tourist lodges belonging to the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. or under the direct ownership of the Government need expansion, renovation and upgradation of facilities. It is proposed to continue with the scheme and take up the work in several of the lodges, making such renovation and additional tourist facilities.
10. Transit Camp near Bagdogra Airport 4.00	4.00	The provision is for facilities at site, setting up transit camp with tourist facilities near Bagdogra Airport.
11. Tourist complex around Mathura Beel in North 24-Parganas. 2.00	2.00	The provision is for creating tourist facilities like club house, purchase of boats and equipments for water sports around Mathura Beels in North-24-Parganas.
12. Tourist accommodation at Cooch Behar Religious Trust Properties at Benaras, Brindaban and other places. 2.00	2.00	The provision is for accommodation facilities for tourists/pilgrims visiting Benaras and other places outside the State where Cooch Behar Religious Trust Properties, now under the administrative supervision of Tourism Deptt. exist.
13. Construction of a hotel at Salt Lake. 5.00	5.00	Tourism Deptt. is in possession of a plot of land by the side of Udayachal Tourist Hostel, Salt Lake. It is proposed to construct a hotel of 2/3 star category at the site in the joint sector.
	<u>88.00</u>	

1.	(1)	(2)	(3)
	<u>B. Tourist Centres</u>		
1.	Tourist Centre at Vishnupur	0.50	The provision is for creation of tourist facilities at Vishnupur and for maintenance of assets and other expenses in connection with flood-lighting arrangements of terracotta temples at Vishnupur.
2.	Wayside facilities at National Highways	3.00	The provision is for land acquisition, site development, water supply etc. under State component for Central Sector scheme for construction of wayside facilities at Durgapur, already sanctioned for proposed schemes at Mechada, Krishnagar and other places.
3.	Development of Teesta Barrage site as a tourist centre.	2.00	The provision is for setting up a tourist complex at the Teesta Barrage site in the Dooars.
4.	Tourist transport including watercraft and replacement of tourist coaches.	5.00	The provision is for acquisition and renovation of tourist coaches, maintenance of new assets, acquisition of watercraft for river cruises, construction of tourist coach and other related expenses in connection with tourist transport.
		10.50	
	<u>C. General</u>		
1.	Tourist Organisation	1.00	The provision is for recruitment of staff in connection with implementation of new schemes & also maintenance of assets under Plan scheme.
2.	Organisation of Planning & Plan Monitoring Cell	1.00	The provision is for meeting salaries and other contingent expenses in connection with setting up of the Cell.

(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Grant-in-Aid to D.G.H.C. for implementation of Plan schemes in the hill areas of Darjeeling district.	10.00	The provision is for State component for Central assistance to be given to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council for various Plan schemes to develop tourism in the Darjeeling hill areas & also for State Govt.'s share of expenditure in the proposed Food Craft Institute at Darjeeling.
	<u>12.00</u>	
<u>D. Other Expenditure</u>		
1. Tourism activities of local authorities and voluntary organisation -Grant-in-Aid/Contribution.	0.50	The provision is for providing tour subsidies to educational institutions, grants to other organisations
2. Creation of facilities for adventure tourism including trekking, introduction of rafting and other water sports.	1.00	The provision is for sanctioning grants for adventure tourist organisations, clubs etc., training for various water sports like rafting, kyaking, canoeing, purchase of equipments for water sports like rafting, kyaking, canoeing, purchase of equipments for water sports and other adventure sports like wind surfing, para sailing, etc.
3. Creation of infrastructure like approach road, jetties, ramp, barges etc. for tourist centres.	3.00	The provision is for Tourism Deptt.'s contribution towards scheme for construction of approach roads in the tourist complexes, construction of jetties & ramps, provision of barges, to be executed jointly with other departments/agencies of the State Govt.
4. Tourist Information and Publicity.	15.00	The provision is for publishing publicity materials, participation in exhibitions, holding tourism seminars, workshops etc.
	<u>19.50</u>	

(1)	(2)	(3)
E. <u>Capital Outlay on Tourism</u>		
1. Contribution to the share capital of W.B.T.D.C. and Equity participation in proposed joint sector projects with I.T.D.C.	10.00	
	<u>10.00</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTAL :</u>		<u>Rs.140.00 Lakhs</u>

SURVEYS & STATISTICS

Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics

Scheme I : Strengthening of the District Statistical Offices of the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, West Bengal.

The Planning Commission has proposed to build up a system for preparing a data base on selected village level development indicators in each state. With the constitution of the District Planning Committee in West Bengal, the creation of a firm data base at the village level has become imperative. Moreover, with the introduction of Crop Insurance Scheme, the importance of crop cutting experiments has also increased to a great extent, requiring the extension of such crop cutting experiments upto the Gram Panchayet level. In order to cope with the problems of creating a data base at the village level and performing crop cutting experiments at the Gram Panchayet level, the District Statistical Offices of the Bureau are therefore required to be strengthened considerably. A scheme entitled "Strengthening of the District Statistical Offices" of the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, West Bengal" is therefore, proposed for inclusion as a plan scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan. As a part of that scheme, it is proposed to provide each District Statistical Office with a Personal Computer to facilitate preparation of the required data base in each district. Keeping in view the constraint on resources, the installation of Personal Computers is proposed to be done in a phased manner. During the year 1990-91 the

personal computers may be provided to nine out of seventeen District Statistical Offices at a cost of Rs.9.00 lakhs. The districtwise break up of the estimated expenditure is shown in Appendix - I.

Scheme II : Construction of office buildings
for Calcutta and district offices
of the Bureau of Applied Economics
and Statistics

Some of the regional offices and all the district offices of the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, West Bengal are accommodated in rented premises for which huge amount of rent is being spent by the Govt. every year. It appears that about 80,000 sq. ft., of floor-space in Calcutta will be required by the Bureau to accommodate its existing staff and equipments and in each district the accommodation will be of the order of 3000 sq. ft. A scheme for construction of office buildings in Calcutta and the districts is therefore proposed to be included in the 8th Five Year Plan. As a part of this scheme, an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs will be required during 1990-91 for meeting the cost towards acquisition and development of land as per break up given below :

Construction of Office Building for	Estimated Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)
1) Calcutta Office	5.00
2) District Offices	7.00
Total : ..	12.00

CIVIL SUPPLIES

Programme of the Food & Civil Supplies Deptt.

1. Modernisation of Inspection & Quality Control Directorate Laboratory and installation of two testing Laboratories at Durgapur and Siliguri :

Food & 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 duly equipped with modern instruments. A sum of Rs.14 lakhs has been proposed as an outlay in the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for purchase of equipments etc. A sum of Rs.3.40 lakhs have been earmarked for the Annual Plan 1990-91 in respect of the aforesaid scheme.

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 State Commission at the State level and one District 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 Forums. It is hoped that State Commission and some of the District Forums will start functioning shortly.

The estimated recurring cost for the bodies in the entire state along with non-recurring expenditure including that for purchase of vehicles and fuel would be considerably high. An outlay of 80 lakhs is being proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan 1990-95 for setting up of the State Commission and District Forums, of these amount proposed a sum of Rs.13 lakhs may be earmarked for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

3. Huller Subsidy Scheme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme conventional type hullers will be modernised for getting more quantities of good rice and by products. 50% of the cost, upto a certain ceiling, will be given to the owners of the mills as subsidy. 50% of the subsidy will be borne by the Central Govt. and the balance 50% will be borne by the State Govt. The State's share of subsidy is being provided by the Central Govt. as loan which will have to be repaid in five equal annual instalment with interests. This Deptt., as such, proposed an outlay of Rs.6 lakhs in the 8th Plan out of which 1.60 lakh will be provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES DEPTT.
OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Regulation of Weights and Measures - Change over to the Metric system of Weights and Measures :-

1.0. The activities of the Weights and Measures Organisation in the State were limited to the verification and stamping of weights and measures in relation to the commercial transactions only under the then prevailing West Bengal Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 which were based on the standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1956. But with the enactment of the State Legislation of 1976 followed by the latest Central Act of 1985, activities of the Weights and Measures Organisation had to be geared up to cover the spheres of commercial and non-commercial transactions, industrial production etc. etc. for protection of consumer's interest in the State.

1.1. The Seventh Plan (1985-90) agreed outlay for implementation of the various programmes of the organisation was Rs.100 lakhs. The anticipated actual expenditure at the end of the plan period is about Rs.80 lakhs.

1.2. In the Eighth Plan emphasis will be given on the following categories of schemes :-

1) Strengthening of the Central Organisation - This includes amongst others, a spillover work of the 7th Plan scheme for setting up of a calibration unit at Salt Lake at an estimated expenditure of Rs.40 lakhs covering the cost of acqn. of land and construction of building complex which will provide workshop facilities for calibration of vehicle tanks, taxi motors, Electricity meters, Electronic weighing instruments, clinical thermometers, accommodation of training centres etc. etc.

2. Strengthening of District Organisational net-work
This includes a scheme for securing of an office accommodation

on ownership basis for the District Organisation at Howrah with moderate provisions for copies with the manifold increase of the work of weights and measures arising out of the enactment of the new laws. A total provision of Rs.75 lakhs is estimated to require during this eighth plan for implementation of the scheme.

3) Establishment of Regional secondary standard Laboratory - At present, there is only one such laboratory at Siliguri in North Bengal. To meet the increased work-load of South Bengal districts two more such laboratories are proposed to be set up at Burdwan and Midnapore. The total estimated expenditure is Rs.56 lakhs only including the cost of Test weights and establishment charges during the Eighth Plan period.

4) Strengthening of the packaged commodities wing - Use of pre-packed commodities are gradually on the increase. To ensure effective checking and supervision in compliance with the provisions of the latest legislation, the existing set up of packaged commodities wing is required to be streamlined by providing additional equipments and vehicles for ensuring mobility of inspecting officials in the districts as well as in the metropolitan areas of Calcutta and Howrah. A sum of Rs.9 lakhs only may be required during the eighth Plan period for implementation of the scheme.

1.3. The outlay proposed for the 1st year on the Eighth Plan viz. 1990-91 Annual Plan is Rs.35 lakhs only.

GH/-

XI. SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION.

GENERAL EDUCATIONProgramme of the Education Department :

The State Education Department have been functioning with its three independent wings namely, School Education Wing, Higher Education Wing and Mass Education Extension Department. The School Education Wing deals with Primary Education, Madhyamik and Higher Secondary Education, Madrasah Education, Physical Education, Junior Technical School and Teaching of Sanskrit. The Higher Education Wing deals with University Education, Government Colleges, Sponsored Colleges, Teachers' Training Colleges, West Bengal State Book Board, State Archives, Art & Culture and Technical Education. The Mass Education Extension Wing deals with Non-formal Education, Adult Education, Education of the Physically handicapped, Social Welfare for the Orphanage and the poor and the audio-visual Education.

The Draft Annual Plan for 1990-91 has been prepared for the aforesaid three Wings of the State Education.

The following table shows the outlays proposed for the Draft Annual Plan for 1990-91.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Head of Development.	Proposed outlay 1990-91.	Total.
A. SCHOOL EDUCATION :		
1) Elementary Education.	1727.00	
2) Secondary Education.	2449.00	
3) Special Education.	50.00	
4) Pre-University Education.	344.00	
5) General.	150.00	
6) Physical Education.	80.00	
7) Nutrition.	2200.00	7,000.00
B. HIGHER EDUCATION :		
1) Special Education.	96.68	
2) University & other Higher Education.	1125.05	
3) General.	62.52	
4) Physical Education.	57.00	
5) Art & Culture.	177.00	
6) Technical Education.	581.75	2,100.00
C. MASS EDUCATION EXTENSION DEPARTMENT :		
1) Library Science.	350.00	
2) Adult Education (including Audio-Visual Education).	425.00	
3) Non-Formal Education.	195.00	
4) Physically Handicapped.	100.00	
		700.00

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION/SECONDARY EDUCATIONProgramme of the School Education
Department, West Bengal :

In view of the rapid rise in the price index during the last five year plan period (1985-90), it was not possible for the School Education Department to establish as many number of schools of different categories, i.e. Primary, Upper Primary, High, Higher Secondary and create as many number of posts of additional teachers in the existing schools as contemplated at the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan. As a matter of fact, the Department could create some additional facilities only during the first two years of the 7th Five Year Plan and in the remaining three years, even with higher quantum of annual plan allocation, it was not possible to create any further new asset or new teaching post. Hence the additionality in yearly enrolment was achieved by accommodating more students in the existing institutions, resulting in non-achievement of the plan targets.

It is envisaged in the National Education Policy, 1986 that Universal Primary Education will be achieved by 1990 and Universal Elementary Education will be achieved by 1995. To achieve this target, provision for huge number of students has to be made both in Primary and Upper Primary areas keeping in view the fact that Universal Primary Education cannot be achieved by 1990. Projecting the total population of the State with the decinial growth rate of population as 23.17% as recorded in the 1981 Census, the population of different age group in the school education area in 1995 will be as follows (figures in lakh) :

Age Group	All communities			Scheduled Casts			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11	54.36	52.00	106.36	11.71	11.20	22.91	3.07	2.94	6.0
11-14	28.40	27.00	55.40	6.09	5.79	11.88	1.66	1.61	3.1
14-16	18.34	17.38	35.72	3.96	3.74	7.70	1.03	0.97	2.0
16-18	14.73	7.73	22.46	3.26	1.85	5.11	0.83	0.43	1.2

The additionality in enrolment for achieving Universal Elementary Education by 1995 and subsequent increase in the enrolment in the age group of 14 to 18 will be as follows :

Age Group.	Additional Enrolment.
6-11	18.76 lakh
11-14	17.70 "
14-16	2.60 "
16-18	2.00 "

- To achieve this target it is proposed that 40% of the additional enrolment will be accommodated in new schools and 60% of the same will be accommodated in the existing schools by augmenting the number of teachers in these institutions suitably and by constructing additional rooms. The number of new schools to be established and number of additional teachers that are to be appointed in the existing schools in the year 1990-91 are given in the following table. In view of the fact this planning exercise is limited to the Annual Plan for 1990-91 :

Schools/ Stage.	New School Stages to be estab- lished.	{Additional teachers/non- teaching staff to be appointed in existing Schools.
Primary Schools.	500	1300 (Teachers)
Upper Primary Stage (Jr. High).	350	1300 -do-
High Schools (Upgradation of Jr. High).	200	200 -do-
Higher Secondary Schools (upgradation of High Schools).	50	400 Teacher 50 Clerk 100 Group 'D'

For any system of Education, there is a need of a suitable arrangement for supervision and monitoring. In general there is one Sub-Inspector of Schools for 50 Primary Schools and one Asstt. Inspector of Schools for 50 Secondary Schools (including Upper Primary). Hence we propose creation of posts of 10 Sub-Inspectors of Schools and 10 Asstt. Inspectors of Schools alongwith support staff.

Apart from the above stated growth in the number of schools, teachers, non-teaching staff and supervisory staff, it is known to all that achievement of Universal Elementary Education is very much dependent on the various types of incentive schemes that are to be provided for the children of this age group. The incentive schemes that have been proposed for the Primary Education area in the Draft Plan are as follows :-

- 1) Distribution of free text books to all students upto Class-V ;
- 2) Distribution of School Dress to girl students in both rural and urban areas ;
- 3) Mid-day meal programme for all children in Primary Schools .

Mid-day Meal Programme has been shown under a different head with the same name. It is a common experience that the provision of Mid-day Meal Programme cuts down the drop-out rates to a great extent and hence it has been proposed in the Draft Plan to provide Mid-day Meal for at least 80 working days to a sizeable number of children in the Primary area. For proper administration of this programme it is proposed to introduce

efficient supervisory and monitoring system with the help of Panchayat bodies at different levels alongwith Govt. functionaries.

In the upper Primary and Secondary areas provisions have been proposed for Library books and Science equipments for improving the standard of education and retention of pupils in the Upper Primary level thereby ensuring Universalisation at this stage.

Suitable capital expenditure in connection with the school building and office accommodation during this plan period has also been proposed. During the last plan period, apart from the allocation of fund from the 8th Finance Commission for up-gradation of the standard of Primary School buildings, it was not possible to allocate sufficient fund for the renovation/alteration/improvements of school buildings. In addition to this, it may be mentioned that Govt. school buildings are not at all in good shape and sufficient fund is needed for their maintenance. Moreover, the extension of the buildings of a large number of existing schools will also be necessary as it has been proposed to accommodate 60% of the additional enrolment in these schools.

-State and District Offices for different sectors of education-are now situated in different places resulting in lack of co-ordination of work of these sectors. Hence there is a need of establishing educational complexes both at the State level and at the District level. It may be noted that education complexes are already there in some of the districts. Land has been already procured in some districts and the Department has been assured of adequate land in Salt Lake Area for construction of educational complexes at the State level. As stated earlier these complexes are extremely necessary in the interest of proper co-ordination, speedy work and lessening of hardship of the members of the public. Planning authorities it is hoped, will consider this proposal sympathetically.

In order to ascertain the inter-district disparities in the Primary Education Area, the following five indicators have been considered : (1) Literacy rate, (2) Schooling facilities available per 1000 population, (3) Percentage of children of the age group not enrolled, (4) teacher-pupil ratio and (5) enrolment rate per school. District-wise figures for these indicators have been tabulated in the Annexure.

It is believed that these indicators will help in locating new schools, allotting additional teachers and distributing incentives. The distribution of fund for the 8th Plan period

will also be determined on the basis of these indicators for a rational distribution of developmental work that will be undertaken in this area.

The Department has, however, refrained from calculating the district-wise flow of fund under different heads as the quantum of fund that will be ultimately sanctioned under each head is not known to the Department. Once this quantum is finalised, the district-wise flow of fund will be submitted to the Planning authority.

It needs mentioning at this stage that there were some mistakes in projecting age group population of boys in the age group of 6-11 years during the 7th Five Year Plan and as such, percentage of enrolled boys in the Primary area was shown to be higher than what it actually is. This mistake is, however, regretted.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION & HIGHER EDUCATION

University Education :

There is a 'carry-over' liability to the tune of Rs.10 crores approximately for the schemes undertaken during the Seventh Plan and earlier Plans. After meeting this liability, new schemes for construction will be selected on priority basis giving due importance to the provision of students' hostel, campus protection, modernisation of laboratories, upgradation of libraries etc. Special attention will be paid on the development of second campus of Jadavpur University situated at Salt Lake.

As regards introduction of new fields of study, a co-ordinated approach amongst the different Universities will be worked out. On the one hand the overlapping in the Universities located in metropolitan area of Calcutta will be minimised, on the other hand importance will be given on the introduction of scientific and technological disciplines in the Universities especially in the outer Universities like North Bengal, Burdwan, Vidyasagar.

A Scheme for establishment of an Institution of correspondence courses to be affiliated to the University of Calcutta is engaging the attention of the State Government in consultation with the University of Calcutta.

Necessary provision has been made under the above head.
Government Colleges :

In the Government Colleges functioning in the State opening of modern faculties and courses has been proposed. Moreover, modernisation of the colleges by replacement and addition of modern equipment, books and furniture at the different colleges has also been proposed.

A few important projects construction whereof started earlier have to be completed. Besides, new schemes of construction and special renovation will be taken up keeping in view the necessity for emergent special renovation, opening of additional courses, modernisation of libraries and laboratories, provision of hostel and other welfare facilities for students and provision of residential arrangements for teachers and staff of Government Colleges.

The important construction projects at the different colleges are as follows :-

Presidency College :

1. Geology and Economics building (on - going)
2. 4-Storeyed building at Hindu Hostel (on - going)
3. Library building (new scheme)
4. Extension of Baker Laboratory (New schemes)

Hoghly Mohsin College :

1. Library building and additional science building
2. Law college building

Darjeeling Government College :

1. Staff quarters
2. Extension of Castleton Housing
3. Water Reservoir
4. Repair of old building.

Bidhan Nagar College :

1. Construction of new college building
2. Staff quarter
3. Students Hostel etc.

Haldia Government College :

1. Construction of staff quarter.

There are other Government College where a good number of construction projects are under consideration. Necessary provision has been made under the above head.

Non-Government Colleges :

There are at present 350 Non-Government Colleges receiving aid from Government. These colleges are dependent on Government for their maintenance as well as development such as acquisition of land, construction of building, purchase of furniture, equipment of book appointment of additional teachers and non-teaching staff to cope with the teaching load.

New colleges will be set up to meet the needs of students specially in the remote areas where there is no facility for collegiate education. New subjects to be introduced in such new college will require appointment of teachers and non-teaching staff as well as provision of furniture, equipment and book.

Provisions have been made for development of Colleges for women and for providing hostel accommodation in such colleges.

Steps will be taken for setting up of Day Students' Homes in addition to the existing four homes where the college students residing in the neighbourhood may come and engage themselves in study either in the morning or in the evening.

There is the need for strengthening of collegiate education service. There are three Regional Inspectorates in Calcutta, Burdwan and Jalpaiguri. Necessary provision has been made for accommodation, appointment of additional numbers of staff, purchases for furniture, equipment etc. for efficient functioning of the three Inspectorates.

Necessary provision has been made under the above head.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

At present there are four Government colleges of physical Education viz. (1) Post Graduate Training college for physical education at Banipur (2) State Institute of Physical Education for women, Calcutta (3) Government College of Physical Education for women, Hooghly and (4) Government College of physical education for women, Dighata. There are also four Non-Govt. Colleges attached to the Kalyani University (2) Union Christian Training College, Berhampore (3) Jadavpur Vidyapith College of Education and (4) Nikhil Banga Siksha Mahavidyalaya, Bishnupur.

Proposals for Post Graduate studies in Physical education at Banipur, further expansion of State Institute of Physical Education for women, Calcutta at Bidhannagar, establishment of a new Government College of physical education near Vidyasagar University are under consideration of the State Govt.

These proposals will be taken up depending on availability of the fund under the plan.

ADULT EDUCATION

Programme of the Mass Education Extension Department

The Mass Education extension Department is entrusted exclusively to look after adult education, non formal education and other social education schemes with a view to giving special emphasis to provision of functional literacy in the 15-35 age-group of adult illiterates and to ensure that technological and pedagogical advances are brought to bear on adult education programmes. Govt. of India has set up National Literacy Mission (NLM) which provides framework of adult education and stress the importance of post-literacy and continuing education through the establishment of Jana Shikshan Nilayans (JSN). The Library services have also been brought under the purview of the MEE Department.

1. Adult Education

On the 8th September, 1989 international literacy Day was observed under the auspices of this new Department throughout the entire State upto Block level when Jathas and processions, exhibition and cultural programme were held and thousands of people including learners of adult education centres and leaders of public life participated.

Apart from such campaign against illiteracy a phased programme of post-literacy and continuing education for adult learners was taken up by the Department and the scheme of Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSM) launched with the preliminary work done for the establishment of 600 JSMs under Central Assis-

Proposed activities of the M.E.E. Department for the year 1990-91.

i) 20 special projects covering 20 Development Blocks for complete eradication of illiteracy within two years are to be launched under direct control and supervision of panchayat samities. Under the scheme performance oriented honoraria are to be paid to the volunteers instead of monthly honoraria as at present.

ii) 12 new R.F.L. projects creating 3600 Adult Education centres under the Central Sector are proposed to be established to bring the number of Centrally funded projects (23 at present existing) - at par with State funded project (35 at present existing) provided Central Government sanction necessary fund.

iii) Complete eradication of adult illiteracy in Calcutta City.

iv) Involvement of Class IX - X students in adult literacy by including it in the work Education Curriculum by the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education.

(2) Library Services.

In addition to normal education programme a branch of Library Services to ensure life long continuing self education is continuing in the State. During the 6th & 7th Plan period development here was substantial and the number of such libraries divided into 5 categories viz. (1) State Central Library; (2) District Libraries; (3) Sub-Divisional/Town/Central Libraries; (4) Rural/Area Libraries and (5) Voluntary organisation libraries is near about 2500 and approximately 10-20 lakhs of literate people are getting library services. Importance of development of this branch will be strengthened during the period of 8th Plan commencing from Annual Plan period of 1990-91 in respect of establishment of more units, provisions of reading materials and others along with increase of accommodation for users and stock rooms and reading materials.

Care will be taken for improvement of service conditions of employees of Libraries, maintenance of relation with Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation in getting assistance from Central Government.

Construction of State Central Library Building on V.I.P. Road has already started and construction of District Libraries at Barasat and Murshidabad will be taken up shortly.

Book Fair programme is added in the field of Public Library Services to encourage book production in regional languages and for acquaintance with more and more books in the State. This programme will also be encouraged supported by publication and distribution of Bibliography, seminar and training in Library Science.

(3) Non-Formal Education.

At present the total number of Non-formal Education Centres is 23,470 including 600 Centres exclusively for girls. For better implementation of the NFE programme the State Government has decided to re-organise the programme and to associate Panchayat Bodies at different levels. The ultimate aim of the State Government is to cover all children of the age group of 9 to 14 years who are left outside the formal schools. As the first step towards the achievement of the goal the State Government proposes to run 100 NFE Centres per Panchayat Samity during 1990-91.

Special Education

Education for the Physically Handicapped :

In order to improve and expand facilities for training and education of the physically handicapped children a private institutions namely (i) Bodhi peet - an institution for the mentally retarded at Calcutta (ii) Louis Braille Memorial School for the sightless at Uttarpara and (iii) Ideal School for the deaf at Calcutta have already been sponsored and their maintenance grant sanctioned by the State Government during 1988-89. It has been decided to sponsor the institution Light House for the blind.

Academic standard of Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School has been upgraded to Class VII and the classes have already started. Upgradation to Class X standard is under consideration of the Department.

Development of certain other institutions for the physically handicapped including construction and repair of buildings is also under consideration.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

The State Government have been awarding prizes in each year in the names of Rabindra Smriti Puraskar, Vidyasagar Smriti Puraskar and Bankim Chandra Smriti Puraskar.

Three prizes of the value of Rupees fifteen thousand each are awarded under Rabindra Smriti Puraskar viz. one in Literature Group, one in Science Group and one in other language Group. One prize of the value of Rupees fifteen thousand is awarded for notable work in Bengali fiction under Bankim Chandra Smriti Puraskar. Two prizes of the value of Rupees fifteen thousand each are awarded under Vidyasagar Smriti Puraskar - one in Bengali prose literature other than juvenils literature and one for juvenile literature in Bengali prose.

Besides above three memorial prizes financial assistance is sanctioned towards publication of the books produced by the Institute of Historical Studies and other types of Organisations such as Goudiya Mission Math etc. It has also been contemplated by the State Government to bring out some publications on "Calcutta-300".

Necessary provision has been made under the above head.

2. Promotion of Urdu :

The provision has been made for maintenance and development of the West Bengal Urdu Academy functioning in the State. The Academy has been implementing various schemes of recurring nature such as publication of literary and text books, award of books imparting training in kitsbat, journalism, Urdu language, Urdu typewriter, scholarship to the Urdu students etc.

The West Bengal Urdu Academy has a scheme of construction of an academic complex on a plot of land measuring 10 k. 7 ch. at Hazi Mohammad Mohosin Square, Calcutta, at an estimated cost of Rs.74.41 lakhs. The State Government have been sanctioning building grants to the Academy for this project in phases.

Necessary provision has been made under the above head.

3. Development & maintenance of State Book Board :

The West Bengal State Book Board was set up in the State for production of literature in regional languages at the University level with the assistance from the Central Government. According to the terms and conditions laid down by the Government of India the full quota of Central assistance viz. Rs.1.03 crores was already received by the Book Board. The question of further sanction of the Central assistance is under consideration of the Government of India. The Book Board is not in a position to proceed with the work of publication of the various titles already ready for publication. Unless the assistance is received.

The Office of the State Book Board is now accommodated in a rented building. Its godowns are also accommodated in rented buildings. The State Government have been considering the accommodation of the Book Board in the residential house of late Bankim Chatterjee, renowned novelist of the State which has been acquired by the State Government. The house requires renovations, additions, alterations etc. for the purpose.

Having due regard to the above facts necessary provision has been made under the above head.

4. Setting up of a Hindi Academy :

On the lines of the Urdu Academy functioning in the State a Hindi Academy has been set up with a view to developing Hindi language and literature and also fostering the growth of literary activities in Hindi in the State. This will give impetus to the cultural and academic activities of the Hindi speaking

people of the State. To start with the preliminary works of the Hindi Academy necessary provision has been made under the above head.

5. Financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits and for development of Sanskrit Education :

Necessary provision has been made under the Annual Plan for 1990-91 towards facilitation of Sanskrit Scholars of West Bengal in consideration of their attainment and devotion to the cause of Sanskrit Education.

6. Publication of works of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose :

A tentative provision has been made in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 for consideration of the publication of the works of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The State Government have laid great emphasis on the implementation of the development schemes in the field of Technical Education.

2. Apart from the existing two Engineering Colleges under the State Government a project for establishment of a new Engineering College at Salt Lake, Calcutta has been approved by the All India Council of Technical Education during the Seventh Plan, and construction of its building is already in progress. It has been decided that this newly set up College at Salt Lake will be transferred to the Jadavpur University. The course has already been started from the current session.

The B.E. College at Shibpur, Howrah occupied a place of prestige in the field of Technical Education in the country. This college undoubtedly requires special attention. The immediate need of the college apart from modernisation of its equipment in the laboratories/workshop is adequate space for expansion of the laboratories and also workshops. Almost all the existing academic departments are very much pressed for space. New laboratories in emerging fields are to be constructed and also for organising post-graduate course and research more effectively. A new course on Instrumentation Technology at the undergraduate level is proposed to be started at the College. It is necessary to introduce a compulsory course in computer programming in all branches of engineering. At the moment the college has practically no facilities for conducting interdisciplinary research in emerging area. Such centres such as Material Science Centre, Bio-Engineering Centre, Pollution Centre, Appropriate Technology Centre for rural development are proposed to be established.

The Jalpaiguri Engineering College offers courses in three disciplines such as Civil, Electrical and Technical Engineering at under graduate level. It is proposed to start a course on 'Electronics' with an intake of 30 students. Recently girl students are opting for Engineering Courses. It is proposed to construct a 60 Seated hostel for the girls students of the college.

The four colleges of Technology - two textile Technology, one ceramic Technology and one leather Technology.

A scheme for development of Leather Technology, has been taken up with assistance and guidance from United Nations Development Programme. The State Government is requested to provide infrastructure such as space staff etc. It has been proposed to construct a new building in Salt Lake City. Since the College serves the centre Eastern region and students from four foreign countries, it has been considered necessary to construct a students hostel with 50 accommodation in top priority basis. It has also been proposed to create facilities for introducing post-graduate course at the college.

A students' hostel with an accommodation of 50 students is also necessary for the college of ceramic Technology, Calcutta. The hostels for both the colleges viz. College of Leather Technology and the college of ceramic Technology combined together to accommodate 100 students -50 for each college. It has also been proposed to start a post-graduate course in this college.

Amongst two colleges of Textile Technology the college of Textile Technology at Berhampore needs more financial assistance for its administrative building which is in a very bad shape and beyond economical repairs.

There are 26 Polytechnics in the State. Most of the Polytechnics were established as sponsored institution with their taken-over by the State Government excepting two Polytechnics the maintenance of the building has been a great problem. A huge amount of the budget is being spent on maintenance and it has not been possible to take up any developmental work in regard to provision of additional space for laboratories/workshops in the areas of emerging technologies, new courses or establishment of new polytechnics. The diploma syllabi had been revised twice to keep pace with the modern development in technology. Revision needs modernisation of the existing laboratories and also sitting up a new laboratories.

There has been acute inadequacy of facilities in Diploma education for the Girls. At present there is one Women's Polytechnic in Calcutta with an intake of 70 girl students. The establishment of a residential Women's Polytechnic at Siliguri is

The Calcutta Technical School has been brought under the purview of the Education Department. This institute whose status is equivalent to Diploma Courses Polytechnic is an old institution established about 6 decades ago, and as such, it has to be reorganised in terms of facilities and courses.

-/sd

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES1. Programme of the Department of Sports & Youth Services (Sports)1. Improvement of Sports & Games :-

The provision is for granting financial assistance to the West Bengal State Council of Sports and different Sports Organisations in the State for organising various coaching Camps, Tournaments, State, Inter-State and National Championship etc.

Greater emphasis will be given to Sports coaching and talent hunting in rural areas of the State. The State Government proposes to conduct bigger number of coaching camps in the rural areas where intensive sports coaching in different discipline will be given to the promising boys and girls of different schools in the Districts so that the boys and girls can achieve position of merit in various State and National level meets. Already we have selected 33 such schools and the aforesaid training programme has already started from 1.7.1989.

2. Development & Maintenance of Kshudiram Stadium and Ranji Stadium :

The provision has been proposed for the development of and for meeting the costs of essential repairs to the said stadia and also for annual maintenance.

3. Campus Works, Stadium and Play Grounds etc. :

It is proposed to grant financial assistance, on accepted pattern, towards construction and development of stadia, swimming pools, gymnasium and playgrounds, etc. in all the districts and sub-divisional towns of the State. During the seventh Plan period this target has been fulfilled to a greater extent. Construction of a good number of stadia has been completed during the said period. Efforts will be made to set up Sports Project Development Areas (S.P.D.A.'s) in the State. The scheme envisages to cover two or three districts clustering 80-100 blocks where development of specific olympic disciplines will be taken based on the popularity and proficiency in the area. There should be a contribution of Rs.50 lakhs each from the Central and the State Government in implementing the scheme for each S.P.D.A. unit.

Besides, development and repair of galleries in the three enclosed grounds at Calcutta Maidan have also been proposed under this head.

4. Establishment of Eastern Wing of National Institute of Sports :

No provision has been made for this scheme as State Government's Commitment has been fulfilled.

5. Expansion of Games and Sports for Women :

The provision has been proposed for the development of Sports and Games for women only. This includes sanction of financial assistance to women's organisations of the State for participation in various National and Inter-national meets in the country and abroad.

6. Scheme for flood lighting system in the grounds :

The provision has been proposed for arranging flood lighting system in the East Bengal/Aryan Grounds, Md.Sporting/Howrah Union grounds and also for up-keep and development of high power lines already functioning at the Mohan Bagan/C.F.C. Ground.

7. Development and Maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium :

The provision has been proposed for the development and maintenance of Netaji Indoor Stadium. Additions, alterations and repairs to the structures and fittings of the stadium have become a real necessity. The proposal for installation of water Plant inside the campus of Netaji Indoor Stadium has been completed during the Seventh Plan period.

8. Stadium Complex at Bidhan Nagar :

The provision has been proposed for meeting outstanding liabilities created for both I & II Phase of work of construction of Yuba Bharati Krirangan such as Bank Loan on Government Guarantee and interest accrued thereon, yearly deficit maintenance cost. It may be mentioned that the State Government in the year 1971 formed a Society for Sports and Stadium (SSS) for promoting Sports and other cultural activities in the State by constructing a stadium at Salt Lake. Commercial Banks were called upon by the State Government to provide to Society for Sports and Stadium term loans and bridge loans of Rs.5.00 crores and 1.41 crores respectively to complete the construction of Phase-I. The State Government stood as guarantor with the approval of the cabinet. Since the society at present has no sufficient funds to meet up this huge liabilities on account of Bank loans the State Government will have to make payment towards the loan including the Bank interest that had accrued thereon. The total outstanding amount has now reached almost three times of the capital amount of loan of Rs.6.41 crores.

It may be stated that Central Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.10.00 crores for 2nd Phase of work of Salt Lake Stadium viz. roofing of the Stadium, laying of synthetic track, installation of Electronic Score Board and flood lighting for holding 3rd SAF games in 1987. The completion of all the work of 2nd Phase had cost Rs.11.09 crores. In spite of repeated request the Central Government did not provide the additional assistance of Rs.1.09 crores and as a result this additional liability of Rs.1.09 crores has to be shouldered by the State Government.

9. Rabindra Stadium and Subhas Sarobar Swimming Pool :

Government in the Sports Department has taken over the possession of Rabindra Sarobar 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, swimming etc. under the trained coaches of the West Bengal State Council of Sports. The provision has been proposed for the development and maintenance of these two complexes as well as for making payment of the annual dues to the C.I.T. for their use by the Government as Lessee.

10. District Sports Council :

The provision has been made for effecting development works of the District Sports Councils in the field of Sports & Games at the village level. 16 District Sports Councils are at present working in this State.

11. Sports Hostel :

One Sports Hostel has already been set up at Salt Lake Stadium and another at Piliguri will be inaugurated shortly. This will be in collaboration with Sports Authority of India. The basic arrangement is that we will make the accommodation for 75 boys and girls available and Sports Authority of India will bear the running cost. At present the outstanding sports personalities have been picked up and they are now being given scientific and advance level coaching so that they can achieve excellence. Incidentally, as explained in Para-I, we have taken up from our State budget intensive coaching programme to promising children of different schools of rural areas. The talented boys and girls which will come up out of them will be subsequently put up in these sports hostels where besides the all out scientific coaching, their academic carrier will also be taken care of.

2. Programme of the Sports & Youth Services (Youth Services) Deptt.

The Youth Services Wing of the Sports & Youth Services Deptt. has already set up Block Youth Offices in 335 Blocks out of 341 Blocks of this State and 40 Municipal Youth Offices in 40 Municipalities. A directorate of Youth Services with 17 District Youth Offices under it has been overseeing the activities of the Youth Offices.

The aim of this Department is to implement different youth Welfare schemes both for Students and non-students so that every youth gets the benefit of at least one scheme given more coverage, scope and financial support of the programmes. With the limited financial resources, this Department has been taking up different schemes so as to encourage the youth in helping himself to the ways of the world with a better mind and body. The youth welfare programmes aim at channelising the creative energies of the youth people in various activities and to involve them in cultural activities so that they can re-oriented their attitude for a cultural way of life. Special emphasis is being paid on physical culture and sports and facilities are being given to the young for improving the touring activities which serve as active recreation for them and meet their cultural needs.

PROGRAMMES :

1. Development of rural sports :

The provision of 8th Plan is Rs.183.15 and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.30.00

This programme consists of four parts :

- i) Development of Play-grounds;
- ii) Supply of Sports equipments ;
- iii) Organising Sports Coaching Camps;
- iv) Construction of Gymnasium and supply of Gymnastic equipments;

i) Development of Play-grounds : This Department has been emphasising the importance of providing facilities for sports and for development of play-fields particularly in rural areas. Under this scheme the cost of establishing play-grounds is Rs.75,000/- per play-ground. 75% of this cost is to be borne by this Deptt. and 25% by local contribution. The maintenance of the play-grounds is the responsibility of the organisation which receives the grant and constructs and develops the play-grounds. The objective of this Deptt. is to provide at least one such play-ground in each Gram Panchayat area of the State. In order to make maximum utilisation of funds, the Department wants to develop ,

the existing play-grounds wherever possible. The Department expects that when the scheme will be fully implemented there will be a network of play-fields in the rural areas which will help a lot in securing a largescale participation on youths in playing games in the fields. This will obviously help identifying local talents in different disciplines of sports activities.

ii) Supply of Sports equipments : It has been noticed by the Block level youth offices under this Deptt. that the rural youths apart from the lack of play-fields in their areas also do not get sports equipments. This lack of sports equipments stands in the way of large scale participation of youths in sports activities. Keeping this in view, the Deptt. has been implementing the scheme of purchasing sports equipments and supplying them to rural clubs.

iii) Organising Sports Coaching Camps : It has been noticed that the rural youths badly need coaching in different sports disciplines. The aid of this 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.

iv) Construction of Gymnasium and supply of Gymnastic equipments : Keeping in view that physical culture apart from being a part of life of youths is a sine qua non of being a good sports-man, the Deptt. has been implementing the scheme of purchase of Gymnastic equipments and developing Gymnasium on a moderate scheme. In each scheme Rs.25,000/- is provided for purchase of Gymnastic equipments or developing existing Gymnasia.

2. Vocational training :

The provision of 8th Plan is Rs.61.05 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

One of the objectives of this Deptt. 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. Two youth hostels now are outside the State i.e. one in Rajgir and another in Madras. The objective of these youth hostels is to make cultural enrichments of the youths giving them facilities for knowing their country and affording them active recreation. Considering the poverty of a portion of the youths visiting these areas, these youth hostels provide accommodation at a very cheap rate. Apart from meeting the recreational and cultural needs of the touring youths, these youth hostels also help economic development of the area to some extent.

3. Educational Excursion of Students :

One of the important schemes of this Department is to promote touring habit amongst the youths which meet their educational needs and provide active recreation. Students of Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities are given this facility.

4. Open Air Stage :

The provision of 8th plan is Rs.30.52 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

In order to provide large scale opportunities to youths in cultural activities in rural areas, the Deptt. has taken up the scheme of constructing Open Air Stage in rural areas.

5. State Youth Centre :

The provision of 8th Plan is Rs.30.52 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

One of the important schemes of this Deptt. is the construction of State Youth Centre in Calcutta. At Moulali in Calcutta a 9-Storeyed building has been constructed on 10 cottahs of land involving an expenditure of Rs.55 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 307 seats. In the library where books mainly required for research works by youths have been kept. There are youth hostels for boys and girls, a Store of Mountaineering equipments, Vocational Training Centre etc.

6. District Youth Centre :

The provision of 8th plan is Rs.30.52 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

There is also a scheme of establishing District Youth Centre in the districts on a smaller scale.

7. Youth Festival :

The provision of 8th Plan is Rs.61.05 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

This Department has been holding youth festival each year for securing active participation of youths in cultural activities and to encourage them in healthy cultural pursuits. The youth festivals are held at the Block level, at the district level and at the State level.

8. Programmes on Science :

The provision of 8th Plan is Rs.24.42 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

There are different schemes which aim at creating Scientific awareness not only amongst the boys and girls but amongst the rural people. These schemes are normally implemented in collaboration with Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta. Each year a Science seminar is held right from the Block level upto Inter-State level. More than one lakh students participate in these competitions. There is a committee with representatives from Education Departments of different States for organising the seminar. Apart from holding seminar, Science fair is also held at the district and State level. Thousands of students come to see the models prepared by different students.

9. Promotion of Mountaineering :

The provision of 8th Plan is Rs.48.84 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.8.00 lakhs.

Mountaineering is a very popular activity of the clubs of this State. There is large number of Mountaineering clubs in West Bengal. These clubs undertake mountaineering expeditions each year in different peaks of the Himalayas. Financial assistance is given to these mountaineering clubs. Lack of Mountaineering equipments sometimes stands in the way of organising expedition each year. Keeping this in view, the Deptt. has set up a mountaineering equipment store in Calcutta. Expeditions, however, involve a small number of youths, but large scale trekking secures 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 set up West Bengal Mountaineering Foundation which will look after every aspect of Mountaineering and Trekking.

10. Information Centre at Block Level and District Level :

The provision of 8th Plan is Rs.42.73 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

Under this Department there is an independent Block Office in each block and independent District Office in each district. In the Block Youth Office there is an attached information centre which disseminates information to rural youths regarding all important matters including employment.

11. Monitoring and data collection :

The Provision of 8th Plan is Rs.12.21 lakhs and the same for 1990-91 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

The scheme aims at making a study on on-going programmes and also making important course evaluation of different schemes so that corrective steps may be taken in time.

tp/-

...../-

12. Scheme for ailing youth :

The provision of 8th plan is Rs.12.21 lakhs and the same ~~is~~ for 1990-91 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be given to youths in deserving cases.

ART & CULTURE

1. Programme of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department :

1) Archaeology :

(a) Exploration and Excavation :

During the eighth five year plan period the Archaeology Directorate under I & C.A. Deptt. will carry out some exploration and excavation programme in the district of North 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Malda, Howrah and Darjeeling for which a provision of Rs.4.60 lakhs may be made during the Eighth Plan period.

(b) Grants in aid to Archaeological Museums :

Some of the old and renowned museums of West Bengal should be given ~~in~~ grants in aid for their development.

2. Archives and Museums :

State Archaeological Museums :

The State Archaeological Museum, West Bengal has offered to the nation new aspects of history of art and culture of West Bengal in its rich collection of antiquities and archaeological objects. In order to transform the museum into a viable and dynamic institution capable of disseminating education and culture among the mass a new building is proposed to be constructed in the vacant place adjacent to the present museum. Moreover, arrangements for Museum Display, Study Collection, Conservation Laboratory, Photographic Laboratory and Camera Equipments, Modelling Unit, Museum Publication etc. will be made.

Moreover, Government proposes to take over some museums and museum like institutions which have the potentiality to grow into direct Museums.

Government also proposes to set up two site Museums at Pakbira and Chandraketurgarh having prolific and antiquities.

3. Other Programme :

(a) Construction and Renovation of Public High Schools :

(b) Nepali Academy :

(c) Financial assistance to the distressed persons in the field of culture :

(d) Financial assistance to the cultural Institute :

(e) Awards for drama & Music :

(f) Printing of Publications :

(g) Institute of Folk Culture : It is proposed to set up Rajya Loka Sanskriti Charcha Kendra (Institute of Folk Culture) at Salt Lake, Calcutta,. The Institute shall be provided with seminar Hall, audio visual unit, open air stage etc. to promote Folk Cultural activities in the state.

(h) Tribal Cultural Centres : Two Tribal Cultural Centres at Jhargram and Purulia has already been set up. To promote tribal culture it is proposed to enlighten the tribal people in the field of their own culture in their own language. Under this scheme necessary provision has been made during 1990-91 Annual Plan.

(i) Setting of an Art Gallery and Exhibition Hall : This scheme may be continued during the 8th Plan period.

(j) Construction and Developments of Rabindra Bhawans : This scheme is proposed to be continued during the 8th plan period for giving grants-in-aid/Contributions for construction and developments of Rabindra Bhawans in different districts in West Bengal.

(k) State Academy of Music : A State Music Academy has been set up in the previous plan. This Scheme will continue.

(l) Popular Theatres : Under this scheme Girish Mancha has been set up and opened during the 7th plan period. Madhusudan Mancha is under construction. It is proposed to set up another Mancha 'Sarat Sadan' at Howrah. 'Calcutta University Institute Hall' and 'Mahajati Sadan' will also be modernised during the 8th plan period.

(m) Setting up of Bangla Academy : Bangla academy has been set up during the 7th plan period which is now housed in a room at Calcutta Information Centre. Besides & running of establishment of the Bangla Academy and continuance of several research schemes and printing of books it has been decided that a suitable building will be constructed for the accommodation of the Bangla Academy.

(n) Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre : A centre under the scheme has been set up at Bolepur in West Bengal. State Government provides corpus money under this scheme. Hence a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs may be provided under this scheme during the 8th five year plan.

(o) Natya Academy : A Theatre Academy styled as Paschim Banga Natya Academy was set up in the year 1987. Now it is functioning in a room at Girish Mancha. Growing activities of the Natya Academy demand a suitable accommodation. A plot of land for the construction of building for Natya Academy has already been purchased contiguous to Girish Mancha. During the 8th Plan period a total amount of Rs.125 lakhs may be provided for construction of a building and to meet the running cost of the Academy.

(p) Setting up of a Children Complex :

(q) Financial support to the Folk Artistes :

(r) Promotion of Folk Cultural activities at Panchayat Samity level :

(s) Setting up of a training centre of Chhou dance :

(t) Group Insurance Scheme for Folk artites : The rural folk artistes generally come from very poor family. After passing away of the head of the family who is considered to be a folk artist, the family is no doubt thrown into a deplorable situation. It is not possible to give full financial support to all the family members of the deceased artist, but as a gesture of moral support it is proposed to bring the Folk Artistes of the Rural Sector of West Bengal under the Group Insurance Scheme. For this scheme a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be provided during the 8th plan period.

2. Programme of the Education Department :

1) Development of Art Education : The provision is for development of the Government College of Art & Craft, Calcutta and its modernisation of and for development of the Indian College of Art & Draftsmanship.

2) Improvement & Development of organisation devoted to music, dance, drama etc. : The provision is for payment of financial assistance to organisation engaged in the promotion of music, dance, drama etc..

3) Improvement & development of organisation devoted to cultural aesthetic & educational activities : The provision is for payment of financial assistance to the voluntary organisations functioning in the State in the fields of cultural aesthetic and educational activities.

The State Government have already acquired the dilapidated houses of late Bankim Chandra, Sarat Chandra, Bhudev Mukherjee and Swami Vivekananda and Ramohan Roy. The buildings, need immediate repairs, renovations etc. for development of cultural and educational activities.

For meeting a part of expenditure toward maintenance of the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Calcutta the State
tp/-

...../-

Government have to bear a substantial amount as matching basis. The State Government have also a scheme for re-organisation of the Institute De-Chandannagar, Hooghly.

Necessary provision has been made accordingly under the above head.

4) Development of Cultural Halls : Provision has been made in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 for development of the Cultural Halls set up at the different places of the State.

5) Financial assistance to distinguished persons in art and letters: Provision has been made under the Annual Plan for 1990-91 for grant of financial assistance to the distressed persons of the age of not less than 58 years who are distinguished in art and letters. The rates of assistance varies from Rs.500/- p.m. to Rs.250/- p.m.

6) Development of State Archive : Finding it difficult to develop the State Archives in its present accommodation the State Government have under its consideration a scheme for construction of a national five-storied building at an estimated cost of Rs.95.40 lakhs. Four regional archival repositories at Burdwan, Midnapore, Kalyani and Siliguri have also been proposed to be established. A Block Fumigation Chamber cost of and a Computer data processing unit have also been proposed to be installed. There are other proposals such as establishment of scientific laboratories a printing unit, appointment of staff for the Reprography unit and purchase of an Electric Typewriter machine.

Necessary provision has been made for the above purpose under the above head.

7) Development of Sahitya Academy : A token provision has been made under the Annual Plan for 1990-91 towards establishment and development of Sahitya Academy in the State.

8) Netaji Institute for Asian Studies : The Netaji Institute for Asian Studies has been functioning in collaboration with other research organisation and State Universities. A scheme for bringing out of an Encyclopedia in Bengali has been under consideration of the State Government.

tp/-

...../-

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTHProgramme of the Department of Health and Family Welfare

The Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) has not been finalised. In this context the State Health & Family Welfare Department has endeavoured to prepare the Annual Plan proposals for Medical and Public Health Schemes for 1990-91, i.e. the first year of the Eighth Plan.

Against the total 1989-90 Plan size of Rs. 29,00.00 lakhs the total plan size for 1990-91 for Medical and Public Health has been proposed at Rs. 37,00.00 lakhs including Rs. 995.00 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme. The anticipated expenditure for 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 27,73.09 lakhs which amounts to Rs. 1,01,23.89 lakhs as total expenditure during the Seventh Plan period as against total outlay of Rs. 1,17,00.00 lakhs for the Medical and Public Health Scheme in the Seventh Plan of the State.

A brief description of the proposals in the Draft Annual Plan for 1990-91 is given below :-

I. Minimum Needs Programme :

During 1989-90, 124 Primary Health Centres, 2000 Sub-Centres and 30 Rural Hospitals (Community Health Centres) are expected to be opened. The targets under this programme for Annual Plan for 1990-91 are as below :-

	<u>1990-91</u>
1. Community Health Centre	20
(Rural Hospital) by upgradation	
now	<u>4</u>
	24
2. Primary Health Centre	25
3. Sub-Centre (construction)	120

Besides, provision has been made for execution of spill over works (Rs.10.00 crores) and special repairs and maintenance of health centres buildings.

A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has also been made in the Annual Plan for meeting states' share of expenditure towards IPP-IV Project.

II. Other than M.N.P.Hospitals and Dispensaries :

During 1989-90 one Sub-divisional Hospital with 120 beds at Mekliganj in Cooh-Bihar district another new State General Hospital with 100 beds at Bagha Jatin Colony in Calcutta are expected to be opened.

In the Annual Plan for 1990-91 provision has been made for establishment of one full fledged District Hospital with 300 new beds at Barasat, one Sub-divisional Hospital with 250 new beds at Khatra and one State General Hospital at Garden Reach with 100 beds. Besides, provision has been made for opening of 100 additional beds in the existing hospital.

Provision has also been made for execution of spill over works (Rs.7.50 crores), special repairs and other constructional works for the

existing hospitals, establishment of T.B. Isolation beds in Sub-divisional Hospitals and Chest O.D.D. in P.H.C.'s, improvement of Blood Transfusion Services, purchase of new ambulances, establishment of Cancer Detection Centre in some of District Hospitals and Teaching Hospitals and establishment of a Modern Diagnostic Centre at Maniktala. Payment of Grants-in-aid to non-Government Hospitals is also in view.

I.S.M. + Homoeopathy :

In the Annual Plan for 1990-91 plan provision has been made for nationalisation of the Under-graduate Homoeopathic Medical Colleges with their Hospitals, establishment of one 100 bedded Homoeopathic College and Hospital at Cooh Behar, improvement of the existing private institutions conducting diploma courses in Homoeopathy and establishment of a number of State Homoeopathic Dispensaries for expansion of treatment facilities in Homoeopathy.

Provision has also been made for improvement of the existing State Ayurvedic institution, establishment of a Hostel for Ayurvedic students and establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensaries. Besides, provision has been made for expansion of the Integrated Drug Production and Research Centre for both Homoeopathy and Ayurveda functioning at Kalyani to meet the total demand of our institutions and dispensaries.

For Unani - provision has been made for creation of a separate Unani Directorate and establishment of Unani Dispensaries.

Medical Education :

The following provisions has been made in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 for development of medical education in Allopathy :

- i) Augmentation of different branches of Surgery, Medicine, Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Eye, ENT and Orthopaedics ;
- ii) Improvement of operation Theatre facility by providing sophisticated equipments ;
- iii) Opening of Post-doctoral Courses, like Nephrology, Urology, Surgical Gastroenterology and also M.D., M.S., etc.
- iv) Development of different superspeciality disciplines in Teaching Hospitals of Calcutta ;
- v) Opening of MDs Course and establishment of a 2nd Dental College;
- vi) Establishment of a Nucleus of Research by Research Cadre ;
- vii) Renovation of existing condemned buildings and construction of new buildings including execution of spill over works (Rs.10.00 crores) ;
- viii) Providing basic equipments to Teaching hospitals for development of medical education facilities ;
- ix) Improvement of Libraries in Teaching institutions ;

Training

Provision has been made for training of doctors, introduction of training courses for X-ray technicians, E.C.G., Laboratory and Dental Technicians, training of nurses and Health and Para-medical personnel.

Public Health :

Provision has been made for Control of Communicable diseases, like malaria, T.B., Filaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis, Gastroenteritis, Hepatitis etc. Besides, provision has been made for improvement of Drugs Control organisation, P.H.Laboratories, Health Education, Mass information system and prevention of food adulteration.

Other Items :

In the Annual Plan for 1990-91 provision has been made for setting up of a separate directorate for Medical Education and Improvement of State Health organisation. Besides, provision has also been made for improvement of storing arrangements and School Health Services construction of quarters for medical officers working in the rural areas is also in view.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATIONWATER SUPPLYProgramme of the Public Health Engineering Department.

1. Direction & Administration : During the 8th Plan period a total outlay of Rs. 412.00 crores has been proposed which would necessitate creation of new establishments and strengthening of the existing establishments in the Public Health Engineering Directorate of the State Government.

2. Training : The massive programme in the water supply and sanitation sector as will be under taken during the 8th Plan will require elaborate arrangement of Training of Personnel, Social involvement of Women's Organisations, Support to voluntary actions, Awareness Campaign, Close communication with the Media and the Public and setting up of a Training Institute in the State. The Government of India has proposed that sharing of outlay during the 8th Plan on account of Training will be as below :-

		<u>Central Govt.</u>	<u>State Govt.</u>	<u>External Aid</u>
Rural Water Supply	...	40%	40%	20%
Extended A.R.W.S.P.	...	53.34%	26.66%	20%

3. Research & Development : During the 8th Plan period it would be worth while to under take R & D activities particularly in respect of Ground water pollution, Identification of suitable water sources, conservation of rain water and various other aspects of water supply and sanitation.

The Government of India has proposed sharing of expenditure on this account in the following manner :-

Central Government	...	54%
State Government	...	36%
External Aid	...	10%

4. Monitoring & Evaluation : Effective Monitoring has to be done at each stage of execution of the massive programme that has been contemplated for the 8th Plan and Evaluation of performance would be necessary on completion of the projects. The Government of India has proposed that the expenditure on this account will be shared equally by the Central Government and the State Government.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

There are 77 municipal towns, 98 non-municipal towns and 35 urban out growth in non-CMDA part of the State of West Bengal.

Water supply schemes for non-municipal towns are being executed at present under M.N.P. & A.R.W.S.P. in the Rural Water Supply Sector. Such schemes may also be taken up in future under the newly introduced extended A.R.W.S. Programme for towns having population of less than 20,000. The extended A.R.W.S. Programme also takes care of water supply schemes for municipal towns having population of less than 20,000. There are 21 such municipalities in non-C.M.D. part of State.

It has been estimated that the financial requirement to achieve 100% Water supply coverage for the urban population (as on 31.3.95) of the 77 municipal towns will be about 192 crores. According to guide lines of Development and Planning Department of State Government the 8th Plan size of urban water supply is to be restricted to Rs. 50 crores. Therefore the 8th Plan for urban water supply Sector will contain water supply schemes for municipal towns only with population of more than 20,000. However the spill over schemes for municipalities having population of 20,000 thousands or less will be included in the 8th Plan for urban water supply as is the case with Chandrakona and Old Malda. In order to restrict the Plan size some prioritisation has to be made.

2. The Government of India has indicated that all the towns having no protected water supply should be given first priority. Accordingly the following new Schemes for uncovered municipal towns having population of more than 20,000 thousands has been proposed to be taken up from the very first year of the 8th Plan :-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Estimated cost.</u> <u>(Rs.in lakh)</u>
1.	Taki	162.00
2.	Baduria	242.00
3.	Ziaganj-Azimganj (Azimganj Part)	38.00
4.	Ranaghat (Eastern Part)	<u>116.00</u>
Total :		Rs. <u>558.00</u>

Spill over schemes for 5 nos. uncovered municipal towns (Chandrakona, Bongaon, Jangipur, Habra and Haldia) will require a total amount of Rs. 770.45 lakhs for their completion. A substantial amount will be allocated during 1990-91.

3. There will be 9 nos. (Ashokenagar Kalyangar, Kalimpong, Purulia, Kalna, Tamluk, Sainthia, Asansol, Nabrakhola & Old Malda) of spill over Augmentation schemes requiring a total amount of Rs. 1104.61 lakhs. Water supply situation in some of the municipal towns where piped water supply facilities exist at present is in a very bad state. 16 Towns have been tentatively identified for implementation of Augmentation Scheme during

the 8th Plan period. Population of these towns as per 1981 census is more than 50,000 thousands and average service level of the existing water supply schemes is estimated to be falling below 70 lpcd in 1995.

These towns are :- (1) Siliguri (2) Kharagpur (3) Midnapore (4) Darjeeling (5) Balurghat (6) Raiganj (7) Nabadwip (8) Krishnagar (9) Santipur (10) Ranaghat (Western Part) (11) Basirhat (12) Bardhaman (13) Barunpur (14) Kulti-Barakar (15) Dishargar & (16) Bankura Water Supply Scheme for Siliguri is very important and has to be implemented within the 8th Plan period but the scheme cannot be accommodated as the financial involvement for the scheme is to the extent of Rs. 46 crores. The scheme may be accommodated if a bigger plan size is agreed to or additional institutional financial input is available. Water supply scheme for Balpur is also very important although 1981 population of the town is below 50,000 thousands. Augmentation of this scheme is to be included in the 8th Plan as the scheme is likely to be accepted for bi-lateral assistance by F.R.C.

Total anticipated flow of fund during the 8th Plan is indicated below :-

1.	State Plan	...	Rs. 5000.00 lakhs
2.	L.I.C. loan	...	Rs. 4000.00 lakhs
3.	G.O.I. loan	...	Rs. 382.87 lakhs
	(Balance for Neorakhala)	Total <u>Rs. 9382.87 lakhs</u>

It has been stated earlier that the following amounts would be necessary for completion of the spill-over schemes (uncovered towns and Augmentation) and taking up 4 nos. new schemes for uncovered towns.

		<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>
1.	Spill over schemes for uncovered towns (5 nos.)	770.45
2.	Spill over Augmentation Scheme (9 nos.)	1104.61
3.	New schemes for uncovered towns (4 nos.)	<u>558.00</u>
	Total ;;;	<u>2433.06</u>

A total amount of Rs. 10972.00 lakhs will be necessary for taking up 17 augmentation schemes (including Siliguri and Balpur).

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN - ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

There are 38,024 nos. of villages with a total population of 40,134 thousands in the State of West Bengal according to 1981 Census Report.

Upto March 1989, it has been possible to cover a population of 26,171 thousands (of which 6890 thousands belongs to SC and 2050 thousand belongs to ST). Target of coverage during 1989-90 is 2468 thousands (of which 641 thousand belongs to SC and 185 thousands belongs to ST). Thus by end of the 7th Plan it would be possible to cover 28639 thousands

(of which 7531 thousand belongs to SC and 2770 thousand belong to ST) of Rural population with potable water supply. This is approximately 71.36% of the total Rural population.

Break up of population covered by piped Water supply schemes and spot sources is given below :-

Population (000)		Per Centage to Total Rural population.	
Piped water	~ 4730	11.79	Piped W/S Coverage is (Minimum in Bankura Dist. 3.56%, Maximum in Bardhaman Dist. - 45%).
Spot sources	~ 23909	59.57	
Total Covered by	31,5,00. ~ 28639	71.36	
Total Rural Population	~ 40134	100	

By March 1988 it was possible to provide at least one drinking water source in each of the identified problem villages. The objective of the 8th Five year plan therefore is to cover the balance population of 11495 thousands with potable water supply.

2. Estimation of outlays for the 8th Five year plan has been made following guide lines of the Government of India.

Sharing of outlay proposed under different items has been shown in the Summary page showing financial requirement during 8th Plan as per guide line of Government of India.

A) Water Supply in Rural Areas :-

1. Completion of Spill over liabilities for ongoing/new schemes for covering residual population :-

The residual population of 11495 thousand would be covered by piped water supply schemes and spot sources. A target has been set to raise piped water supply coverage to 20% (from 11.79% as at end of 7th Plan) of the Rural population by end of the 8th Plan. (Minimum in the District of Bankura - 10% and Maximum in G.H.C. area of Darjeeling District - 60%). The remaining 80% of the Rural Population will be provided with potable water supply facility through spot sources, (including household water conservation structures in the hill areas).

The spot sources will include Hand Bored Tubewells (H.B.T.W.), Rig Bored Tubewells (R.B.T.W.) and Masonry/R.C.C. Ring wells (with Sanitary protection).

Status of population coverage at the end of the 8th Plan is summarised below :-

Status of Rural Water Supply at the end of 8th Plan.

	End of 7th Plan		During 8th Plan		Cumulative Total	
	Population (1981) in thousand		Population (1981) in thousand		Population (1981) in thousand	
Spot Sources	No. of spot sources		No. of spot sources		No. of spot sources	
Total :-						
H.B.T.W.	126672		43610		170282	
R.B.T.W.	20181		5027		25208	
Others.	<u>12533</u>		4806		17339	
	<u>159386</u>					
<u>Non-functioning</u>						
H.B.T.W.	54619					
R.B.T.W.	4712					
Wells	<u>4425</u>					
	<u>(-) 63756</u>					
Total func- tioning.	95630	23909 (Person per source-250)	53443	8018	212829	31927 (Person per sou- rce-150)
.....						
Piped W/S.	No. of villages		No. of villages		No. of villages	
	2411	4730	2929	3297	5340	8027 (20%)
.....						
Rainwater Har- vesting struc- tures in hilly areas.			180		180	
Grand Total :	28639 (71.36%)		11495 (28.64%)		40134 (100%)	

2. Treatment Plants for the Spot Sources :-

It has been proposed to install 20 Desalination Plants and 500 Iron Elimination Plants in Spot Sources in the Districts where problems of salinity and excess Iron exist.

It has also been proposed to take measures for prevention of bacteriological contamination of 1880 nos. of existing wells (15% of the total number as on 31.3.90)

3(a). One additional Laboratory will be set up in Siliguri Sub-division in Darjeeling District.

(b) Recurring expenditure (Estimated Amount Rs. 170 lakhs) for the District level Laboratories is to be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government.

(c) Non-recurring Expenditure of Rs. 13.64 lakh for Block level test kits for 341 blocks of the state is to be borne fully by the Government of India.

(d) Recurring Expenditure for the Block level test kits (Estimated Amount Rs.1.71 lakhs) will be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government.

4. Rejuvenation/Replacement of earlier water supply assets :-

(a) Piped Water Supply & spot sources : A provisional outlay will be required for rejuvenation of 46 water supply schemes and spot sources commissioned before March, 1980. This amount will be shared by the Central Govt. State Government and the beneficiaries at 40%, 40%, 20% respectively.

5. Augmentation of Piped water supply schemes :-

Piped water supply schemes earlier commissioned or those likely to spillover contemplate supply of 40 L.P.C.D. of water through Public Stand Posts only. The Eighth Plan standard proposes supply of 70 L.P.C.D. of water to a maximum of 30% of the population through house service connections and the remaining population to be served at 40 L.P.C.D. through street stand posts provided at the rate of 1 for 150 persons instead of 250 persons as was the earlier standard. It has therefore been proposed to augment suitably all the schemes sanctioned so far to cope with the new standard.

6. Preventive Maintenance and O & M of earlier created assets :-

It has been estimated that an amount of Rs. 3452.90 lakhs and Rs.3984.65 lakhs will be required during the 8th Plan for maintenance of the Piped water supply schemes and spot sources respectively created upto end of 7th Plan. According to the guidelines of Government of India 5% of Capital cost of assets created upto end of 7th Plan has been proposed to be borne under plan. Obviously the remaining amount is to be provided under non-plan. Thus an outlay of Rs. 946 lakhs and Rs. 796.93 lakhs has been proposed under the eighth plan against this item respectively for piped water supply schemes and spot sources.

7. Drinking water of Cattle in DPAF Areas.

It has been proposed to provide drinking water facility to 10% of the live stock population in the Drought Prone Districts of Midnapore (Jhargram Sub-division), Bankura and Purulia.

8. Water Conservation Structures in Hilly and Water Scarcity Areas.

In the hilly areas of Darjeeling District it is very necessary to construct storage Reservoirs for the piped water supply schemes. People in the hilly areas may also arrange house hold storage of rain water.

In the Sunderban areas spread over the Southern parts of the Districts of 24-Parganas (South) and 24-Parganas (North) rain water storage ponds will be suitable substitute as sweet water sources. In the Drought Prone Districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia rain water harvesting structures for recharge of the aquifer are being constructed under the technology mission.

The total outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs under this item will be borne fully by the Government of India.

B) Water Supply in Small Towns (Extended A.R.W.S.P.)

1. Piped water supply for uncovered small towns :-

A new Programme has been proposed to be introduced during the 8th plan for providing water supply facility to small towns having population of less than 20,000. There are 144 such urban areas (21 Municipalities (M), 83 non municipal urban areas (N.M) and 35 urban outgrowths (O.G)) in non C.M.D. part of the State. Piped water supply facility has not yet been introduced to 45 of them (M - 3, N.M - 25, OG - 17) having a total population of 324 thousands as per 1981 census.

8th Five Years Plan - State Plan - Annual Plan

The State has to provide therefore an amount of Rs. 125 crores during the 8th Plan period in the Annual Plans.

Special Component Plan :-

Out of the balance population of 11495 thousand to be covered during 8th plan with possible water supply facility, 2981 thousand belongs to S.C. and 720 thousand belongs to S.T. A total amount Rs. 25 crores 20% of total outlay will be provided under the special component plan (S.C.P) for providing water supply facility for the entire balance Scheduled Caste population. This amount is included within the proposed outlay of Rs. 125 crores under the State Plan. The same application will be made in case of Annual Plan 1990-91 also in respect of financial outlay. In terms of physical target 347.46 thousand persons belonging to S.C. will be covered during the 1st year of 8th Plan.

Tribal Sub-Plan :-

A total amount of Rs. 6.25 crores (5% of total outlay) will be provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan (T.S.P) for providing water supply facility for the Scheduled Tribe population. This amount is included within the proposed outlay of Rs. 125 crores under the State Plan. The application will be made in case of Annual Plan 1990-91 also in respect of Financial outlay. 83.65 thousand persons belonging to S.T. will be benefitted during 1990-91.

Statement 3 indicates Financial Target for 1990-91 both in the State and Central Sector. In the State Sector an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore has been proposed while in the Central Sector an outlay of Rs.24.64 crores is anticipated. Besides an amount of Rs. 4.00 crore will be received from ECL towards their contribution for RCFA Water Supply Scheme (Part-II).

SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

Rural Sanitation

Sanitation service in the Rural areas is almost non-existent.

Sanitation programme for the Rural areas is undertaken by the State Government mainly by promotional efforts. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed to be provided for Zilla Parishads during the 8th Plan period. In the Annual Plan for the 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed. Statement indicates the proposed outlay during 8th Plan and during 1990-91

under the State Plan. 20% of the total outlay both during 8th Plan and during 1990-91 will be provided under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and 5% of the total outlay will be provided under Tribal Sub-plan. Amounts provided under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan are only parts of the total outlay and not in additionality.

SEWERAGE SERVICES

Urban Sewerage Services (Non-CMD).

The Government of India has set out a norm for providing sewerage to towns having projected population of more than 1 lakh in 1988 (Class I towns). In non-CMD part of the state there are 11 Class-I towns of which Asansol, Burnpur and Durgapur has got partial sewerage system.

Partial sewerage is being introduced to Nabadwip and Berhampur towns under Ganga Action Plan. It has been estimated that an amount of Rs. 314 crores (approx. would be required to provide sewerage to all these 11 Class-I towns (including Augmentation in 5 towns with existing system).

Sewerage system exists partly in 7 other towns belonging to other classes. If Augmentation of these 7 existing schemes is taken into consideration the total additional financial involvement will be Rs. 53 crores (approx).

Thus the total outlay needed for urban sewerage services would be as below :-

1. Sewerage to Class-I Towns :-
 - a) Now in 6 towns (Siliguri, Balurghat, Bardhaman, Kharagpur, Bankura and Krishnagar) Rs. 182 crores.
 - b) Augmentation of Sewerage in 7 non-Class-I towns (Darjeeling, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Mirik, Chatteranjan, Rajaghat, Haldia). Rs. 53 crores.
- Total :: Rs. 367 crores

According to Guide lines of Development & Planning Deptt. of State Govt. the 8th Plan size for urban sewerage services is restricted to Rs. 250 lakhs. This amount can only be utilised for improvement of the existing 12 schemes. In the annual plan for '90-91 an outlay of 35 lakhs has been proposed. The following table indicates the schemewise distribution during the 8th Plan and Annual Plan of 1990-91.

Sl. No.	Name of towns	1981 Population	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)	
			8th Plan	1990-91
1.	Darjeeling	57603	13.00	2.00
2.	Kurseong	18088	4.00	2.00
3.	Kalimpong	28885	6.00	2.00
4.	Mirik	5566	2.00	2.00
5.	Chitteranjan	50746	11.00	2.00
6.	Ranaghat	58356	14.00	12.00
7.	Haldia	70371	16.00	2.00
8.	Asansol	183375	41.00	2.00
9.	Burnpur	117734	27.00	2.00
10.	Durgapur	311793	78.00	3.00
11.	Nabadwip	109103	25.00	2.00
12.	Berhampur	72989	21.00	2.00
		<u>11,44,411</u>	<u>250.00</u>	<u>35.00</u>

For urban lowcost sanitation programme I.G.U.D. department of State Government is the nodal department and is responsible for preparation of estimates for the state plan as well as for central assistance.

H O U S I N G
(including Police housing)
GENERAL POOL ACCOMMODATION
GOVERNMENT RESIDENTIAL BUILDING & UPABN HOUSING

1. Programme of the Housing Department

The Housing Department is presently having the responsibility of framing and execution of urban housing schemes. The Department undertakes housing schemes for providing shelters to the members of the Public belonging to the Middle Income Group, Low Income Group and the Economically Weaker Sections. The Department is having the total responsibility of constructing and allotting dwelling units to the serving State Govt. employees. These apart, the Department administers the Middle Income Group Housing Loan Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Loan Scheme. Under the administrative control of the Deptt. there is one Brick Production Directorate having the only mechanised Brick Factory in the State under its control and several manual brick fields in the districts as well as in and around the city. The West Bengal Housing Board set up under the West Bengal Housing Board Act with the sole objective of providing shelters by constructing additional housing stock is under the administrative control of the Department.

1. During the last two plan periods (from 1980-81 to 1989-90) only two housing estates with around 400 and odd flats could be completed in and around Calcutta for the serving State Govt. employees although in the districts an additional stock of around 3000 flats at a total investment of nearly Rs.24 crores had been constructed for the same purpose. Because of persistently low priority for the housing sector and mainly due to lack of adequate funds for constructing housing units for the serving State Government employees the consistently increasing demand had to be kept unattended. Over years there has been a huge gap between the demand and supply of flats for Government employees that has created a great deal of frustration.

In Housing Department itself, the alarming position of pending applications for flats from Government employees is as under :

Type	Eligibility (Basic Pay)	No. of applications	Average waiting period
A	Rs. 1100/- and above	550	2 to 3 years
B	Rs. 750/- and above	1600	4 to 5 years
C	Rs. 425/- and above	3700	10 to 11 years
D	Rs. 425/- and below	4400	11 to 12 years
		Total: 10250	

tp/-

...../-

In the districts, the position in respect of each category may not be much better. The number of pending applications, as ascertained, stands at around 50% of that in Calcutta. Accordingly, the total number of pending applications in the districts and in Calcutta in the Housing Department works out to 15375. The rate of receipt of applications per year is about 200 for A Type flats, 300 for B Type flats, 400 for C Type flats and 480 for D Type flats in Calcutta. The rate of inflow of applications in the district is approximately 50% of that in Calcutta in respect of A, B, and C Type flats while such rate is around 40% of that in Calcutta in respect of D Type flats. With these basic figures, the position of pending applications that may obtain by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan is projected below :

<u>Type</u>	<u>Calcutta</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>Total</u>
A	1550	775	2325
B	3100	1550	4650
C	5700	2850	8550
D	6400	3200	9600
Total :-	<u>16750</u>	<u>8375</u>	<u>25125</u>

It is likely that many of the wait-listed applicants may not be interested to get flats after waiting for several years. If 60% of such applicants becomes interested in accepting Government accommodation after several years of waiting the requirement of flats stands at around 6000 in Calcutta and 3000 in districts right now. By the end of the 8th Plan period such requirement of flats of different categories is likely to stand at 12500 in Calcutta and 6250 in the districts. The total requirement is therefore assessed at 18750 flats for Govt. employees. The type-wise requirement in districts and in Calcutta is given below :

<u>Type</u>	<u>Calcutta</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>Total</u>
A	1350	675	2025
B	2450	1225	3675
C	4200	2100	6300
D	4500	2250	6750
Total :-	<u>12500</u>	<u>6250</u>	<u>18750</u>

In the context of financial constraints, administrative capabilities and overall implementability of schemes, the Housing Department should have planned for construction of at least 10000 flats in Calcutta and 5000 flats in districts for Government employees during the 8th Plan period. Since this is also likely to cause considerable strain on the State Budgets in the background of total plan size and the sizes of
tp/-

...../-

annual plans, the Housing Department has suggested a rather modest outlay of Rs.150 crores for construction of around 10,214 flats during the 8th Five Year Plan period. This is the minimum requirement of the Housing Department to at least partially meet the housing demands of the serving State Government employees and to arrest a fast deteriorating condition.

II. The Housing Department as already stated, is responsible for framing and execution of housing schemes for the members of the public. In order to avoid strain on State Budgets and to take full advantage of the institutional finance available in the existing arrangements, the Department has entrusted the schemes for construction of dwelling units for the members of the public belonging to Middle Income Group, Low Income Group and Economically weaker Sections to the West Bengal Housing Board. The West Bengal Housing Board has incidentally prepared a plan for around Rs.400 crores for the purpose. The Housing Deptt. has, therefore, not proposed any outlay for MIG, LIG and EWS Housing Schemes in the 8th Five Year Plan except for completion of the continuing projects from the 7th Plan period.

III. It has been the experience of the Housing Deptt. that a good number of Govt. employees occupying Rental Housing flats do not voluntarily vacate such flats on their superannuation simply because they could not manage to have any dwelling units for residential accommodation of their families. They continue to stay in the flats meant for serving Govt. employees on some plea or other and continuously go on hammering on the demand for an alternative accommodation from the Government. Since, as a matter of principle, further construction of Rental Housing Estates for members of the public has been discontinued it is practically impossible for the Government to provide any alternative accommodation to those retiring employees. It is also quite difficult for many of them to acquire a dwelling unit constructed by the West Bengal Housing Board or by any other private agency due to various reasons including cost factors. The Housing Deptt. has, therefore, proposed to construct dwelling units for being transferred to only the State Govt. employees on ownership basis. These dwelling units shall be constructed departmentally and accordingly by waiving the departmental charges and by eliminating the profit element it will be possible to reduce the price of those dwelling units substantially even without grant of any subsidy. The Housing Deptt. has proposed to construct 2000 flats/dwelling units at an estimated cost of Rs.50 crores during the 8th Plan period.

IV. In Calcutta and in important district and sub-divisional towns as well there is acute scarcity for residential accommodation for single
 tp/-/-

working women. Married women are sometimes forced to remain alone at the working place as because their husbands work elsewhere. There are similarly cases where divorcees, widows and unmarried working women have to remain alone at their working places. These ladies badly need a secure accommodation where they can stay peacefully and with dignity. Even in the present day in our society it is very difficult, if not impossible, for such ladies to find suitable accommodation for themselves. We have only one hostel constructed long back. Experience has shown that the hostel type accommodation for working women of different age groups may not be suitable. The problems of working women were brought to the notice of the State Government by different women organisations at different times including the organisation of the State Govt. women employees. The State Coordination Committee of Govt. employees on behalf of the women employees of the State Govt. also brought the problems before the State Govt. In the recent time, the Parliamentary Committee on Petitions during their visit in the State discussed the issue. The Housing Deptt. has proposed to construct 600 one-roomed apartments at an estimated cost of Rs.3 crores during the 8th Plan period.

V. At present, a number of housing finance institutions have come into existence. The National Housing Bank has been set up. The National Housing Bank has already introduced housing loan scheme through the commercial banks in the public sector. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued directives to the commercial banks to make direct lending in housing sector. The terms and conditions of such housing loans from banks and housing finance institutions are more favourable than those in the Middle Income Group Housing Loan Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Loan Scheme being administered by the Housing Deptt. Even the interest rates in these schemes are higher than the interest rates being charged by the banks and other housing finance institutions on identical housing loans. In the background of these changes it has been felt that there is hardly any necessity for continuing the existing scheme of Middle Income Group Housing Loan and Low Income Group Housing Loan in their present shape. No fund has therefore been proposed for the purpose except what is required for meeting the committed liability in disbursing the 2nd and 3rd instalments of already sanctioned loans.

VI. It is not possible for the Housing Deptt. and the West Bengal Housing Board to meet the housing need of the entire State. People's own endeavour and the involvement of private agencies are equally important. Financial assistance is presently available from a number of financial institutions including banks. Both direct and indirect finance are being made available. But what is of greater importance

tp/-

...../-

now-a-days is the proper dissemination of information regarding the availability of Housing finance from such institutions. The State Govt. appears to have a definite role in dissemination of such information. Common people should get all such information through Govt. agencies. Accordingly Housing Deptt. has proposed to set up a Housing Assistance Cell in the Deptt. itself at Calcutta as well as in the district headquarter in each district during the 8th Plan period.

VII. In the context of the National Housing Policy the development agencies are required to develop house sites for being provided to the members of the public who intend to construct dwelling units on such lands with institutional finance. The Home Loan Account Scheme of the National Housing Bank envisages that the subscribers to such accounts shall on expiry of five years avail of the loans from the concerned nationalised bank to construct dwelling house on the plot either in possession of the subscriber or on the plot to be made available by development agency on a priority basis. Unless we plan for such development of house sites we may not be able to get a due share of the accumulated balance in Home Loan Accounts to be invested in our State.

VIII. There are housing estates which need immediate renovation and over-all replacement. Some boundary walls, roads, water reservoirs, overhead tanks, pump rooms and residential quarters for essential Maintenance Staff have to be constructed in replacement of the old ones or a new in the existing housing estates. In some of the existing housing estates, the water lines, electric lines, wirings need replacement. These are actually original items of work essential for the existing housing estates. In some cases roofs of the buildings have also to be replaced. Non-plan grants are too inadequate to take up these works of original nature.

IX. The Housing Deptt. needs some office buildings in the districts and some machineries, tools and equipments during the 8th Plan period. This apart, the Department needs installation of a better communication system so that the emergencies in the housing estates can be communicated to the field officers and to the Housing Department without much loss of time.

X. Subsidised housing scheme for plantation workers is a discontinued centrally sponsored scheme under which the State Government has some committed liabilities towards payment of subsidy. The total amount of such liability has been worked to Rs.1.65 crores at the beginning of the 8th Plan. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.1.65 crores has been proposed.

tp/-

...../-

XI. The Deptt. has under its control one mechanised brick factory at Palta. Necessary will be needed for its expansion and improvement during the 8th Five Year Plan period. Necessary project report is under preparation by an expert agency. A new mechanised brick factory has been proposed at Akra where there is one manual brick field under the administrative control of the Housing Department. An investment of Rs.7 crores will be needed for setting up the proposed new factory. Accordingly a total amount of Rs.10 crores has been proposed for establishment and improvement of brick factories in the State during the 8th Plan period.

The Housing Deptt. has proposed an outlay of 229.79 crores of which the Rental Housing Scheme for Govt. employees, the MIGH Scheme for State Govt. employees, the MIGH Scheme, LIGH Scheme, EWS Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme and the Rental Housing Scheme for Working Women worth Rs.201.64 crores may be financed by LIC Loans. The other schemes, namely, the upgradation schemes, the scheme for administrative improvement the housing scheme for plantation workers, the Housing assistance cell and the development and improvement scheme for brick - factories are not likely to be financed by LIC Loans. These schemes have to be financed by funds available from other sources. The Housing Deptt. has already written to the Life Insurance Corporation of India to ascertain whether a loan assistance to the extent of Rs.200 crores during the 8th Plan period may be available from the Corporation from out of the LIC funds earmarked for housing sector. Indications are that it may not be difficult to get a sum of Rs.200 crores from LIC. However as per standard agreement for obtaining such housing loans from LIC it is an obligation for the State Govt. to utilise the entire fund for the specified purposes for which it is sanctioned. The Housing Deptt., therefore, feels that there may not be any resource constrain for approving the proposed outlay of the Housing Deptt. particularly in view of the fact that a sum of Rs.200 crores is likely to be available as loan from the LIC of India.

POLICE HOUSING

2. Programme of the Home (Police) Department :

The number of departmental quarters is far too short only 34% of the officers in the Supervisor ranks can be accommodated in Govt. quarters by the end of the 7th Plan. It has been proposed to construct at least 250 quarters for these Officers during the 8th Plan at a cost of Rs.750 lakhs. For 1990-91 a provision of Rs.120 lakhs has been kept.

The total strength of the subordinate ranks in the State Police is more than 72,000. Although some quarters were built from the fund
tp/-

...../-

provided under Upgradation Programme launched under the aegis of the Finance Commissions, yet only 45% of them can be provided with departmental accommodation including barracks, by the end of the 7th Plan. So some provision in the Plan budget (outside upgradation) is to be met to increase the satisfaction level. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2500 lakhs has been proposed. For 1990-91 a provision of Rs.400 lakhs has been kept.

The 8th Finance Commission did not provide any funds for construction of barracks. But the state will have to create some barrack accommodation where it is necessary. For this purpose a sum of Rs.80 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

We are short of accommodation for five battalions. Absence of regular accommodation for battalions is causing serious problems. Accommodation for them should be placed without delay. A sum of Rs.25 crores will be needed during the 8th Plan for 1990-91 a provision of Rs.250 lakhs has been kept.

During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.628.94 lakhs was provided under the Upgradation Programme on the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission for construction of quarters for policemen in subordinate ranks. The allocation for 1990-91 has not been made available to this Department.

Having taken all the above factors into account, schemes has been drawn up within the provision of Rs.334.00 lakhs as fixed by the State Planning Board for 1990-91.

3. Programme of the Home (PAR) Department :

The construction of residential accommodation for the Officers and staff posted in the district is compulsive necessity. The hired accommodation at reasonable rent for the Govt. functionaries working in outlying areas has already become scarce and so expensive.

During the 7th Plan period the number of projects under the housing sector were 10, including the ongoing schemes yet to be completed.

4. Programme of the Excise Department :

The Excise Officers when transferred to Calcutta from other district are put to great difficulties for want of accommodation in Calcutta. Construction of residential quarters at 46, Christopher Road, Calcutta is to be made. The proposed outlay is Rs.8.00 lakhs.

Construction of quarters for officers on the land accupied by the Excise Dept. Furano Hatkhola, Darjeeling, is also to be made. There is no suitable accommodation for officers in Darjeeling. The proposed outlay is Rs.1.00 lakh.

5. Programme of the Home (Parliamentary Affairs) Department :

The Deptt. has following plan scheme under housing sector -

Construction of a multistoried building at High Court Tram Terminus for accommodation of MLAs and Group 'D' Staff of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Initial estimated cost was Rs.1,30,000/-. The scheme was first included in the 6th plan.

The proposed outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

6. Programme of the Public Works Department :

For the construction of quarters for the Officers and Staff of the P.W.D. an outlay of Rs.36.50 lakhs is proposed.

7. Programme of the Home (Defence) Department :

1) Construction of 71 nos. staff quarters for the 1st Biswakarma Battalion of W.B.N.V.F. at Durgapur (This is a continuing scheme).

2) Construction of Barracks, Officers' Quarters, Guest House for WBNVF at Salt Lake Area (New Scheme under the 7th plan. This scheme could be taken up for implementation for non-availability of fund).

3) Construction of Sweepers Quarters of WBNVF at Halisahar Trg.Centre at Halisahar.

4) Construction of 17 nos. of Sweepers' Quarters at WBNVF Trg.Centre at Kalvani.

8. The Programme of the Judicial Department :

The proposed outlay for construction of residential houses for Judicial Officers is Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1990-91.

9. The programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department :

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.44 lakhs. The schemes may be ~~xxxx~~ seen in GN-2 statement.

RURAL HOUSING

PROVISION OF HOUSE-SITES TO THE
/LANDLESS/

Programme of the Rural Development Department :

1) Rural Housing Scheme : Provision of house sites to landless labourers and construction of huts under the scheme.

A central sector scheme for providing house sites free of cost to landless labourers and others who did not own such site was launched
tp/-

...../-

by Govt. in 1973-74. The scheme contemplates selection of house sites from land either vested in Govt. under the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 or acquired particularly for the purpose, where no suitable vested land was available; and allotment of land varying between 0.02 acre (100 sq.yds.) to 0.05 acre (250 sq. yds.) to each beneficiary to enable him to construct a hut with own resources. Central assistance for the scheme was stopped with the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) whereafter the scheme continued as State Plan Scheme under the Minimum Need Programme.

As most of the beneficiaries were found to be reluctant to construct houses with their own resources, Govt. took up in 1975-76 a follow up scheme for construction of huts on the house sites distributed was taken up. The scheme envisaged that beneficiaries would be required to provide labour for construction of huts for which Govt. assistance would be given in the shape of building materials. Initially a sum of Rs.500/- only was fixed for meeting the cost of construction of each house on the house sites allotted, but this was since revised.

Since 1983-84 Unit Costs for construction of houses on lands categorised in three groups each having distinct topography and climatic conditions have been, for the purpose of providing housing facilities to rural peers under the Rural Housing Scheme, as follows :-

- i) Rs.1500/- only for each house in plain areas;
- ii) Rs.2150/- only for each house in Sundarban areas;
- iii) Rs.2500/- only for each house in the hills of Darjeeling and in the Dooars/Terai and heavy rain fall areas.

The present experience is that the scale of unit costs as above has become inadequate for the purpose. Further there is another rural housing scheme of better utility viz., Indira Awas Yojana under the RLEGP (now under Jawahar Roggar Yojana), which offers a much better package for rural housing. The above unit costs/require to be revised upwards and have been examined in consultation with RHDC, BE college and the NBO.

Revision of the scale of unit costs for construction of houses in plain and difficult areas under Rural Housing Scheme are under consideration of Government. The Regional Housing, Development Centre, B.E. College, Howrah, has studied the problem in consultation with district authorities and has recommended the following rates for construction of huts in different areas in the State.

- i) Rs.5,500/- per unit in plain areas;
- ii) Rs.6,500/- per unit in low lying flood prone area/Coastal and Cyclonic Area/Terrai areas;
- iii) Rs.9,000/- per unit in hilly areas.

It is proposed that the above unit costs be adopted for the 8th Plan period.

Housesites : The number of families of landless labourers identified house-sites allotted as on 1.7.89 are given below :-

	<u>Families identified</u>	<u>Housesites allotted</u>	<u>Housesites yet to be allotted</u>
i) Member of Scheduled Castes.	163755	125110	37645
ii) Member of Scheduled Tribes	55489	45846	8643
iii) Others	168435	132315	36408
Total :-	<u>387679</u>	<u>305271</u>	<u>82408</u>

Out of the families identified 82,408 families yet to be provided with house-sites as on 1.7.89. During the remaining nine months of the current financial year, 1989-90 about 900 families @ 100 families per month on an average may be provided with house-sites About 81500 families will be left to be covered by the end of the 7th Plan Period. However, in view of the constraints in the availability of suitable land, the proposed target for distribution of house-sites during the 8th Plan, is 40,000. The target proposed for 1990-91 is 5500.

(b) Construction of huts : Against the aforesaid figure of 387679 representing the number of families of landless labourers, families numbering 134930 have been provided with constructed huts as per following break-up :-

i) Member of Scheduled Castes	- 50983;
ii) Member of Scheduled Tribes	- 18206 and
iii) Others	.. - 65741
Total :	<u>134930</u>

During the remaining nine months of the current financial year 1989-90 about 2250 huts may be constructed. But for the present the scheme is having a set back in as much as the unit costs have become inadequate for the purpose. The scale of unit cost is proposed to be revised and brought at par with the rates of the Indira Awas Yojana. More than 250000 huts are to be constructed to cover the families still to be provided as the huts after the 7th plan period. In the year 1989-90 a total sum of Rs.65.71 lakhs was the provision for construction of 3889 huts and in 1988-89 it was Rs.72.71 lakhs for 4344 huts. The target for the year 1990-91 may be fixed at 4000. At per existing rate as indicated above 4000 huts can be constructed in 1990-91 at the revised unit cost.

2) Social Housing Scheme : Loans for house buildings in Rural Areas.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance

Corporation of India have been advancing loans from time to time to the Government of West Bengal with interest @ 8% / 8 1/2% per annum for the purpose of implementing General Housing Schemes, Rural Housing Schemes and construction of houses for the economically weaker sections of the society.

LIC loan has two components viz. (i) loan for General Housing Schemes and (ii) loan for Rural Housing Schemes. General Housing Schemes are implement by the Housing Development and the Rural Housing Scheme(s) by the Rural Development Department.

The Rural Housing Scheme administered by this Department against the loan from LIC has been termed "Social Housing Scheme" (vide Panchayat and Community Development Department notification No.332-RH, dt. 17.8.83). The scheme came into vogue in 1983. The scheme envisages grant of house building loans to the lower income groups of people in Rural Areas as per prescribed eligibility.

The scheme is implemented through the Zilla Parishads. The amount is sanctioned in favour of the District Magistrates with the direction to reallocate the amount to the respective Zilla Parishads after considering their actual requirements for implementation of the scheme. Applications for such loans are received by the Panchayat Sanities of the respective block in which the house proposed to be constructed are located. This Deptt. has so far availed of three loans from the LIC for implementing the Social Housing Scheme. The loans are repayable in 25 years with interest.

Of the loanfunds received till date, only a total of Rs.83.00 lakhs (26% of the total of Rs.319.20 lakhs) has been released to the districts over the six years since inception of the scheme in 1983. It is expected that during the current financial year i.e., 1989-90 a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be required to be allotted to the districts. The balance amount of loan i.e. Rs.221.20 lakhs (Rs.319.20 lakhs - Rs.98.00 lakhs = Rs.221.20 lakhs) can be made the outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan against a target of 2750 beneficiaries. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1990-91 may be fixed at Rs.45.00 lakhs for a target of 570 beneficiaries.

It is stated in this connection that resources required for implementation of Social Housing Scheme are in the hands of the State Government being loan received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. There will not, therefore, be any problem on mobilisation of resources. During the 7th Plan period, it was implemented as Plan Scheme with the approval of the Development & Planning Department and Finance Department obtained in each of the years of implementation.

tp/-

...../-

Due to some procedural lapse this scheme was not shown in the Annual Plan papers of 1985-86 to 1987-88. The scheme is included in the 8th Plan proposal. Since $\frac{1}{2}$ resources are already in hand, this provision is to be made outside the plan ceiling.

3) Demonstration Cluster Housing Complex under National Building Organisation Scheme :

The Regional Housing Development Course (Eastern Regional Unit of the N.B.O.) undertakes construction of cluster housing complexes (20 huts Cluster) in the Eastern Region of India on the terms enumerated in the guidelines issued by the Centre from time to time. The aim of the project is to provide housing facilities to the economically weaker section, belonging to the SC & ST, landless and marginal farmers, artisans etc.

In 1976 construction of 20 hut cluster was undertaken at Kelba in the District of Hooghly at a total cost of Rs.38,000/- @ Rs.1,900/- per unit. 66% of the total cost standing at Rs.25,080/- towards construction of huts was borne by the State Govt.

The Centre has now undertaken construction of 20 hut cluster at village Bansa in Raina-I Development Block in the district of Burdwan with environmental amenities. The cost of entire project is Rs.2,2,103.00, the cost of construction of 20 house being Rs.1,27,200/- under the existing guidelines $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of Rs.1,27,200/- (the cost of construction of houses) will be borne by the State Govt. National Building Organisation has already released the total cost of projects and this Govt. has already issued assurance that $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the housing amount will be released as soon as the project is completed. Expenditure on account of environmental amenities will be borne by the N.B.O. alone.

A project for construction of a 20 hut cluster in the district of Bankura in Taldangra Block is under process.

A outlay of Rs.6.70 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Years Plan, against a target of 5 clusters of 20 huts. For the year 1990-91 the proposed outlay is Rs.1.10 lakhs against a target of 20 huts.

tp/--

URBAN DEVELOPMENT
STATE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Programme of the Local Government & Urban Development Deptt.

At present there are 114 urban local bodies in West Bengal, of which 36 are within the Calcutta Metropolitan Area (CMA) and nearly 20 urban local bodies are likely to be constituted within the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Since the urban local bodies within CMA have been brought under the massive investment of CUDP-III and the State Government have decided to reduce the regional imbalance between the urban local bodies within CMA and those outside it in accordance with the recommendations of the West Bengal Development Strategy Committee in 1981, higher allocation of fund under the plan budget for the urban local bodies outside CMA has been accepted in principle.

In the urban local bodies outside CMA, the development schemes are implemented by the urban local bodies themselves with the technical assistance from the Directorate of Municipal Engineering, West Bengal, if and when needed. For general development the urban local bodies now accord priority to the projects for improvement of bustees, conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines, construction of commercial estates, improvement of the working conditions of the scavengers. The urban local bodies are now free to choose the most suitable projects in relation to the local needs and resources. The scheme which can improve the most backward areas and the lot of the poorest section of the people are now receiving highest priority.

In addition to the general development of the urban local bodies, this Department have also taken up Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns' in 25 urban local bodies. It is expected that this scheme will continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. On this assumption higher allocation of fund on this count has been proposed for this period.

The State Government has also taken up another Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines'. So far 20 urban local bodies have been brought under this scheme with the approval of the Government of India, 28 projects are now under scrutiny as per instruction from the Government of India.

saha/-

Contd....

Together with this scheme, State Government have also taken up the lowest sanitation programme in some of the remaining urban local bodies.

At present there are more than three lakh service privies and this number may increase with the constitution of new urban local bodies. The Department have decided to convert 76,000 service privies during the Eighth Plan period.

This Department have another scheme 'Bustee Improvement Scheme'. Only about 1,77,900 slum dwellers could be covered upto 31st March, 1989. During the Eighth Plan period a total number of 2,80,000 slum dwellers is expected to be covered. Hence a substantial provision during the Eighth Five Year Plan is necessary.

With the conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines, there will be gradual decrease in the requirement of certain implements. Still other implements for garbage clearance and the like will be required, and for this some provision is needed.

This Department have two Directorate viz. (i) Directorate of Local Bodies, West Bengal and (ii) Central Valuation Board. These two Directorates are being catered from the Non-Plan budget provision. Still some fund is required for their expansion, and hence a small provision has been earmarked for each of these two Directorates.

This Department have another Directorate, viz. 'Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies'. This Institute is being increasingly involved in imparting training to the elected and the appointed functionaries of the urban local bodies. It is now recognised that training is a part and parcel of the development process. The Institute has also acquired land at Salt Lake City for construction of a building of its own. For this purpose, a provision has been kept during the Eighth Plan period.

This Department have another small scheme 'Urban Basic Services'. The resources for urban development are extremely limited and may continue to be so in the foreseeable future in view of the existence of the wide-spread poverty and lack of basic services. Under this scheme with assistance of UNICEF and the Government of India, basic services to the selected towns of Darjeeling and Purulia are provided.

saha/-

Contd.....

It may further be added here that every year the urban local bodies face the difficulties regarding the problem of supply of drinking water to their people during the summer. Commissioning of a water supply project is a time taking job. So far immediate relief provision is required for sinking and repairing of tube wells within the urban local bodies. A substantial provision has been, therefore, kept during the Eighth Plan period.

It may here be mentioned here that the provision as shown below will not be sufficient in case new urban local bodies are constituted in the coming years.

The term of the Seventh Five Year Plan will be over in the year 1989-90. With a view to giving more stress on development works within the urban local bodies and thereby increasing the urban facilities to people in general more fund is to be provided under all the major items during the Eighth Plan period.

However, following the norms of increasing the plan allocation by 10 per cent per annum, as per instruction of the Development and Planning Department of this Government, the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) and the Annual Plan (1990-91) for this Department are drawn up as shown below : (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)	Annual Plan (1990-91)
1.	Development of Municipal Areas	3455	550
2.	Bustee Improvement Scheme Outside C.M.D.A.	2380	385
3.	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-Programme for Liberation of Scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines	2665	440
4.	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	1110	186
5.	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-Development of Municipal Area	92	14
6.	Development of Municipal Areas-Water Supply Facilities (Spot Sources) to the urban local bodies	555	95
7.	Urban Basic Services	67	11
8.	Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies	96	17
9.	Directorate of Local Bodies, West Bengal	5	1
10.	Central Valuation Board	5	1
11.	Setting up of a Training and Research Institute	60	10
	Total :	<u>10490</u>	<u>1710</u>

2. Programme of the Development & Planning (T&OP) Department

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. So far Four Development Authorities viz., Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority, Haldia Development Authority, Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority and Sriniketan-Santiniketan Development Authority have been set up for this purpose. Constitution of Development/Planning Authority for Burdwan, Bakreswar in Birbhum district and Dankuni in Hooghly district is under consideration of the State Govt. Besides these development authorities, South 24-Parganas Planning Authority, Mirik Planning Authority and Jaigaon Planning Authority have also been set up. The main functions of the Development Authorities as enjoined in the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 are the preparation of Outline Development Plan and Detailed Development Plan, regulating land use in the area so that unplanned and haphazard development and growth of land-use do not take place and execution of specific development schemes envisaged in the plan. So far these statutory obligations are concerned, these Development Authorities have already made much headway. Preparation of existing land-use plan and register and their publication is nearing completion. The work on preparing Outline Development Plans have also made much progress. A number of Development Schemes like Improvement of Roads, Water-supply and Drainage, Construction of Hospital, Community Centres, Parks, etc. have been completed by these Development Authorities already. Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority have taken up a very important project namely Mangalpur Satellite Township Project in Ranigunge P.S.

2. But the resource position of these Development Authorities coming into being on the 1st April, 1980 is still far from adequate to meet the developmental needs of the areas under their respective jurisdiction. We have provided funds to them in our plan budget of the amount far short of their requirement. This financial constrain has forced these Development Authorities to slow down the progress of execution of development schemes in their areas. It is essential that adequate funds are provided to them so that they can carry out their functions as enjoined in the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979. Any restraint in this respect will cause adverse effect on the overall infrastructural development of these regions which will, in turn, cause

saha/-

Contd....

considerable slowing down of the pace of the developmental works in all directions in these areas. Keeping this in background, we should give topmost priority to the funding position of these Development Authorities.

3. The Annual Plan proposal of the Development and Planning(T&CP) Department for 1990-91 have been drawn up against this background. In order to meet the needs of this Department, we have proposed outlay of Rs.950.00 lakhs for 1990-91 which is considered the barest minimum for the essential schemes of the Development Authorities and Planning Authorities already set up.

3. Programme of the Metropolitan Development Department

A. HOWRAH IMPROVEMENT TRUST :

A sum of Rs.280.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Howrah Improvement Trust schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan period. During the 7th Five Year Plan period, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.141.00 lakhs against which Rs.111.00 lakhs were spent during 1985-89 and the balance amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs will be spent during 1989-90. From 1.4.89 upto 28.12.89, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has already been spent. The balance amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs will be spent in the residual period of the year 1989-90. The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.70.00 lakhs. Bally Municipal area has been annexed within the zone of the H.I.T. As a result, the sphere of activities of the H.I.T. has extended. Schemes included in the 8th Five Year Plan period are mainly of the following nature :-

- a) General development schemes;
- b) Park schemes.

General development schemes envisage planned water supply, development of sewerage, drainage, roads and other civic amenities to be extended to under-developed and fringe areas where land is available. Park schemes are so located that the open space could accrue benefits to the residents of the adjoining areas of the town. Development works will be taken up at Salkia Salt Gola, Kadamtala, Doomrajala, Bally Municipal Area, the area north of the Central Park. Park schemes will be taken up at Salkia, Makardah Road, Gadadhar Mistry Lane, Kasundia Road and Kanakrapara Lane, etc.

B. KALYANI TOWNSHIP :

A sum of Rs.365.00 lakhs has been proposed for Kalyani Township during the 8th Five Year Plan period. During the 7th Five Year Plan period, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.97.83 lakhs against which Rs.67.83 lakhs were spent during 1985-89

saha/-

Contd....

and the balance amount of Rs.30 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1989-90. The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.60 lakhs. Kalyani is now the Headquarters of Nadia district. To improve the basic infrastructural facilities to the already covered areas and to extend such facilities to the uncovered areas of this sub-division, the programmes of the 8th Five Year Plan envisages installation of sewer disposal plant, construction of water lines, surface drains, sinking of deep tubewells and pumping stations, electrifications, construction of Community Halls and setting up of markets, etc. at Kalyani.

C. CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST :

A sum of Rs.916.00 lakhs has been proposed for the C.I.T. schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan period. During the 7th Five Year Plan period, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.159 lakhs against which Rs.134 lakhs were spent during 1985-89 and the balance amount of Rs.25 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1989-90. The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.150 lakhs. The C.I.T. has now proposed a number of schemes worth about Rs.25 crores against which schemes worth Rs.22 crores are remunerative in nature. The balance schemes worth Rs.3 crores are non-remunerative in nature, the main purpose being widening of roads.

2. Within the remunerative schemes 4 civic centre projects one in Manicktala and the other in Gariahat are under execution. Works will be undertaken at Golf Club area and Kasba area. Execution of these schemes will create huge amount of shopping, commercial and cultural activities in these areas. There would be a good amount of employment generation due to the execution of the projects. Most of the facilities generated in Gariahat Project have already been disposed of. A five-storeyed office building at Manicktala has already been let out to State Bank of India. Disposal of shopping facilities has already been started and nearing completion. Execution of the schemes 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, Baishnab Sett Street widening, Ultadanga Railway Station underpass, extension of saha/-

Contd....

Manicktala Main Road to Salt Lake, Extension of Beliaghata Main Road to Salt Lake improvement of Deshpren Sashmal Road and development of Dhakuria Station Road.

D. SECOND HOOGHLY RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT :

Provision for the project under State Plan consists of agency charges, establishment cost and rehabilitation cost. For these items of works, no central assistance either in the form of loan or grant is available although the Government of India is financing the project on loan basis. For these items, Rs.1516.00 lakhs were spent during the period 1985-89. It is expected that Rs.379.50 lakhs will be spent during 1989-90 against which Rs.200.00 lakhs has already been spent. The balance amount of Rs.179.50 lakhs will be spent during the remaining period of the year 1989-90. The provision for the 8th Five Year Plan period for these items has been shown as Rs.800 lakhs against which Rs.250 lakhs will be required by 1990-91. Since 1987-88, the State Government will have to provide for matching liability on account of additional funding commitment to the extent of Rs.20.00 crores for construction of the Second Hooghly River Bridge Project. As per agreement the 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 consequent of time over-run provided the State Government provides the remaining Rs.20.00 crores. Upto 1988-89, we have already spent Rs.621.90 lakhs as matching contribution of the cost over-run for the project. From 1.4.89 upto 28.12.89, the Government of India has released Rs.11.00 crores and we have already released Rs.250 lakhs as matching contribution of the Central loan. The balance amount of Rs.25 lakhs is going to be released very soon. Utilisation of the anticipated expenditure of Rs.600 lakhs on this account for 1989-90 depends upon further release of Central loan. If matching Central loan is available during 1989-90, the entire amount of Rs.600 lakhs will be utilised by this Department. In that case, the balance amount of Rs.778.10 lakhs will be available for the 8th Five Year Plan period against which Rs.500 lakhs will be utilised during 1990-91. In this connection, it may be mentioned that due to price escalation and other reasons, the cost of the project may go upto Rs.340 crores against Rs.250 crores as estimated earlier. After settling the terms and conditions of meeting such cost over-run with the Government of India, any fund that may be required to provide under this head may be shown in future.

E. URBAN RENEWAL SCHEMES IN THE C.M.D. AREA :

To ease the internal traffic circulation problems in Calcutta, specially in and around the central business district, where most of the State Government and Central Government offices and offices of the Statutory Bodies, mercantile firms and financial institutions are located, rationalisation of the existing land use with a view to release some land for the road system would be helpful. Relocation of the jetties and godowns of the C.P.T. along the Strand Road would give land for substantially widening of it and thereby providing relief to traffic and providing a diversion on route during the period of Metro Railways works along C.R. Avenue. Besides preparatory steps for planned re-development of the area east of the C.M.D. has become essential to cope with Urban Growth. This requires a thorough survey and preparation of detailed Land Use Map of the area before taking up development schemes. The scope of the schemes may also be extended* for some urgent works like beautification, gardening, lightening, renovation or extension of roads, etc. for which no regular budget allotment is available.

F. RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SALT LAKE AREA :

The scheme has been formulated for reclamation and development of low land and water areas comprising parts of Nalban Bhery, Chintasingh Bhery and Munsir Bhery on an area of 783.78 acres, lying on the eastern part of Calcutta and beyond Bidhan Nagar Township. The possession of land in Nalban Bhery and Chintasingh Bhery have been already taken over by the Govt. But owing to High Court injunction, the possession of Munsir Bhery comprising an area of 183 acres is yet to be received. It is expected that injunction will be vacated very soon and the land will be available for reclamation and development.

The demand for development of the additional land arose because of lack of living space in Calcutta and its neighbourhood and high rocketing price of urban land. The Project Report and Technical Sanction of the scheme are expected to be approved very soon. In a preliminary project report, the cost of the project has been estimated to be Rs.50 crores. The time for completion would be six years and selling of land may be started after four years from starting the project. 52% of the developed land would be earmarked fully for residential purposes which would provide housing accommodation to 1,40,000 people in Group Housing Scheme. The other developed areas will be utilised for commercial and social purposes(6.5%),

Green(12%), Roads(23%), Education & Hospital(5.3%). This developed land use pattern is for 564 acres only. The rest area(220 acres) is reserved for water body which would be excavated to a further depth of six feet for facilitating pisciculture and for maintaining ecological balances.

G. AUGMENTATION OF WATER SUPPLY IN BIDHANNAGAR TOWNSHIP (SALT LAKE)

At present water supply to Bidhannagar Township is done by supplying ground water through deep tubewells. 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 30% 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 of the above recommendation and to meet the increasing demand, C.M.D.A. has proposed a project report for supply of water from surface source to Bidhannagar, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum municipal areas with a cost estimate of Rs.119.72 crores. But considering the financial constraint, the scheme has been proposed to be executed in three phases :-

First Phase	-	20 mgd;
Second Phase	-	40 mgd;
Third Phase	-	40 mgd.

The combined capacity of the first two phases will be sufficient to meet the 200% domestic and industrial demand of Salt Lake, South Dum Dum and Dum Dum Municipalities. The third phase capacity will be utilised for supplying surface water to future additional sectors of Salt Lake and growths in East Calcutta Township.

4. For the above work, a sum of Rs.355 lakhs was spent upto 1988-89. It is expected that Rs.500 lakhs may be spent during 1989-90. Rs.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1990-91.

H. CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY :

C.M.D.A. is currently implementing the Calcutta Urban Development Project-III. The likely completion date of CUDP-III is March,1992. Even after completion of CUDP-III there will remain many problem areas to be attended to.

The Plan proposal is based on an investment of Rs.55 crores in the base year of 1990-91 and 10% increase of the investment per year during subsequent years. The total investment during the 8th Five Year Plan period will thus be of the order of Rs.335 crores.

Expenditure of CUDP-III that will spill-over to the 8th Five Year Plan period is likely to be to the tune of Rs.100 crores. This will leave about Rs.235 crores for new projects to be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan period. Details of such new schemes and their priorities are being worked out and are expected to be finalised by middle of January,1990.

It may be mentioned in this connection that for better utilisation of IDA-III credit(Credit 1369-IN), a number of schemes were proposed to the World Bank as an expanded package of CUDP-III. We have not yet received the World Bank's final agreement to our proposals. In case the World Bank agrees to reimburse the cost of the expanded package then additional fund provision to the tune of Rs.80 crores will have to be made over the Plan proposals. The additional funding load due to the expanded package will be Rs.40 crores per year for the first two years of 8th Five Year Plan period i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92.

4. Programme of the Development & Planning Department
Digha Development Scheme

1. Objective :

Digha Development Scheme came into being in the year 1956 as a plan scheme with the two main objectives viz (a) Development of a modern township and (b) Development of tourism at Digha.

2. Achievement :

a) For development of a modern township an area of about 1100 acres of land was acquired and a comprehensive land use plan was prepared. Almost all the plots in the Residential Sector, Holiday Homes Sector, Mini Holiday Homes

saha/-

Contd....

Sector and Economy Hotels Sector have been leased out and housing activities have already gathered pace. Supporting facilities like water supply, power supply, Road connection, market and parks have been provided. To save the Digha township area from the erosion of the beach and bank by the sea a protective embankment has been constructed and schemes for afforestation were undertaken. Illumination and beautification programmes of the beach have also been implemented.

During the current financial year the plan outlay of Rs.61.00 l.khs has almost been allotted for execution of some electrification schemes, forestry scheme and others.

The problems of beach erosion and movement of sand is still creating environmental hazards in the Digha coast. The centre for Study of Man and environment has submitted final technical report and the same is under examination at the different levels.

There is an Advisory Committee viz. Co-ordination Committee for development of Digha which recommends need based programmes in a regular manner.

b) For development of tourism at Digha Tourist accommodation has been provided at a modest scale for all sections tourists. To ensure orderly movement of buses and for the facility of the tourists a luxurious bus terminus has also been constructed.

But at present Digha is faced with problem of quality drinking water supply for which 2nd water works is essential.

c) In the context of mounting pressure of tourists, construction of a few more tourist establishments has been contemplated.

3. Proposed provision for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The programme for the Annual Plan 1989-90 envisages as a part of the seventh plan outlay, implementation of the ongoing schemes and some new schemes as proposed by the Administrator, Digha Development Scheme are intended to be implemented. In order to sustain the continued growth of Digha as an attractive sea-resort for the tourists, it is necessary but the amount of Rs. 67.40 lakhs proposed to be spent in 1990-91 is approved for implementing the ongoing as well as certain need schemes there (at Digha). In this connection, special mention has to be made about the water supply schemes, the beach/embankment protection scheme and the drainage schemes the implementation of which brooks no further delay.

INFORMATION & PUBLICITYProgramme of the Information & Cultural Affairs DepartmentF i l m sObjectives :

Under the 7th Five Year Plan, the agreed outlay for the film wing was Rs. 244.65 lakhs. The expenditure figures for the last 4 years i.e. 1985-86 to 1988-89 show that a sum of Rs. 616.80 lakhs has been spent during this period. In the current year, i.e. the last year of the 7th plan, there is a budget provision of Rs. 120.50 lakhs of which Rs. 3,43,110.00 has been released so far. And out of the total amount Rs. 4,55,96,877.00 released so far under the 7th Five Year Plan, Rs. 4,17,48,167/- was for the Sound & Colour Film Laboratory Complex and Art Film Theatre which has since been named as Nandan. This trend of allocation and expenditure will clearly indicate that under the 7th plan period too the main emphasis was on the establishment of these two important and prestigious projects. In the last two five year plans, we had tried to provide better infrastructural facilities for production and exhibition outlet for good cinema. In the 8th plan we also intend to explore possibilities in new areas.

Proposals :1. Modernisation of film studios

During the hey day of Bengali film industry there were as many as 14 film studios in Calcutta. The number has since come down to 4. One of them namely Technicians' Studio Private Limited was acquired by the State Govt. in 1983. The floors and equipment of the studio are very old and there is need for immediate modernisation of its infrastructural facilities. In the 7th plan period upto 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 36.93 lakhs was spent for purchase of equipment and repair of buildings. Further improvement will have to be made in the 8th plan period to make the studio economically viable. In 1986 a large portion of the studio was acquired by the Ministry of Railways, Government of India, in connection with the introduction of rapid transit system under Metro Railway. It has since been decided by the Department to rebuild the studio complex in a sprawling area contiguous to the Colour Film Laboratory Complex at Salt Lake. The idea is to make there a film complex where all the facilities for production of films will be made available to the film makers. Metro Railway will pay the cost of construction of a modern studio floor in the aforesaid area. For economic viability there is need for at least three floors in a studio. It is proposed that in the 8th plan period two additional floors be constructed in the proposed complex. For this a provision of Rs. 3 crores has been suggested in the plan proposals.

2. Development and maintenance of Film Production Unit

Under the 6th plan a film Production Unit was set up for the purpose of providing infrastructural facilities to the film industry as also for production of news reels and documentaries by the State Government. The film vault of the Department which stores and preserves films made by the Govt. has since been amalgamated with the film Production Unit. For better preservation of important films in the vault it is necessary to have a separate cell in the vault in the form of an archive. For maintenance and improvement of the Film Production Unit including Film Vault-cum-Archive a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed to be allocated under the 6th plan.

3. a) Setting up a Colour Laboratory Complex

b) Subsidy to W.B.F.D.C.

The recent trend of making colour films prompted the State Government to set up a composite Sound Theatre and Colour Film Laboratory Complex in Calcutta under the West Bengal Film Development Corporation. The complex now provides colour processing and printing facilities as well as facilities for recording, re-recording and dubbing under the same roof. Such a step was considered imperative in order to cater to the needs of the entire eastern region of the country. The total cost of the project was Rs.627.37 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.63 crores was provided as term loan by the Industrial Development Bank of India and the balance was paid by the State Government by way of purchase of equity shares. Though it was originally decided that the cost of the project would be equally shared by the IDBI and State Government, the latter had to provide additional fund to meet cost escalation. It was also considered necessary to purchase some additional equipments which were not envisaged in the project report but were essentially required. These are equipments for optical works and printers for reduction of 35 mm. films to 16 mm. for which the local industry has to go outside the State.

Though it was originally contemplated that the complex would reach break even stage in about 1990-91 years time, it now appears that owing to circumstances beyond control it will not be possible for West Bengal Film Development Corporation to generate sufficient income in near future to enable it to repay the loan provided by industrial Development Bank of India. According to the latest report Rs. 81.57 lakhs has accrued as interest till 15.6.1989 on the loan. It is strongly felt that unless some positive measures are adopted by the Government, there will be further accumulation of interest rendering thereby the project totally non-viable. Accordingly, it has been proposed in the annual plan for 1989-90 to convert the entire loan into equity and repay the same in four equal instalments commencing from 1989-90. It was further suggested

that

that additional funds be provided in a new head "subsidy" to enable West Bengal Film Development Corporation Ltd. to repay the interest. Planning Commission has in principle agreed to both the proposals. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for repayment of loan and a token provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the new head "subsidy" in the budget for the year 1989-90.

Under the 8th Plan it is proposed to provide Rs. 4 crores for repayment of Industrial Development Bank of India loan and purchase of additional equipments of the Complex. Rs. 2.16 crores is proposed to be provided under the head "Subsidy" for payment of interest.

4. Loan for construction of cinema halls :

The number of cinema halls in West Bengal is awfully inadequate considering the size of the population. The following comparative figures given out by the Films Division towards the end of 1987 in respect of the major film producing states will amply show the dismal position in West Bengal :-

	<u>Permanent</u>		<u>Temporary</u>		<u>Military</u>		<u>Total</u>
West Bengal	454	+	226		-	=	680
Kerala	458	+	931		-	=	1389
Tamilnadu	1392	+	819	+	2	=	2213
Karnataka	598	+	721		-	=	1319
Andhra Pradesh	1599	+	824	+	15	=	2438
Maharashtra	716	+	387	+	-	=	1103

Though of late, there has been a boom in the production sector in the State, lack of adequate release outlets for films continues to be the bane of the industry. Incentive scheme of the State Government for construction of cinema houses which provides for giving as subsidy the amount collected as entertainment tax for one year has not proved sufficiently encouraging. The invasion of the industry by video technology has further aggravated the situation. The mushroom growth of video parlours has dampened the spirit of the cinema hall owners. In this exceptional situation, the State Government alone can come to the rescue of the industry. It has already acquired/owned two cinema theatres in Calcutta. Under the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to set up one more cinema house in collaboration with NFDC. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2 crores is proposed to be provided in the budget.

5. Film Festivals :

The International Film Festival, 1990 is going to be held in Calcutta in the month of January, 1990. The State Government has also organised quite a few festivals of its own films within the State and in different parts of the country. At the State capital, the West Bengal

Film Centre, Nandan, which is a unit of the Department, organises festivals of films of India and other countries at regular intervals in collaboration with the Ministry, National Film Development Corpn. and others. The holding of such festivals is considered essential in order to give a fillup to good cinema to propagate film culture. Under the 8th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be provided under this head.

6. Setting up of film archive and improvement of facilities at West Bengal Film Centre, Nandan.

The West Bengal Film Centre, Nandan is an amalgam of many items related to cinema. An archive of films is one of the components. It is a place for collection and preservation of films of all categories - short films, children's films, animated films, news reels and other records of events, oral records, etc. They are preserved as documents for the purpose of academic and historical research and for public education. It is also like a museum where the collection has to be protected and a balance has to be struck between protection of materials and access by the public. The high cost of acquiring and preserving films and the financial and technical resources required to acquire, store, preserve and catalogue film collections and to make them available to public can be provided only by Government. The indifference of the film producers and the distributors in the matter of preserving negatives and related materials of worthy films has further necessitated the setting up of an archive of films in the State. Apart from the vaults, there should be viewing rooms with movie-walls and monitor T.V. and rooms for preservation of video cassettes and other items and also for documentation and research work. It is proposed to set up an archive on a stable footing under the 8th Five Year Plan. Since it is a continuously growing institution, it will require attention and functioning on a continuous basis.

In the 8th Five Year Plan period, it would be necessary to strengthen the other existing wings of the film centre. The specific areas apart from the archive to which special attention should be given are library and documentation services, training facilities, research and publication, procurement of equipments and air-conditioning the top floor of the Centre which has been earmarked for preserving the non-film materials of the archive. The library of the centre is being developed as a specialised one on film and other media. One of the objectives of setting up this Centre was to provide much needed training facilities to the aspiring film makers in the State as there is no such Centre of training in the whole of eastern region. In the next five years it is proposed to have at least three courses every year. Nandan has already embarked on its first research project. During the 8th Five Year Plan period some provision has to be made for this purpose. It is also considered necessary to modernise the library and to purchase some

additional equipments like video projectors for enlarged projection facilities and a sound system for music. All this will require creation of five technical posts, mainly :-

1. Curator for the archive.
2. Publication and Programme Assistant.
3. Assistant Librarian-cum-documentation and Research Assistant.
4. Technical Assistant.
5. Chief Operator.

7. Video Complex at Calcutta :

It is felt that the infrastructure for video production available in Calcutta, for that matter in Eastern India, is not enough compared to the demand profile. Specially, all the video programme-makers of ad-makers of this region have to rush to Delhi or Bombay, or Madras at a huge cost, for special digital effects, computer graphics and telecine conversion. Further, not a single proper studio is there for video shooting/recording in this region. Only some very old film studios with heat and dust have to be used for this purpose.

It is, therefore, proposed that during the 8th plan period a video complex be set up at Calcutta where all the production and post production facilities for video films will be available. Besides an airconditioned and acoustically treated video recording/shooting studio is to be set up. The total financial involvement during the 8th plan period for the purpose will be Rs. 2.52 crores.

9. Degree/Diploma Course in film making :

The State of West Bengal is a strong centre of film industry and a repository of talents, after earning international fame. But it lacks the facility of institutional study and training in different fields of film-production and technology.

With this end in view, the State Government wants to involve itself by extending financial assistance in the form of grants to the universities within the states if the courses of study and training in diverse branches of film production and film technology such as acting, shooting, editing, sound recording printing, processing etc. are taken up by any of them in its curricula.

Apart from practical exercises in various branches of film making, students will be taught in theoretical subject like history of the film, the art and technique of film etc. for this purpose, a tentative provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs may be made during the 8th plan period.

Information

Information & Publicity

The Information & Cultural Affairs Department is a Common Service Department of the Government serving all Departments of Government in dissemination of information and in educating public opinion through different media. The cultural activities of the Government are also looked into by this Department. Schemes proposed for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan are discussed in the following notes under three broad heads :-

Information : The area of activities of information Branch have been widened. The publicity/public relations arrangements have been centralised in this Department and all information and public relations work of the State Government are being carried out in this wing in a centralised manner. To cope with the growing demand the activities of this Department have been extended upto Block level and now it is being further extended upto Panchayat Samity level. For efficient management and functioning of the information work in rural, industrial, urban, tribal and plantation areas as well as those in/outside the State it is only imperative that the existing arrangements and infrastructure should be adequately augmented and modernised. With the sophistication of modern public relations system and publicity devices and channels we too have to keep pace and adopt techniques of effective communication and equip our arrangements accordingly.

In view of the facts presented above schemewise proposals are given below for consideration.

Direction and Administration

1. Construction of Information and Cultural Complex :

At present the offices of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department are located in different places spread over the city mostly on hired accommodation. The Department have been facing acute problem for finding adequate suitable accommodation for the offices at the Head Quarter. A proposal was moved during the 7th Plan for construction of a multi-storied building on the plot at 85, Acharya Jagadish Ch. Bose Road where Folk Entertainment Section of this Department is situated.

But the proposal was ultimately dropped for want of fund in the 7th Plan. The plot of land is owned by this Deptt. and the old premises is now in a dilapidated condition. The location of the plot is suitable for office cum commercial complex. It is proposed to build a multi-storied building there with about 10,000 Sq.ft. floor space. The building after construction may accommodate all offices of this Department.,

2. Information Centres :

- (a) Setting up of State Level Information Centre at Siliguri - Construction of Information Centre at Siliguri was taken up during the 7th Plan period. A sum of Rs. 101.45 lakhs was spent upto 1988-89. To complete the work and to run the establishment cost therefor provision has been made during 8th plan and 1990-91 Annual Plan.
- (b) Setting up of Information Bureau in different States :- We have set up 4 Information Centres under the Schemes at (1) New Delhi (2) Bhubaneswar (3) Madras (4) Agartala. Two other centres are proposed to be set up at Bombay and Trivandram during the Eighth Plan period.
- (c) Setting up of a State Information Centre at Durgapur :- A plot of land has been acquired at Durgapur during the 7th Plan period. Construction of the Information Centre with an auditorium is proposed to be taken up during the 8th Plan period.
- (d) Setting up of an Institute for Mass Media Research and Training :- A nucleus Mass Media Centre has been functioning at the Calcutta Information Centre at present. During the Eighth Five Year Plan an Institute for mass media research and training is proposed to be set up with arrangement for training of journalists of small newspapers and inservice training of the officers of I. & C.A. Department.
- (e) Panchayat Information Centres :- The Rural Information Organisation is at present functioning in the districts at two levels - District and sub-division. District and Sub-divisional level Information Centres have been set up in the previous plans. But no centre at Block level has yet been set up though 90 Field Workers have been appointed during the previous plan for working in Block areas in co-ordination with Panchayats. The scheme is proposed to be extended in the 8th plan and also in 1990-91 Annual Plan.
- (f) Setting up of Special Tribal Information Units :- In order to undertake effective publicity and public relations work amongst the tribal population of the State through their languages and culture, special Tribal Information Units are proposed to be set up in the eight districts of the State

having large number of tribal population. These units will be set up in the districts of Midnapur, Bankura, Purulia, Burdwan, Birbhum, Malda, West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. To meet cost of establishment, vehicles, A.V. equipments furniture etc. a sum of Rs. 80,000/- has been proposed during the 8th plan.

2. Field Publicity

- (a) Appointment of field workers at Block Levels and Block Information Centre.
- (b) Strengthening of A.V. Units :
The scheme was taken up in earlier plans and may be continued in the 8th Plan with necessary budget provision.
- (c) Strengthening of Exhibition set up :
This scheme was taken up during the 7th plan and the work of construction of a permanent pavilion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi is in progress. To complete the said pavilion and for construction of a permanent exhibition site at a selected area near Eastern Bi-pass a total sum of Rs. 130 lakhs will be required during the 8th Five Year Plan.
- (d) Conversion of Fixed point A.V. Units into mobile Units :
This scheme was taken up in the previous plan and may be continued during 8th Plan. At present there are 15 Fixed Point A.V. Unit which requires to be converted into Mobile Unit.
- (e) Setting up of Rural Video Screening Units :
It has been decided to introduce in our rural Information system the technology of video with existing staff and infrastructure.
- (f) Strengthening of Advertising Wing :
The existing Advertisement Wing of this Department is proposed to be strengthened by adding a new hand Media executive with installation of some equipments and furnishing source materials.
- (g) Modernisation of Distribution Section :
In view of growing publication and journals of Govt. the Distribution section is proposed to be modernised providing one electronic Machine for accounting and one three wheeler for delivery of publicity materials.
- (h) Special Publicity Units for Sunderban Areas :
With the help of the existing infrastructure the Sunderban area of North 24-parganas and South 24-parganas can not

be properly covered. In order to cover the entire area effectively it is proposed to divide the total area into 4 zones viz. Kakdwip Zone, Canning Zone, Baruipur Zone and Hasnabad Zone. Each of the above 4 Zones will be one fullfledged Information Unit under a sub-divisional Information and Cultural Officer. For setting up of these units a total expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs will be incurred during the 8th plan period.

3. Song and Drama Services :

(a) Setting up of a F.S. Unit at Siliguri :

This scheme is proposed to be continued in the 8th plan period for expansion of the existing activities of the unit.

(b) Setting up of a Song Unit and Jatra Unit :

With a view to strengthen the existing Song Unit and Jatra Unit this scheme is proposed to be continued in the 8th Plan.

4. Photo Services :

(a) Setting up of a Colour Photo Laboratory :

At present this Department has no colour photo processing Laboratory. It is therefore proposed to set up a Colour Photo Laboratory at a total cost of Rs. 10 lakhs during the 8th Plan period.

(b) Modernisation of Photo Section :

The Photo Section of this Department has been proposed to be modernised with new equipments.

5. Press Information Service :

(a) Teleprinter Service Linking Calcutta with districts :

The scheme was taken up in earlier plans and it may be continued during the 8th Plan period. It is proposed to link up at least 5 districts with teleprinter service during the 8th plan period.

(b) Modernisation of News Bureau :

The News Bureau of this Department is proposed to be modernised by installing some electronic equipments like News scanner, Photo copier Machine etc. The cost for the equipments including staff salary and allowances is estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs during the 8th plan period.

(c) Modernisation of Teleprinter service :

Plan for installation of Electronic Teleprinter and Telex Machine at New Delhi and Calcutta Teleprinter Service with provision for quick delivery of T.P. messages, may be taken up during the 8th plan period.

6. Publications : Development of Basumati Corporation Ltd. :

Management of Basumati Corporation Ltd. has been taken by Government. It is now being run as a corporation under the administrative control of the Government. The economic condition of this corporation is very critical. So to make it economically viable it is proposed to install some modern printing machinery and equipments at the Basumati Press. For this purpose provision has been made for in 1990-91 annual Plan and also in 8th Plan.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1. Programme of the Scheduled Castes & Tribal Welfare Department.

The S.C. and S.T. population of West Bengal, numbering 121.00 lakhs and 30.7 lakhs respectively as per 1981 census, constitute 27.62% (S.C. 21.99% S.T. 5.63%) of the State's total population. Major emphasis has been given to cater to their welfare needs in consideration of the backwardness in educational and economic fronts and the handicaps suffered in enjoying social services and infrastructural facilities. Besides providing the required thrust in the implementation of various policies and programmes of the State Govt. towards the development of these communities the plan programmes specifically quantified for contingence on these segments of population are implemented through (i) the Spl. Component plan for S.Cs, (ii) the Tribal Sub-Plan and (iii) the S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Sector Plan.

While the S.C.P. and T.S.P. comprise the Plan components under substantive sectors, the S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Sector Plan is designed to supplement these efforts in the critical areas requiring additional weightage. The (a) beneficiary-linked schemes, contained in the S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Sector Plan are thus meant to accelerate the pace of development of these population in the respective sphere initiated in the substantive sectors. These are all schemes either continuing from earlier plans or introduced during the 7th Five-Year Plan with the approval of the Planning Commission.

In consideration of the growth rate and investment trend the S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Sector Plan received priority attention both at the State Planning Board and Planning Commission levels. The outlay approved for the 7th Plan under this Sector is Rs. 5800.00 lakhs, which is 1.4% of the 7th Plan outlay of Rs. 4,125.00 crores approved for this State. The percentage allocations during the subsequent Annual Plans were, however, stepped up slightly in appreciation of the need for higher investment under this sector. An outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been approved for 1989-90 including Ninth Fin. Commission's award. The position of the 7th Plan outlay vis-a-vis Annual Plan Outlay and expenditure under this sector is indicated below :-

<u>Annual Plan</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1955	Rs. 1061.00 lakhs	Rs. 984.63 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 1152.00 "	Rs. 1036.50 "
1987-88	Rs. 1221.00 "	Rs. 1256.00 "
1988-89	Rs. 1300.00 "	Rs. 1161.82 "

M.I.C., Finance Department has agreed to this Department's proposal for 1990-91 Plan ceiling being fixed to Rs. 19.00 crores.

On an appraisal of the Annual Plans performances under this sector during 1st 4 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	Expenditure	Percentage Achievement
1985-86	Rs. 922.73 lakhs	Rs. 839.83 lakhs	90.9%
1986-87	Rs. 1028.60 "	Rs. 1036.50 "	100.7%
1987-88	Rs. 1089.08 "	*Rs. 1205.72 "	115.32%
1988-89	Rs. 1168.00 "	Rs. 1145.78 "	98.00%

(*Excess Expenditure was incurred with the approval of Finance Department)

The physical achievements have also been quite remarkable.

The Department of S.C. & T.W. of this Govt. is responsible for the implementation of the schemes under the S.C., S.T. and other backward classes sector plan. As a nodal Deptt. the S.C. & T.W. Deptt. has also to coordinate, monitor and supervise implementation of S.C.R. and T.S.P. and the Spl. 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 Govt. Services & Posts) Act, The Protection of Civil Rights Act etc., are also required to be geared up for their proper functioning. The administrative apparatus has, however, remained still in its primitive form. Due to ban on creation of new posts the structure of the existing District, Sub-Division/Region and Block machinery is ill-equipped to cope with the increasing volume of work. In fact, proper justice cannot be meted out to the people for inadequate staffing at all levels. The provision proposed under the Head 'Direction and Administration' during 1989-90, therefore, envisages toning up the S.C. & T.W. organisation with minimum manning at key positions. The reorganisation contemplated will be in the following lines :-

- a) strengthening the Block level inspectorate wing with the creation of 70 new posts of inspectors (S.C. & T.W.) and 340 L.D.-cum-Typists.
- b) strengthening of Sub-division/Regional offices by opening 26 new offices and strengthening existing 26 offices with one S.C. & T.W.O., Grade-I in charge.
- c) strengthening of the District offices by providing one S.C. & T.W.O., Grade-I, one Head Clerk-cum-Accountant, one L.D.-cum-Typist and one Monitoring Asstt.
- d) strengthening of the Engineering Wing of the S.C. & T.W. Deptt. with the creation of 11 new posts of Asstt. Engrs. and one post of Ex. Engineer.
- e) creation of a Co-operative Cell attached to the Director, S.C. & T.W. to assist him in exercising the powers of the Addl. Registrar of Co-operative societies delegated to him by the State Govt.
- f) strengthening of the Monitoring Cells in the S.C. & T.W. Deptt. and Directorate, including the I.T.D.P.

Programmes

The S.C., S.T. and Other Backward Classes Sector Plan has been divided into 3 components, namely, educational development, economic betterment and health, housing and other promotional programmes. Brief description of the schemes contained in those programmes are given below :-

Educational Development

The State Education Policy for free universal education upto Class XII, free supply of text books at the primary level, establishment and construction of primary schools as per minimum needs and 8th Finance Commission norms also covers the S.C. and S.T. student population. The supplemental programmes implemented under this plan are to support those students with Ashram Hostel facilities at the primary level, providing book grants, hostel charges, examination fees, maintenance grants etc. at the secondary level and creating suitable educational infrastructures through construction of various hostels, coaching centres, residential schools etc. The schematic pattern of these programmes are as follows :-

1. Ashram Hostels attached to Primary Schools :

This scheme intends to benefit the Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes children of the poor families. 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 1989-90 and 1990-91 are both for completion of hostels under construction and for new hostels. All the Ashram hostels at primary level are run under Government management.

2. Book Grants and Examination fees :

Book grants are paid to Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes students reading in secondary stages at the rates noted below :-

	Existing Rate	Proposed enhanced rate.
Class - V ...	*Rs. 10.00	Rs. 20.00
Class VI ...	Rs. 30.00	Rs. 50.00
Class - VII ...	Rs. 70.00	Rs.150.00
Class - VIII ...	Rs. 70.00	Rs.150.00
Class - IX ...	Rs. 90.00	Rs.200.00
Class - X ...	Rs. 50.00	Rs.100.00

(* 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 6,20,000 students (approx.) are expected to be benefited under the scheme including committed budget during 1989-90. During 1990-91 it is proposed to increase this coverage to more than 6.20 lakhs. Considering the

prevailing prices of book upward revision in the rates of grants have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

3. Hostel charges at the Secondary Stage :

The object of the scheme is to provide Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe students at Secondary Stages with hostel charges. At present a minimum of 60,000 students are being provided with hostel charges @ Rs.100/- per month for 10 months in a year (i.e. Rs.1000/- per year). In consideration of rising prices of commodities and higher rates of meal charges allowed by State Govt. & Govt. of India in other sectors, it is proposed to revise the rates of hostel charges in the year 1990-91, and larger provision has been proposed accordingly on account of hostel charges.

Similar enhancement has been proposed for ashramites of ashram hostels run by this Deptt. and residential students of Belpahari Girls' High School.

4. Grant of maintenance charges to the Day Scholars at the Secondary Stage :

The object of the scheme is to grant maintenance charges to Sch. Caste & Sch. 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.6,000/-. In case of Sch. Tribe all the eligible day scholars are given the stipends and in case of Sch. Caste awards are given to a limited no. of day scholars on the basis of means-test.

At present 57,000 Sch. Tribes & 40,000 Sch. Castes day scholars are being benefited under the scheme. The coverage of Sch. Tribe students are being increased by raising the income limit.

In the Draft Annual Plan for 1990-91 it has been proposed to increase the rates as well as coverage under the scheme.

5. Extension of Hostel Facilities :

Location of schools, both primary and secondary, are not always contiguous to S.C. or S.T. habitations. Accordingly extension of hostel facilities to S.C. and S.T. students has been accepted as a basic pre-requisite for propagation of formal education among these population. It has been seen that extension of such facilities has contributed largely in attracting S.C. and S.T. 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 Sch. Caste & Sch. Tribe students reading in School :

20,000 SC/ST students are likely to be benefitted under this scheme.

7. Improvement and expansion of the Residential School for the Tribal Girls at Belpahari in the District of Midnapore.

The residential school for tribal girls at Belpahari is now a full-fledged Higher Secondary Institution. The number of students has been enhanced from 240 to 360. The provision proposed in the Plan is for completion of boundary walls, construction of staff quarter consisting of 8 units, construction & repair of quarters for Class IV staff and for maintenance of the additional 120 students etc.

8. Improvement of working condition of the Boys' Hostels and Girls' Hostels started previously out of the fund sanctioned by this Deptt. including provision for repair and completion of incomplete building :

The aim of the scheme is to provide additional amenities to the Boys' and Girls' Hostels and to complete the incomplete hostel buildings by giving supplementary grants as necessary.

9. Additional stipendiary benefits to Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes meritorious students reading in Classes IX to XII :

Additional stipendiary benefits will be given to Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes meritorious students with aim to train up them by providing Special Coaching and better amenities so that they will be in a position to compete with general students for admission in Medical, Engineering and other Competitive Examination for higher studies.

Economic Betterment :

The main thrust under these programmes are given through Land Reforms and poverty alleviation programmes. Improvement of the traditional skills of the SC/ST artisans and involvement of the SC/ST entrepreneurs in the new technology has also been aimed at under the Plan. The functioning of W.B.S.C. & S.T. Dev. & Fin. Corporation and the West Bengal Tribal Dev. Co-operative Corporation Ltd. have been defined precisely to live upto this expectation.

Under the Land Reforms Programme of the State Govt. there has been considerable increase in the number of landed peasantry among SC and ST. Till June, 1987, 6.42 lakhs S.C. and 3.29 lakhs S.T. families were assigned vested lands. The assignees of vested lands together with share-croppers, recorded under special drive, constitute about 56.5% of the total assignees and share-croppers of the State. These assignees, share-croppers, small and marginal farmers among SC/ST have been brought under various economic development programmes under S.C.P. and T.S.P. Employment oriented programmes propose to diversify the occupation of the SC & ST, who are predominantly agricultural labourers, through different types of income generating schemes.

The West Bengal Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes Development & Finance Corporation.

In view of the fact that the Govt. of India have not yet adopted any centrally-sponsored scheme for sharing the share capital contribution made by the State Govt. on S.T. account similar to S.C. account, the Corporation is facing difficulty in carrying out its programme for the Sch. Tribes although the target during 1988-89 was exceeded. In the current year also it expects that the target will be reached.

The West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. and its affiliated LAMPS numbering 83, have also undertaken a number of activities for the Sch. Tribes through Cooperative structures in conformity with the State Govt. policy. LAMPS continue to enjoy monopoly rights relating to collection of MFP and Tree-felling operation.

TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRES (T.C.P.C.) :

There are 72 TCPC 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 1989-90 and 1990-91. Each trainee is paid Rs.75/- p.m. during the training period which is usually for one year. Ex-trainees are provided with one-time grant, which is often linked with bank-loan, to establish them in such trades. The products of these centres are marketed through a number of outlets and are supplied to different State/Central Govt. offices on made-to-order basis.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER AMENITY PROGRAMMES :

The entire provision proposed in the Backward Classes Sector Plan under this broad programme, in fact are meant only to supplement the sectoral programmes. Thus the maintenance of T.B., Leprosy and V.D. mobile clinics and beds for S.T. people are borne under Backward Classes Sector Budget in the non-plan to make the health facilities provided under State Plan Programmes available at their reach. The dug-well/water-supply schemes will similarly be used in emergent cases to meet drought and other situation. These will, no doubt, supplement the sectoral programmes implemented for the purpose. The roads, bridges and culverts scheme are similarly of supplemental nature, to link SC/ST hamlets. The housing scheme under this programme is aimed at providing assistance for improvement of habitats of the SC and ST people. The scheme has accordingly been proposed to be implemented in the existing pattern with higher ceiling cost.

- a) Promotion of cultural activities of Sch. Castes,
- b) Promotion of literary and cultural activities of Sch. Tribes, the new schemes introduced in the year 1989-90 will continue in the year 1990-91.

Information & Cultural Affairs Department of this Government implement schemes for promotion of cultural activities of people in general of this State. But it is felt that special effort for S.C. & S.T. people are necessary as those two communities are far behind the general stream. Moreover, Tribal culture is different from that of General people of this state and as such Govt. should have to take up special schemes suitable for the development of these people. In view of the above the aforesaid schemes have been proposed to be continued in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

c) Rehabilitation Schemes for scavengers rendered unemployed due to conversion of dry latrines ;

The scheme has been included as per instruction of Govt. of India. The provision for the C.S. schemes of same nomenclature. Already scavengers in 12 Municipalities have been liberated and Training programmes for rehabilitation in other trades are under progress.

d) Payment of stipends to S.C. & S.T. Type and Shorthand learners attached with recognised commercial colleges.

With the unemployment problem growing acute day by day it is necessary to ensure that S.C. & S.T. unemployed youth are fit to compete in all disciplines. In order to enable them to compete with general candidates and filling the reserved quotas for posts involving knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, Govt. desire that they should be given incentives for taking training in shorthand and typewriting. But it is very difficult for S.C. and S.T. candidates in general to pay the fees payable to the commercial colleges. In view of this Govt. want to provide with necessary stipend to these S.C. & S.T. candidates for learning typewriting and shorthand in approved commercial colleges.

e) Publication of Bulletin and other publicity matter

Forces of disintegration are active in some places having S.C. & S.T. concentration. In order to combat them it has become necessary to strengthen the publicity system that already exists. Govt. in S.C. & T.W. Deptt. decided to disseminate the information relating to developmental effort among the S.Cs and S.Ts of this States in its entirety and thereby to strengthen integrity of the country as a whole.

f) Improvement of working conditions of school buildings located in areas having S.C. concentration

The provision is in the nature of an additive intended to cover special expenditure for improving the working condition of schools in Sch. Caste concentrated areas for the benefit of S.C. students.

2. PROGRAMME OF THE LAND AND LAND REFORMS DEPARTMENTIdentification and Registration of share croppers :-

Names of share croppers recorded	
in the Records of Rights upto 31.3.89	= 13,98,977
of which (i) Scheduled Castes	= 4,18,664
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	= 1,67,510
(iii) Others	= 8,12,803

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 31.3.89 :-

Persons provided with Homestead land under this Act	= 2,44,742
of which (i) No. of persons belong to Sch.Caste	= 1,03,380
(ii) No. of persons belonged to Sch.Tribe	= 46,712

3. PROGRAMME OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTRURAL HOUSING SCHEME

House-sites : The number of families of landless labourers indentified house-sites allotted as on 1.7.89 are given below :-

	<u>Families identified</u>	<u>House-sites allotted</u>	<u>House-sites yet to be allotted.</u>
i) Member of Scheduled Castes	163755	126110	37645
ii) Member of Scheduled Tribes	55489	46846	8643
iii) Others	<u>168435</u>	<u>132315</u>	<u>36408</u>
Total :	<u>387679</u>	<u>305271</u>	<u>82408</u>

Out of the families identified 82,408 families yet to be provided with house-sites as on 1.7.89. During the remaining nine months of the current financial year, 1989-90, about 900 families

@ 100 families per month on an average may be provided with house-sites. About 81500 families will be left to be covered by the end of the 7th Plan Period. However, in view of the constraints in the availability of suitable land, the proposed target for distribution of house-sites during the 8th Plan is 40,000. The target proposed for 1990-91 is 5500.

(b) Construction of huts :

Against the aforesaid figure of 387679 representing the number of families of landless labourers, families numbering 134930 have been provided with constructed huts as per following break up :-

i) Member of Scheduled Castes	-	50983
ii) Member of Scheduled Tribes	-	18206
iii) Others	-	<u>65741</u>

During the remaining nine months of the current financial year 1989-90 about 2250 huts may be constructed. But for the present the scheme is having a set back in as much as the unit costs have become inadequate for the purpose. The scale of unit cost is proposed to be revised and brought at par with the rates of the Indira Awas Yojana. More than 250000 huts are to be constructed to cover the families still to be provided as the huts after the 7th Plan Period. In the year 1989-90 a total sum of Rs.65.71 lakhs was the provision for construction of 3889 huts and in 1988-89 it was Rs.72.71 lakhs for 4344 huts. The target for the year 1990-91 may be fixed at 4000. At per existing rate as indicated about 4000 huts can be constructed in 1990-91 at the revised unit cost.

LABOUR & EMPLOYMENTLABOUR1. PROGRAMME OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Labour Department is concerned with two heads of development, "Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment" and "Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit)".

For the Annual Plan, 1990-91 a total amount of Rs.1662.00 lakhs is proposed. Out of this Rs.1621.50 lakhs is for "Labour and Labour Welfare including Employment" while Rs.40.50 lakhs is for "Employees' State Insurance Medical Benefit".

Detailed schematic descriptions with financial implications are recorded hereunder :-

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE INCLUDING EMPLOYMENTLABOUR DIRECTORATEI) Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery.

Scheme I (a): Upgradation of the Barrackpore Office to D.L.C. Level.

The Districts of Murshidabad, Nadia and North 24-Pgs. have assumed considerable importance in the sphere of Industrial Relation and Enforcement of Labour Laws. We now have Regional Offices under the charge of Asstt. Labour Commissioners at Jangipur, Lalbag, Berhampore, Kandi (Murshidabad District) at Krishnagore and Kalyani (Nadia District) and at Barrackpore, Barasat, Basirhat and Bongaon (North 24-Parganas Dist.). With the growth of the Super Thermal Power Plan at Farrackka employing 10,000 workers (Direct and Indirect) alongwith a considerable ancillary potential, Murshidabad District has assumed great importance. This is in addition to the heavy concentration of Bidi Workers (over 3.5 lakhs) which given special significance to the District from the Labour Relations point of view. The District of Nadia has also become very important because of Kalyani. Kalyani Regional Office now covers an area which has 4 Jute Mills (16,000) Kalyani Spinning Mills (1500 workers) an Engineering Unit of Andrew Yule & Co., bottling plant of I.O.C. Indian Paper Pulp, Supreme Paper Mills and host of small units. As far as North 24-Parganas District is concerned, it is possible the most densely industrialised area. For example the Regional Office at Barrackpore covers 19 Jute Mills (80,000 workers), 6 Cotton Mills (10,000 workers), One Cigarette mig. Unit, number of units of Texmaco, a Unit of Tyre Corpn. of India (1500 workers), 2 paper mills (6000 workers), 2 Thermal Power Plants of C.E.S.C. (3000 workers) and a host of Engineering Units. The total number of industrial workers in the district would be over 3 lakhs. The Barrackpore Office handled an average of over 800 disputes, each year from 1993 onwards. Over 120 disputes were handled on an average each year during the last 3 years pertaining to

At present all major disputes relating to these 3 districts requiring intervention at higher levels are required to be handled at Calcutta. This causes considerable difficulty to workers and mgts. representatives alike apart from the necessary time lag involved. There is an acute absence of any senior conciliation level in the region. It is, therefore, proposed that an office of a Dy. Labour Commissioner with supervisory and co-ordinatory functions over the 3 districts of Murshidabad, Nadia and North 24-Parganas, be set up and located at Barrackpore Regional Office.

The set-up envisaged is as follows :-

<u>Proposed set-up</u>		<u>Existing set-up</u>		<u>Now posts to be created</u>
I) Dy. Labour Commr.	1	I) Asstt. Labour Commissioner	3	I) Dy. Labour Commr. 1
II) Asstt. Labour Commr.	3	II) Inspector	3	II) Inspector 1
III) Inspectors	4	III) Clerk/Typist	7	III) Stenographer 1
IV) Stenographer	1	IV) Group-D Staff	7	IV) Clerk/Typist 2
V) Clerk/Typist	9			V) Driver 1
VI) Driver	1			VI) Group-D staff 2
VII) Group-D Staff	9			

In order to make this office effective in terms of supervision and co-ordination it is essential to equip it with a vehicle (A Jeep, with a Driver.

Scheme 1 (b) : Strengthening of the Head Quarters :-

Since 1976 the establishment of the Directorate has expanded in a phenomenal way. With the expansion of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act to agricultural labourers, the beneficiary group of the administration of the Labour Directorate has expanded. The 12 lakhs of industrial workmen have been added about 40 lakhs of agricultural labourers. This great increase in the size of the beneficiary group was matched by a comparable expansion of the field staff. Here as prior to 1976 the Directorate had about 20 Inspectors, in 1976 335 additional posts of Labour Inspectors were created. Prior to 1976 the Directorate had about a dozen regional offices under it, since 1976 there are now 42 regional offices and one Inspector in almost every Community Development Block.

This great expansion of the field staff has not been matched by any expansion of the head office staff either in the Accounts Section or in the Establishment Sections.

Since 1976 Government has taken many steps for the improvement of the conditions of service of its employees, steps have been taken for removal of stagnation in pay and promotion and there are now more frequent D.A. adjustments corresponding to price variations. As a result, load of work of the Accounts Section connected with pay fixation, revision

and pay protection and also in connection with at least 2 annual D. A. adjustments have considerably increased. Among some other staff-welfare measures of the Government may be mentioned liberalisation of sanction of house building loans to staff, withdrawal from Provident Fund Account, sanction of money under Group Insurance Scheme and also liberalisation of payment of pension (for which alone Government desires that specific responsibility should be vested in one senior officer, a senior staff and one L.D. Clerk vide Government Order No.1112-F dt.02-02-89).

The Directorate has now to collect and compile 'B' statements from about 400 sources as against about a dozen prior to 1976. Many of the advances and grants are now being made by regional offices & the Directorate has now to sub-allot funds to some 400 Subordinate offices against about a dozen prior to 1976.

The officers and staff have welcomed the about measures of the Government as entirely necessary and commendable. Concerned Staff naturally do hard work—much harder than before perhaps to cope with the new workload. But there is human limit to shouldering load and therefore the load itself is simplified in a way not often desirable. It is absolutely necessary that whenever any public money is spent that should be done in strict accordance with rules and when loans and advances are paid, monitoring of recovery of the same should be done strictly. Any expansion of these activities needs therefore be matched by expansion of the Accounts Section.

Scheme 1 (c) : Proposal for inter-com arrangement in the Directorate Head Office.

The Labour Commissioner has very often to hold discussions with some of the senior Officers and establishment staff. At present he has to call them to his chamber which involves considerable waste of time of the senior officers who are themselves very busy. Inter-com connection with these officers would make it possible for the Labour Commissioner and also for these officers, to discuss intricate problems with the Labour Commissioner and amongst each other without having to leave their chambers. The present system of communication through telephone does not obviate the necessity of leaving one's chamber to meet another Officer. The telephones can be used for serving ordinary purposes and for communication with offices and personnel outside the New Secretariat Bldg. For the purpose at least 50 connection of inter-com is required and the estimated cost is Rs.550/- x 50 = Rs.27,500/-. This is a State Sector Scheme.

A total sum of Rs.4.18 lakhs is hereby proposed for the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for Strengthening Industrial Relations Machinery.

II) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery.

Scheme II(a) : Creation of post of Addl. Labour Commissioner in charge of enforcement (new scheme).

This Directorate is charged with the responsibility of enforcing about 20 Labour Laws relating both to the organised and un-organised sectors. These are as follows :

- 1) Industrial Disputes Act.
- 2) Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act.
- 3) Trade Unions Act.
- 4) Minimum Wages Act.
- 5) Contract Labour (R & A) Act.
- 6) Payment of Bonus Act.
- 7) Payment of Gratuity Act.
- 8) Motor Transport Workers' Act.
- 9) Payment of Wages Act
(in respect of plantations & non-factory establishments only)
- 10) Plantations Labour Act.
- 11) West Bengal Payment of House Rent Allowance Act.
- 12) Payment of Subsisting Allowance Act.
- 13) Equal Remuneration Act.
- 14) Employment of Children Act.
- 15) Working Journalists Act.
- 16) Beedi & Cigar Workers Act.
- 17) Sales Promotion Employees Act.
- 18) Inter-State Migrant (RE & SE) Act.
- 19) Bonded Labour Act and
- 20) Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.

Many of these Acts have either been enacted during the last 5 years or have been brought under the purview of the Labour Directorate during that period but while new legislations have been added to the charge of the Directorate, such additions of responsibility were not accompanied by creation of required posts. This is more or less the case except the occasion when minimum wages were introduced in respect of the agricultural labourers when 30 posts of Asstt. Labour Commissioners & 335 posts of Inspectors were created. The situation as it now stand is that the first Enforcement Inspectorate has no wholetime senior officer in charge. The senior most officer who is now being deployed whole-time to that this vast section is a Dy. Labour Commissioner because no Joint of Addl. Labour Commissioner could be spared fully for this work. One of the Addl. Labour Commissioners is in charge of the ever increasing establishment of the Directorate, who, in addition to this complex responsibility,

also discharges some conciliation functions besides being in superior charge of the statistics Section under the supervision of the Labour Commissioner. The other Addl. Labour Commissioner is also in charge of a challenging work, that of the Registrar of Trade Unions and also has important conciliation works to shoulder. Of the 2 Jt. Labour Commissioners one has to work over-time with conciliation and the other with looking after the Statistical Cell of the Directorate. It is, therefore proposed that a post of an Addl. Labour Commissioner be created for the sole purpose of holding charge of the enforcement wing.

If this post is created the post of Orderly Peon, Stenographer and also of a Driver have to be sanctioned.

The Enforcement Wing needs an operational vehicle to facilitate mobility of the officers. At present the Officers are mostly deskbound and keep themselves busy with compilation of data of inspection as are transmittted from the fields. Hardly any supervisory tours are undertaken. In this connection, it to be noted that the Directorate does not have vehicles in the field offices except in Jalpaiguri. Durgapur and Darjeeling and as a result any officer intending to visit the interior parts of the Districts is without any means for such journeys. No vehicles are available from the Districts pools. Therefore, one vehicle at the disposal of the Enforcement Cell may help supervisory tours in the lower Districts of West Bengal.

Staff Prospect for 20 Inspectors and 10 Peons.

Present field staffs:

Minimum Wage Inspector for Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in the Agricultural Section ...	335 (21 vacant)
Minimum Wage Inspector for Enforcement of Minimum Wage in 35 notified employment ...	16 (1 vacant)
Contract Labour Inspectors	... 10

The Agricultural Inspectors are mainly utilised for enforcement of minimum wage in the agricultural sector. They are also entrusted with enforcement of other Labour Welfare Acts. They are attached with the B.D.Os and they work under administrative control of the B.D.Os. The 16 minimum Wage Inspectors have, in addition to enforcement of Minimum Wage in 35 employments also to function as Inspector under 7 other Labour Welfare Laws. The Contract Labour Inspectors are exclusively utilised for enforcement of the Contract Labour (R & A) Act.

It is intended that each of the sub-divisional level A.L.C. should be provided with one Inspector who can, in addition to enforcement of Labour Welfare Legislation, devote greater attention to intensive
n.s. contd.....

endorcement of (1) Contract Labour (R & A) Act. (2) Motor Transport Workers Act (3) Payment of Gratuity Act (4) Migrant Labour Act (5) Beedi Cigar Workers (condition of services) Act (6) Sales Promotions Acts.

All these legislations need specialised and intensive field inspection and all though in all sub-divisions there are units concern- ing other Labour Welfare Legislations, it has been observed that, on the average, the over all load of the 6 acts are more or less uniform. The actual utilisation of the Inspectors may be made by the sub-divisional A.L.Cs who may utilise the Inspectors according to relative importance of the Acts in his area. The purpose is to make a complete team to look after endorcement and industrial relation at the sub-diwisional level. The 16 Minimum Wage Inspectors and the 10 Contract Labour Inspectors can be uti- lised for this purpose. And this will leave additional need of 25 Inspec- tors. But since Government approved Creation of 220 posts of Labour Inspec- tor for the year 1986-87 the Directorate can make do with this. Each Inspector needs a Peon-Process Server with the existing strength, the Directorate can manage with 10 more Peon-cum-process servers.

Scheme II(b) : In addition to the proposals given above we propose to upgrade the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner at Haldia to that of Deputy Labour Commissioner with following additional posts :-

i) Dy. Labour Commissioner	...	1 (One)
ii) Inspector	...	2 (Two)
iii) Lower Division Assistant	...	2 (Two)
iv) Typist	...	1 (One)
v) Peon	...	2 (Two)

This is considered essential in view of the growing Petro-chem Complex at Haldia.

Scheme II(c) : 2 Jeeps (1 for the officer of the A.L.C. pl. Malbazar and the other for A.L.C. Pl. Alipurduar).

It is also proposed that a jeep should be purchased for each of the offices of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Plantations of Mal Bazar and Alipurduar. There are altogether 5 Asstt. Labour Commissioner empowered as Inspectors under the Plantations Labour Act. 3 of them are attached with the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Darjeeling, Deputy Labour Commissioner, North Bengal and Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Jalpaiguri. These 3 officers can occasionally make use of the vehicles allotted to these 3 offices but the Asstt. Labour Commissioners posted in Mal Bazar and Alipurduar can not use the vehicles attached to the office of the Dy. Labour Commissioner, Siliguri or Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

These officers of Malbazar and Alipurduar are purely touring officers. The first has 46 tea estates and one Cinchona plantation and the second has 49 tea estates under their jurisdictions respectively. Anybody having some idea of the transport system and road conditions in the Doors, may easily realise that it is impossible for any officer to inspect the gardens without falling upon the benevolence of the tea garden Managers. Nothing more need be said in this respect.

In the Mal Bazar zone more than 36,000 tribal families work in the tea estates and in the Alipurduar zone more than 46,000 tribal families are employed in the tea gardens. This nearly 4 lakhs of tribal people are going to be directly benefited with any improvement of efficiency of the two officers.

This is a State sector scheme.

A total sum of Rs.9.83 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery.

III. Improvement of Labour Statistics.

Scheme III(a): The scheme was approved in 7th five year plan and it needs be continued.

Under this scheme the Directorate has undertaken the work of publications of a quarterly organ containing various statistical data concerning labour problems and Industrial Disputes in the State.

A provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for Publication of Labour Gazette.

IV. Strengthening of State Labour Institute.

Civil work at the State Labour Institute.

At the moment the State Labour Institute suffers from acute shortage of space for carrying out the normal activities. Since Welfare Board occupies one floor of the building, the expansion of floor space presupposes vertical expansion. The open space in front of the library can be conveniently covered and used as the Reading Room. The library should have a greater floor space as no more books can be accommodated in office and the rooms used by the officers. With the introduction of the new one-year Diploma Course and the Projected Two-year Diploma Course from the year 1992, greater number of help books and Reference Books will have to be purchased, aside of the projected Settlement Archive on which a decision has already been taken. It is, therefore, considered necessary that the entire 3rd floor of the building may be constructed a new for accommodating the Library. The existing library may be used as the Seminar Room. It is also necessary that apart from the above, a Guest Room for outstation faculty members or officers of

other States and such other visitors may be given temporary accommodation. Such a provision will be very much helpful to attract important speakers of teachers from other stations in connection with Project works which may be undertaken in connection with the courses as also with the seminars which may be arranged from time to time.

A rough estimate of cost has been made for the above to the tune of Rs.12,00,000/- to be incurred during the next annual plan, 1990-91 and the 8th Plan phased out at Rs.1 lakh, 1 lakh, Rs.4.50 lakhs, Rs.3.50 lakhs and Rs.2 lakhs for each year respectively. Construction programme shall be taken up in such a way that each part of the total programme shall be taken up in such a way that each part of the total programme shall be utilised immediately on completion of the same the Institute building shall have an extra floor beside extra reading room and extra class room and so on.

Justification for an Ambassador Car.

The Institute at present has no car of its own. Since the Office(s) attached to the institute have to do plenty of leg-work in connection with the day to day activities, they travel by public vehicles and much valuable time is lost which more often than not creates difficulties for the smooth administration. The officers every now and then have to visit Labour Department, Labour Directorate, West Bengal Government Press, St. John Ambulance Office, Pay & Accounts Office aside of visits and contracts with the Guest Lecturers in the matter of fixation and arrangements of classes, visit establishments of book agencies in connection with the purchase of books, to arrange examination centres in connection with the holding of examination, collection of draft question papers from the paper setters, distribution of answer-scripts after the examination is over and then again to collect those, to mention only a few. All these are doubtlessly very tiresome exercises. In the past a car was sanctioned by the Government in consideration of the necessity of this institute, but was subsequently withdrawn. In view of the movements as required for the smooth functioning of this institute, the sanction of an Ambassador Car or a Maruti Station Wagon, which is fuel-efficient, can be looked upon as a sine qua non.

Justification for purchase of Books and Equipments.

It may be noted that provision has been proposed to the tune of an expenditure of Rs.12,000/-, 32,000/-, Rs.50,000/-, Rs.28,000/- and Rs.45,00,000/- to be incurred each year beginning from 1990-91.

The Institute Library's stock has to be up-dated every year through purchase of new books. Provision has made for the same represent a bare minimum necessity for the purpose and no elaborate justification for the same is perhaps necessary.

This is a State-sector scheme.

A provision for Rs.2.49 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan, 1990-91 for Strengthening of State Labour Institute.

V. Grants to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management for conducting Labour Welfare Officers' Course.

Under the provisions of the Factories Act and Rules framed thereunder Welfare Officers are required to be posted in factories having 500 or more workers. In order to meet the requirement of the industries a Certificate Course in Labour Welfare is being conducted by the Govt. in the Labour Department. About 70 students pass out every year. Of these the first 10 to 12 candidates are sent for Diploma Course in Social Welfare in the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management in Calcutta. As the workers are the ultimate beneficiary the State Government have felt it incumbent to give some financial assistance to the Institute from time to time.

A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the entire 8th five year plan. For 1990-91 a sum of Rs.1.60 may be provided. This is a State-sector Scheme.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL & LABOUR COURT

1. Setting up of Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court.

There are at present 9 Industrial Tribunals and 2 Labour Courts in West Bengal. 7 Industrial Tribunals and 2 Labour Courts are at Calcutta while Jalpaiguri and Durgapur have one Tribunal each. For speedy disposal of the industrial dispute cases the necessity of setting up of more Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts are strongly felt. In addition the 1982 Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act has made the adjudication of industrial disputes cases time-bound. It is proposed to set up 2 Industrial Tribunals one each at Howrah and Barrackpore where the concentration of Industrial units is very deep.

For the purpose a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is required for the entire 8th plan period, 1990-95 and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1990-91.

This is a State-sector scheme.

2. Strengthening of the Planning Cell of the Labour Deptt.(Secretariat).

The Cell is running short of staff. At present it is manned by one Officer-on-Special Duty, One Upper Division Assistant and one Typist. The work of this Cell has increased manifold. To cope with the increased workload it is felt necessary to strengthen the Cell by creation of additional post.

For the purpose a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is required for the entire 8th plan period of which Rs.0.60 lakhs is required for 1990-91.

This is a State-sector scheme.

DIRECTORATE OF BOILERS

I. Setting up of a Testing Laboratory.

This is a continuing scheme.

The Testing Laboratory was set up in 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 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.6.90 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 1990-91, a proposal for further strengthening of the Testing Laboratory by addition of following equipment and staff is being submitted.

1. 500 KVA Transformer - Rs.5.00 lakhs.

The existing 250 KVA Transformer of the Testing Laboratory is now overloaded. No further expansion will be possible without increasing the capacity of Transformer. In the light of extension of the laboratory a proposal for installation of 500 KVA Transformer is under active consideration of the Govt. As the Govt. sanction is still awaited no fund could be made available at the disposal of the CB/PWD, the work has not yet been started by them. It is likely that it would not be possible to complete the work in this financial year and the remaining part has to be undertaken in the next financial year. Provision for the remaining part of the work has therefore been made for the year 1990-91.

2. One Emission Spectrophotometer - Rs.18.00 lakhs.

One A. A. Spectrophotometer was purchased by the Testing Laboratory in the year 1975 and has been working since then. The equipment, after 15 years of its design and manufacture has become obsolete and has been replaced by 3 to 4 generations of newly designed model. This modern and faster type equipment will help the Laboratory to develop the activity as well as competency in the field of quality control of the materials in the country. The

equipment is a very sophisticated one and very fast without any elaborate sample preparation. The machine is capable of analysing hundreds of samples per day. This will not only help boiler and other ancillary industries of the State but also other Engineering industries. The initial cost of the machine is high but its purchase is amply justified by the capacity of no. of samples analysed per day. The existing fees structure for analysis of chemical elements is such that the cost of the machine will be realised in the next 10 years time. Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed towards the cost of machine and Rs.1.00 lakh towards the cost of furnishing of the Spectrophotometer room.

One post of I.P. (M & T) in the pay scale Rs.1100 - 1900/- at par with the other officers of the Directorate one post of Laboratory Attendant in the Scale of Rs.610-1270/- and post of L.D.Asstt. as essential for running the emission type spectrophotometer proposed to be purchased in the year 1990-91 as the machine is a highly sophisticated electronic instrument which needs expert handling. It has been the experience of this Directorate that purchase of sophisticated machines without proper man does not help in the long-run. The sanction of the post of the officer should therefore be inseparably linked with the purchase of the machine. In fact both the machinemen and the officer for running the machine should be sanctioned together. Rs.1.00lakh is proposed for such additional staff.

3. Computer Terminal - Rs.1.00 lakh.

One in house Fortune Computer was purchased in the year 1986 for flexibility analysis of critical pipe lines of high pressure power station Boilers. The machine has provision for four terminals and at present working with one terminal only. One more terminal for graphics should be incorporated for better and deeper analysis figures of pipe-lines.

4. Jeep - One - Rs.1.50 lakh.

One vehicle was purchased in the year 1971 and was fitted with dark-room facilities for using it was a Mobile X-Ray Laboratory. The Mobile Laboratory has been working since last 18 years visiting Power stations at Bandel, Kolaghat, Santaldih, Farakka, Titagarh, Mulajore, Cossipore and other places in the State. The vehicle is heavy and consumption of petrol is quite high making it un-economical for use with lighter machines which do not require dark-room facilities. The work in the field of power development has increased considerably and is likely to increase more function work at Kolaghat 2nd phase, Farakka 2nd phase, D.V.C. Me Power Station and C.E.S.C. Southern Generating

Station are continuing simultaneously. Moreover Bakreswar Thermal Power Station is also expected to be started from next year. All these work at various Power stations require the presence of Laboratory's Testing Team simultaneously at more than one place.

In view of the facts stated above one jeep is considered to be essential for attending X-Ray testing and other NDT testing simultaneously at various Power Stations erection sites so that no time frame of the project is not disturbed.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

II. SCHEME : Opening of Training Centre for high pressure boiler quality welders -

Proposed outlay - Rs.5.0 lakhs.

This is a continuing scheme.

One Training Centre for training boiler quality high pressure welders was started in 1986 and eleven sessions have already been completed. In the year 1989-90 a proposal for further strengthening of the centre with additional equipment was made with an outlay of Rs.2.85 lakh. It is anticipated that full amount would be utilised by the end of the financial year.

A proposal for further strengthening of the Training Centre in the year 1990-91 is given below :

1. Salary and allowances - Rs.1.50 lakhs.
2. Welding Generator Set one Rs.3.50 lakhs.

With 12 trainees per session, while 6 will be attending the theoretical classes the 6 will be put up on practical classes, 6 welding Generator Sets are essential while 5 sets have already been purchased in 1988-89, proposal for 6th set should be purchased in 1990-91 to complete the first phase of the scheme.

3. Automatic Submerged Arc Machine - Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Modern boilers are fabricated by welding both manual and automatic machine welding. While small boilers are welded manually, big boilers are welded by automatic machines. The machine welding has therefore, been incorporated in the syllabus of the Welders' Training Centre. As this machine could not be purchased in earlier years due to paucity of funds, its purchase can not be delayed any further. Proposal for its purchase is therefore being made in the year 1990-91.

4. Welding Accessories, electrodes, pipes and other materials - Rs.1.00 lakhs.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

III. Branch Office:

Instead of sanctioning a new post of one Inspector of Boilers for Malda Office, Govt. has assigned one Inspector of Boilers stationed at H.Q. to work at Malda Office till such time a new post is created,

1. Malda Office	-	Rs.4.50 lakhs.
Pay & Allowances and other expenses		Rs.3.0 lakhs.
Jeep		Rs.1.5 lakhs.

The office at Malda has been entrusted with the job of Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka and inspection of all running boilers in the Northern Districts of West Bengal. As these boilers are located at far flung areas from the hill top of Darjeeling to the Tea garden at Aliporeduar, one jeep is considered essential to enable the officers of this office to inspect the boilers in time without disturbing production scheme at various factories and gardens. The proposal for the purchase of the jeep in the year 1990-91 is being submitted for Govt. approval.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

DIRECTORATE OF FACTORIES

Scheme - I : Opening of a new branch office of the
Factories Directorate at Howrah.

At present there are about 1917 factories in the District of Howrah employing about 1,54,848 workers of which three factories have so far been identified as major accident hazards factories. For the purpose of administering Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act and the various Rules framed thereunder, the District of Howrah has been divided into 5 zones and an Inspector is held in-charge of each zone. One Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories supervises the work of five Inspectors in the District. All the Inspectors and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, now posted at the New Secretariat Building, have to travel long distance to cover the different factories situated in different parts of the District. The management, trade unions and the workers also have to travel long distance in reaching the New Secretariat Building for discussing the various matters relating to the Acts & Rules administered by the Directorate. Besides, in case of fatal or serious accident, the management is unable to contact the Head Office immediately in view of problems associated with the telephone system. As a result, this Directorate is often unable to take prompt action for investigation of fatal and serious accidents as well as the dangerous occurrences.

Stationing of officers in the New Secretariat Building is also resulting into increased travelling expenses, since at present the distance is reckoned from the Head Office and not from District Magistrate's Office of Howrah, for the purpose of computation of T.A. bills.

It is, therefore, proposed that in the interest of public service a new branch office be opened at Howrah with the additional staff shown in Annexure-I.

It may be noted that the posts of one Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and five Inspectors of Factories, now posted at New Sectt. Buildings, will be transferred to Howrah Office and as such no post of officer is required to be created under the Scheme. The proposed outlay for the Howrah Office will be about Rs.1.76 lacs during the Annual Plan period, 1990-91.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

Scheme - II : Strengthening of the Research and Development Wing (Continuing Scheme).

At present, the Research and Development Wing of the Directorate is divided into four Cells, namely (1) Industrial Hygiene Cell, (2) Research Statistics Cell, (3) Chemical Cell and (4) Medical Cell.

With a view to improving the performance and effectiveness of the Research & Development Wing as well as for controlling major accident hazards as per directive of the Government of India, the following projects are proposed to be taken up from 1990-91.

1. Strengthening of the Research Statistics Cell.

Based on the working papers prepared by the Chairman 'Scientific Commission for Continuing Studies on Effects of Bhopal Gas Leakage on Life System' on the subject of building a scientific base for prevention and control of Bhopal like chemical disasters, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India convened an Inter-Ministerial Working Group meeting to prepare a detailed plan for prevention, control and management of chemical accidents. The Inter-Ministerial Group met in IPCL Boroda, from October 27 - 31, 1986 and discussed in depth a number of issues relating to creation of a scientific base for avoiding future Bhopals. The report submitted by the group, inter-alia, recommended that every Directorate of Factories should have attached to it a computerised data base on production, storage, import, export and use of chemicals; their hazards, documented records of chemical accidents, toxicity, environmental impact and other information relevant to the subject. They even recommended that the field Inspectors be given a modern communication system through computers and that the matter computer of the

Directorate be linked up with the master computer at Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay, and EPA, Delhi for prompt communication.

In this context, it may be mentioned that there are about 9077 factories in West Bengal which employ more than 9 lacs workers in various processes. Licence Section under the Directorate has to deal with 10,000 files and it is supposed to keep an up-to-date records of licence fees, horse power installed, workers employed etc. Human computation methods presently employed are time consuming and as a result a huge backlog has already accumulated in the Licence Section.

The Chemical Cell has developed a model on-site emergency plan and material safety data sheets which have been circulated amongst all hazardous factories with a view to identifying hazardous chemicals and processes employed in different factories in the State. The factories have started sending back their material safety data sheets to the Directorate which contain detailed information regarding hazardous chemicals etc. Processing of these data sheets containing enormous volume of data in respect of individual factories is a formidable task, though the data collected so far represent only 5% of the total volume, which is likely to be poured into this Directorate for compilation and onward transmission to Government of India.

Besides, the entire operation relating to hazardous chemicals and processes are carried out in accordance with the directive of International Labour Organisation. International Labour Organisation, it is understood, is pressing the Government of India as well as the State Governments for establishing data bank of the States which in turn will feed the centralized data bank with Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, Bombay (already computerised).

It will be apparent from above that this Directorate has no other alternative but to instal a personal computer in the Statistics Cell, in the interest of public service, to facilitate compilation of all data pertaining to factories licence, accidents, health, welfare, employment, hazardous process, hazardous chemicals and their storage, etc. from the year 1990-91.

Accordingly, a feasibility study on development of computer based factory information system for the Directorate has been carried out by the National Informatics Centre under the Planning Commission, Government of India, and they have since submitted their report and recommendations. It is, therefore, proposed that a computer system be instal in the Directorate, in the interest of public service, with the additional

The proposed outlay for the first year (1990-91) will be Rs.3.27 lacs including the cost of installation of the computer system, but excluding the cost of computer (Rs.2 lacs), which, it is understood, will be supplied free of cost by the Government of West Bengal, Development and Planning. West Bengal State Unit of the National Informatics Centre have promised to provide necessary know-how and training, free of all charges. The total cost of the project during the 8th Plan period will be Rs.7.93 lacs.

2. Creation of Major Accident Hazards Cell.

Ministry of Labour, Government of India in their D.O. No.5-25025/5/88-FAC dt.12.9.88 desired that a multi-disciplinary cell for prevention and control of Major accident hazards in factories be constituted at the Head Quarter of the Directorate. Its main functions will be (a) to advise the Government regarding policy on control of Major accident hazards, (b) to undertake training of Inspectors and of the trainers for the industry and trade unions, (c) to ensure that the major accident hazards installation have a adequate safety system, (d) to assist the State Govt. on technical aspects in the event of an accident, and (e) to investigate accidents with a view to recommending steps for prevention of recurrence of similar accidents. To ensure effective control over the major accident hazards, it is necessary that all the hazardous factories in the State be geared up to formulate their on-site emergency plans (about 70 factories have already formulated their on-site emergency plans). These plans are required to be scrutinised thoroughly by the Cell and subsequently a detailed off-site plan for each zone or district is to be drawn up by the Cell stipulating the action to be taken by different Government agencies and the factories in case of a disaster. Evidently, management of a off-site plan involves many Government and Quasi-Government agencies like police, fire-brigade, civil defence authority, municipal authority, hospitals, electric and water supply authorities, telephone and meteorological departments, and so on. The job essentially demands a co-ordinated effort of all the agencies stated above and involves a huge volume of work both technical and administrative.

Before any action is taken on the On-site or Off-site Emergency Plans it is necessary that the officers inspect thoroughly all the hazards installation in the State and thereby identify the factories having potential of major accident hazards. They are also required to prepare an inventory of hazardous substances manufactured, storage or used in the State, as well as the equipment and personnel available for rescue operation.

It is therefore proposed that in the interest of public service, a Major Accident Hazard's Cell be created during the year (1990-91) with the additional staff shown in Annexure - I.

The proposed outlay for the year (1990-91) will be Rs.3.04 lacs which includes the cost of equipment, furniture, telephone etc. and the total outlay for the 8th Plan period will be Rs.23.26 lacs.

3. Strengthening of the Industrial Hygiene Cell.

The Factories Act, 1948 after its amendment in 1987 has introduced the modern concept of strengthening and upgrading the level of health and safety of the workmen in industries, and public in general. The second schedule framed under Section 41F of the amended Act contains a list of about 120 toxic chemicals with their assigned permissible limits of exposures. The Section 41F stipulates that maximum permissible threshold limits of exposures of workers to chemicals and toxic substances in the manufacturing processes (whether hazardous or otherwise) in any factory shall be of the value indicated in the second schedule. Since enforcement of Section 41F is the responsibility of the Directorate, it implies that the Directorate shall have to identify the industries where the workers are exposed to listed toxic chemicals and their levels in the work environment.

The Ministry of Labour, Government of India visualising the growth of chemical industries and their hazard potential have already supplied a large number of environment monitoring equipment including electronic equipment (worth Rs.30 lacs) and also provided necessary training (to senior Inspectors of Factories) in Industrial Hygiene and air monitoring techniques under ILO/UNDP Project. On receipt of the equipment stated above this Directorate has established a partially air conditioned Industrial Hygiene Laboratory at Behala Drugg Industrial Estate which has also been inspected by the experts of ILO and Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes.

Accordingly, the Govt. of India have designed a staffing pattern for the laboratory of the State depending on the experience gained by them at the Central Labour Institute Laboratory, and the pattern recommended by them is given below :-

<u>Name of the post.</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1. Dy. Director	1
2. Asstt. Director	2
3. Senior Scientific Assistant	2
4. Junior Scientific Assistant	2
5. Laboratory Assistant	4
6. Laboratory Attendant	1
7. Stenographer	1
8. L.D.C.	1
9. Peon	1

The Directorate, however, proposes the following staff pattern for the Industrial Hygiene Cell in modification of the recommendation by the Government of India :-

<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1. Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories.	1
2. Scientist Grade-1	1
3. Scientist Grade-2	2
4. Chemist	2
5. Laboratory Assistant	2
6. Laboratory Attendant	2
7. Stenographer	1
8. Typist	1
9. L.D.C.	1
10. Peon	1

It will be evident from above that the proposed manpower for the Cell will be less than that recommended by the Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes. Since one post of Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories, two posts of Chemist, one post of Laboratory Assistant, and one post of Stenographer are already in existence, the proposed outlay for 1991-92 will be Rs.2.9 lacs while the total for the 8th Plan period shall be Rs.11.9 lacs.

4. Creation of Training Cell.

That prevention of accident does not necessarily depend solely on the inspection visits of the Inspectors. In fact, it needs a total all round effort on the part of workers, supervisors and management to control accident in the factories. One of the basic ingredients of any accident prevention programme is training of the workers, supervisors and management, in modern methods of accident prevention techniques.

The Directorate had been organising training programmes for different levels of personnel in different factories with its existing officers. This part-time effort by the officers appeared to be totally inadequate in comparison with the volume of work needed to be undertaken. Since such training exercises cannot be expanded without having proper equipment and infrastructure, it is proposed that a Training Cell be created during the third year (1992-93) of 8th Plan to organise and conduct in plant and centralized training programmes for different levels of personnel in the factories. Posts to be created for the Training Cell. Proposed outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.2.75 lacs and

that for the 8th Plan period is Rs.8.12 lacs. The proposed outlay for 1992-93 includes cost of T.V. V.D.O., Films, Duplicating Machine, Furniture, Electrical fittings, etc.

5. Strengthening of the Medical Cell.

The existing Medical Cell comprising of six Inspectors with Post-Graduate Medical Qualification (DPH & DIH) have examined 3179 workers in 1988 out of some hundred thousand workers employed in dangerous operations under the Rule. The Cell also has a Radiological and a Pathological laboratory for necessary examination of workers. Considering the limitation of budget this Directorate proposes a modest expansion of activities with the creation of the additional posts shown in Annexure-I.

The proposed outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.2.5 lacs while that for the 8th Plan period is Rs.7.95 lacs.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

Scheme - III : Grand-in-Aid to the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management for Training Safety Officers.

The Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management are conducting a Diploma Course in Industrial Safety. This is the only institute apart from the Regional Labour Institute which trains safety officers in Eastern Region.

About 225 Safety Officers have so far been trained in the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management and there is a further requirement of 325 qualified safety officers in the State. The proposed outlay for first year (1990-91) is Rs.1.2 lacs and the total outlay for the 8th Plan period is Rs.7.30 lacs.

This is a State Sector Scheme.

E M P L O Y M E N TDirectorate of EmploymentScheme No.1Extension of Employment Service :

The Employment Service in West Bengal State Operates through 66 Employment Exchanges (Regional Emp. Exch.-1, Sub-Regional Emp. Exch.-7, Project Employment Exch.-2 and District Emp. Exch.-56) 6 Special Employment Exchange including (one) Employment Exchange for professional and Executive personnel and 4 (four) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau (U.E.I. & G.B.) in 4 (four) Universities (Burdwan, Calcutta, Jadavpur and Rabindra Bharati) of this State. 1 (one) Special Cell for S.C. & S.T. applicants 1 (one) Cell for Exempted Categories of applicants (as specified by State Govt.) and one (1) Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC & ST attached to S.R.E.E. Darjeeling, besides 57 (fifty seven) Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux (E.I. & I.A.B.) to serve the rural areas of 57 Development Blocks. At the end of March, 1989, 7 (seven) Special Cells for Physically Handicapped in 7 (seven) Employment Exchanges viz (1) Barrackpore, (2) Burdwan (3) Bankura (4) Chinsurah (5) Howrah (6) Kharagpur and (7) Purulia are in operation. Besides 4 (four) Women Cells have also been sanctioned for Employment Exchanges at (1) Chandannagore (2) Contai (3) Midnapur Town and (4) Sonampur.

31 (thirty one) Employment Market Information (E.M.I.) Units 35 (thirty five) Vocational Guidance (V.G.) Units are also in operation in 31 & 35 Employment Exchanges respectively.

The problem of unemployment and poverty necessitates quick identification of pockets where they occur, along with information regarding characteristics and abilities of the affected people, what sort of productive works could engage them and the types of work they could be trained to do, as also the preferences of the Employers in the area. Employment Exchange organisation if expanded to cover every development block would be the best placed organisation to undertake this work. In addition to the above analysis and characteristics if man power demand and the manpower supply available would enable identification of gaps that might indicate areas where manpower development process has to be initiated. As a result the training system would be advised to initiate suitable programmes. Moreover, availability of such comprehensive information would permit a more objective process of Employment

Guidance to the job seekers. This would also help instepping up the number of vacancies filled. Besides this way a Block-wise manpower data been can be built up which can be very profitably utilised for grass route level planning purpose. In order to achieve these the following are proposed :-

Extension of Employment Service

1. We have proposed extension of employment service upto the Block level. At the present moment in this State, Employment Exchange services have been extended upto sub-Division level and in some cases, we have Employment Exchanges at special project site as well as at areas of identified growth centres. In this pattern there is a need for 1(one) more exchange at Hingalganj in Basirhat Sub-Division of North 24-Parganas District. We propose to open the aforesaid Employment Exchange from 1990-91, (that is during the first year of the Eighth five year plan). Staff support required are as follows : (1) E.O.I., (2) U.D.C.-1, (3) Typist-1, (4) L.D.C.-1, (5) Peon-2, (6) Chowkider-1, (7) Sweeper-1. Annual Expenditure on this score would come to Rs.1.60 lakhs, during 1990-91. (Expenditure for the entire period of the 8th Five Year Plan would come to Rs.6.91 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme).

2. Opening of U.E.I. & G.Bx. and strengthening of the existing U.E.I. & G.Bx.:-

(a) We propose to open (1) three U.E.I. & G.Bx with North Bengal University (II) Kalyani Agricultural University, (III) Viswabharati University and (IV) Vidyasagar University at Midnapur on D.G.E.T. Staff pattern from 1990-91 (i.e. during the first year of the 8th Five-year Plan). Staff requirement for each of the U.E.I. & G.Bx as follows :- E.O.-1, Librarian-1, Stenographer-1, U.D.C.-1, L.D.C.-1, Typist-1, Peon-2. Annual Expenditure on this score for 1 unit would come to Rs.1.54 lakhs and for 4 units Rs.6.16 lakhs during 1990-91. (Expenditure for the entire period of 8th Plan for 3 units would come to Rs.21.30 lakhs. This is a State Sector Scheme).

(b) We also propose to strengthen the 4(four) U.E.I. & G.Bx already functioning with Calcutta, Jadavpur, Rabindra Bharati and Burdwan Universities on D.G.E.T. Pattern. Additional staff requirement on D.G.E.T. pattern is as follows :- Librarian-1, Stenographer-1, Typist-1, Peon-1. We propose to strengthen the 4 existing U.E.I. & G.Bx during the year 1991-92 i.e. during the second year of the 8th five year plan. Annual Expenditure on this score for each existing U.E.I. & G.Bx would come to Rs.0.64 lakhs. This 4 Units would cost

2.54 lakhs annually. Expenditure for the entire period of 8th five year plan i.e. from the year 1991-92 to 1994-95 would come to Rs.10.17 lakhs. This is a State Sector Scheme.

3. Opening of 80 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux(E.I. & A.B.) Units in 80 Blocks with concentration of SC/ST population :-

At the present moment we have 57 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in 57 community Development Blocks in West Bengal. During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to open another 40 E.I. & A.Bx to cover 40 Community Blocks with concentration of SC/ST population in a phased manner. So we propose to open 17, E.I. & A.Bx as indicated below during 1990-91, which would be manned by an U.D. Assistant, (including those proposed to be opened in 1991-92).

Sl. No.	Block/Location of E.I. & A.B.	Emp.Exch.	District
1.	Chanditala-I	Serampore	Hooghly
2.	Minaikham	Basirhat	N/24-Parganas
3.	Nayagram	Jhargram	Midnapore
4.	Sitalkuchi	Mathabhanga	Coochbehar
5.	Tapan	Balurghat	W.Dinajpur
6.	Ketugram-I	Katwa	Burdwan
7.	Bhangur-I	Sonarpur	S/24-Parganas
8.	Simlapal	Khatra	Bankura
9.	Mirik	Kalimpong	Darjeeling
10.	Binpur-I	Jhargram	Midnapore
11.	Raina-I	Burdwan	Burdwan
12.	Rajnagar	Suri	Birbhum
13.	Salitora	Bankura	Bankura
14.	Domkol	Berhampur	Murshidabad
15.	Udainarayanpur	Uluberia	Howrah
16.	Ratua-II	Chanchal	Malda
17.	Bangsihari	Raiganj	W.Dinajpur

Annual Expenditure on this score for each E.I. & A.B. would come to Rs.0.24 lakhs. Total cost of 17 units for a year would come to Rs.4.08 lakhs.

4. Computerisation of Employment Exchange :-

(Approximate cost per exchange to be computerised is estimated to be Rs.6.00 lakhs, including site preparation, cost of hardware, transcription etc. Central Govt. Assistance per unit is estimated at Rs.2 lakhs per year.)

The functions of the Employment Exchanges as a manpower

of the Employment Exchanges are automated through the use of Computers. Computerised operations are also necessary in the light of rapidly growing workload at the Employment Exchanges.

No staff support is required for Computerisation of Employment Exchanges as existing staff of the Exchanges to be Computerised will be trained for operating Computer.

We propose to introduce computer to 15 Employment Exchanges in a phased manner. In 1990-91 Computer to 3 Employment Exchanges, as given below, are proposed :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	District	L.R. as on 30.4.89
1.	Durgapur	Burdwan	1.36.910
2.	Barrackpur	North 24-Parganas	2.25.959
3.	H o w r a h	Howrah	1.67.298

Annual non-recurring expenditure for each Exchange would be Rs.4.85 lakhs for 3(three) units. It will be Rs.14.55 lakhs.

5. Setting up of Women's Cell :-

In the area of development of human resources this scheme & programmes of Women development should be accorded special emphasis. The working group has recommended that separate cells should be set up for Women at each Employment Exchange. Under the supervision of a Woman Officer, Registration of Women Employment seekers with Employment Exchanges has been gradually increasing over the years. So we propose to open 13 Women Cells with 13 Employment Exchanges in a phased manner. In 1990-91 four(4) Women Cells as given below, will be opened :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	District	Women L.R. as on 30.4.89
1.	Berhampore	Murshidabad	20.541
2.	Durgapur	Burdwan	27.624
3.	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	19.697
4.	Haldia	Midnapore	8.967

Annual Expenditure on this score for each Women Cell would come to Rs.0.62 lakhs. Total cost of 4(four) Units for a year would come to Rs.2.48 lakhs. Staff support required is as follows E.O.(Lady)-1, L.D.C.-1, Peon-1 for each Women Cell. This is a State sector scheme.

6. Opening of Physically Handicapped Cells at District Head Quarters :-

There has, in recent years, been an increasing emphasis on programmes meant for the benefit of weaker sections of saha/-

Contd....

society such as the Physically Handicapped. The working group has recommended that as a first step towards expansion of facilities for physically handicapped registrants, Special Cells for the Handicapped may be provided in Employment Exchanges. So we proposed to open 9(nine) special cells for the Handicapped with 9(nine) Employment Exchanges located at the District Head Quarters in a phased manner. In 1990-91, four(4) Special Cells are proposed to be opened as per particulars below :-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Exchange</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>P.H.L.R. District as on 30.4.89</u>
1.	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	523
2.	Coochbehar	Coochbehar	485
3.	Balurghat	West Dinajpur	387
4.	M a l d a	Malda	368

Annual Expenditure on this score for each Handicapped Cell would come to Rs.0.62 lakhs. Total Cost of 4(four) Units for a year would come to Rs.2.48 lakhs. Staff support required is as follows : E.O.-1, L.D.C.-1, Peon-1 for each Handicapped Cell. This is a State sector scheme.

7. Strengthening of staff training unit of Directorate Head Quarter during 1990-91

We have a very small training unit at Head Quarter for imparting training to the newly recruited officers and staff. This unit is inadequate for the purpose of training. Besides training aids and other equipments are also urgently required. It is therefore, proposed that a modest strengthening of the training unit may be effected by creating the following posts: Deputy Director-1, U.D.C.-1, Typist-1, Peon-1.

Annual Expenditure on this score for 1990-91 would come to Rs.1.04 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

SCHEME-II

Opening of Employment Market Information :-

1. Opening of E.M.I. Units in 23 Employment Exchanges

At present there are 31 EMI Units which cover 66 Employment Exchanges in the State. In order to enable the Director of Employment in this State to build up a viable E.M.I. System. E.M.I. Units need be opened in all the Exchanges. During the next 5 years it is propose to open 23 E.M.I. Units with 23 Employment Exchanges in a phased manner. Staff support would be Statistical Assistant-1 and L.D.C.-1 for each E.M.I. Unit. In 1990-91 eight(8) E.M.I. Units, as given below, are proposed to be opened.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Exchange where E.M.I. Unit is proposed</u>	<u>District</u>
1.	Sonarpur(Alipur)	South 24-Parganas
2.	Barasat	North 24-Parganas
3.	Ranaghat	Nadia
4.	Chandannagore	Hooghly
5.	Midnapur Town	Midnapur
6.	K a l n a	Burdwan
7.	Farakka	Murshidabad
8.	Bolpur	Birbhum

Annual Expenditure on this score for each E.M.I. Unit would come to Rs.0.37 lakhs. Total Cost of 8 units for a year would come to Rs.2.84 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

2. Strengthening of the Statistical Cell at the Directorate Head Quarter during 1990-91

The importance of periodical survey and research in the field covered by the Employment Service need not be over emphasised. It is felt necessary to strengthen the existing Statistical Cell of this Directorate, to enable it to look after the needs of survey and other Statistical compilations at the State level. It is proposed therefore, to strengthen the Cell by creating the posts of an Employment Officer, 2-Statistical Assistants and 1-Peon. Annual Expenditure on this score would come to Rs.0.80 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

SCHEME-III

Self Employment for the Registered unemployed in West Bengal

1. SESRU Administration :

(i) Setting up of 4(four) Dy.Directors Offices in the districts of (a) Howrah (b) Bankura (c) West Dinajpur and (d) Coochbehar.

During the 7th 5-year Plan 12 posts of Dy.Directors have been sanctioned under SESRU Scheme in the 12 district Head Quarters of West Bengal State. These are North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Purulia, Midnapore, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Malda. So for strengthening SESRU administration it is proposed to open 4 Dy. Directors, Offices in the district of (1) Howrah, (2) Bankura, (3) West Dinajpur and (4) Coochbehar, as those district are not having any Dy. Director for undertaking effective supervision, Co-ordination and inspection of SESRU and other exchange work in those districts. These offices are proposed to be opened during 1990-91 i.e. during

Staff requirement for

each of the Deputy Director's office is as follows : Deputy Director-1, U.D.C.-1, Investigating Inspector-1, Typist-1, Peon-2, Chowkider-1. Annual Expenditure on this score for each office of Deputy Director would come to Rs.1.50 lakhs and for 4 units for a year Rs.6.00 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

(ii) Creation of the post of 10(ten) Statistical Inspector

(a) For strengthening of SESRU work it is proposed to create in 1990-91 1(one) post of Statistical Inspector for Liason work with Blocks/Municipalities with 7 Employment Exchanges in the District of Midnapur namely (1) Midnapur Town (2) Belda (3) Contai (4) Haldia (5) Jhargram (6) Ghatal and (7) Tamluk and 3 Employment Exchanges in the District of Nadia namely (1) Kalyani, (2) Ranaghat and (3) Krishnagar. Annual Expenditure for each Statistical Inspector would be Rs.0.21 lakhs, for 10 posts annual expenditure would come to Rs.2.10 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

(iii) Sanction of Staff for 12 offices of Deputy Directors already opened

During the 7th 5-year Plan 12 posts of Deputy Directors have already been sanctioned and those Deputy Directors have been functioning at the District Head Quarter of the following Districts : (1) North 24-Parganas (2) South 24-Parganas (3) Nadia (4) Murshidabad (5) Hooghly (6) Burdwan (7) Birbhum (8) Purulia (9) Midnapur (10) Darjeeling(Siliguri) (11) Jalpaiguri and (12) Malda. So for smooth functioning of the offices of the Deputy Directors situated at the District Head Quarters of above Districts, the following posts required to be created during 1990-91. Investigating Inspector-1, U.D.C.-1, Typist-1, Peon-2 and Chowkider-1. Annual expenditure on this score for each office of the Deputy Director would come to Rs.0.93 lakhs and for 12 units for a year expenditure would come to Rs.11.16 lakhs. This is a State sector scheme.

2. Opening of SESRU Unit with Employment Exchange at Hingalganj in Basirhat Sub-Division of North 24-Pgs. District E.E. Proposed for opening under scheme No.1

We propose to open 1 Employment Exchange at Hingalganj in Basirhat Sub-Division of North 24-Parganas District during 1990-91 under scheme No.1, extension of Employment service. So simultaneously SESRU Unit with that Exchange is also require to be opened sanction of the following posts viz. E.O.-1, Investigating Inspector-1, U.D.C.-1, L.D.C.-1, Typist-1 and Peon-1 is required to be created under SESRU Head of Account such posts have already been sanctioned for the District

Employment Exchange Khatra, recently sanctioned. Annual Expenditure for this SESRU Unit would come to Rs.1.15 lakhs during 1990-91. This is a State Sector Scheme.

3. Self Employment Scheme(25% margin money requirement)

The objective of the scheme is to enable the unemployed youth, validly registered with Employment Exchanges in West Bengal for more than 1 year, to secure financial assistance from the banks at low rate of interest for embarking on economically meaningful projects. The State Government would provide margin money upto Rs.6.250 i.e. 25% of the project cost. The total amount of the loan admissible would also vary depending on the size of the scheme. For this purpose yearwise requirement of margin money and District wise quota of SESRU Projects are given below, with margin money to the tune of Rs.1179.59 lakhs for 1990-91:-

<u>Yearwise SESRU Projects Quota</u>					
<u>Name of Dist.</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
1. Calcutta	5.400	5.400	5.400	5.400	5.400
2. N.24-Pgs.	12.750	12.750	12.750	12.750	12.750
3. S.24-Pgs.	4.350	4.350	4.350	4.350	4.350
4. Nadia	4.650	4.650	4.650	4.650	4.650
5. Howrah	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500
6. Hooghly	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800
7. Midnapur	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
8. Burdwan	6.400	6.400	6.400	6.400	6.400
9. Bankura	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400
10. Birbhum	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250	3.250
11. Purulia	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400
12. Murshidabad	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500
13. Malda	2.250	2.250	2.250	2.250	2.250
14. W.Dinajpur	2.050	2.050	2.050	2.050	2.050
15. Jalpaiguri	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
16. Coochbehar	2.050	2.050	2.050	2.050	2.050
17. Darjeeling	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
	<u>75.000</u>	<u>75.000</u>	<u>75.000</u>	<u>75.000</u>	<u>75.000</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Yearwise SESRU Margin Money requirement</u>
1. 1990-91	15,00,00,000/-
2. 1991-92	15,00,00,000/-
3. 1992-93	15,00,00,000/-
4. 1993-94	15,00,00,000/-
5. 1994-95	15,00,00,000/-
Total :	<u>75.00.00.000/-</u>

Summery Statement of fund requirement for the 3 Schemes of the Directorate of Employment during 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)	
<u>Name of Scheme</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
<u>Scheme - I</u>	
A. Extension of Employment Service	32.39
<u>Scheme - II</u>	
B. Employment Market Information	3.64
<u>Scheme - III</u>	
C. Self Employment (SESRU)	<u>1200.00</u>
	<u>1236.03</u>

LABOUR WELFARE BOARD

1. Construction of Bakkhali Holiday Home

It is a continuing scheme. Total approved outlay of this scheme is 29.39 lakhs. The revised estimate of this scheme is Rs. 53 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 29.25 has already been received. Additional amount of Rs. 24 lakhs only is required. Out of the additional amount of Rs. 24 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs may be allotted in the current financial year 1989-90 (i.e. the last year of the 7th plan) and the remaining amount of Rs. 12 lakhs may be allotted in the year (1990-91).

2. Construction of Pokhriabong Model L.W. Centre

It is also a continuing scheme. Total approved outlay of this scheme is Rs. 23,87,264/- only. Out of this Rs. 15,00,000/- (Rupees fifteen lakhs) only have already been received. Additional amount of Rs. 8,87,264/- (Rupees Eight lakhs eighty-seven thousand two hundred sixtyfour) only is required. Out of this Rs. 5 lakhs may be allotted in the financial year 1989-90 (i.e. the last year of the plan). The remaining amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs (Rupees Four lakhs) only may be allotted in the financial year 1990-91.

1. Construction & renovation of Holiday Homes :

It is proposed that six New Holiday Homes may be constructed and one may be renovated, as given below, during 1990-91 to 1994-95.

- a) Construction of Ayodhoyoy Hill at Purulia (Already decided)
- b) Construction of Falta at 24-Parganas (S).
- c) Construction of Mukutmanipur at Bankura.
- d) Construction of Holiday Home & Model Labour Welfare Centre at Dayapur at Siliguri, Darjeeling district.
- e) Construction of Holiday Home & Model Labour Welfare Centre at Bagdogra, Darjeeling.
- f) Renovation of Darjeeling Holiday Home after demolition of the existing building.

The total proposed outlay for construction of the above mentioned four Holiday Homes is Rs. 90.00 lakhs only. Out of this Rs. 20.00 lakhs only will be required in the year 1990-91.

2. Construction of Model Labour Welfare Centres :

It is proposed that the following new Model Labour Welfare Centres may be constructed instead of existing ordinary Labour Welfare Centres because the rented buildings of these Centres have been damaged and the Land-Lords are reluctant to undertake repair work of these Centres for which it has become very much difficult to run the Centres

smoothly

smoothly. The names of the Centres are given below :

- a) Budge Budge Model Labour Welfare Centre (Already decided)
Dist. 24-Parganas (S)
- b) Bauria Labour Welfare Centre in Howrah Dist.
- c) Ranaghat Labour Welfare Centre in Nadia Dist.
- d) Kankinara Labour Welfare Centre in 24-Parganas (N) District
- e) Newabgunge at Ichhepur in 24-Parganas (N).

The total proposed outlay for construction of the above mentioned five Model Labour Welfare Centres is Rs. 75.00 lakhs only and an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs only will be required in the year 1990-91. However, the above mentioned Centres excepting Budge Budge may be constructed as ordinary ones and in that event the proposed total outlay will be reduced considerably

3. Renovation of existing Model Labour Welfare Centres :

It is proposed that the following two Model Labour Welfare Centres may be renovated because the buildings in which these two Centres are set up have been badly damaged and for this it has been almost impossible to run the Centres.

- a) Dum Dum Model Labour Welfare Centre (Already decided)
- b) Sapuipara Model Labour Welfare Centre

The proposed outlay for renovation of the above-mentioned two Centres is Rs. 8 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs + Rs. 3 lakhs) only. The entire total amount will be required in the year 1990-91.

4. Construction of Children's Park :

It is proposed that Children's Park may be constructed in the Campus of Digha Holiday Home and in the Gourhati Model Labour Welfare Centre.

The proposed outlay for the construction of the above-mentioned two children's park is Rs. 1.00 lakhs and the entire amount may be allotted in the year 1990-91.

5. Construction of four Cottages at Digha Holiday Home :

Four cottages may be constructed at Digha Holiday Home. The proposed outlay is Rs. 14.00 lakhs and the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs may be allotted in the year 1990-91.

6. Staff quarters and additional floor at Digha Holiday Home :

It is proposed to construct four staff-quarters at Digha Holiday Home. The proposed outlay is Rs. 15.00 lakhs only and an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs only may be allotted in the year 1990-91.

All the schemes are State-Sector Schemes.

Programme of the Public Works Department
Labour & Employment (Welfare)

The proposed outlay of 1990-91 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The objective of this scheme is to provide apprenticeship training to sufficient number of degree and diploma holders in Engineering P.W.D. has proposed a target of providing apprenticeship training to 300 trainees in the 7th plan out of which training has been imparted to 200 nos. of trainees so far.

T R A I N I N G

Directorate of Industrial Training

1. Replacement of Old & Obsolete Machinery :

Proposal has already been submitted for replacement of old & obsolete machinery of I.T.Is./Centre in phased manner. A project for modernisation of training facilities at I.T.Is./ITC under the Skill Development Project aided by the World Bank has been drawn up at a cost of Rs. 13.82 crores. Among the various components of the Project modernisation of equipment is one major component for which Rs. 6.00 crores have been proposed out of Rs. 13.82 crores during the whole plan period. Rs. 1.22 crores has been provided under this scheme during the financial year 1989-90.

It is proposed that machinery worth Rs. 1.28 crores may be procured during the first year of the Plan period. 50% of this amount i.e. Rs.64.00 lakhs may be provided during the year 1990-91 for the purpose.

This is a State-sector Scheme.

2. Setting up of I.T.I. exclusively for Women :

It is proposed that the work for setting up of two women I.T.Is may be started during the first year of the Eighth Plan period.

The work may be started at Calcutta for which land measuring about 1 bigha & 15 cottah has been provided within the premises of I.T.I., Gariahat. Another I.T.I. may be set up at Durgapur.

Break-up of cost is given below :

<u>Location of I.T.I.</u>	<u>Cost of land</u>	<u>Cost of Civil work</u>	<u>Cost of machinery</u>	<u>Total (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Calcutta, (Gariahat)	Nil	30.00	8.00	38.00
2. Durgapur	10.00	15.00	7.00	32.00

Total Rs. 70.00 lakhs would be required during the year 1990-91. 50% of this amount i.e. Rs. 35.00 lakhs may be obtained as Central Share under World Bank Scheme and only Rs. 35.00 lakhs need to be provided in the State Budget.

This is a State-sector scheme.

3. Construction of Buildings/Workshops :

New classrooms and workshop sheds are to be constructed for accommodating new popular trades and to fulfil the existing shortage of class rooms. Hostel facilities may also be provided for which civil construction is necessary.

Civil works may be started in the following I.T.Is at a cost as shown below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. I.T.I., Tollygunge (Class room & Hostel)	6.00
2. I.T.I., Durgapur (Composite Building)	6.00
3. I.T.I., Hooghly (Class room)	5.00
4. I.T.I., Garichat (Class room)	6.00
5. I.T.I., Kalyani (Class room & Hostel)	3.38
6. I.T.I., Durgapur (Hostel)	4.00
7. I.T.I., Cooch Behar (Hostel)	5.00
8. I.T.I., Hooghly (Hostel)	4.00
9. Staff Quarters at different I.T.Is	5.00
	44.38 lakhs

So, it is proposed that Rs. 60.00 lakhs may be provided during the year 1990-91.

This is a State-sector scheme.

4. Setting up of New I.T.I.s :

It has been proposed that during the next five years I.T.I.s with 4/5 high tech. trades may be opened at districts.

To extend the Vocational Training facilities to more number of boys as advised by the Hon'ble Minister in the meeting, a revised proposal for setting up one full-fledged boys I.T.I. alongwith three small I.T.Is. for boys with intake capacity of 128 per year in each I.T.I. is sent herewith which may kindly be approved.

Medium size I.T.I. (256 seats) at North 24-Parganas

	(Rs. in crores)
Cost of land (10 acres)	- 0.40
Cost of buildings & Workshops	- 0.60
Cost of Plant, Machinery & Equipment	- 0.92
Salary & other expenses	- 0.60
Cost of Training Materials	- 0.18
Cost of Hostel Buildings	- 0.30
	3.00

Three

Three small I.T.Is. may be set up each at Bankura, Jalpaiguri and South 24-Parganas. Break up of fund required for each I.T.I. is given below where no I.T.I. has yet been set up.

Small I.T.I. (123 seats)

Rent of buildings/premises	-	0.10
Cost of machinery & equipment	-	0.50
Salary and other expenses	-	0.30
Cost of Training Materials	-	0.10
		<u>1.00</u>
<u>Total cost for setting up boys I.T.I.s</u>		
Medium size I.T.I. - 1 no.	-	3.00
Small I.T.I. - 3 nos.	-	3.00
		<u>6.00</u>

We may start one I.T.I. in the district of 24-parganas (North) and at Bankura district in the year 1990-91. There is no I.T.I. in the above mentioned districts.

Break up of cost is given below :

<u>I.T.I. at</u>	<u>Number of trades to be opened</u>	<u>Cost of machinery/equipment/ building rent & staff salary</u>
1) Bankura	2 trades	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
2) 24-parganas (North)	2 trades	Rs. 12.00 "
		<u>Rs. 24.00 lakhs</u>

This is a State-sector scheme.

5. Setting up of Plastic Processing Operator Trade :

We may start the trade at I.T.I., Durgapur during the first year of the Eighth Plan period.

Rs. 12.50 lakhs may be provided for the purpose.

This is a State-sector scheme.

6. Improvement of Basic Training Centre (Chemical) at I.T.I., Hooghly

Necessary steps are to be taken for over-all improvement of the centre for which all sorts of equipment as prescribed by D & T., Govt. of India are to be provided.

Rs. 10.00 lakhs may be allotted during the first year of the Eighth Plan period for the purpose.

Year-wise break up is shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>
Purchase of equipment	10.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

This is a District-sector scheme.

7. Revenue Head :

Funds need to be allotted in the existing Revenue Heads for the posts created under Plan Scheme and the posts that are to be created during the next Plan period.

S C H E M E S :

- I. National Apprenticeship Training
For posts created at B.T.C., Hooghly - Rs. 9.00 lakhs
- II. Craftsmen Training
For posts created for Women I.T.I. - Rs. 3.00 "
- III. Strengthening of Head Quarters - Rs. 3.00 "

8. Introduction of New Trade Courses in I.T.I.s

Introduction of new trades in different I.T.I.s is one element included in the World Bank Scheme.

Name of the I.T.I., Trades proposed to be started and cost involved are given in the table below :

Sl. No.	Name of the I.T.I. identified	Trades	Total cost involved per trade (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	I.T.I., Tollygunge	- Console Operator cum Programme Assistant	12.38
2.	-do- Howrah Homes	- Mech.(General Electronics)	12.38
3.	-do- Kalyani	- Data Preparation Assistant	12.38
4.	-do- Hooghly	- Mech. (Radio & T.V.)	11.38
5.	-do- Durgapur	- Instrument Mech.	11.38
6.	-do- Siliguri	- Mech. (Radio & T.V.)	11.38
			Rs. 71.28 lakh

Out of this, 50% i.e. Rs. 35.64 lakhs would be obtained as Central Share and the balance of Rs. 35.64 lakhs need to be provided in the State Budget.

This is a State-sector scheme.

9. Introduction of New Trades for Women in existing I.T.I.s

I.T.I.	Trade	Cost
1. I.T.I., Gariahat	- Data Preparation Assistant	- Rs. 6.60 lakhs
2. -do- Kalyani	- Mechanic (General Electronics)	- Rs. 8.60 "
		Rs.15.20 lakhs

50% of Rs. 15.20 lakhs i.e. Rs. 7.60 lakhs may be provided in the first year of the Eighth Plan period.

This is a State-sector scheme.

10. State Project Implementation Unit :

As per norms laid down by the World Bank one Project Implementation Unit should be set up at the Directorate Head Quarters of each State. The function of this Unit is to implement, monitor, supervise different Skill Development Projects at the State.

Rs. 3.66 lakhs would be required during the year 1990-91 to set up the Unit, 50% of which i.e. Rs. 1.88 is to be provided in the State Budget during the year 1990-91.

This is a State-sector Scheme.

A B S T R A C T

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Replacement of old and obsolete machinery -	64.00 (50% State Share)
2. Setting up of I.T.I. exclusively for Women -	35.00 (50% State Share)
3. Construction of Buildings/Workshops -	44.38
4. Setting up of new small I.T.I.s -	24.00
5. Setting up of Plastic Processing Operator Trade-	12.50
6. Improvement of B.T.C. (Chemical) -	10.00
7. Revenue Head -	15.00
8. Introduction of new trades at I.T.I.s. -	35.64 (50% State Share)
9. Introduction of new trades for Women -	7.60 (50% State Share)
10. Creation of State Project Implementation Unit -	1.88 (50% State Share)
	Rs. 250.00 lakhs

FUND UNDER WORLD BANK AIDED SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The project has been drawn up at a cost of Rs. 13.82 crores, 50% of which would be borne by the Govt. of India. A fund of Rs. 122.00 lakhs has been provided during the current financial year.

Year-wise break up of the proposed cost is shown below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)						
1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
122.00	288.24	381.76	280.50	240.50	69.00	1382.00

Details of cost element for the year 1990-91 :

1. Replacement of old & obsolete machinery -	Rs. 128.00 lakhs
2. Setting up of I.T.I. exclusively for Women -	Rs. 70.00 "
3. Introduction of new trades at I.T.I.s -	Rs. 71.28 "
4. Introduction of new trades for Women -	Rs. 15.20 "
5. Creation of State Project Implementation Unit -	Rs. 3.76 "
	Rs. 288.24 lakhs

8th Plan-2-Hospital cost for the Insured Workers & their families :

This scheme includes, along with the proposed additional improvements during the 8th Plan period, the continuation of the following 7th Plan Schemes also :

a) 7th Plan-2-Opening of Central Pathological Laboratory

The upgradation of the Central Pathological Laboratory at Manicktala as envisaged in the 7th Plan has been started and a lot more modernisation is required which needs acquisition of further modern equipment and hence this plan is being partly carried forward into the 8th Plan period.

b) 7th Plan-5-setting up of physiotherapy centre

This scheme relates to opening of physiotherapy centres in all ESI hospitals where orthopaedic surgeons are available on a cluster basis for continuous physiotherapy of patients.

The scheme could not be implemented during the current plan period pending Govt. approval and needs to be carried forward.

c) 7th Plan-8-Strengthening of Pathological Laboratories in ESI Hospitals other than Manicktala ESI Hospital

It is proposed that 2 units each of the Central pathological Laboratory now centred at Manicktala be opened at ESI hospitals Kamarhati and Sarampore respectively, a scheme which could not be enacted during the 7th Plan pending Govt. approval and is envisaged to be carried forward into the next plan period.

d) 7th Plan-9-Hospital cost for the Insured Workers & their families

This scheme envisages opening of additional beds during the 8th Plan period and purchase of new equipment and instruments. Partly turning committed during the ensuing plan period; the rest of this scheme is to be included in a highly revamped programme of opening of 700 additional beds during 1990-95.

e) 7th Plan-13-Opening of Central Blood Bank

It is an ongoing scheme and is to turn mainly committed during the 8th Plan. However, as this is part of the ESI Hospital at Manicktala, this has been included in 8th Plan-2 and envisages purchases of some modern testing equipment like colorimeter, etc.

In addition to continuation of the above schemes from the 7th Plan, 8th Plan-2 further includes the following :

- i) Opening of 700 additional beds in the existing ESI hospitals.
- ii) Opening of Thakurpukur Hospital with 300 beds.
- iii) Opening of Shyamnagar Hospital with 350 beds.
- iv) Opening of Barrackpore Hospital with 50 beds.
- v) Extension of Kamarhati Hospital 150 beds.

With

With the opening of these 1550 beds it is presumed that the need for providing beds for the total population of 11.5 lakhs IPs will be fulfilled.

- vi) Opening of 2 units of the Central Blood Bank at Kamarhati and Serampore ESI Hospitals respectively.
- vii) Overall improvement of the hospital conditions in the field of both hygiene and treatment.
- viii) Introduction of super-specialist services at hospitals.
- ix) Strengthening of the pathological Laboratories at all ESI hospitals.

The total cost for the entire 8th Plan period works out to be Rs. 128.00 lakhs and Rs. 22.00 lakhs may be provided for the year 1990-91.

This is a State-sector scheme.

f) 7th Plan-20-Establishment of a Training Centre for Technical & Para-medical Staff

This Centre, too, has not been established during the 7th Plan and training is being imparted to various categories of technical and non-technical para-medical employees at various institutions all over the country. The same scheme is to be carried forward into the next plan period.

In addition to the continuation of the afore noted schemes, 8th Plan 1 further proposes the following :

- i) Introduction of electronic data processing mainly with the help of Data Base Management system software in the field of :
 - a) management of IP cards and medical records.
 - b) drug utilisation classified according to IMP/IP/RBO/RBBK & O and chemist shops.
- ii) Induction of a highly revamped Internal Audit system.
- iii) Establishment of a Research & Development wing to perform medical audit of the indoor/outdoor treatment, identifying the areas of further necessities for the scheme and providing a data bank for research on occupational diseases. A statistical wing should also be developed and attached to the R & D wing.
- iv) Establishment of a proper Law Cell for the Dto. for dealing with court cases and also a IP grievance cell, both manned by experienced staff.

Total requirement for the entire 8th plan period is Rs.50.00 lakhs. For 1990-91 and outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs may be provided.

This is a State-sector scheme.

8th Plan-3-Improvement of the Nurses' Training Centre at Manicktala

The expenditure on NTC opened during the 7th Plan period is to turn committed during the 8th Plan. It is proposed that the NTC be further improved during the 8th Plan by increasing the studentship from 20 to 50 annually to cope with the increasing needs of the ESI hospitals.

For the 8th Plan period Rs. 10.00 lakhs is required. Rs. 2.00 lakhs may be provided for 1990-91.

This is a State-sector scheme.

8th Plan-4-Strengthening of the fleet of vehicles under the ESI (MB) Scheme

This scheme is in fact a combination of 7th Plan-10-Improvement of Ambulance service and 7th Plan-15-Strengthening of the fleet of vehicles under the Dts. Both these schemes are being carried forward into the 8th Plan and will include :

- i) Purchase of new ambulances/blood procurement vehicles for the hospitals.
- ii) Purchase of more vehicles for better management of the scheme.
- iii) Employment of new drivers.
- iv) Opening of a cell for monitoring and maintenance of the vehicles.

Rs. 9.35 lakhs for the entire plan period while Rs. 2.15 lakhs for 1990-91 are required.

This is a State-sector scheme.

8th Plan-5-Opening of family welfare centres and Implementation of Immunisation Programme

The scheme is a combination of 7th Plan-11-Opening of family welfare centre and 7th Plan-12-Implementation of Immunisation Programme.

It envisages opening of F.W. Centres at each hospital, excluding Belur T.B. Hospital. Govt. sanction is awaited and the scheme, along with the baby immunisation scheme, which is mainly, staff oriented and is to be treated as a part of the former scheme, is to be carried forward from the 1st Plan period to the coming 8th Plan period.

Total requirement for the entire Plan-period is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs may be provided for 1990-91.

This is a State-sector scheme.

8th Plan-6-Opening of Occupational Disease Centres and Rehabilitation Centres :

Seventh Plan-17-Opening of an Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation Centre involved opening of an O.H. Centre at Manicktala and a Rehabilitation Centre at Budge Budge.

The Occupational Therapy Centre is still awaiting ESIC's approval while the proposal for Rehabilitation Centre is yet to get Govt. clearance.

In the 8th Plan it is proposed that besides carrying forward the last plan proposal, two more Occupational Disease Centres should be opened at Belur and Shyamnagar while two more Rehabilitation Centres should be opened at Shyamnagar and Bendel.

A sum of Rs. 12.65 lakhs is required for the entire Plan-period. For 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 2.35 lakhs may be provided.

This is a State-sector scheme.

2. Programme of the Development & Planning Department

Additional Employment Programme

CONCEPT

Additional Employment Programme was introduced in the State in the year 1973-74 as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% central assistance. Initially the objective of the programme was to provide employment to the educated unemployed persons particularly in the urban areas. The programme had at that time three components, viz. Training, subsidised Employment and Self-employment. In the year 1974-75, however, emphasis was laid under the programme mainly on self-employment schemes among the educated unemployment persons. Since 1978-79 the scope of the programme has been further widened to include all categories of unemployed persons educated or uneducated for promoting self-generating employment schemes in the field of industries, commerce and service and also providing assistance to employed persons for the purpose of creating additional employment according to the prescribed yardstick which lays down that there should be employment of at least one person for every Rs. 5000/- of margin money. Unemployed persons from families having no source of income, however, get priority over others. Social attention is also paid to the members of the S/C & S/T, other backward classes, War-widows and ex-servicemen.

MARGIN MONEY ASSISTANCE - TERMS & CONDITIONS

Under the programme margin money assistance is provided to proprietary concerns/partnership firms, public/private limited companies and co-operative societies for the purpose of setting up of new units in the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Sector, establishment of ancilliary units, promotion of agro based industries, transport etc. Such assistance is also extended to schemes for expansion of existing small scale units provided other conditions are fulfilled. Out of the fund provided for margin money to any unit, there should be, on an

average,

average, one employment in that unit for every Rs. 5000/- of margin money. The extent of margin money assistance is normally 10% of the total project cost as approved by the bank or other financial institutions provided that 20% margin money assistance is extendable to entrepreneurs belonging to S/C & S/T, physically handicapped entrepreneurs, ex-servicemen and Industrial Co-operatives. The margin money advance carries interest @ 6½% per annum, reducible to 4% in case of regular repayment. The loan together with interest thereon is repayable in four equal annual instalments. Repayment of margin money against Block Capital starts after the terms loan from bank/financial institution with interest has been fully repaid or eight years whichever is earlier. Repayment of margin money against working capital commences from the 3rd year of the date of advance.

ACHIEVEMENT

Under the programme total investment of margin money upto the 4th year of the Seventh-Five Year Plan (1988-89) was Rs. 335.00 lakhs. During the current financial year (1989-90) the full plan allocation of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has so far been agreed for allotment to different Implementing Agencies of Additional Employment Programme. In terms of the stipulations in the guidelines, expected employment generation during the 5th year of Seventh Five Year Plan period (1989-90) is 1500 approximately.

PROPOSED PROVISION FOR THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91

To continue the programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 375.00 lakhs for the eighth five year plan (1990-95) and Rs. 82.50 lakh for Annual Plan, 1990-91.

EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEST BENGAL

(An Evaluation,

1.0 According to Census '61, there were 115.80 lakh workers in West Bengal which constituted 33.16 p.c. its population. The size of workforce reportedly increased to 123.69 lakhs in 1971 when another Census was taken in the State. The Census '61 enumerated 169.65 lakh persons as workers of which 154.25 lakhs and 10.24 lakhs were main and marginal workers respectively. The percentage of workforce to total population in 1971 & 1981 worked out to 27.91 and 30.09 respectively.

1.1 A comparison among three sets of workforce participation rates for three successive Censuses /33.16 p.c. in 1951; 27.91 p.c. in 1971 and 30.09 p.c. in 1981_/ does not reveal any trend in participation rates. The absence of such trend may be due to absence of significant variation in participation rates or may be due to conceptual differences in the definition of workers or both. So no definite conclusions with regard to participation rates can be firmed up on the basis of Census data alone.

1.2 This leave us with no alternative than to look for alternative sources for figures on workforce. The National Sample Survey Organisation has been conducting since 1972-73 quinquennial enquiries on employment-unemployment over the whole country on the basis of standardised concepts of employment-unemployment as suggested by Dantwala Committee. Results of three different rounds of the NSS viz. the 27th Round (1972-73), 32nd Round (1977-78) and 38th Round (1983) dis-aggregated at the State level and presented in the booklet entitled 'Key Results of Last Three Quinquennial NSS Enquiries on Employment and Unemployment' are reproduced below

Table - 1

P.C. of Workers to Total Population of 5-Years & Above according to usual Status in different Rounds of NSS.

Rounds	P.C. of Workers			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
27th Round(1972-73)	50.57	15.47	60.28	9.65
32nd Round(1977-78)	61.30	20.33	59.70	11.26
38th Round (1983)	61.84	22.56	58.90	14.20

1.4 Thus according to the results of the NSS, some improvements in the workforce participation rate took place during 1972-73 to 1983 but such improvements remained principally concentrated in the rural areas. Stagnation in organised sector employment which is predominantly urban-specific gives a semblance of credibility to the NSS figures on diminishing urban male participation rates overtime. Similarly, it may be concluded that Govt's tremendous efforts in recent years to generate employment in the countryside through specific employment generating programmes such as ITDP, NREP, IRDP, RLEGP, etc. also started yielding tangible results. For instance under the NREP alone on an average 263.31 lakh mandays of employment has been created per annum during the 6 year period from 1982-83 to 1987-88 whose annual man-year equivalent roughly comes to 0.97 lakhs. This means that on an average 0.97 lakh persons are being given employment per year under this programme alone. Again 2.83 lakh beneficiaries received assistance under the IRDP in 1987-88. The beneficiaries assisted in the same year under the DPAF was 1.20 lakh persons. These figures are illustrative and not exhaustive and intended to highlight the direction and scale of efforts made by the Govt to generate employment in the countryside with the resultant favourable impact on rural sector participation rates. These are also dictated by compulsions of the situation characterised with sagging private sector investment as would be evident from the following paragraphs. A full picture however can be obtained from the following table.

Table - 2

Rural Development Programmes in West Bengal

	1986-87 (achievement)	1987-88 (achievements)	1988-89 (anticipating achievement)	1989-90 (proposed target)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>IRDP</u>				
1) Beneficiaries assisted	2,43,921 families	2,88,277 families	2,33,938 families	2,45,635 families
2) Sch.Castes/ Tribes beneficiaries	89,459 families	1,05,480 families	81,878 families	85,972 families
3) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries & Business	1,85,076	2,31,430	87,980	81,878

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4) Youths trained/ being trained under TRYSEM	7,110 persons	7,110 persons	13,640 persons	14,322 persons
5) Youths under Self-Employment	2,077 persons	2,077 persons	13,640 persons	14,322 persons
6) Dev. of women & children in rural areas No. of Groups organised/ strengthened	187	187	410	

NREP

Employment Generated	217.61 lakhs mandays	161.60 lakhs mandays	215.70 lakhs mandays	150.60 lakhs mandays
-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

DFAP

Beneficiaries	1.41 lakhs persons	1.20 lakh person	1.20 lakh person	1.30 lakh person
---------------	--------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Land Reforms

Beneficiaries	35,314
---------------	--------

1.4 The predominantly urban-specific organised sector employment however presents a different picture. The estimated employment in the organised sector of the economy of West Bengal for all the years from 1977 to 1987 has been given below.

Table-3

Estimated Employment in the
Organised Sector in West Bengal.

Year	(in lakh,		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1977	14.41	10.67	25.08
1978	14.41	10.89	25.30
1979	14.55	11.12	25.67
1980	15.80	10.84	26.64
1981	15.85	10.57	26.42
1982	16.61	10.44	27.05
1983	16.68	9.95	26.63
1984	16.93	9.41	26.34
1985	17.21	9.38	26.59
1986	16.94	9.32	26.26
1987	16.99	9.30	26.29

Near-stagnation in the growth of employment in the organised sector is visible from the table above. In fact, the organised sector employment exhibited a fluctuating course without revealing any discernible trend implying thereby its extremely limited capacity to absorb additions to the labour force if current trend continues in the near future. Further it can also be proved that the private sector employment exhibits a declining trend. This would be evident from the following table where the private sector employment data have been smoothed through 3 yearly moving average to iron out short run fluctuations.

Table-4

Private Sector Employment in West Bengal

(in lakh)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
3 yearly moving average of employment.	10.84	10.56	10.95	10.84	10.62	10.32	9.97	9.58	9.37	9.00

Downward trend in private sector employment is clearly visible from the table.

1.5 Lack of growth of employment in the organised sector establishments manifested itself in the most and visible form of the rising unemployment specially in the urban sector among the educated and technically qualified persons. Despite limitations of exchange data arising out of (i) non-registration of unemployed, (ii) registration of already employed and (iii) multiple registration, these are extensively used to indicate in broad terms the seriousness of the problem of unemployment particularly in the urban area and as such have been presented below :-

Table-5

No. of persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal

Year	No. of persons on the L.R.	Index with 1984=100	No. of persons with qualifications SF & above	Index with 1984 as the base	P.C. of Col.4 to Col.2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					(in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1984	41.07	100.00	18.96	100.00	46.17
1985	39.52	96.22	20.97	110.55	57.06
1986	42.48	103.43	21.88	114.40	51.51
1987	45.77	111.44	23.80	125.52	52.00

The Live Registrar however, does not reflect the true picture of unemployment situation because the employment in Central Government establishment is made through Staff Selection Board which maintain no track with the Employment Exchanges. Besides, many registered unemployed even after being employed in private organisations do not report back to the Employment Exchanges for various reasons.

Even then the following inference may be tentatively drawn from the table (1) The no. of registered unemployed in the State has been rising of which the educated component constitutes around 50 p.c. of the aggregate. Rationale for West Bengal people's concern for revival of its traditional industries, inherited from past and revitalisation of other sick units, setting up of Petro Chemical Complex at Haldia, Thermal Power Plant at Bkareswar, Electronic Complex at Salt Lake to list a few among the many can be easily established from the premise.

What is needed, therefore, at this stage is the private entrepreneur's investments in a series of industries to break the vicious cycle of employment stagnation in the organised sector. It may be seen from Table-3 what little employment was created, it took place in the public sector but that is not a healthy sign. Both the private and public sector must move in unison for fulfilling the needs of the country.

EMPLOYMENT & STATE PLAN INVESTMENT

(An Evaluation)

1.0 Every year on the eve of annual plan discussion the Planning Commission wants from the State Govt a forecast on employment due to plan investments in different sectors of development. This forecast is based on expenditure-employment details furnished by each plan implement department in the prescribed formats, viz EMP-I & EMP-II of the Planning Commission in respect of each and every plan schemes of the responding department. Departmental projections thereafter are aggregated sectorwise to arrive at the State level figures. The following table indicates in broad terms level of employment sustained due to plan investments by the State. The employment mainly is of two types viz the construction employment given in terms of mandays to denote its purely temporary nature and the continuing employment expressed in manyear. The construction employment in mandays has been converted into manyear using the recommended conversion factor of 273 days = 1 year for facility of aggregation and inter year comparability of data. Figures presented below despite limitations arising out of (i) non-response (ii) incomplete coverage and (iii) the usual estimational error, nevertheless indicate the trend and scale of efforts. Yearwise investment-employment ratios have been computed and shown in Col.(6) of the table. This ratio denotes the approximate cost of unit employment.

Table-I

Year	Direct Employment Generated due to Plan Investment in the State (1985-90)				
	Employment in (Manyear)			Investment (Crores)	I/E Ratio
	Construction	Continuing	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	249599	161182	410781	691.65	16837
1986-87	243683	178709	422392	761.61	18031
1987-88	196778	234925	431703	782.92	18136
1988-89	202841	254479	457320	1019.11	22284
1989-90	212001	248374	460375	1115.00	24219

1. It may be seen from the table that on an average the Govt. has been able to sustain the volume of annual employment at the level of 4.50 lakh manyears through its annual plan investments alone in successive years. The cost

of unit employment is seen to rise also slowly over a time due to escalating cost of investment in an inflationary situation. The table-2 shows the changing share between the construction employment and continuing employment over the years. In the last column of the table, the indices of employment taking 1985-86 as the base year has also been computed.

Table-2

P.C. Share of Construction & Continuing Employment & Index of Employment.

Year	<u>P.C. share between</u>			Index of Employment.
	<u>Construction Employment</u>	<u>Continuing Employment</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1985-86	60.76	39.24	100.00	100
1986-87	57.69	42.31	100.00	103
1987-88	45.58	54.42	100.00	105
1988-89	44.35	55.65	100.00	111
1989-90	46.05	53.95	100.00	112

1. It appears that the division of aggregate employment between the construction and continuing component took place approximately in the ratio of 45 : 55 in the last 3 years of the plan. The index of employment revealing a steady upward trend reaching 112 in the terminal year of the 7th Plan.

GH/-

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE
SOCIAL WELFARE

1. Programme of the Relief & Welfare (Welfare) Department.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Strengthening of District Set-up : - About 100 posts of Inspector of Social Welfare will be filled up during 1990-91, the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and a total provision of Rs. 137.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may therefore be made for the Annual Plan and 8th Five Year period respectively for payment of salaries etc. in respect of the Inspector of Social Welfare.
2. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Cells in the Department and Directorate of Social Welfare and under Controller of Vagrancy :- It is proposed to create one post of Audit and Accounts Officer in the rank of Assistant Director of Social Welfare, one post of Assistant Director of Social Welfare for Child Welfare Schemes, two posts of Field Officer for monitoring different child welfare Programmes, one post of typist and one post of peon under the Directorate of Social Welfare. Besides, a few posts will be necessary for monitoring different plan schemes in the Relief and Welfare (Welfare) Department and in the office of the Controller of Vagrancy, West Bengal. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1990-91 and a total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for this purpose.
3. Training Scheme for different categories of Functionaries of Department and Directorate of Social Welfare :- This is a continuing scheme. A slightly enhanced provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and a total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for imparting training to different functionaries responsible for implementing social welfare programmes.
4. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Home Reforms Committee :- A committee has been set up by this Department for a study of various problems of different institutions under this Department and for suggesting remedial measures. The Committee has submitted its report which is under active consideration of this Department. For implementation of the recommendations of the Committee a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and a total provision of Rs. 25.00 for 1990-95, the 8th Five Year Plan period may therefore be made.
5. Creation of Public Awareness for Different Social Welfare Programmes :- For creation of public awareness for different social welfare schemes through seminar, work-shop etc. a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91 and a total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95.

6. Estt. of Social Defence Planning Unit :- This is a centrally sponsored scheme under which a separate unit at the Directorate of Social Welfare has been set up. The expenditure under the scheme is shared between the State and the Central Government on 50:50 basis. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be proposed.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED :

1. Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped Persons in all Districts :- This is a continuing scheme under which hearing aids, crutches, wheelchair, caliper-shoes etc. are supplied free of cost to the handicapped destitute persons. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan period for this purpose.

2. Scholarship to Handicapped Students Studying below Class-IX :- Under the scheme a monthly scholarship @ Rs. 25 and Rs. 30/- is granted to a handicapped student studying below Class VI and Class-IX respectively.. The Department is considering a proposal to enhance the rate of scholarship to Rs. 60/- p.m. in each case. A sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs may be provided for 1990-91 and Rs. 58.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan period of 1990-95.

3. Expansion of Capacity and Modernisation of Composite Home for Deaf & Dumb and Blind :- It is proposed to introduce Braille system of education for the students of the Govt. Blind School at Coochbehar. A new wing for girls with a capacity of 50 has been established at the Deaf & Dumb School, Raiganj. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has accordingly been provided for 1990-91 and a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan period for maintenance of the new wing for the Deaf & Dumb School and setting up of the Braille School.

4. Promotion of Establishment of Training Centres by Voluntary Organisations/Local Bodies/Government :- This is a continuing scheme. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 35.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be provided for maintenance of the existing training centres and setting up some new centres for imparting vocational training to the handicapped persons.

5. Assistance to Physically Handicapped Persons (Disability Pension):- This is a continuing scheme. This Department is considering a proposal to enhance the rate of pension from Rs. 60/- p.m. to 80/- p.m. It is felt very much necessary to increase the coverage and the rate substantially. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1990-91 and 1990-95 respectively to cover an additional 800 beneficiaries during 8th Plan period.

6. Awards to Outstanding Employers of Handicapped Persons and Handicapped Employees :- This is a continuing scheme which envisages the recognition of employers of Physically handicapped persons and also handicapped employees rendering outstanding services. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1990-91 and a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1990-95 may be provided in this connection.

7. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance to Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Persons :- This is a continuing scheme the object of which is to provide financial assistance to the physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons to enable them to take up projects in any trade or vocation. The existing grant is Rs. 1000/- per beneficiary. It is considered necessary to increase the amount of grant and also the coverage under the scheme. There is immense possibility to expand the scheme. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 700 lakhs for 1990-91 and a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan period may be provided.

8. Incentive Award for Marriage between a Normal and a Handicapped Person :- This Department is considering a proposal to give incentive award @ Rs. 5000/- to a normal person marrying a handicapped person. A sum Rs. 0.50 lakhs has accordingly been proposed for 1990-91 and a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1990-95.

9. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working in the field of Welfare of the Handicapped :- To encourage the voluntary organisations working in the field of welfare of handicapped this Department provides grant-in-aid to these organisations. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be provided.

CHILD WELFARE :

1. Establishment of Creches for Children of Working Women through Voluntary Organisations :- It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1990-91 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1990-95 for setting up creches for children of working women.

2. Remodelling and Renovation of Cottages at Digha :- A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for maintenance of Welfare Cottages at Digha and also for construction of a new dormitory within the premises of the cottage.

3. Bravery Award for Children :- This is a continuing scheme which envisages State recognition of an act of bravery by children through award of prizes. A provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1990-95 may be made.

4. Presentation of Trophies to the Best Managed Home run by the State Government : This is a continuing scheme the purpose of which is to give enthusiasm to the efficient management of the Government Homes by giving cash award. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1990-95 may be provided for this purpose.
5. Establishment of Child-Guidance Clinics :- This is a continuing scheme. A Child-Guidance Clinic has been set up through a Voluntary Organisation viz. Indian Institute of Bio-behavioral Sciences. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 115.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for this purpose.
6. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection :- This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme popularly known as Cottage scheme. The scheme provides for maintenance of destitute children in the age group of 6-18 years. 90% of the expenditure is shared between the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis and the remaining 10% is borne by the grantee institutions. A Provision of Rs. 166.50 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 166.50 lakhs for 1990-95 may be provided for this purpose to meet the state share of expenditure.
7. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation for maintenance of Neglected and Destitute Children :- This is a continuing scheme similar to that of the Cottage scheme. The scheme is solely financed by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for this purpose.
8. Introduction of Coaching System to Destitute Boys and Girls in Primary and Secondary Levels : This is a continuing scheme under which the destitute boys and girls of the Government Homes studying upto Secondary level are given educational coaching. A Provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and 20.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made.
9. Non-Institutional Care Scheme for Destitute Children :- This is a continuing scheme the object of which is to assist financially the guardians of the children who are below the poverty line so that they may send them to schools. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 54.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made to cover an additional number of 800 beneficiaries during the 8th Plan period.
10. Introduction of Vocational Training for Destitute Boys :- This is a continuing scheme under which financial assistance is provided to the Voluntary Organisations for running vocational training centres for destitute boys and girls. A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for this purpose.

11. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance to Destitute Boys Discharged from Government Homes/Cottages :- This is a continuing scheme under which a grant of Rs. 1000/- per beneficiary is sanctioned to the inmates of Govt. Homes/Cottages released on attaining the age of 18 year with a view to help them rehabilitating economically. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made.

12. Upgradation of Schools upto Class-X at Sahid Bandana Mahila Smriti Abas, Cooch Behar, Vidya Sagar Balika Bhavan, Midnapore and Anandamath, Purulia :- This Department is considering a proposal to upgrade the existing Primary and Junior High Schools at the above mentioned Govt. Homes upto Secondary level to provide better educational facilities to a large number of inmates residing in above three Homes. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 80.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for construction of school building and maintenance of the schools.

WOMEN'S WELFARE :

1. Strengthening and Remodelling of Destitute Women's Home, Uttarpara with Residential Staff Quarters :- This is a continuing scheme. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for construction of staff quarters within the compound of the Destitute Home, Uttarpara.

2. Assistance towards Setting up of Working Women's Hostel :- This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme. 75% of the estimated expenditure is borne by the Central Government and remaining 25% is borne by the State Government where necessary. With a view to constructing atleast one such Hostel in each District during the 8th Plan period a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made as matching contribution in deserving cases.

3. Grant of Pension to Destitute Widows :- This is a continuing scheme. This Department is considering a proposal to enhance the rate of pension from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 80/- p.m. It is felt very much necessary to increase the coverage and the rate substantially. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1990-95 to cover an additional number of 800 beneficiaries during the 8th Plan period.

4. Vocational Training for Girls and Women in Government Homes :- This is a continuing scheme under which vocational training is imparted to the destitute girls and women residing in Government Homes. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1990-91 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may therefore be made.

5. Assistance for Economic Rehabilitation of Girl inmates of Homes :- This is a continuing scheme. In order to rehabilitate girls who are released from Govt. and non-Govt. Homes a grant of Rs. 1000/- is sanctioned in each case at a time. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made in this regard.

6. Training Programme for Women in Distress : This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme under which women in the age group of 18-50 years are given vocational training and residential care by the voluntary organisations. 90% of the expenditure is borne by the Central and State Governments in equal share and the remaining 10% of the expenditure is borne by the organisation itself. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 30.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for this purpose.

7. Establishment of District Shelters :- There are three District Shelters under the State Government of accommodate women detained under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. These Shelters for three Divisions are situated at Nadia, Burdwan and Malda. The District Shelters at Malda and Burdwan are located at rented house. This Department has a proposal to construct new buildings for the above two shelters. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1990-91 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may therefore be made.

8. Establishment of Women Development Corporation :- As per direction of Govt. of India a proposal for setting up a Women's Development Corporation in the State is under process. The objective of the Corporation is to assist women to get gainful employment. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made in this connection.

9. Establishment of cutting and Tailoring Centres : This Deptt. is considering a proposal for establishment of 10 new centres for imparting training to the destitute girls and women in the trade of cutting and tailoring with a view to helping them to rehabilitate economically. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1990-95 for establishment of 10 new centres during the 8th Plan period.

WELFARE OF AGED, INFIRM AND DESTITUTE :

1. Promotion of Establishment of Homes for Old Destitute :- This Department is considering a proposal for establishment of a few Old-age Homes. This Department has already established a Home for aged women at South Garia, 24-Parganas(South) during the year 1988-89. For maintenance of this Home and for establishment of the proposed new Old-age Homes a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made.

2. Expansion/Renovation of existing Vagrants' Homes and Establishment of new Homes for Vagrants in Calcutta and Districts :- This Deptt. has initiated land acquisition proceedings for acquiring 3 acres of land at Beliaghata accommodating at present the Home for Leper Vagrants under this Department. A considerable amount will be necessary for payment of

compensation and subsequent development of the land. The acquisition procedure has reached the final stage. This Department has under consideration a proposal for renovation of the existing dilapidated building of the Loper Vagrants' Home and also for construction of another new Home for Vagrants in the said premises. Besides, it is felt necessary to construct staff quarters in the existing vagrants' Home under this Department during the 8th Plan period. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 190.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made.

3. Grant of Pension to Destitute Old People : This is a continuing scheme. This Department is considering a proposal to enhance the rate of pension from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 80/- p.m. It is felt very much necessary to increase the coverage and the rate substantially. Accordingly a Provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made to cover an additional number of 800 beneficiaries during the 8th Plan period.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

1. Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment :- The Parliament has passed the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 in order to provide uniform pattern of care, protection, treatment, education, training and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent juveniles. This Act has come into force from 2.10.87 in this State. The introduction of the said Act and the denotification of Jails and Sub-Jails have made it imperative that some new Juvenile Homes and Observation Homes should be established and essential services provided according to the provisions of the Act.

Metropolitan Development Department of this Government have allotted one acre of land at Salt Lake, Calcutta to this Department for construction of a new Home under the said Act. Agriculture Department have also agreed to transfer a plot of land at Balurghat to this Department for construction of a new Home under the said Act. A few new Homes will be constructed through voluntary organisations for the beneficiaries of the Juvenile Justice Act.

50% of the cost of constructions and maintenance of the Homes under this Act will have to be provided by the State Government. Besides, some Vocational Training Centres and Training-cum-Production Centres will also be established for the children covered under the Act.

Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 352.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may be made for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:

1. Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Social Welfare Works :-

Voluntary Organisations have a vital role to play in the field of Social Welfare activities. These Organisations have always been encouraged by the Government.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may therefore be made for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHERS UNDERTAKINGS:

1. Assistance to West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation for Social Welfare Works : The CADAC has been running Balwadi Centres and Community Centres etc. with financial assistance from this Department. For maintenance of the Balwadi and Community Centres through the CADAC a provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs for 1990-91 and Rs. 75.00 lakhs for 1990-95 may therefore be made.

2. Programme of the Relief & Welfare (Relief) Deptt.

This Deptt. has been considering introduction of a few Plan Schemes to be executed by this Deptt. out of our own departmental budget. Relief & Welfare Deptt. is accustomed to provide relief and arrange for rehabilitation for which there is a non-plan budget. This non-plan budget is again tied up with margin money fixed by Govt. of India. Naturally, this Deptt., is almost tether-bound in its efforts to provide any social assistance to the distressed people beyond what is allotted and allowed under the Margin Money Budget.

The Relief Manual Revision Committee recommended to the State Govt. that relief would be given to the distressed eligible people as a measure of social assistance. Such assistance has to be given even for failure of socio-economic system. It is our experience that the destitute people in the urban and rural areas suffer not only from want of socio-economic security but also from natural calamities. As a matter of fact, it is the destitute people who are rendered more destitute when some natural calamity hits their area.

To alleviate the distress of the aforesaid category of people, this Deptt. gives gratuitous relief with foodgrains every month within the ceiling of 0.25% of the population in each district. Such dependence on GR in perpetuity is against the dignity of any human being. It makes the poor psychologically pauper. Hence, this Deptt. introduced the scheme of economic rehabilitation of individual destitute families in the city of Calcutta and all districts of West Bengal. A copy of the existing scheme is appended herewith. This scheme is being financed out of our non-plan budget under head "2235". The annual budget provision is a meagre sum of Rs.6 lakhs- Rs.5 lakhs for general cases and Rs.1 lakh for the ex-TB patients. The aforesaid amount is too small to cater to the needs of the destitute people who cry for this help every year. It is therefore proposed that this Deptt. may introduce an economic rehabilitation scheme for the individual destitute families in the city of Calcutta and all districts of West Bengal. The guidelines and instructions of the existing scheme (copy enclosed) will also be applicable here with the following modifications :-

i) The highest scale of assistance under this scheme is at present Rs.1000/- when a sewing machine is sanctioned.

One sewing machine by itself hardly covers the full bare necessities of a serious applicant who wants to succeed in this endeavour. The price of a sewing machine is now Rs.1200/- (approx.) We propose to allow some expenditure on account of working capital to be procured by the recipient in addition to the sewing machine. So, an additional sum of Rs.300/- may also be allowed in each such case of sewing machine, making the total to Rs.1500/- only in each case of sewing machine.

ii, For normal ER Grant cases for a small trade, the minimum amount required is Rs.750/- only. The high price rise of the essential commodities and stock-in-trade required for running any trade hardly makes it possible for any serious endeavour to succeed under this programme unless we raise the minimum amount of grant to Rs.750/- only per each case from Rs.400/- only as at present.

iii) For the ex-TB patients, the amount of such grant should be Rs.350/- only per case; other conditions for receiving this grant will remain the same.

For the present, this Govt. proposes Rs.5.00 lakhs for this purpose and for five years of the plan period the total requirement of fund under this plan scheme will come to Rs.1.33 crores.

3. Programme of the Education Department (School Wing)

STATE WELFARE HOMES

There are 11 Govt. managed Welfare Homes in the State to look after boys and girls of the age group 6-18 who are economically very poor, parentless and destitute. The total quota of inmates in the State Welfare Homes is at present 8272. In all the Govt. managed homes except two homes Govt. Junior High Schools are attached for the education of the inmates. A Govt. High School is attached to Banipur State Welfare Home for the inmates of the home. There is a proposal to increase the per capita grant for maintenance of the children.

OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE PROGRAMMEOTHER SCHEMESProgramme of the Home (Political) Department

The Minority Cell of the Home (Political) Department has undertaken a scheme for construction of Muslim Girls' Hostels in the Muslim Minority concentrated districts. The scheme will meet the needs of the Muslim Girls' in those districts and is expected to solve a problem of the Muslim Community. During the last three years of the 7th Plan period, it has been proposed that eleven hostels will be constructed in eleven Muslim Minority concentrated districts. Out of the 11 hostels, construction of the hostel at Burdwan is near completion and it will be inaugurated on 23.9.89. Construction works of the hostels in Murshidabad and Malda are continuing and Rs.5 lakhs for each have already been allotted in the financial year 1987-88. More funds are likely to be allotted for these two hostels during this financial year so that the construction works may continue. Administrative approval for construction work has already been accorded in respect of these two hostels to the tune of Rs.15 lakhs and Rs.13 lakhs respectively. For the district of Birbhum Rs.5 lakhs will also be allotted during this financial year against the total administrative approval to be accorded for this purpose to the tune of Rs.15 lakhs. Such schemes in the districts of West Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, Nadia, Howrah, Cooch Behar, South 24-Parganas and Midnapore, which were proposed to be taken up during the 7th Plan period, but could not be taken up during that period, will be taken up during the 8th Plan period.

NUTRITIONProgramme of the Relief & Welfare (Welfare) DepartmentINTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME - 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

From 1975-76 till the end of the 7th Plan Period i.e. till 1988-89 Govt. of India has allocated 127 projects to this State of which 14 Projects have been allocated during 1988-89 and no project was allocated during 1987-88. These 14 projects are not now in operation, but steps have been taken to make these projects operative very soon. Hence, at present 113 numbers of Centrally Sponsored ICDS Projects are in operation in this State. The break-up of the year

wise allocation is given below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Centrally Sponsored</u>
1975-76	02
1976-79	04
1979-80	03
1980-81	04
1981-82	08
1982-83	24
1983-84	08
1984-85	21
1985-86	20
1986-87	19
1988-89	<u>14</u>
Total : ..	<u>127</u>

It is likely that during 1989-90, 36 more projects may be allocated. But the locations have not yet been finalised. Matter is under consideration with the Govt. of India. Even if these projects are allocated it can not be made operative before 1990-91 i.e. from the first year of the 8th Plan Period. Therefore, although we have not received any indication from the Govt. of India regarding the total number of projects which can be allocated during 8th Plan period, seeing trends of allocation we may consider that approximately 100 numbers of projects may be sanctioned by the Govt. of India during 8th Plan Period. The calculation for the 8th Plan Period have therefore, been made on the following basis :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projects to be sanctioned</u>
1990-91	14
1991-92	16
1992-93	20
1993-94	20
1994-95	30
Total:	<u>100</u>

Thus in the first year of the 8th Plan Period 14 Projects may be considered to be in operation. The position as now stands is as follows :-

- 1, 113 Centrally Sponsored are now in operation
- 2, 16 State Sector Projects are in operation. It is expected that no more State Sector Projects will be sanctioned during 8th Plan Period.

2. In arriving at our requirement in the Plan Period the following items have been taken into account :

- i) Cost of food - In the 113 Centrally Sponsored and 16 State Sector projects which are now in operation, CARE has been supplying food. CARE authorities will not supply food in the Projects which will be operated from 1990-91 and also in 14 numbers of projects allocated during 1988-89.
- ii) The cost of difference in the Supplementary Nutrition towards food in the Projects sanctioned upto 1989-90. (23363 Centres in Centrally Sponsored and 1600 Centres in State Sector, . The cost of difference is at the rate of 2 p per beneficiary per day.
- iii) The cost of fuel and condiments - The difference for all projects sanctioned upto 1989-90 at the rate of 3½ p per beneficiary per day.
- iv) Utensils non-recurring for projects sanctioned in 1990-91 and onwards @ Rs.500/- per Centre.

3. Regarding item-i, of para-2 above the basis of calculation towards requirement of cost of food and the total requirement in that basis may be shown as under :-

	<u>Cost of food per beneficiaries per day</u>	<u>Per Centre beneficiaries</u>	<u>Cost per day (in Rupees)</u>
Children	.55	61	33.55
Severely malnourished	1.05	8	8.40
Mothers	.85	11	9.35
Total	:	80	51.30

Per Centre cost for 30 beneficiaries per day Rs.51.30

<u>Year</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Requirement Anganwadi (cumulative)</u>	<u>Cost on food (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1990-91	14	1037	159.59 for 300 days
1991-92	16	3227	496.64 -do- in a year
1992-93	20	5324	896.31 -do-
1993-94	20	8719	1341.35 -do-
1994-95	30	12313	1895.74 -do-
			<u>4790.13</u>

Regarding item-ii) of para-2 above the requirement will be as follows :-

The difference in the cost of food (@ 80 beneficiary per Centre), (Rupees in lakhs)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
119.82	119.82	119.82	119.82	119.82	599.50

Regarding item-iii) of para - 2 i.e. towards difference in the cost of fuel & condiment requirement will be as follows (Rs.in lakhs)

209.68	209.68	209.68	209.68	209.68	1047.40
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------

Regarding item-iv) of para-2 above i.e. requirement towards purchase of utensils will be as follows (Rs.in lakhs)

5.19	10.95	12.99	14.48	18.00	61.61
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

4. Year-wise total requirement in the Plan Sector during 8th Plan Period (Rs.in lakhs) :

Cost of food for newly sanctioned projects(Rs.in lakhs)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
* 159.59	496.64	896.31	1341.85	1895.74
** 119.82	119.82	119.82	119.82	119.82
*** 209.68	209.68	209.68	209.68	209.68
5.19	10.95	12.99	14.48	18.00
494.28	837.09	1238.80	1685.83	2243.24

* Cost of Food (2 paise)

** Fuel

*** Utensil

2. Programme of the Education Deptt.(School Wing)

Midday Meal Programme for all children in Primary schools.

Mid-day Meal Programme cuts down the drop out rates to a great extent and hence it is proposed to provide mid-day meal for at least 80 working days to a sizeable number of children in the primary area. For proper administration of this programme, it is proposed to introduce efficient supervisory and monitoring system with the help of Panchayat bodies at different levels alongwith Govt. functionaries.

3. Programme of the Rural Development Department

Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), a Centrally sponsored Scheme with 50:50 sharing of expenditure between

Central and State Govt. was introduced by Govt. of India in 1986-87. The object of the scheme is to supplement the efforts made under different Central and State Programmes by providing sanitation facility in the rural areas through construction of Sanitary Latrines for individual households. The aim of the Programme is to provide sanitation facilities to rural population Members belonging to SC/ST, Persons below the poverty line and other persons are to be identified as beneficiaries under the programme and preference will be given to the families already assisted under IRDF, families identified for assistance under IRDF and households headed by women members in each of the above categories.

Allocation of fund for the Project and the fund released by Govt. of India for the Project are indicated below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Release</u>
1986-87	72.00 lakhs	36.00 lakhs
1987-88	146.00 "	40.00 lakhs
1988-89	123.93 "	-

During the period from 1986-87 to 1988-89 the Project could not be implemented in this State due to same difficulties. In 1989-90, the fund of Rs.76 lakhs so far received from Govt. of India has been sanctioned in favour of 7(seven) Zilla Parishads for implementation. Further release will be made based on progress of implementation. Estimated unit cost is Rs.2000/-. About 3800 unit of Sanitary Latrines will be constructed during 1989-90 and target for generation of mandays under the project during 1989-90 is 1.08 lakhs mandays. The Rural Dev. Deptt. is not aware of the structure of the Eighth Five year Plan in respect of the CRSP, the present proposal is purely tentative. The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.130.13 lakhs from State Plan Budget along with matching Central share for construction of 13013 units, generating employment to the tune of 3.72 lakhs mandays.

GH/-

XII. GENERAL SERVICES

JAILS

Programme of the Home (Jails Deptt) & Prison Directorate :

1. Amenities in Jails:

Under the upgradation programme a sum of Rs.280.82 was earmarked by the 8th Finance Commission for providing basic amenities viz. Electrification, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation to different Jails. This has been a major benefit mostly to be prisoners and partly to the officers, employees and other members of the guarding staff. Similarly we have also got an allocation of Rs.116 lakhs under the upgradation programme (9th Finance Commission) for 1989-90, under head 'amenities'. We have been able to cover less than half of the requirement in the field of basic amenities viz., Electrification, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, etc.

It is therefore, proposed to completely cover all Jails under the amenities programme so that both prisoners as well as the officers and staff including members of the guarding staff are benefitted. We require a sum of Rs.9 crores, break up being as follows :-

- a) Electrification . 3 crores
- b) Water Supply .. 3 crores
- c) Sanitation .. 3 crores.

This amount to be spent within 5 years under yearwise allocation, will cover amenities like fans, water supply, sanitary, latrine, drainage system, etc. not only for for prisoners but to all officers and employees including guarding staff and family quarters including barracks all over the State.

2. Jail Intensive care Centre for Young Offenders/
Drug-addicts.

In order to offer medical, psychiatric and follow up care to young persons who are addicted to drugs, it is proposed to have an exclusive Jail and intensive care centre. There will be Hospital, Cell, Observation Room, General Ward and dormitories, Recreation Chambers, Libraries and Reading Room, etc. for these young drug addicts. We require a total sum of Rs.150 lakhs for the purpose to accommodate 300 inmates. Under the upgradation programme a sum of Rs.46 lakhs has been earmarked by the 9th Finance Commission. Hence we now require Rs.1 crore to complete the project.

3. Jail for Lunatics.

With the fund provided by the 8th Finance Commission under upgradation programme (Rs.196 lakhs), we have been able to build up a new Jail for n.c. lunatics at Purulia to accommodate 190 non-criminal lunatics. These are all females. ^{We} have still another 500 more n.c. lunatics who are now lodged in Dum Dum Central Jail. It is proposed to have a separate institute for these 500 odd non-criminal lunatics in Purulia for which a sum of Rs.600 lakhs will be required. We have been allocated a sum of Rs.78 lakhs under the upgradation programme during 1989-90 by the 9th Finance Commission. Hence to complete the entire project. We still require a sum of Rs.5 crores under the 8th plan.

4.(a) Housing Projects for Officers Staff and members of the Guarding Staff.

Under the 8th Finance Commission a total sum of Rs.149 lakhs only we allotted for a housing project (upgradation programme). We also got an allocation of Rs.22 lakhs under upgradation programme for 1989-90 under 9th Finance Commission.

This has helped to ease, to some extent, the acute housing problem in respect of officers, employees and members of the guarding staff we have however, not been able to cover even a fringe of our actual requirement and there is a great demand for housing projects including family quarters and barrack accommodation. We have been able to cover only about 30% of our requirement.

We are having new District Jails at Balurghat, Sub-jails at Kalyani Haldia, Lunatic Jails and Jail for Young Drug-addicts. For the officers, employees and members of the guarding staff we require housing projects and barracks. On requirement under this head will be Rs.1050 lakhs. The break-up being :

a) Central Jails	..	400 lakhs.
b) District/Special & Open Air Jail	..	350 lakhs.
c) Sub-jails	..	300 lakhs.
		<u>1050 lakhs.</u>

4.(b) Repair and renovation of Jail buildings.

Most of the Jails of the State are more than 100 years old and they are in very bad shape. Most of the buildings have been posing great security risk. Not only the big Central Jail and District Jails but the subjects are also very bad condition and require thorough repairs. For the purpose, we require a sum of Rs.2.00 crores during the 8th Plan as follows :-

1990-91	..	Rs. 50 lakhs.
1991-92	..	Rs. 50 lakhs.
1992-93	..	Rs. 50 lakhs.
1993-94	..	Rs. 25 lakhs.
1994-95	..	Rs. 25 lakhs.

5. Construction of new Jail Complex in the Eastern Metropolitan Bye-pass.

As per decision of the cabinet we are required to shift the Alipore Central Jail and Presidency Jail from the present location at Alipore to new site on the Eastern Metropolitan Bye-Pass where a total area of about 80 acres of land has been earmarked for the Home (Jails) Deptt. This is because both these Jails are about 100 years old and the buildings have outlived their utility. There is acute congestion in the present location. Due to density of population and heavy flow of vehicular traffic security is hampered. The present sites of these two Central Jails will be taken over by the University of Calcutta for construction of University Complex.

Both the Central Jails require accommodation for about 2000 persons each where life-convicts, high security prisoners and a bulk of under-trials of Calcutta City and Alipore will be accommodated. Various work shops and training-cum-production Centres are required to be constructed. Similarly a big colony with quarters for officers, employees, members of the guarding staff will be required to be constructed. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.15 crores will be required.

The break-up is as follows :-

a) Development of land	..	5 crores.
b) Construction of Alipur Central Jail with Staff quarters	..	5 crores.
c) Construction of Presidency Jail Complex with staff quarters	..	5 crores.
Total:		<u>15 crores.</u>

6. Training facilities and construction of Training Centre Complex for officers &

There is no arrangement for giving training to superior officers. The prison Institute requires expansion, modernisation and upgradation. The Jail Code Revision Committee also observed that training of Jail personnel is of paramount importance.

Accordingly, a sum of Rs.200 lakhs is required for the following purposes:

a) Construction of main teaching complex	..	50 lakhs.
b) Construction of Hostel accommodation for trainees of different cadres	..	60 lakhs.
c) Construction of Quarters for Principal, lecturers, psychologists and other experts	..	75 lakhs.
d) Construction of Kitchen complex, dining space and pavilion of equipments	..	15 lakhs.
Total:		<u>200 lakhs.</u>

7. Providing vocational training for rehabilitation of prisoners.

There is a Press within the Alipore Central Jail which is used as a centre for vocational training of literate convicts. To modernise the Press a sum of Rs. 2 crores is required for replacement of very old machineries and equipment.

For improvement and modernisation of other training units like Blanket factory, Oil mill, Weaving Section, Metal Workshop, Utensil Unit, Umbrella factory, etc., a sum of Rs.30 lakhs is needed.

A sum of Rs.20 lakhs is also required to modernise the open air jail at Lalgola where it is proposed to provide training in pisciculture, horticulture, poultry, agriculture, tailoring, etc.

8. Construction of District Jail at Balurghat, Sub-jail at Kalyani & Haldia Sub-divisions.

There is no District Jail at Balurghat Head Qrs. of West Dinajpur district. We require a sum of Rs.5 crores for the purpose.

Similarly, for construction of a full fledged Sub-jail at Kalyani and Haldia, newly created Sub-divisions respectively, we require Rs.2.50 crores each i.e., Rs.5 crores in total.

9. Modernisation of Jail Kitchen Complex.

It is proposed for modernise the existing Jail Kitchen Complex of various jails and sub-jails. For this purpose a sum of Rs.520 lakhs will be required as follows :-

a) 5 Central Jails @ Rs.12 lakhs	..	Rs. 60 lakhs.
b) 11 District, 3 Spl. and 1 open Air Jail @ Rs.10 lakhs	..	Rs.150 lakhs.
c) 31 Sub-jails @ Rs.10 lakhs	..	Rs.310 lakhs.
		<hr/>
	Total:	Rs.520 lakhs.
		<hr/>

10. Modernisation and Construction of Jail Hospitals.

Jail Hospitals need to be renovated/newly constructed and modernised in 20 Jails (Central/District Special). We require a total sum of Rs.325.00 lakhs for the purpose. (5 Central Jails x 20 lakhs = 100 lakhs plus District/Special and Open Air Jail 15 x 15 lakhs = 225 lakhs).

11. Construction of Recreation Hall in different Jails.

Jails are now considered as Centres of correction and not place of retribution Recreation plays a vital role in providing mental relaxation to the prisoners. It is therefore proposed to construct Recreation Halls in all the Central/District/Special Open Air Jail where drama, musical soirees, other variety programmes may be arranged. For this purpose a total sum of Rs.255 lakhs will be required :

1) Central Jail 5 x 15 lakhs	..	Rs. 75 lakhs.
2) District/Special Open Air Jail 15 x 12 lakhs	..	Rs.180 lakhs.
		<hr/>
	Total:	Rs.255 lakhs.
		<hr/>

12. Construction of Maximum Security Jail

The high security prisoners are now lodged in different Central Jails, which do not have proper infrastructure to contain them in the most full-proof manner. We therefore, propose to construct a Maximum Security Jail equipped with requisite modern gadgets. We require a total sum of Rs.3 crores is required for the purpose to lodge 400 inmates.

13. Reclamation and renovation of Jail Tanks.

There are 33 tanks in the premises of different jails. These tanks can be suitably reclaimed renovated for development of pisciculture which will not only provide vocational training for prisoners but also become a source of revenue for the State. A total sum of Rs.10 lakhs will be necessary for the purpose.

The proposed total outlay for 1990-91 of is Rs.500.00 lakhs.

-/-

T.Das/-

STATIONERY & PRINTINGProgramme of the Commerce & Industries

1.0. There are five different units of the State Govt. Presses situated at Alipur, Kadapara, Raj Bhavan, Cooch-Bihar and Darjeeling. Most of the machines in these presses are old and have not been renovated or replaced for long. Consequently, these presses have been experiencing difficulties to cope with the ever increasing load of urgent and immediate nature of work. The Govt. Press at Alipore, by far the biggest of these units, has to handle the bulk of the work of Govt. printing, such as the printing of Calcutta Gazette, budget books and publications, various types of notifications and reports from the different departments of the State Govt., printing work of the State Legislature, printing of ballot papers etc. etc. Most of these work are of very urgent nature and requires to be completed at short notice. The presses at Kadapara and Raj Bhavan have to perform other types of printing work for the State Govt. besides supplementing the work of the Alipur Press. The necessity and urgency to modernise the functioning of these presses for efficient discharge of duties can hardly be over emphasised.

1.1. During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), there was an agreed outlay of Rs.100 lakhs only for modernisation of the Govt. Presses. The anticipated total expenditure at the end of the plan period on this account is Rs.26 lakhs. Owing to smaller plan outlay and tight resource position, the work of replacement/renovation could not be undertaken in a big way.

1.2. The Eighth Plan proposals for modernisation of the Govt. presses envisage phase-wise renovation and replacement of the old and worn-out machineries in these Govt. presses. A Technical Committee has been constituted with a view to improving the working condition of the West Bengal Govt. Press at Alipore and for augmenting the printing capacity of that Press. The Committee will inter-alia recommend the necessity of replacement of existing machinery and /or purchase of additional machinery. During the first year of the Eighth Plan i.e. during 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed as a beginning of the implementation of the phased programme of replacement and renovation of old machineries in the three presses at Alipore, Kadapara and Raj Bhavan.

PUBLIC WORKS1. Programme of the P.W.Deptt. -/-

The proposed outlay for construction of office buildings for P.W.D. is Rs.13.00 lakhs and that for Research and Industrial Training is Rs. 0.50 lakhs for the year 1990-91.

T.Das/-

2. Programme of the Home (P&AR) Deptt.

The Home (P&AR) Department is concerned with the implementation of the following two major schemes under the Five Year Plan :

- (a) Administrative Reforms : Expansion/Construction of Collectorate Buildings, Sub-divisional Office Buildings etc" under "Public Works" and "Housing" Sectors.

And

- (b) Establishment of an Administrative Training Institute at Bidhan Nagar (Salt Lake City).

(a) Administrative Reforms

Many of the Govt. offices admittedly suffer from inadequacy of space. Apart from congestion there is lack of minimum amenities for the employees and the visiting public as well. Moreover the constituent sections or cells of some of the offices have to be housed in rented buildings at far off places rendering it difficult for the parent offices to maintain effective co-ordination with the outlying units. The Administrative Reforms Committee set up by the Govt. made a pointed reference to such deplorable state of affairs in Government Offices and held that efficiency of the Government functionaries can be increased only by creating congenial environment which they have been put to work. The scheme for construction of Administrative Buildings under the Board head of Administrative Reforms aims at providing better working condition in the Government Offices in Calcutta and also in the districts by way of construction of new and extension of existing buildings. The scheme also includes cases of consequential acquisition of land. During the current plan period one new district by dividing the erstwhile district of 24 Parganas and three Sub-divisions, viz. Kalyani, Bolpur and Bardha have been formed. Setting up of a few more Sub-divisions in the course of the next Plan period is also under consideration of the Government. Formation of such new administrative units also demand construction of office complex together with infrastructural developments so that the same may function without difficulty. Apart from the creation of office space the other component of the scheme is the construction of residential quarters for the officers and staff posted in the districts. The hired accommodation at a reasonable rate for the Govt. functionaries working in outlying areas has already become scarce and expensive. There is a general reluctance on the part of the Govt. servants to move unless they are assured of residential quarters. The public Works Department is the principal

executing agency in respect of this scheme and the execution of the same within a specified time frame is largely dependent on the promptitude of that Department.

During the 7th Plan period the number of projects under the Public Works and Housing Sectors were 24 and 10 respectively including the on-going schemes that were started but could not be completed in the course of the preceding plan period. The year-wise actual allocations of funds and expenditures on that account are given below :

Year	<u>Public Works Sector</u>		<u>Housing Sector</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	117.00	193.77	3.00	3.86
1986-87	166.00	104.60	5.00	3.55
1987-88	165.09	172.93	8.00	14.35
1988-89	173.88	146.42	8.40	17.23
1989-90	171.60	Not received	9.50	Not received.

Understanding that the annual allocations during the next plan period will be stepped up substantially the proposed outlay has been worked out at Rs. 2186.47 lakhs under the scheme against the allocations of Rs. 827.47 lakh received during the 7th plan. There are as many as 9 on going projects as indicated in Annexure 'A' on construction of administrative building at different places. Out of the said 9 projects the work in respect of the 3 projects namely the construction of Collector's Buildings at Burdwan and Suri and the Court Building at Contai with estimated expenditure of Rs. 149.46 lakhs, Rs. 90.95 lakhs and Rs. 5.53 lakhs could not either be started or had to be suspended after some time due to interim orders or the High Court. The said orders have since been vacated and it is expected that these projects will be taken up and completed during the coming years. Since there is always a considerable time gap between the preparation of projects and their completion the estimates are required to be revised or supplemented even more than once during their execution thereby increasing the actual financial requirements. Again in addition to the projects that found place in the Departmental plan under the 7th Plan some new schemes have to be included from time to time under emergent circumstances with intimation to the Development & Planning Department. There are 6 such schemes as shown which have been included subsequently but these are not likely to be executed during the remaining months of the current plan period. These are, therefore, shown again in the draft Departmental Plan for

the next five years. Apart from these projects the Department also proposes inclusion of 14 new schemes under both the sectors in the next Five Year Plan the probable cost of execution of which will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 12 crore.

Thus the total proposed outlay against all the schemes under the project can be summed up as follows :-

	<u>Public Works Sector</u>		<u>Housing Sector</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
i) Outlay on account of continuing schemes.	Rs. 402.66	Rs. 99.60	Nil	Nil
ii) Outlay on account of schemes included subsequently but could not be executed.	Rs. 534.64	Rs. 58.00	Rs. 9.28	Rs. 4.00
iii) Outlay on account of new schemes.	Rs. 1169.40	Rs. 34.00	Rs. 70.49	Rs. 12.40
	<u>Rs. 2106.70</u>	<u>Rs. 191.60</u>	<u>Rs. 79.77</u>	<u>Rs. 16.40</u>
1990-1995	Rs. 2186.47 lakh			
1990-1991	Rs. 208 lakh.			

(b) Administrative Training Institute

The Administrative Training Institute at Salt Lake City occupies a place of pride in this State. The Institute is intended to function as a Central Training Institute for officers serving under the State Govt. It not only imparts training to new recruits but also conducts various in service and refresher courses for the Govt. functionaries. Sometimes Seminars and national level workshops are also arranged by the Institute. In the year 1988-89 alone as many as 58 Training Courses and seminars were organised by the Institute.

On the basis of the guide lines circulated by the Development & Planning Department the proposed outlay during 1990-95 has been worked out at Rs. 253.69 lakh on account of the maintenance and running of regular training programmes and Rs. 41.14 lakh towards construction work requirements under both the heads for the year 1990-91 will be Rs. 41 lakh and 6.74 lakh respectively. The W.B. Housing Board is the executive agency in respect of all construction work of the A.T.I.

A new Scheme for Establishment of an IAS Coaching Centre at A.T.I. has been approved by the State Govt. and is proposed to be included in the 8th Plan period for which provisions of Rs. 30.51 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs have been made in the draft 8th Plan and Annual Plan for 1990-91 respectively.

ATI also receives funds under upgradation programme towards maintenance and construction work. During the 7th Plan period a sum of Rs. 96.36 lakhs was provided on this account. The said grant during the 8th plan period has been worked out at Rs. 170.15 lakhs with the Annual Plan for the year 1990-91 having a share of Rs. 27.87 lakh.

A proposal for setting up of a Regional Training Institute at Siliguri under the administrative control of ATI is under consideration for which no new infrastructure is required to be built up. The Authorities of the North Bengal University will be requested to transfer some of its assets both land and building for setting up of such an Institute. The Director, ATI, will work out the details of the scheme. Provisions of Rs. 15 lakhs and 3 lakhs have, however, been made in the draft 5 year plan (1990-1995) and Annual Plan (1990-91) respectively for this purpose.

Thus the total outlay against both the schemes under the five year and Annual Plan can be summed up as follows :-

<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	<u>Requirement of Fund</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
Administrative Reforms : Construction of Collectorate and residential buildings.	Rs. 2186.47	Rs. 208.00
Administrative Training Institute.	Rs. 510.51	Rs. 85.16
TOTAL ;	Rs. 2696.98	Rs. 293.16

Necessary G N Statements are enclosed.

3. Programme of the Land & Land Reforms Department :

1. Plan Schemes on Public Works and other Construction :-

Plan Schemes on Public Works and other Construction
Comprises of :-

- (I) Proposals for Construction and Maintenance of Circuit Houses.
- (II) Construction under Upgradation of Standards of Administration Scheme.
- (III) Miscellaneous items of Construction.

2. Construction of Circuit Houses :

Most of Circuit Houses in the districts were built in the preindependence days and some of them have outlived their normal span of life. Moreover, these were built suiting the needs of those days and accommodation available therein, in most cases are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the present days. Considering all the facts construction of 11 more Circuit Houses has been considered essential. At unit cost of Rs. 25 lakhs total need on this account is Rs. 275 lakhs out of which demand for the first year is for Rs. 55 lakhs.

3. Miscellaneous items of Construction

- (I) Cost of construction of 105 Block
Land and Land Reforms Officers'
Office at unit cost of Rs. 8,00,000.00 = Rs. 840 lakhs
- (II) Cost of construction for 20 Sub-
division Land and Land Reforms
Officers' Office at unit cost of
Rs. 6,00,000.00 = Rs. 120 lakhs
- (III) Cost of construction for 10 district
Land and Land Reforms Officers'
Office at unit cost of Rs. 10,00,000.00 = Rs. 100 lakhs
- (IV) Construction of building in the
premises of Survey Buildings to be
used as Data Bank of all types of
maps prepared by the various
departments like PWD (Roads) I&W
Department, State Water Board, Waste
Land Development Board etc. = Rs. 25 lakhs
- (V) Miscellaneous other major & minor
construction works = Rs. 100 lakhs

Rs. 1185 lakhs

Out of the same, first years demand

4. 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 Treasury 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 the construction work is not being implemented. The proposed outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1990-91 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, the expenditure for the construction of Treasury buildings is actually incurred by the P. W. Department.

During the coming 5 year within the span of 8th Plan, we have decided to construct new buildings at as many places as possible out of the 36 Treasuries, where new buildings are absolutely necessary. Construction cost of a new treasury buildings as per standard span requires a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs. The meagre amount of Central Assistance on upgradation scheme will not serve our purpose. Statement showing the fund required during the next five year, in GNI, and a list of treasuries are also annexed herewith.

5. Programme of the Home (PA) Department :

Home (P.A.) Department have following two plan schemes :-

1. Construction of a multistoried Building at High Court Tram Terminus for accommodation of MLAs and Group 'D' staff of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Initial estimated cost was Rs. 99,78,000/-.

...../

2. Construction of a Library Building within the compound of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Initial estimated cost was Rs. 1,30,000/- .

Above two schemes were first included in the Sixth Plan period of 1980-85. Accordingly, Rs. 1,30,000/- and Rs. 70,000/- were allocated in 1984-85 annual plan for the 1st and 2nd schemes respectively. But none of these two schemes could be taken up for execution.

For the Seventh Plan period of 1985-90, State Planning Board at first earmarked Rs. 50,00,000/-, for the above schemes and allocated Rs. 8,00,000/- for the year 1985-86, out of which Rs. 6,00,000/- was allotted for the first scheme and Rs. 2,00,000/- for the 2nd. The aforesaid annual amount of Rs. 8,00,000/- was subsequently revised to Rs. 4,00,000/- out of which Rs. 3,00,000/- and Rs. 1,00,000/- were allocated for the 1st and 2nd schemes respectively for 1985-86.

During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 5,00,000/- was allocated for above two schemes, Rs. 4,00,000/- for the first and Rs. 1,00,000/- for the second.

In the plan budget for 1987-88 Rs. 4,50,000/- was allocated for the two schemes with the sectoral break-up of Rs. 3,50,000/- and Rs. 1,00,000/- for the 1st and 2nd schemes respectively. In 1988-89 Rs. 9,00,000/- was the approved outlay for the above two schemes with sectoral break-up of Rs. 5,00,000/- and Rs. 4,00,000/- for the 1st and 2nd schemes respectively. But no expenditure was incurred.

Out of the above agreed plan outlay no amount has yet been utilised because the schemes could not be executed due to various problems. P. W. Department have also furnished, on more than one occasion, revised estimates for the above two schemes, viz. Rs. 1.03 crore for the 1st scheme and Rs. 25,55,000/- for the 2nd scheme. Finance Department had in August '89 agreed to the according of administrative approval to the scheme for construction of Library Building within the Compound of Assembly House. Necessary Government Order sanctioning to Rs. 7,00,000/- for the year 89-90 has also been issued accordingly. Shortly thereafter the W.B.L.A. forwarded a revised estimate for Rs. 52,00,000/- approx. furnished by the P.W.D. to this Department and requested to issue necessary approval for the same. For ascertaining the actual position, P.W.D. has been requested to enlighten us the present position relating to construction of the Library Building.

Regarding the 1st scheme, the estimate of which was revised by the P.W.D. to about Rs. 1.03 crores, Finance Department has not yet accorded their concurrence to the administrative approval (in consultation with the State Planning Board). The matter has been pending with the Finance Department and it has recently been informed by the Finance Department that the file is untraceable and requested that the file should be re-constructed. Before formulation of Annual Plan 1990-91 and Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Sectt. has again reiterated that they are still interested in the schemes and that the vacant land would be available. They have also assured that they will get a new plan and estimate prepared by the appropriate authority and send the papers for inclusion in the 8th Plan and the Annual Plan for 1990-91 but the plan and estimate are still awaited. The Assembly Secretariat has, however, furnished in a letter their Eighth Plan proposals in respect of the above two schemes which were included in the earlier 5 year plan but could not be executed due to various reasons and therefore, should be included in the 8th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

The ad-hoc required allocation for the 8th Plan is as follows :-

- 1) Construction of a Multistoried Building
at High Court Tram Terminus Rs. 1,81,00,000/-
(Last intimated by the
WBLA).
- 2) Construction of a Library Buildings
within the compound of the West
Bengal Legislative Assembly. Rs. 51.66 lakhs.

The estimates in this regard will be sent as soon as submitted by P.W.D. and received from the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat.

The ad-hoc required allocation for the Annual Plan for 1990-91 for these two schemes is also as follows :-

- 1) For the scheme at Sl. 1 above Rs. 20.00 lakhs.
- 2) For the scheme at Sl. 2 above Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

6. Programme of the Deptt. of Food & Supplies

1. Acquisition of land in Calcutta and districts :-

The Govt. of the then province of Bengal constructed large number of food storage godowns all over the Province during and after the World War II. These lands measuring approximately 73 acres on which godowns were built up, were requisitioned under the then D.I. Rules. The possession of these lands continued in terms of Act VIII/1951. The State Govt. has decided to acquire all those requisitioned lands permanently for construction of godowns which are absolutely necessary to keep the public distribution system smooth throughout the State. Programme have already been taken by the State Govt. to construct a chain of godowns at Railheads and other strategic points for strengthening the infrastructure of procurement and distribution system. About 33 acres of these land have already been acquired and acquisition compensation have been paid to the owners by the Govt. The rest of the lands are lying in the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Area and the Districts where acquisition proceedings are under process. It is expected that a large quantum of the remaining lands would be acquired during the 8th Plan period (1990-95). The rate of acquisition compensation is much higher in Calcutta in comparison with that of the district.

A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs as cost of requisition and acquisition compensation of the lands is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-91. The amount will be spent for those cases where award on acquisition compensation is received in the coming five years starting from 1990-91.

For the similar purpose a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

2. Construction/Reconstruction/Repair of food storage godowns :

During the Seventh Plan 1985-90 this Deptt. has a target for creation of new storage space to the tune of 30,000 M.T. Therefor reconstruction of old and dilapidated godowns along with some new constructions. About 6000 M.T. storage space has been created during this plan period. The target could not be fully achieved due to various technical hazards and for other reasons.

downs. This Deptt. has now decided to create approximate 10000 M.T. more storage space during the 8th Plan period (1990-95). In view of the take-over of functions from Food Corporation of India by the State Govt. some more storage space in the districts is necessary where there is scarcity of storage space at present.

Repairing of some godowns out of large number of existing godowns is undertaken as and when required during the year and fund involved for this purpose is considerable and met out of the Plan outlay. To meet requirements for such works of construction/reconstruction and special repair an amount of Rs. 260.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan 1990-95 of which Rs. 40 lakhs may be provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

3. Construction of workshop sheds and allied works at Lake Storage and a mini workshop at North Garden, Cossipore :

A scheme for construction of four workshop sheds at Lake Garage, Tollygunge and one mini workshop shed at North Garage, Cossipore was taken up by this Deptt. since the 6th Plan period (1980-85). One workshop shed has already been completed at Lake Garage. It has been decided to construct one workshop with bigger floor space-cum-office building complex instead of three workshops. For implementation of the scheme this Deptt. requires a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan 1990-95 of which Rs. 5 lakhs may be provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

4. Creation of office accommodation at the districts and subdivisonal headquarters :-

Now most of the offices under this Deptt. in the districts and subdivisions are accommodated in hired/requisitioned premises. There is dearth of adequate space in those buildings. The sanitary systems of most of the buildings are unhygienic. The Deptt. proposed to take-up construction of new office buildings at this districts and subdivisions since the 6th Plan period 1980-85. Such office accommodation for office of S.C.F. & S. Siliguri and D.C.F. & S., Darjeeling

at Siliguri has been made in the 7th Plan (1985-90). This Deptt. now propose to construct office bldgs. at Midnapore, Coochbehar, Purulia, Barasat and a few other places during the 8th Plan 1990-95 in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan ('90-95) of which Rs. 12 lakhs may be provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91.

7. Programme of the Judicial Department.

Approved five year Plan outlay for the 7th Plan concerning Judicial Department for 1985-90 stood at Rs. 300.00 lakh. Out of which Rs. 197.80 lakh and Rs. 102.20 lakh were approved for General Office Buildings and Residential Quarters respectively.

During the year 1985-90 the allocations recommended by the 8th Finance Commission were included in the annual Plan allocations and as such only a meagre sum was allotted for financing schemes outside the purview of Up-gradation Programme.

During those years ^a sum of Rs. 464.32 and Rs. 33.40 lakhs were allotted against up-gradation and Non-Up-gradation respectively.

No. scheme under the Up-gradation Programme could be financed during 1985-86 due to no-receipt of approvals regarding plan of action from the High Court and State Level Empowered Committee.

During the year 1986-89 approvals for both Up-gradation and Non Up-gradation schemes have been issued for Rs. 326.39 lakh which exceeded the agreed allocation by Rs. 28.29 lakh in so far as the Up-gradation Schemes were concerned including the excess approvals accorded in respect of schemes not covered by the Up-gradation Programme to the extent of Rs. 18.00 lakh.

It will, appear that during the period 1985-89 only a sum of Rs. 51.40 lakh could be approved of for financing schemes not covered by the Up-gradation Programme and this will also reveal that during this period almost all the schemes concerning construction of Registration Office Buildings and Quarters for Registration Officers had to be left out for want of allocation of adequate funds.

The 8th Finance Commission recommended a grant for Rs. 326.40 lakh for the period 1985-89. The 9th Finance Commission has recommended a sum of Rs. 74.32 lakh during 1989-90 as interim allocation against capital expenditure. All these grants have been provided for in the annual plan allocation concerning this Department and as such this Department is being deprived of its normal share of the State annual Plan Proposals. The grants recommended under the Up-gradation programme are for certain specific schemes such as construction of Court Buildings and residential quarters for Judicial Officers and

.....

for catering certain amenities in Courts. The Government of India had fixed specific norms for expenditure and also specific Unit cost pattern for financing Up-gradation Schemes. The Unit cost pattern are as follows :- (i) Constn. of Court Bldgs. Rs. 6.00 lakh to Rs. 7.50 lakh per unit. (ii) Construction of Quarters Rs. 1.30 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh per Unit. (iii) Catering of amenities Rs. 1.50 lakh to Rs. 1.80 lakh per unit. (Such as construction of record room, waiting Hall, etc.)

It will, thus, appear that no scheme concerning the Registration Offices and other big budgeted schemes concerning construction of Court Complex at Barasat, Durgapur and at 2 & 3, Bankshall Street can be financed out of the grants recommended by the Finance Commission. For financing the aforesaid Schemes Augmentation of normal plan allocation is a dire necessity.

The Registration Directorate under this Department is a revenue earning wing and the need for development of the Registration Offices and the quarters for Registration Office should not be shelved for an indefinite period. Moreover, immediate construction of Central Record Room at Salt Lake where land has already been obtained on payment of necessary salami, and district record rooms at district Head-quarters deserved priority. Besides the schemes concerning the Registration wing adequate funds are also required for purchase of land at Salt Lake for construction of Official residences for the Judges of the High Court, Calcutta. Construction of Court Complex at Barasat and Office-cum-residence of the District Judge, North 24-Parganas at Barasat involve a total expenditure of Rs. 3.52 crores and hence require adequate augmentation of plan allocation. To keep the flow of funds for the approved works relating to the construction of a multi-storied building within the Bankshall Court Complex sufficient allocation is also required to complete within a reasonable period and to avoid escalation of cost.

The Development & Planning Department has fixed the annual plan ceiling for this Department during 1989-90 at Rs. 74.32 lakh only and the entire amount has been recommended by the 9th Finance Commission for Up-gradation schemes as capital expenditure. No allocation has been made for schemes not covered up by the Up-gradation Programme.

It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that additional allocation should be made for financing the schemes concerning Registration wing and for schemes not covered by the Up-gradation Programme. The grants likely to be recommended by the 9th Finance Commission should be provided in addition to the general plan allocation and should be indicated separately as allocation under up-gradation Programme.

With a view to financing the schemes referred to in the Statements GN.1 and GN.2 this Department needs the barest minimum funds to the extent of Rs. 1150.00 lakhs for 1990-95 and Rs. 100.20 lakh for 1990-91.

8. Programme of the Home (Police) Department

1. All kinds of developmental expenditure in police administration except -

- (i) Construction of residential units for policemen in subordinate ranks covered by Upgradation Programme; and
- (ii) Modernisation of State Police Force covered by a separate scheme in Plan Sector to be met through the Annual Plan. The Budget of the Home (Police) Department thus comprises the following two major components :-

- I. Plan schemes excluding the schemes under Upgradation programme and
- II. Schemes under Upgradation Programme.

2. The State Planning Board has approved the following outlay for 1990-91 :-

(i) Plan Schemes outside Upgradation Programme	-	Rs. 1500 lakhs
(ii) Schemes under Upgradation Programme	"	Allocation not yet intimated to the Home (Police) Department.

3. Broadly speaking, the following items come under the plan provisions :-

- (i) Construction of residential units for policemen and officers.
- (ii) Construction of barracks for Constables and Head Constables.
- (iii) Accommodation of Battalions.
- (iv) Construction/reconstruction/expansion of thana buildings.
- (v) Construction of Bungalows, Officers' Mess etc.,
- (vi) Construction/extension of Administrative Buildings,
- (vii) Improvement in traffic management,
- (viii) Construction of a base hospital.
- (ix) Establishment of training centres and sports facilities,
- (x) Extension of the State Forensic Science Laboratory,
- (xi) Construction of Explosive Laboratory Building,
- (xii) Acquisition of land for different purposes of construction mentioned above,

4. About 80 thana buildings are in rental premises. This figure will go upto 100 by the end of the 7th Plan. So it is necessary to construct at least 30 thana buildings during the 8th plan at a cost of Rs. 875.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91. Some of the thana buildings are very old

and earmarked for demolition; 2 of them are in the priority list of demolition. It is necessary to reconstruct these two thana buildings immediately at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

5. Some of the Administrative Buildings are in hired premises. Because of acute shortage of accommodation construction of Administrative buildings is a necessity. An amount of Rs. 225 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan for this purpose. For 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided.

6. The existing training facilities to police personnel are inadequate to meet the requirements. Extension and expansion of the training arrangement is an imperative necessity. Further in the interest of Police force proper facilities of sports and games are to be created. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan for this purpose. During 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided.

7. The State Forensic Science Laboratory at Calcutta has no section for Serological examination of blood which is very important thing for a Forensic Laboratory. The Chemistry, Biology and Toxicology Sections of the said Laboratory are inadequate to meet the demand placed on them. So extension of the existing official building in the City is essential. A sum of Rs. 110 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th Plan. A provision of 15 lakhs has been kept for 1990-91.

8. The Deputy Chief Controller of Explosive, Calcutta who used to examine and report on bombs and materials seized by the Police has stopped such examination for the last 3 years. We are required to make our own arrangements for examination of bombs, etc. In this context construction of an Explosive Laboratory Building is absolutely necessary. The estimated cost is 30 lakhs. A provision of a Rs. 5 lakhs has been kept for 1990-91.

9. Base Hospital for the State Police has been a crying need for many years. About 5 acres of land were procured at Salt lake for the said purpose. So, steps may have to be taken for construction of the said base hospital immediately at a cost of Rs. 5 crores. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been kept for 1990-91.

.....

10. The police administration requires land on a large scale for construction of thana buildings, administrative buildings, barracks, residential quarters, training centres, etc. Therefore acquisition of land is a first priority in the Police Plan. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs has been proposed during the 8th Plan. For 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided.

11. Another important scheme that is proposed to be taken up under the plan is improvement in traffic management in the districts and areas especially the Highways and the growing towns. This involves provision for both manning and equipments for this purpose a sum of Rs. 300 lakhs will be required during the 8th Plan. For 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided.

12. The number of departmental quarters is far too short. Only 34% of the officers in the Supervisor ranks can be accommodated in Govt. quarters by the end of the 7th Plan. It has been proposed to construct at least 250 qrs. for these officers during the 8th plan at a cost of Rs. 750 lakhs, For 1990-91 a provision of Rs. 120 lakhs has been kept.

The total strength of the subordinate ranks in the State Police is more than 72,000. Although some quarters were built from the fund provided under Upgradation Programme launched under the aegis of the Finance Commissions, yet only 45% of them can be provided with departmental accommodation including barracks, by the end of the 7th Plan. So some provision in the Plan budget (outside upgradation) is to be kept ^{to} increase the satisfaction level. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 2500 lakhs has been proposed. For 1990-91 a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been kept.

The 8th Finance Commission did not provide any funds for construction of barracks. But the State will have to create some barrack accommodation where it is necessary. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1990-91.

We are short of accommodation for five battalions. Absence of regular accommodation for battalions is causing serious problems. Accommodation for them should be placed without delay. A sum of Rs. 25 crores will be needed during the 8th Plan. For 1990-91 a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs has been kept.

.....

113. During 1989-90 a sum off Rs. 628.94 lakhs was provided under the Upgradation Programme on the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission for Construction of quarters for policemen in subordinate ranks. The allocation for 1990-91 has not been made available to this Department.

144. Having taken all the above factors into account, a list of schemes has been drawn up within the provision of Rs. 15 crores as fixed by the State Planning Board for the police administration for 1990-91. The list is enclosed.

9. Programme of the Home (Defence) Department.

Construction of Urinals and latrines attached to the Office premises of WBNVF Trg. Centre, Kalyani.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 1,05,482.00.

10. Programme of the Excise Department.

1. Construction of a multistoreyed Office Building at Premises No. 32, and 33, B.B.Ganguly Street, Calcutta.
2. Construction of a building for accommodation of District Excise Office in Jalpaiguri and of quarters for Excise Staff.
3. Construction of a Compounded Wall around the residential quarters of S.E. (Jalpaiguri) known as King's kothi.
4. Construction of a boundary Wall of proposed Excise complex at Jaigaon in Jalpaiguri.
5. Construction of Office-cum-residence of D.E.C. and S.I. Extension of Excise Barrack at Diamond Harbour.
6. Construction of check post at Chichira, Midnapore.
7. Construction of check post at Dubordihi, Burdwan.
8. Construction of Check Post at Phasidewa, Darjiling.

9. Construction of Office Building at Jaigaon, Jalpaiguri.
10. Acquisition of premises No. 74, A,J,C, Bose Road, Calcutta.
11. Acquisition of the Premises No. 33, Ballilious Road, Howrah.

The total outlay proposed under Housing Sector is Rs. 51.00 lakhs.

11. Programme of the Finance (Taxation) Department

The schemes may be seen in GN-2 statement.

The proposed outlay for 1990-91 under the Public Work Sector is Rs. 306.00 lakhs.

12. Programme of the Relief & Welfare (Relief) Deptt.:

1. Construction of Flood/Cyclone Shelters in Flood/Cyclone prone districts in West Bengal.

In view of frequent occurrence of natural calamities like flood and cyclone in the coastal areas as well as flood/cyclone prone districts of West Bengal, it is urged with utmost necessity and acute requirement upon construction of more flood/cyclone shelters, over and above 85 (eighty-five) such shelters already constructed with financial assistance of E. E. C., in West Bengal under State Plan Scheme. Notwithstanding, the use of these shelters for saving the human lives from the ravages of natural calamities, in normal seasons these may be utilised as school buildings, Adult Education Centres Vocational Training Centres or any other fruitful purpose if they are maintained properly.

Proposals for construction of 100 more flood/cyclone shelter in flood/cyclone prone districts, 50 flood/cyclone shelters in the Sundarban areas and 50 in the coastal districts under E. E. C. assistance have been lying pending with the Govt. of India for a long time. The fate of the proposals is quite in the dark. Several reminders were sent but no response has yet been received from the Govt. of India. In this context the Deptt. of Relief and Welfare consider it urgent to undertake a scheme of construction of Flood/Cyclone shelter in the flood/cyclone prone areas under the Development Plan (8th Plan) without waiting further for Central or Foreign assistance.

The State of West Bengal had the misfortune of witnessing the horrible dance of death and the damages of public and private properties due to the ravages of floods and cyclone almost every year. The geographical position has made the State to face the miserable situation off and on. If more flood/cyclone shelters are constructed in the flood/cyclone prone areas of this State many valuable human lives can be saved from the horror of the natural calamities.

Hence, it has been proposed that 50 (fifty) flood/cyclone shelters may be constructed under state plan scheme in the 8th Five year Plan, in the flood/cyclone prone districts of West Bengal. The construction cost of each shelter may not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs and one such shelter will (Subject to final drawing of estimates and plan Chief Engineer, P.W.D.) be constructed every year of the 8th Five Year Plan period. The total requirement of fund under the scheme 8th Five Year Plan comes to Rs. 250.00 lakhs and the Budget Provif for 1990-91 may be Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

The scheme may, briefly, be as follows :-

(i) The flood/cyclone shelter may be constructed either in suitable Khas/Vested land or in land of Primary School having Kucha house which may be improved by pucca construction with suitable provision for flood/cyclone shelters. In case of urgency land may have to be acquired under the appropriate land Acquisition Act, for which separate budget provision will be made. In the first year of the plan, 10 shelters may be constructed in the following flood prone/ flood affected districts Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, West Dinajpur, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Malda, Hooghly, Midnapore, North and South 24-Parganas.

(ii) The Relief & Welfare (Relief) Deptt. will have the authority to consider the determination/selection of the number and the sites of flood/cyclone shelters.

(iii) The work of construction may be got executed through the Panchayat Samity on utilising the services of S.A.E. (Relief) for the purpose or other engineers at the Block level under supervision of the District Engineer, Zilla Parishad.

(iv) The proposed scheme may be implemented from the financial year 1990-91 and an annual provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs may be made for construction of 10 such shelters every year.

Set - II

2. Construction of Relief godowns and stores in the district level :-

Almost every year the State experiences the occurrence of natural calamities like flood, cyclone etc. Immediately after occurrence of such natural calamities the State Govt. have to undertake relief measures by way of supplying foods, clothings tarpaulin and other relief materials among the affected people as quickly as possible. The prime consideration during such a natural calamities is to make relief materials available within the quickest possible time at sufficient quantity, Relief Materials in most cases are despatched either from Calcutta or from the District Headquarters, for which a lot of difficulties have to face during emergency situation. Moreover, Relief godowns are also essential for proper preservation of food staff and relief articles.

.....

Under the circumstances the question of construction of Relief godowns for preserving relief materials in the districts Sub-divisions as well as in the Block level is felt much essential. For want of proper preservation of foodstuff and relief articles various difficulties are to be faced at the time of emergency relief measures to be undertaken during the natural calamities

In the circumstances at the initial stage 10 godowns/stores are proposed to be constructed in 10 flood prone districts of this State. Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Midnapore, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Malda, South 24-Parganas, North 24-Parganas, West Dinajpur and Burdwan. In the first year of the plan 10 godowns will be constructed. 5 godowns will be constructed in sub-divisions/block headquarter and five in district towns of the Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Malda, West Dinajpore, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Hooghly and Burdwan. The pin-pointed places will be selected in due course. For the present attempt will be made for guarding the godown with the help of existing night-guards. In case of urgency future, separate posts of night guards may have to be created.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1990-91 may be made under state plan budget for construction of two to three godowns/stores in 3 districts at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh each. During the entire 8th Plan period 50 such godowns may be constructed and for this purpose Rs. 100.00 lakhs may be provided for in the 8th Five Year Plan. The land for construction of the godowns will be provided by D.M. free of cost out of the vested or khas land.

The site of the construction will be selected by this Deptt. in consultation with the district authority.

The plan and estimate for construction of godown shall be prepared by the SAE (Relief) and duly vetted by the Engineer of the PWD of the relevant district.

The works of construction may be supervised by the Zilla Parishad/Panchayat Samity as per plan and estimate approved by the P.W.D.

The Deptt. also proposes Rs. 48.21 lakhs for the 8th Plan and 10.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1990-91 for the purpose of Relief Complexes comprising Relief godown, stores, garrages, Directorate & Secretariat Office at 87A & B, N. S. Road, Calcutta.

NIEPA DC



D05374