

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A. Agriculture

a) The target fixed by Govt. of India for agricultural growth at 4% for the State of West Bengal which is around 3.5% now. Considering the agro-climatic condition, infrastructure, resources etc. the projected foodgrains production growth rate has been revised and fixed at 4.5% during XIth plan period.

Previously the average foodgrains productivity growth was calculated taking into account Xth plan average productivity and XIth plan projected average productivity and which was projected 5.91% i.e. around 6% and production growth was calculated considering the production of 2011-12 (The last year of XIth plan) and present level of production (which was around 160 lakh tonnes) which was around 15%. However, all the data are revised for XIth plan period and the strategy for achieving new growth rate are sending for consideration along with revised target. The production of foodgrains will be increased due to increase of cropping intensity.

b) Discussion on Food Security

West Bengal is surplus in production of rice but there are deficits in the production of wheat and pulses. The requirement of foodgrains during 2006-07 was around 168.39 lakh M.T. and the production was 159.75 lakh M.T. The deficit was mainly due to less production of wheat and pulses. Keeping this in mind various state plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be in operation during eleventh plan period. National Food Security Mission has been started across 12 districts of the State to boost up the production of wheat, pulses and rice. Apart from this hybrid rice seed production programme, Integrated pulses, Oilseed production programme, dryland/rainfed crop production programme and special area development programme are in operation also. By the end of eleventh plan period the projected production of foodgrain is 200.57 lakh metric tonnes against the requirement of 176.67 lakh M.T. The target of rice, wheat and pulse production are 184.39 lakh M.T., 10.69 lakh M.T., 2.41 lakh M.T. respectively. The over all seed replacement rate is projected 33%. The target is fixed at 100% coverage with improved/high yielding/Hybrid variety of different foodgrain crops. Programme has also been taken to renovate Govt. Seed Farms, Commodity Research Stations and meteorological observatories etc. Soil & Water Conservation measures including construction of water harvesting structures also come under the purview of sustainable agricultural development to maintain food security of the State.

Year	Population (lakh)	Foodgrain requirement	Foodgrains production (Target)
2006-07	857.68	168.39	159.75 (achieved)
2007-08	866.59	170.14	162.94 (Target)
2008-09	875.06	171.80	175.54 (Target)
2009-10	883.35	173.43	183.52 (Target)
2010-11	891.58	175.05	191.86 (Target)
2011-12	899.87	176.67	200.57 (Target)

1.1. CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 Programme of the Agriculture Department

The State of West Bengal has great natural resources and an advantage of six agro-climatic regions, fertile soil of vast biodiversity and consistent irrigation facilities. The importance of agriculture in the State's economy is reflected by its contribution of about 20% to the total SDP (at constant price) and by its support to employment of nearly 58% of its rural work force.

For the 11th Five Year Plan the growth rate of the Agriculture and allied sector has been projected around 4% per annum. This is a challenging task though the annual average growth rate in foodgrain production in the State during 1993-94 to 2003-04 was 2.22% as against all India growth rate of 0.83%, 2.74% in Haryana and 1.98% in Punjab. Considering erratic weather conditions natural vagaries and other constraints, all efforts are being given for full realization of agricultural production potential in order to keep agricultural production in tandem with the demand for foodgrains etc. Out of 335 agricultural blocks in the State, 172 blocks spread over from Teesta Terai flood prone zone in the north to the coastal area in the south and undulated lateritic area in the west, are low in productivity. Apart from that the area and productivity of pulse and oilseed crops are low and there is scope to improve upon. Greater thrust will also be given to commercial crops like cotton, jute and other fibre crops. The extension and advisory service making use of IT will be made available to the farmers. For supporting farmers in natural calamities proper work plan has been envisaged. Emphasis is being laid on capacity build of SC, ST, minorities and women. Decentralised planning process will be followed. Guidelines regarding women empowerment, minorities & skill development will be followed. Almost all the schemes are beneficiary-oriented. Special emphasis will be given to the selection of minority beneficiaries as per guidelines of the Minority Development Department.

Seed : The aim for the XIth plan period is to replace total seeds @ 33.3%. About 150 numbers of State seed farms will be revitalized/modernized in a phased manner during this period.

Fertiliser: Fertiliser Control Laboratories & Soil Testing Laboratories will be modernised/renovated during the plan period.

Plant Protection : A sum of rupees Rs.127.50 lakhs has been proposed during this plan period for conducting Bio-village Demonstration Camp and development of Bio-control laboratory for promoting integrated pest management.

Training & Skill Development : For skill development and capacity building of farmers specially women, scheduled castes and tribes, separate schemes/components have been envisaged for Agricultural Training on farm women during this plan.. During XIth plan period it has been proposed to train up around 14,000 farmers on modern agricultural technology and about 556 numbers of officials on refresher training.

Soil Conservation/Soil Survey & Testing and natural resource management : In the State of West Bengal 21.91 lakh ha. non forest area i.e. around 29% of the States geographical area is susceptible to various kinds of land degradation and erosion. Agriculture is the largest user of soil and water resources, which is critical to sustainable development.

During 11th plan period 50 nos. of new watersheds have been proposed for development of 28000 ha of land. Scheme for extension of soil conservation work on wastelands, agricultural lands on watershed

basis in plains and hills, and establishment of Central Remote Sensing Laboratory are being continued with a proposed outlay of Rs.122.50 lakhs.

Agricultural Development of dryland/lateritic soil/Hill areas

For upliftment of socio-economic status of the farmers under dry and lateritic zone a scheme Diversified Cropping Programme Dryland/Rainfed condition is being implemented. Crop demonstration on pulses and oilseeds, farmers, training etc. will be organized as a part of the working plan. In tribal people dominated area a special problem area schemes will be executed during the plan period. For development of hill areas a sum of Rs.435.00 lakhs has been proposed for crop demonstration, farmers field school, vermi-compost pit preparation, implements/sprinkler (for irrigation) distribution etc. in three hilly sub-division and Rs. 250 lakhs for non-hill areas.

Research and Development

For infrastructural development of agricultural research apart from continuing schemes of the Xth plan two new schemes Development of Zonal Adaptive Research Station & Development of Commodity Research Stations of the State have been taken up.. During XIth plan period thrust will be given on evolving super rice/hybrid rice, rice fortified with Zinc & iron, research on suitable pulse and oilseed varieties, potato tissue culture, short duration wheat varieties etc. will be emphasized.

Extension Reforms

As per National Agricultural policy for revitalization and reformation of Agricultural extension system a Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to State Extension programme for extension reforms' has been initiated in six districts since the year 2005-06. During 2007-08 this scheme is being operated in all the eighteen agricultural districts of the State. Around 20 Nos. of National & International Training Courses, about 31 exposure visits of extension functionaries, 67813 Nos. farmers training and 122 nos. field days for farmers & 6 Nos. of district level exhibition/Kishan Mela etc. will be organized during this financial year. Such programme will be continued in 18 districts during the entire XIth plan period.

Project proposed for enhancing foodgrains production in the State of West Bengal

To keep pace with the increasing demand for food by the growing population as well as to ensure food security there is need for enhancing foodgrains production and productivity in the State. Accordingly a project proposal has been prepared and submitted to concerned authority with an objective of raising productivity of 172 blocks with lower productivity of State average and of remaining 153 blocks having productivity more or equal to State average by 12.5% over a period of five years. For which a proposal for an additional fund has already been submitted to the G.O.I. matching share of which will have to be provided under the Plan Sector. The amount will be around Rs.150.00 crores every year, if the proposal be approved by the G.O.I. Under State Plan a new scheme in the name of 'Subsidy to the farmers for purchasing hybrid seeds' has been envisaged in the light of the above mentioned endeavour, in addition to the existing schemes.

The *Central Statistical Organisation* in its recent study on the average growth rate of Agricultural production of all the states during the period 1993-94 to 2003-04 found out that all the states taken together, average rate of growth of Gross State Domestic Product has been 1.53% during that period, whereas for West Bengal during the same period it has been 3.54%.

Current Agricultural Production

The State's agriculture sector has been successful to meet the food-grains demand of a growing population, and its production is likely to reach 182.92 lakh tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Plan period.

Strengths of West Bengal's Agriculture

The State has great natural resources and advantage of six different agro-climatic regions, fertile soil, consistent irrigation facilities, vast bio-diversity and human resources which enable the State to secure first position in rice, vegetable and jute and become the second largest producer of potato in the country. There is potential to grow scented rice, off-season vegetables and fruits.

Crop diversification

West Bengal is deficient in pulses, oilseeds and wheat. All these crops are grown under less irrigated or non-irrigated conditions. Most farmers in the State tend to give priority to a rice-based cropping system. This is due to food security, low risk and easy market access. But this production system is not congenial for higher income generation. This has resulted in shortage of commodities like pulses, wheat, oilseeds, timbers and some other items for which there is demand in the market. Among food-grains, West Bengal now occupies the first position in case of Rice, Jute and allied fibre production among all the states of the country. This has also encouraged monoculture and unsustainable utilisation of natural resources in some areas. Greater thrust is needed on high value market-driven remunerative diversified crops. Emphasis will also be laid on flowers, fruits and other new horticultural crops having demand in the market along with extending the area of wheat, pulses and oilseeds and those varieties of potato, which are suitable for processing, and production of value added items, which has already been started during the 10th plan. Bamboo cultivation in a planned manner with support from the Bamboo Mission and Jatropha cultivation in wasteland would also be promoted. To encourage such activities, support would be provided for requisite market infrastructure, post-harvest handling, storage, and marketing.

Conservation of agricultural biodiversity

Existence of the entire economy pivots on the agro-biodiversity of the country. Erosion and narrowing of the base of crop plants genetic resources in the last few decades is a cause of concern to the national Government as well as the State. Agricultural biodiversity constitutes a significant share of the global heritage of biodiversity. It is a major part of biodiversity that has a direct use value. Survey and evaluation of genetic resources and safe conservation of indigenous variability in crop plants must receive particular attention. There is need for a time-bound programme to list, catalogue, classify the state's vast agro-biodiversity and taking up an action plan to conserve and expand promising indigenous and traditional crop varieties for food security and value addition.

Biotechnology in agriculture

The use of recombinant DNA technology/transgenic technology in agriculture is aimed at improving yields of agricultural produces with a considerable saving in land use and pest resistance, which accounts for 20-30% loss of the crops. But application of transgenic plants in agriculture is considered to be a genuine concern for safety among all cross sections of human beings particularly because such agricultural products will be part of the human and animal food chain. Bioethical and bio-safety committees need to be set up to advise regarding the matter, assessing all hazards on the basis of the latest knowledge, gaining from the experience of other States and countries and function within the domain of DNA guidelines 1990 under environmental protection act.

Organic Farming

Organic farming is gaining momentum all over the world. Peoples' consciousness towards chemical-free healthy foods, ecology and pollution free environment through conventional farming has encouraged them towards organic farming. That approach also will be consistent with the objective of

sustainable agriculture. After framing a policy on organic farming, emphasis will be laid on production of crops and animal products in accordance with norms set up at the national level. Thus the state will be able to diversify its agriculture and link with the internal and export market. Market confidence in the quality of organically processed foods should be ensured through rigorous certification standards regarding organic farming and a programme to encourage expansion.

Pesticides

International standard for inspection/treatment is to be implemented. Rapid detection, diagnostic facilities and recommendation shall be augmented. I.P.M technology for plant protection shall be proliferated. Plant quarantine facilities shall be augmented. Bio-pesticides to replace chemical pesticides as far as possible will be developed and used. Pest risk analysis for priority crops is to be developed. The chemical pesticide consumption in West Bengal has been declining from 0.55 kg/ha. (1992-93) to 0.42 kg/ha. (2004-05) in parity with the vision of sustainable agriculture. Use of bio-pesticides and botanical pesticides shall be emphasized. Pesticide residues are being found increasingly in our farm produces posing a threat to human health. In view of this, emphasis would be given to establish more facilities for pesticides-residue testing of agricultural commodities marketed within the state or outside.

Women in agriculture

There is increasing feminisation of agriculture in families with small and marginal holdings due to out-migration of men, particularly in some districts of the State. Kisan Credit Cards issued so far to women by the banks are not satisfactory in number. That number must be increased in the 11th plan period. In the State, Joint *Pattas* have been issued for 4.92 lakh acres of land so far, but the percentage of *pattas* issued to women is only 12.93. Acceleration of the distribution of the female *patta* by the 11th plan period will make women eligible for institutional credit.

Women working for the whole day in the field require support services like crèches and day-care centres. More training will be organised exclusively for women for improving the skill and value addition of their work. Efforts will be made for generating multiple sources of income through rearing livestock or involvement in fishery or other allied agricultural activities in addition to agricultural and horticultural works.

Agricultural Statistics and Evaluation

The static, positive and negative trends of various efforts are reflected on the data of various items, particularly the area, productivity and yield. Also the impact of extension approach and research on the target groups are very important to orient or re-orient the efforts. The quantified information is always the base of formulation and implementation of strategies. Collection of qualified information on various aspects is done continuously by the Agricultural Statistics & Evaluation functionaries of the Department of Agriculture. Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics, Agricultural Census & Agricultural Input Survey, Monitoring & Evaluation, Farm Management Studies, assessment of impact of irrigation in command areas are some of the specific programmes undertaken to generate various data.

Crop Insurance :

The National Agricultural Crop Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is presently operated only at Gram Panchayat Level for Aman and Boro paddy in all district of the State. Potato crop is notified at Gram Panchayat level for 8 districts in the State. For all other crops NAIS is based on Block level.

Incidentally during 2007-08, for Potato crop, the claim compensation to the tune of approximately 200 crore (approx) was paid to the farmers and on C.C.E experiments at Gram Panchayat level and on the basis of threshold yield by AICI.

Strategy for achieving 4% agricultural growth by 11th plan period

- Projection of 4.5 percent production growth rate of foodgrains during XIth plan period.
- By the end of the plan period the projected foodgrain production is 200.57 lakh tonnes.
- The target of the cropping intensity has been fixed at 195 percent by the end of the plan period.
- Ensure food security for the people of the state.
- Emphasis to be laid on production and availability of the quality seeds(Hybrid& high yielding etc.) & other agricultural inputs.
- Greater emphasis on overall increase in production and productivity in the Hilly, Terai, Coastal and Lateritic Zone. More importance to be laid on Demonstration Centres, Farmers' Training, Availability of Agriculture Inputs & Infrastructure Development.
- Crop Diversification, Integrated Crop Management, Integrated Pest Management will be given high priority.
- Expansion of area and production of Cotton and other Commercial fiber crops will be given high priority.
- Programming & implementation of watershed basis development and construction of water harvesting structures to promote the area expansion and enhanced production in non-irrigated/rain fed areas.
- Government Seed Farms, Research Stations, Meteorological Observatories, Seed, Fertilizers & Soil Testing Laboratories will be revitalized.
- Research Extension linkage and extension reforms will be given due importance.
- Special emphasis will be on e-Governance in agriculture and capacity building of farm women, farmers' belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities & other weaker sections, employment generation and Disaster Management.

Credit flow & irrigation facilities are needed to be increased.

Projected requirement of food-grains and other important crops for consumption during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012) in West Bengal

Population/ Crops	Consumption rate*	Requirement in lakh tonnes				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population (in lakh)		874.37	884.62	894.59	904.71	914.63
Rice	394	138.32	139.94	141.52	143.12	144.69
Wheat	60	21.06	21.31	21.55	21.79	22.03
Cereals	454	159.38	161.25	163.07	164.91	166.72

Pulses	35	12.29	12.43	12.57	12.71	12.85
Foodgrains	489	171.67	173.68	175.64	177.62	179.57
Oilseeds	45	15.8	15.98	16.16	16.35	16.53
Potato	125	43.88	44.4	44.9	45.41	45.9
Vegetables	250	87.76	88.79	89.79	90.81	91.81

Consumption rate in grams per head per day

Requirement includes 10% additional as wastes and seeds

Population projected by the Registrar General of India

The following table gives an idea of the year-wise production targets of different crops:

Year wise target of Area, Yield Rate and Production of different crops in West Bengal during the 11th Plan Period

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

Sl. No.	Crops	A Y P	Year				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aus Rice	A	325.123	326.749	328.382	330.024	331.675
		Y	2346	2440	2538	2639	2745
		P	762.817	797.296	833.334	871.001	910.370
2	Aman Rice	A	4096.178	4116.659	4137.242	4157.928	4178.718
		Y	2476	2575	2678	2785	2897
		P	10143.119	10601.588	11080.780	11581.631	12105.120
3	Boro Rice	A	1398.116	1405.107	1412.132	1419.193	1426.289
		Y	3250	3380	3516	3656	3802
		P	4544.382	4749.788	4964.478	5188.872	5423.410
4	Total Rice	A	5819.417	5848.514	5877.757	5907.146	5936.681
		Y	2655	2761	2872	2986	3106
		P	15450.318	16148.672	16878.592	17641.504	18438.900
5	Wheat	A	391.652	393.610	395.578	397.556	399.544
		Y	2289	2381	2476	2575	2678
		P	896.491	937.185	979.451	1023.707	1069.979
6	Other Cereals	A	106.555	107.088	107.623	-108.161	108.702
		Y	2421	2518	2619	2724	2833
		P	257.970	269.648	281.865	294.631	307.953
7	Total Cereals	A	6317.624	6349.212	6380.958	6412.863	6444.927
		Y	2628	2733	2848	2957	3075
		P	16604.78	17355.510	18139.910	18959.840	19816.830
8	Total Pulses	A	235.933	239.472	243.064	246.710	250.411
		Y	791	830	872	915	961
		P	186.540	198.805	211.877	225.808	240.655
9	Food grains	A	6553.557	6588.684	6624.022	6659.573	6695.338
		Y	2562	2664	2770	2881	2996
		P	16791.320	17554.310	18351.790	19185.650	20057.490
10	Rape Seeds & Mustard	A	445.000	453.900	462.978	472.238	481.683
		Y	899	935	972	1011	1051
		P	400.000	424.397	450.015	477.433	506.249
11	Teel	A	180.000	183.600	187.272	191.017	194.837
		Y	861	895	931	968	1007
		P	155.000	164.322	174.350	184.904	196.201

12	Other Oilseeds	A	75.000	76.500	78.030	79.591	81.183
		Y	1467	1526	1593	1656	1726
		P	110.000	116.713	124.307	131.765	140.116
13	Total Oilseeds	A	700.000	714.000	728.280	742.846	757.703
		Y	950	988	1028	1069	1112
		P	665.000	705.432	748.672	794.102	842.566
14	Sugarcane	A	20.000	22.000	25.000	27.000	30.000
		Y	75000	76000	77000	78000	80000
		P	1500.000	1672.000	1925.000	2106.000	2400.000
15	Potato	A	349.842	367.335	385.701	404.986	425.236
		Y	22922	24068	25271	26535	27861
		P	8018.913	8840.851	9747.039	10746.110	11847.586
16	Jute*	A	598.871	601.865	604.874	607.899	610.938
		Y	14.21	14.64	15.08	15.53	16.00
		P	8512.348	8811.557	9121.283	9441.896	9773.778
17	Vegetables	A	913.000	924.000	937.000	952.000	970.000
		Y	14107	14919	15831	16845	18000
		P	12880.000	13785.000	14834.000	16036.000	17460.000
18	CI		185	187	190	192	195

* Yield rate in bales/ha and Production in '000 bales, 1bale=180kg

1.1.2 Programme of the Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles Department

Commercial Crops

Lac is a natural resin. It has great international utility. India exports about 80% of its total production to almost all the countries. Most of the tribal cultivators in the laterite soil districts of West Bengal can not produce marketable surplus of cash crop for earning due to small holding and inferior land condition which, however, is suitable for lac host trees. So lac has a significant role in the rural economy of the districts where it is produced.

During the first four years of the Tenth Plan period, nearly 25000 kg. of broodlac were produced. Nearly 30,000 man-days were created, mostly among the people belonging to the ST communities.

Emphasis will be laid on Lac Development during the Eleventh Five Year Plan

- Adequate supports will be provided to the lac cultivators
- Major focused area would be created for lac processing units
- Attempts would be made to make the scheme more effective to make the lac growers immune from the manipulation of market by the middlemen
- Modernize the existing lac processing units with new technology
- Strengthen the extension network with adequate manpower support.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Crop Husbandry' is Rs. 47714.00 lakh .

1.2 HORTICULTURE

1.2.1 Programme of the Department of Food Processing Industries & Horticulture

The Horticulture sector in West Bengal offers a wide variety of crops suitable for cultivation under different agro-climatic conditions and hills and terrain with possibility of multi-tier cropping systems, thus enhancing the returns per unit area of land and time, generating employment potential and providing food and nutritional security.

In view of the sustained growth in Agri-horticulture sector over the past few years, the Department has been identified as the potential sector, which can act as the driving force for the growth of the State

economy. Development of horticulture will give rise to direct and indirect employment generation by way of maintaining nurseries, land development, orchard management, harvesting, storing, transportation, packing house operation, processing and marketing.

The basic rules of organic production will be applied and the synthetic inputs are prohibited. But there are exceptions in both cases, certain natural inputs determined by various certification programmes to be harmful to human health or the environment are prohibited (e.g. Arsenic). Certain synthetic inputs determined to be essential and consistent with organic farming philosophy are allowed (e.g. Insect pheromones). An organic production system would be designed to :

- ❖ Enhance biological diversity within the system;
- ❖ Increase soil biological activity;
- ❖ Maintain long-term soil fertility;
- ❖ Recycle plant and animal waste;
- ❖ Reliance on renewable resources in locally organized system;
- ❖ Promote healthy use of soil, water and air and minimize all forms of pollution;
- ❖ Handle agricultural products with emphasis on careful processing methods in order to maintain organic integrity and vital qualities of the product at all stages.

Organic food differs from conventional food in that it is derived from farming practices which avoid use of synthetic agri-chemicals such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In view of the growing demand for the organically produced food items worldwide the natural advantages in this regard need to be fully exploited. In fact according to the report of The Foundation Ecology and Agriculture (SOEL), Germany and the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, Switzerland, organic agriculture under certification is now practiced in 120 countries. Organically produced crop awareness has to be generated through training and distribution of information material.

Comparative studies on nutritional quality of conventional and organic fruits and vegetables have in general indicated the benefits of the organic produce. Most essential minerals are found in higher concentrations in organic produce along with reduced levels of heavy metals, nitrates and other contaminants that are usually higher in conventional food and feed. Thus organic farming is a better alternative keeping in mind the future of the mankind.

Objectives of the 11th Five Year Plan

- To provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector based on strategies which include research and development, technology promotion, extension, pre and post harvest management, processing and marketing
- To enhance horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to the small and marginal farmers
- To promote, develop and disseminate technologies, through an effective blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific technology
- To encourage joint projects for production of quality hybrid seeds, medicinal plants and flowers
- To promote capacity building and Human Resource Development
- To create opportunities for employment generation, especially for focus groups like women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

Targets and strategies for the 11th Five Year Plan

The 11th Five Year Plan will focus on the following aspects:

Production and productivity

The 11th Five Year Plan will specially focus on increasing both production and productivity through adoption of improved technologies for ensuring quality, including genetic up-gradation of all horticultural crops. The following strategies may be adopted:

- ✓ Distribution of vegetable seeds as minikits to the small and marginal farmers including SC and ST farmers;
- ✓ To increase the area, production and productivity of fruits in the State;
- ✓ Orchard subsidy scheme implemented during the 10th Plan period is renamed as Area expansion of fruit plants;
- ✓ To set up more number of seed production centres in the horticulture farms;
- ✓ Scheme for distribution of coconut seedlings will be taken up among small and marginal farmers including SC and ST farmers;
- ✓ Schemes for floriculture like area expansion of flowers, setting up of poly green house, training of farmers;

Protected cultivation and hi-tech farming

The training programmes to generate awareness among the farmers for adoption of various protected cultivation like shade net, plastic culture, mulching etc. will be undertaken along with arrangements to provide subsidy to the small and marginal farmers who are interested to adopt hi-tech farming along with augmentation of irrigation facilities like use of drip irrigation, excavation of wells and tank for rain water harvesting in the districts of Bankura, Purulia, Burdwan, Birbhum, Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur.

Agri-Export Zones in West Bengal

Focussed attention will also be continued to develop production technology for export quality pomegranate (BCKV). There are proposals for setting up two more Agri-Export Zones on cashew nut and floriculture in the State.

National Horticulture Mission

All the centrally sponsored schemes will be implemented in the form of National Horticulture Mission in the State to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, medicinal plants and plantation crops. During the 11th Plan, assistance from Government of India will be 85% and the State Government will contribute 15% of the total budget.

Micro Irrigation

Focus on coverage of horticultural crops being covered under National Horticulture Mission will be included. It will involve farmers of all categories with at least 25% beneficiaries from small and marginal farmers. 40% of the total cost will be borne by the Central Government, 10% by the State Government and the remaining 50% will be borne by the beneficiary through own resources or credit linkage from financial institutions.

Modernization of Horticultural Farms

There are 11 Horticulture Farms where demonstration trials and research work are conducted. The farms need to be modernized to cope up with the current demand. Efforts will be made to invite expression of interest from parties for commercialisation of these Farms.

Development of Horticulture and Food Processing Industries through R & D works.

The 11th Five Year Plan gives emphasis on the development of Horticultural Crops in the State with the assistance of Research and Development in the Universities and Horticulture farms. The various projects to be taken up are detailed below:

- Production of certified planting materials of Pineapple.
- Development of production technology of Gherkin under North Bengal condition.
- Development of technology for maximization of sweet orange production under lateritic soil.
- Exploration of grape cultivation in Bankura and Birbhum.
- Export-oriented Pomegranate production.
- Protective Umbrella to Tube rose against invasion of nematodes. .
- R & D works on betel vine, Medicinal plants and spices. .
- Setting up tissue culture Laboratories. Tissue culture laboratories will be set up at Government farms for production of genuine planting materials of horticulture Crops.
- In food processing sector for updating processing, packaging and storage technologies for all major processed food products and value added products for commercial importance.
- Quality Control Laboratories are essential for analysis of pesticide residue analysis and other quality parameters in relation to export of various horticultural and food products. Five Quality Control Laboratories will be set up during 11th Five Year plan.

Centre for Floriculture & Agro-Business Management

With collaboration of the North Bengal University, the Department proposes to set up a Centre for Floriculture & Agro-Business Management. Financial requirement for the programme is Rs.332.35 lakh for the five year period taken together. Under the programme a Practical Training Centre for Entrepreneurship Development Programme will be set up. There will be support for production of quality planting materials through biotechnology and forward and backward linkages for marketing of flowers will be developed.

To promote floriculture in the North Bengal region, one perishable cargo complex at Bagdogra airport is in the process of being set up. Efforts are on to identify agri-export zone for the North Bengal districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur districts. Under NHM, area expansion for floriculture, dissemination of knowledge and capacity building and establishment of cold chain facilities have been given priority.

Some of the futuristic plans of the Department are

- Establishment of a floriculture park in collaboration with Tourism Department
- Establishment of a State of the Art Flower Auction Market with Tele Flower Auction System in collaboration with the IT Department
- Trans-border export to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and China
- Setting up of training binfrastructure
- R&D in using bio technology/ plan tissue culture
- Isolating essential oils from flowers like jasmine, rose, orange, tuberose to produce quality perfume etc.

Gender Initiative and Special Group Programme

As per directive of the Planning Commission, 30% of the beneficiaries benefited must be women. Accordingly 182.37 lakhs of man-days would be created for women out of the total of 607.991 lakh man-days during the 11th Five Year Plan. A coordinated approach will be taken to associate the women Self Help Groups with the activities of this Department. After 73rd Constitutional Amendment one-

third of the PRIs members are women. These members, if suitably trained, may act as valuable resource persons for disseminating the knowledge regarding the programmes of this department. This is expected to generate awareness among the women panchayat members in particular and women in general. This will further pave the way for involvement of women in the holistic development of horticulture as well as food processing industries in future. The women Self Help Groups in their endeavour for self-employment and social empowerment may take up the following activities:

- Cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, plantation crops, medicinal and aromatic plants by the women Self Help Groups
- Training of women Self Help Groups in processing and packaging of fruits, vegetables and spices
- Training of women Self Help Groups in production of mushroom and mushroom spawn
- Training of women Self Help Groups in production of quality planting materials
- Training of women Self Help Groups in popularization of horticulture

Human Resource Development

The Human Resource Development will be an integral part of the 11th Five Year Plan. The extension network at the command of the Food Processing Industries and Horticulture Department is pitifully inadequate. However, the gaps in the extension network is to be plugged through capacity building at all levels and encouragement of Public Private Partnership. The concept of Pranibandhu developed by the Animal Resource Development Department will also be explored to see if a group of local resource professionals like Uddyan-bandhus can be developed. Under Human Resource Development programme training of the farmers, field level workers, panchayat functionaries, women self help group members and officials will be taken up. An important activity under training would be to provide resource materials to the trainees to acquaint them about various farming techniques through exhibitions and demonstrations and impart knowledge regarding the plant pathogens/pests and their treatment through optimum use of insecticides/pesticides.

- The horticulture farms would be further modernized to train the farmers and entrepreneurs for adoption of modern technologies, pre and post harvest management including organic farming.
- Pre harvest trainings will be conducted under each AEZ to teach modern techniques of cultivation to the progressive farmers.
- The Department will give maximum emphasis on the establishment of food processing units particularly in the growing areas to utilize the locally available agro food raw materials. To achieve this objective, workshops/ training programmes will be organized in the growing areas through Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs to create awareness and encourage the educated unemployed youths to set up their own units.
- Food Processing and Training Centres will be set up in the districts where such facilities are not available. Thus the extension work of this Department may be further carried out through active involvement of the Universities, Agricultural Cooperatives, Self Help Groups, Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs.
- The Department will encourage popularisation of low cost preservation of vegetables in the growing areas to prevent wastage at the time of glut. Training Centres for low cost preservation of vegetables will be established in the growing areas in each district.
- Trained Horticultural Graduates from a recognized institution will be offered subsidy @ 15% of the project cost. They should take up projects like Cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, medicinal & aromatic plants, plantation crops.
- Farmers Co-operative, Farmers' Club, who would take up scheme, for training of farmers in horticulture aspects will be given incentive @ 50% of the cost of training.

Post Harvest Management

Post Harvest Management includes packaging, grading, transportation, curing and ripening and storage. Post harvest losses in India as well as in the State are very high. These losses happen more in case of perishable food like fruits and vegetables because of improper storage, handling, transportation and distribution. These facilities are essential for increasing the marketability of the horticulture produce, value addition, increasing profitability and reducing losses.

- 20 pack houses would be created with a refrigerated van for each pack house.
- Cold chain facilities in 15 municipal market complexes will be created to facilitate post harvest management in urban areas.
- Encouraging private sector initiatives for setting up multipurpose cold storages in different locations. 100 nos. of multipurpose cold storages will be set up during 11th Five Year Plan.
- The horticultural Crops are being damaged by natural calamities. To save the farmers from such heavy losses, horticulture crop Insurance scheme would be implemented in the State.

So far as Cold Chain is concerned, DFPIH presently has 415 cold storages in the State with storing capacity of 49.8 lakh metric tonnes, mainly for storing fruits, vegetables and flowers. An additional 5.00 lakh tonnes of storage capacity, perishable cargo handling complexes at Kolkata Airport, Bagdogra Airport and Haldia Seaport will be created. Cold Chain facilities in 11 Municipal markets have also been created.

Terminal Market

Under National Horticultural Mission, Terminal Markets are to be developed at Dankuni and Barasat. Another Terminal Market at Baruipore is to cater to ornamental plants grown in South 24 parganas district. The terminal markets are to act as hubs with state of the art facilities like washing, storing, grading and packing, sourcing for processing and export, other services like transport and cold chain etc.

Decentralised planning at grassroots level through Panchayats

In this State the presence of active Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) help in decentralized planning at grassroots level, which includes selection of beneficiaries and dissemination of knowledge regarding various horticulture crops. The District Horticulture Officer coordinates the planning at the district level along with the Karmadhakshya and other members-of the Krishi Sech-O-Samabay Sthayee Samity.

Emphasis will be given on training of the panchayat functionaries especially those who play key role in fostering the activities of this department e.g., Karmadhakshya, Krishi Sech-O-Samabaya Sthayee Samity of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Sabhapaties of the Panchayat Samitis. This may be done in coordination with the Panchayat and Rural Development Department. All these activities will serve a number of purposes:

- Dissemination of knowledge regarding the activities of this department
- Decentralised planning at grassroots level based on these activities
- Creation of employment
- Development of focus groups like SC, ST and women

Marketing and related Infrastructure Development

Marketing is an integral part of this Department and the following steps may be taken up during 11th Five Year Plan to link the production with the market.

- Induce investments from private and cooperative sectors in development of marketing infrastructure for horticulture commodities

- Strengthen existing horticulture markets
- Participation in Fairs and Shows
- Creation of general awareness among farmers, consumers and entrepreneurs regarding market related agriculture practices and prospects of Agri-business.
- Organisation of Growers and Exporters' Meet to facilitate export of fruits, vegetables and flowers
- At least one Food Park in each district would be established to provide common infrastructure facilities such as power supply, water supply, Quality Control Laboratory, effluent treatment plant, cold storage, warehouse etc. for use by the Food Processing units to be set up in the Food Park.
- In order to facilitate export of fresh and processed food products one Perishable Foods Cargo Complex at Haldia Port will be established.
- Creation of processing facilities near growing areas will be encouraged for manufacturing intermediate products utilizing locally available raw materials like chilli, tomato, mango, ginger etc. for subsequent processing to produce finished products to prevent wastage at the time of glut and generation of rural employment and to provide remunerative price to the farmers.

Marketing system may be further strengthened by coordination among various Government Departments like, Panchayat and Rural Development, Agricultural Marketing and Forest.

Human Development Approach

The picture of Human Development is mixed with variations across the districts. The Human Development approach places people at the centre of the development planning, viewing them as active agents rather than as passive beneficiaries. It argues for a participatory decision-making process at the core of our Plans. Various schemes envisaged under the Horticulture sector of the 11th Five Year Plans is expected to open up a number of livelihood options and is expected to generate approximately 600 lakh man-days of which 146 lakh, 36 lakh and 183 lakh mandays would be created for the SC, ST and women beneficiaries respectively. As a back up support, the Food Processing Industries sector will also be able to generate sufficient numbers of job opportunities along with the prospects of self-employment for educated and unemployed youth. All these aspects of employment and livelihood especially for the focus groups like SC, ST and women would have a direct impact on the Human Development scenario of the State in general and the HDI of the backward districts in particular during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

Information Technology (IT)

This Department would utilize 2% of the budget of 11th Five Year Plan for dissemination of information and knowledge and capacity building through IT. This would involve the following steps:

- Creation of a website through NICNET with information on the activities of this Department
- A project in collaboration with the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) would be taken up to assist the pineapple growers of North Bengal. The infrastructure would include V-SAT Interactive Voice Response Service and Agri Information portal anchored on local language to respond to the queries of the farmers
- Development of the existing agri-portal
- Farmers and Experts interface through video conferencing

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Horticulture' is Rs. 11075.00 lakh

1.3 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.3.1 Programme of Agriculture Department

In the State total degraded land is 22,32,600 ha. which is 29.07% of the total non-forestland. The rain-fed areas are to be brought under Integrated Watershed Development projects. The catchments of Flood Prone Rivers and the River Valley Projects as well as wastelands like Ravinous Gullied, undulating land shall be brought under integrated soil and water conservation. Degraded land is proposed to be treated for agricultural development. Bringing additional cultivable/non arable lands into cultivation through model land use on watershed basis in the areas affected by salinity, alkalinity, acidity, water logging, stream bank erosion etc. provide land base for planning. Institutional and organizational support and developing linkages between conservation and production oriented programmes for long term viability and economic sustainability shall be established and strengthened.

Plants can not thrive without soil moisture which is maintained by water application either by rains or by irrigation. For conjunctive use of surface and ground water improvement and management of on-farm water management, promotion of water harvesting structure and suitable water conveyance system in hilly and low rainfall areas are required. For increasing the gross cropped area, the irrigated area is to be raised at least to the tune of 75%. The derelict surface water bodies need be re-excavated, new surface water bodies to be constructed and regulated surpassing should be done.

1.3.2 Programme of Development & Planning Department

State Land Use Board (SLUB) was set up for studying different factors relating to Land Use, Soil, Flood Control and Water Conservation and suggest remedial measures so as to ensure proper utilization of such resources. The Board has taken several programmes towards such ends.

The Board has commissioned two studies, namely, "Land Use, Cropping Pattern and Alternative Livelihood Option in the Western Laterite Zone of West Bengal" and "Socio Economic Implication of the conversion of agricultural lands into tea plantations and socio economic impact of the closure of the tea gardens, particularly among the women" through Vidyasagar University and North Bengal University respectively.

SLUB is also working on the terms of reference for the perspective plan to be prepared by reputed organization as also on framing of State Land Use Policy for West Bengal.

The State Land Use Board also organizes State level Workshops as well as awareness generation programmes in the districts of West Bengal as necessary.

1.3.3 Programme of Forest Department

Many of the areas in the State are ecologically fragile. The objectives of action under the scheme is to mitigate the effects of development in the ecologically fragile areas by providing a buffer from the disastrous effects of natural calamities like landslides, quakes and the chronologically imperceptible effects of erosion etc. There is need for adoption of soil and water conservation measures. The approach of catchment management includes vegetative measures like afforestation, agro forestry, vegetative contour barriers, pallisading, whittling and engineering works like checkdams, gully plugging and control measures, guided bandhs/spurs and water harvesting structures. The above described strategies shall be implemented through the following schemes.

- a) Protective Afforestation,
- b) Eco Conservation of sensitive zones.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Soil & Water Conservation' is Rs.3016.00 lakh .

1.4 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.4.1 Programme of Animal Resources Development Department

The livestock sector plays a vital and crucial role in the West Bengal economy. The livestock sector contributes 4.41% of the total GDP and 18.6% of the agricultural GDP (Year 2002-03). It plays an important role in employment generation and augmentation of rural income. The gross value of output of the state in the sector is about Rs.11,500 crore at current prices (Year 2004-05). The state held 1st position in meat production, 5th in egg production, and 11th position in milk production during 2003-04.

The department aims to produce quality animal resources, quality animal products and improve quality of life of rural poor. The objective is to progressively reduce the gaps in production of milk, meat, and eggs through introduction of production improvement schemes, animal health care, and introduction of improved management practices. It aims to reduce the gaps between demands and supplies of eggs, meat, and milk. The present per capita milk availability is 124 gm per day against requirement of 210 gm per day, per capita meat availability is 15 gm per day against requirement of 60 gm per day, and per capita egg availability is 34 numbers against requirement of 180 numbers per annum.

Goals and Objectives:

The long-term objective of the Department is to produce the required amount of milk, meat and eggs, which will be achieved through: -

- i) Upgradation of different livestock and poultry products.
- ii) Extension of animal health coverage in rural area.
- iii) Production of quality feed and fodder, milk procurement and processing through milk cooperatives and dairies,
- iv) Reduction of income inequality through transfer of resources to poorer people.
- v) Other related activities include: -
 - a) Improvement in standard of education and training in animal sciences.
 - b) Production of vaccines and facilities for referral diagnostic services,
 - c) Programmes for farmers' training,
 - d) Animal welfare.

Animal Resources and Animal Health

This Sector under the Department is taking care of overall Animal Resources Development, Veterinary Health Care and Manpower development. Along with these activities, this Directorate is providing opportunity for generation of employment and creation of additional income.

Gross categorizations of the activity may be stated as follows:

- i) Up-gradation of different livestock and poultry.
- ii) Extension of animal health coverage- both preventive and curative, upto Gram Panchayat level in each block.
- iii) Production of vaccine and facilities for referral diagnostic services.
- iv) Production of quality feed and fodder.
- v) Formation of Self-help groups and livestock co-operative.
- vi) Community Development like SCP for SC and TASP for Tribal community.

- vii) Additional income generation to the poorest people through animal husbandry practice.
- viii) Employment generation through livestock and poultry farming.
- ix) Farmers' training, publicity and awareness programme in respect of animal resources development programme.
- x) Adoption and enhancement of modern technology in animal husbandry sector and disseminating the same to the field level.
- xi) Co-ordination with Panchayat functionaries and line departments.
- xii) Distribution of animals and birds through family based programmes.

Major units under Animal Resources & Animal Health

SN	Name of the Unit	No. of Unit
1	State Animal Health Centre	110
2	Block Animal Health Centre	341
3	Additional Block Animal Health Centre	271
4	Animal Development Aid Centre (GP Level)	3,247
5	Veterinary Pathological Laboratory	45
6	Disease Investigation Laboratory	11
7	Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals (Vaccine production Unit & Referral Laboratory)	1
8	Veterinary Poly Clinic	3
9	Canine Rabies Control Unit	2
10	State Poultry Farm	22
11	State Livestock Farm (Cattle)	10
12	Government Pig Farm	7
13	Government Goat Farm	7
14	Government Sheep Farm	6
15	Government Rabbit Farm	12
16	Government Training Centre	33
17	Government Fodder Farm	16
18	Government Fodder -cum-Seed Production Unit	5

Moreover, interaction between Govt. Officials and the Scientists of West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata has already been given due importance for utilization of the latest scientific methods at the grass root level.

Paschim Banga Go-Sampad Bikash Sanstha

This Sanstha is a State Government Organization constituted and registered under Societies Registration Act in the year 2001-02 with the main object to implement Government of India funded *National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding* with the overall responsibility of looking after cattle and buffalo development in the State. Considering the requirement of cycling of fund towards development as well as fund constraint in the State, this Sanstha, as per the decision of the State Government, is maintaining its fund management system through Bank Accounts.

The Gram Panchayat level workers under this organization are Pranibandhus – the mobile private workers. The state has 5,595 numbers of Artificial Insemination (A.I) units to carry out the fieldwork in artificial insemination. The specific objectives and targets are as follows:

- 1) The target is to raise the number of Artificial Insemination cases from 15.58 lakhs in 2005-06 and to 23.70 lakhs by 2011-12.
- 2) All the straws required are to be produced in the frozen semen stations.
- 3) Pranibandhus, who are self-employed private AI workers, work at gram panchayat level. At present, there are about 2697 Pranibandhus and their monthly income is about 3500/-.

The department is planning to augment their income through bank-financed schemes and by involving them in other activities.

- 4) Availability of good quality bull calves is one of the major problems in straw production. The department has established 2 (two) bull mother farms; one at Salboni (Paschim Medinipur district) and other at Haringhata farm (Nadia district) for which procurement of animals has already started. At present 200 animals are reared in the said two farms. The department has also established two bull-rearing center at the aforesaid two Units with 150 animals at present to supply good quality bull calves to the frozen semen stations.
- 5) The state has scarcity of high yielding crossbred cows. The department plans to establish a heifer-rearing center with quality cattle. Heifers available will be supplied to the farmers.
- 6) The department plans to improve the farm infrastructure in Haringhata and Salboni.

The Sanstha has been improved remarkably in production system and also in Laboratory maintenance. Three Frozen Semen Bull Stations under the Sanstha have been awarded with **ISO: 9001 –2000** and also **HACCP** Certificates and amongst the Government FS Stations in India these are the pioneer.

Major units

SN	Name of the Unit	No. of Unit
1	Frozen Semen Bull Stations (PBGSBS)	3
2	LN Plant (PBGSBS)	4
3	LN Storage Unit - VIC-6000 (PBGSBS)	13
4	LN Storage Unit - VLP-950 (PBGSBS)	10
5	Molecular Biological Laboratory (PBGSBS)	2
6	ET Laboratory (PBGSBS)	1
7	Bull Mother Farm (PBGSBS)	2
8	Prani Bandhu Units at GP Level (PBGSBS)	2,697
9	A.I. Units (Government)	2,352
10	Training Centre	5

West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Ltd.

This Corporation has been entrusted with marketing of non-conventional poultry product like Turkey, Quail, Cockrail, Duck, Rabbit etc. In addition, different milk products are also marketed through different outlets. The Corporation is also entrusted for execution of different government schemes for overall economic development of poor people throughout the State of West Bengal.

West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Science

The University was established in the year 1995. It conducts UG/PG courses in fisheries, dairy and veterinary sciences. All the courses of veterinary schemes are now conducted at the Belgachia Campus, which were earlier conducted at Mohanpur Campus. It was felt that teaching activities of the undergraduate courses should be only at Mohanpur Campus so that the students can get better field experience. Attempts were made to shift the undergraduate courses, but it did not succeed. The state government plans to re-introduce teaching facilities at Mohanpur campus.

West Bengal Veterinary Council

The West Bengal Veterinary Practitioners' Act 1960 was enacted to provide for the registration of the veterinary practitioners in West Bengal and for certain other matters concerned herewith. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the West Bengal Veterinary Practitioners' Act 1960, State Government made West Bengal Veterinary Practitioners' Rule 1962 and West Bengal Veterinary Council was formed.

West Bengal State Animal Welfare Board

In India, PCA Act and Animal Welfare Board were framed and formed with the objective to protect speechless creatures from willful and intentional ferocity and self-seeking people.

Livestock & Poultry Resources

The livestock resources in the State as per Census 2003 are depicted below:

SN	Livestock resource	Population
1	Cross Breed Cattle	2,017,663
2	Indigenous Cattle	15,966,417
3	Buffalo	875,506
4	Total Cattle & Buffalo	18,859,586
5	Total Breedable Cattle & Buffalo	6,691,644
6	Total Goat	11,756,690
7	Total Sheep	1,411,049
8	Total Pig	898,831
9	Total Fowl	37,685,574
10	Total Duck	13,024,453
11	Total Turkey	12,050
12	Total Quail	8,640
13	Total other Poultry	383,834
14	Total Poultry	51,114,551
15	Total Rabbit	16,917

Cattle & Buffalo Development

The total bovine population of the state as per the 17th Livestock Census (2003-04) is about 18.9 million out of which 16 million is non-descript indigenous cattle, 2 million are crossbred cattle and 8.75 lakhs are buffalos. The crossbred population is only about 10% of the cattle population. The non-descriptive type of cattle in the state is very poor milk yielder – about 400 litres in 300-lactation days. Annual milk production of this State is 3.7 million M.T.; while the actual requirement is about 5.5 million M.T. Hence there is need to increase per cattle milk production. The state government aims to produce better productive female progeny through artificial insemination. There are three Sperm Stations in the State - Salboni at Paschim Midnapore, Haringhata in Nadia district and Beldanga in Murshidabad district. The three are equipped with state of the art laboratory equipments. The three sperm stations have received the ISO: 9001-2000 and also HACCP Certificates.

Quantitatively this State is very rich in cattle population. But productivity is very poor (about 400 litres/lactation). There is no recognized breed of cattle. The Buffalo population is negligible though the climate is congenial.

In West Bengal bullocks are commonly used in Agriculture and allied activities. It is observed that there are 81,11,808 no. of bullocks engaged in Agriculture and allied works. This number may decrease to some extent by the introduction of mechanized the farming system in coming years.

The entire cattle and buffalo development in the State has been entrusted upon an agency called Paschim Banga Go Sampad Bikash Sanstha (PBG SBS) – a State Government organization.

A comprehensive National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched in this State in the year 2001-2002 and the Paschim Banga Go-Sampad Bikash Sanstha has been made the State Implementing Agency of this Project.

The main achievement, so far has been to extend AI, other veterinary first aid facility and other services of this department upto the doorstep of farmers through engagement of private AI workers named as 'Pranibandhu'.

Keeping in mind the immense potentiality of cattle and buffalo development in the rural sector, this Department has taken up the prime target to cover maximum number of breedable bovine with Artificial Insemination under Frozen Semen Technology as this is the only technology that can be applicable uniformly upto the grass root level and through which good productive crossbred cattle and buffalo can be generated. This programme aims to extend uniformly the service of artificial Insemination in each Gram Panchayat in each block of this State.

The numbers of A.I. done during the 10th Plan period is as follows:

Year	No. of AI done (In Lakh)	No. of Calves born (In Lakh)	No. of AI Centres	FS Straw production (In Lakh doses)
2002-03	10.75940	3.89752	4,397	9.21844
2003-04	11.83000	3.99300	5,344	9.05039
2004-05	14.23790	4.72140	5,634	11.23000
2005-06	15.57613	5.09019	5,595	17.22516
2006-07	18.25780	5.96364	5,513	20.35905
TOTAL	70.66123	23.66575		67.08304

Yearwise distribution of physical targets in the 11th plan

SN	Item	Number in Lakh				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Artificial Insemination	22.00	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00
2	Calves to be born					
a)	Male Calves to be born	3.78	4.29	4.80	5.49	6.01
b).	Female calves to be born	3.48	3.96	4.44	5.07	5.54
3	FS Straw production (In Lakh doses)	26.40	30.00	33.60	38.40	42.00

Fodder Situation in West Bengal

West Bengal is a state where Livestock forms an integral part of the farm. Traditionally, Animal Husbandry & Dairying have been treated as a rural occupation ancillary to crop farming. Livestock population is a part and parcel of the rural community and therefore, Livestock improvement through nutritional development is of utmost importance.

There is a considerable gap between fodder requirement and availability in India and that of West Bengal is far more acute. The demand has further increased due to introduction of crossbreeding Programme of Cattle. Requirement of fodder in West Bengal is 614.12 Lakh Metric Ton (Green & Dry) against availability of 247.58 Lakh Metric Ton (Green & Dry).

There are certain limitations, which are responsible for the above situation, these are:

- 1) Non-availability of fodder land. (Fodder land is only 1.18 per cent as against 4.0 per cent of national average)
- 2) Non-availability of quality fodder seeds.
- 3) Lack of awareness among the Cattle Owner farmers about fodder cultivation.
- 4) Availability of very limited pasture and grazing land in West Bengal (0.07 per cent of total land).

Improvement of breeding service through selective breeding using better quality indigenous stock:

The State of West Bengal has no specific indigenous breed of large animals. The native stock is very poor productive with less than 450 litres of milk yielding capacity in 300 lactation days. The State Government has taken up the programme of massive and intensive cattle and buffalo breeding programme under the financial assistance from Government of India as well as State Government resources. Necessary infrastructure has been wide spread from the State level to Gram Panchayat level. A private entrepreneurship oriented venture called 'Prani Bandhu' is running since last four years through which farmers are getting services at their doorstep. The State Government has decided to continue the same in 11th Plan with the target to cover at least 800 breedable large animals with one Prani Bandhu.

Similarly, in case of poultry, this State has no breed resource. The indigenous stock is very poor productive with 50 to 60 eggs in a year. Efforts have been taken up for indigenous breed upgradation through strengthening of State Government Poultry Farms under the Government of India assisted scheme 'Assistance to States for strengthening of State poultry farms'.

The State has two well-established good quality breed of goat (Black-Bengal) and sheep (Garole). Two farms have been under process of establishment with the objective to conserve the said two threatened breeds. Simultaneously, mass extension programme has been taken up of selective breeding with good quality male of native stock of some specific districts. The following programmes may be taken up for improvement of this scheme :

- (i) Establishment of more numbers of farms in other districts for conservation of these two breeds. About Rs. 60.00 Lakhs will be required for establishment of each of the farms. So, for 4 such farms, Rs. 240.00 Lakh will be required.
- (ii) At present, massive selective breeding programme is going on. The project cost for each district is about Rs. 70.00 Lakh. During 11th Plan, 5 more districts will be covered with similar scheme. So, total of Rs. 350.00 Lakh will be required.

Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo calves

The State has the Buffalo population of 8.76 Lakh (Livestock Census 2003) out of which about 50% is male. Most of the male calves are not utilized for breeding purpose, though a considerable number has good pedigree status. These male buffalo calves are to be reared and maintained in Buffalo Male Calf rearing units in the State. Each unit will be of 200 animal capacities. Each farm has been estimated to Rs. 200.00 Lakh and for 4 such farms, total of 800.00 Lakh will be required for the programme.

Poultry and Small Animal Development

The basic target in these Schemes will be to augment egg and meat production in the State so that the gap between requirement and supply will be met to some extent during the 11th Plan period.

A large number of eggs consumed in the state are obtained from Andhra Pradesh. The state government has taken up a two-pronged approach to increase egg production - first, to increase egg production through promotion of large layer farms and the second approach is to promote back-yard poultry.

In order to increase egg production in the organized sector, the state government is introducing a subsidy scheme for development of layer farms in cage system. The subsidy is capital investment subsidy. It is 10 % of the capital investment for 10 thousand Commercial layers subject to a limit of Rs. 5 lakh for 10 thousand layers. The state government plans to continue the scheme in the next plan period.

In the unorganized sector to promote egg production in the rural area, the state government has introduced a scheme to encourage backyard poultry amongst women members of self-help groups. In 2005-06, the State Government had taken up a program to distribute 10 lakh chicks amongst one-lakh women members of self-help groups. The project cost is about Rs. 2.5 crore. The state government plans double the distribution number under the scheme in the next plan period. Under this programme 20 Lakh Rhode Island Red (RIR) birds and Khanki Campbell Ducks will be distributed amongst 20,000 numbers of groups having 2 Lakh women members.

Goat & Sheep development:

The Bengal Goat the only recognized livestock species available in this State. This breed is famous for its meat, skin and fecundity. Besides, this State has a good quality of sheep of Garole variety. The main target is to augment meat production in the state by way of generation of better productive local stock through selective breeding with quality males selected from within the State. This Department has the programme to maintain the pure line of Black Bengal Goat and Garole Sheep within the State.

The Black Bengal Goat variety and the Garole Sheep variety have been considered by the Government of India as the threatened breeds in this State. As such, fund has been sanctioned and released for establishment of two farms; one at Sandeshkhali (North 24 Parganas district) for conservation of Garole Sheep variety and other at Kotulpur (Bankura district) for conservation of Black Bengal Goat variety. Through these two farms, conservation of those breeds will be possible as well as supply of pure line breeds to the beneficiaries will also be possible.

Considering the potentiality of the meat market, TATA and BAIF has started, under the close technical supervision of the State Government, a Project of extension of small scale goat farming with Black Bengal variety through formation of SHGs. They are providing necessary training and marketing network system. State Government is providing health protection. Similar SHG concept has also been started by PAILAN Group in Birbhum district.

Piggery Development

Schemes for upgrading the local stock by cross breeding with Large White Yorkshire variety have been undertaken. The State Govt. has two schemes for BPL farmers under family based programme, namely- i) Distribution of improved/ exotic boars and ii) Rearing of pigs. Emphasis has also been given for organizing piggery co-operatives/ self-help groups for ensuring remunerative marketing of pork. Entrepreneurship development with large-scale piggery farms will also be prioritized.

Overall strategies

During 11th Plan period, the Department will not only encourage the small scale backyard farming system with RIR birds but also will encourage medium-scale and large scale farmers, entrepreneurs, SHG, SGSY groups etc. There is also the possibility in development of public-private-partnership (joint venture entrepreneurship) under different sectors including processing of meat, marketing network setting up etc. The following sectors are to be taken into consideration: -

- Setting up of small unit (10 birds per head)
- Setting up of medium and large RIR pure line farms
- Setting up of medium and large commercial layer farm
- Setting up of small, medium and large commercial broiler farm
- Setting up of small, medium and large Goat, Sheep, Pig and Rabbit farm
- Setting up of poultry meat processing plants (fully automatic/ semi automatic)
- Setting up of Goat, Sheep, Pig meat processing plant (Fully automatic / semi-automatic)
- Setting up of small scale semi automatic retail poultry meat/ mutton / pork selling outlets in different markets
- Incentive schemes for promotion of export

Year-wise distribution of physical targets**EGG:**

Item	Units					Total No. of Scheme
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
RIR distribution to women SHG members (In No.)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Commercial Layer farming - 500 birds (In No.)	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	7,200
Nursery Unit for Poultry	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
TOTAL	201,940	201,940	201,940	201,940	201,940	1,009,700

MEAT

Item	Units					Total No. of Scheme
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Goat / Sheep / pig farming - 50 animals	350	350	350	350	350	1,750
TOTAL	350	350	350	350	350	1,750

The above stated schemes will be implemented through the SHG / SGSY group members and also private entrepreneurs. Preference will be given for the women groups / individuals. There will be incentive scheme for the large-scale entrepreneurs also.

Scheme details

EGG

Scheme	Unit	Total Project / Scheme Cost	Subsidy	Subsidy %
RIR distribution to Women SHGs	10 birds	250.00	250.00	100.00%
Commercial Layer farming (Cage System)	10,000 birds	5,000,000.00	500,000.00	20.00%
Nursery Unit for Poultry	500 Birds	50,000.00	25,000.00	50.00%

MEAT

Scheme	Unit	Total Project / Scheme Cost	Subsidy
Goat farming	50+5	100,000	25,000
Sheep Farming	50+5	100,000	25,000
Pig Farming	50+5	100,000	40,000

This Department has formulated the 11th Plan keeping in view of the need to eliminate the gap between the requirement and availability of egg and meat and for the said purpose the requirement of additional good quality birds and animals within the Plan period. For this purpose, incentive schemes have been proposed to encourage not only the small farmers, but also the middle and large-scale farmers.

The new schemes under 11th Plan period so far have been proposed are as follows: -

SN	Scheme	Object	Fund proposed in 11 th Plan period (Rs. In Lakh)
1.	Poultry/ Sheep/ Goat Development in West Bengal	Overall developmental programmes for extension, farms etc.	640.00
2.	Financial Assistance to the beneficiaries & Entrepreneurship Development	Distribution of 20 Lakh chicks/ ducklings to the women members of SHGs. This is also the scheme for providing subsidy to the farmers.	3,031.00
TOTAL			3,671.00

Animal Health & Veterinary Services

The State provides a good network for diagnosis, treatment, and control of livestock diseases with an elaborate structure to provide animal health services. There are State Animal Health Centres located at the sub-divisional head quarters. Each block has one Block Animal Health Centre and in addition there are 271 numbers of Additional Block Animal Health Centres. The block administrative heads are the Block Livestock Development Officers; all manned by qualified veterinarians. At the Gram Panchayats, there are 3247 numbers of Animal Development Aid Centres.

Performance on animal health coverage during tenth plan period is depicted below.

SN	ITEM	PERFORMANCE / PRODUCTION					TOTAL
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Estimated)	
1	Total Animals & Birds Treated (In Lakh)	122.67	113.72	100.85	95.69	100.00	532.93
2	Total Animals & Birds Vaccinated (In Lakh)	114.83	117.12	108.38	86.70	95.37	522.41
3	Total Health Camp organized (In No.)	5,630	4,611	5,176	6,945	7,000	29,362
4	Cases treated in Health Camps(Lakh)	9.66	8.83	9.41	11.21	11.00	50.11
5	Vaccn.done in Health Camps (In Lakh)	16.60	17.23	12.48	10.94	12.03	69.28
6	Vaccine produced (In Lakh)	177.53	124.66	95.81	132.62	239.40	770.02

After the introduction of reforms in the trade policy, which favoured privatization and liberalization, effective steps are to be taken to help the livestock sector to adjust with open trade regime under W.T.O. particularly in respect of SPS (Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary measures). The SPS agreement provides guidelines to countries on measures to be taken to protect human, animal and plant life or health from the global trade for unsafe food for animals and plants. SPS recognized 'Codex Standards' which stipulates that quality assurance system such as HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point), Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), and Cold Chain should be employed.

Very recently, the Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals (Research & Training) has been awarded the Certificate ISO-9001 2000 from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Kolkata, which assured quality of vaccines and sera produced at the Institute.

The State has eradicated the Rinderpest (RP) disease. For quick and effective diagnosis of animal diseases adoption of accurate effective disease control measures, State Disease Diagnostic Laboratory of IAH & VB (R & T), Kolkata has been designated as 'Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (RDDL) – Eastern Region'.

Production of PPR vaccine has been started at IAH & VB (R & T), Kolkata. Already about 3.63 Lakh doses of such vaccine has been produced.

The incidents of Bird Flu or Avian Influenza has not been occurred in the State, as control measures prescribed by Government of India was taken up properly.

Comprehensive disease control programme

Object of this programme is to vaccinate entire animals in the State in phases. The animals will also be given booster doses on free of cost. Main target is to provide animal health care services to the farmers for maintaining healthy animals.

As per the scheme cost per district per year has been estimated at Rs. 10.00 Lakh only which includes cost of vaccines including booster doses and other miscellaneous items. Total fund of Rs. 180.00 Lakh is required for the purpose and total of 900.00 lakh will be required in 11th Plan period.

Manpower Development

The Department has 22 Training Centres out of which the Paschim Banga Go-Sampad Bikash Sanstha runs 5 centres. In addition, 2 centres at Burdwan and Purulia district have been handed over to the Department by the P & R Development Department. Regular training courses are going on by the Departmental officers for farmers' orientation on scientific livestock and poultry farming. The Department is also conducting in-service training courses for the personnel to update their knowledge.

The Department has also taken up a programme for establishment of one Regional Training Centre named 'Bengal Institute of Livestock Development' where various training programmes will be organized for the personnel and farmers of Eastern and Northeastern India.

Evaluation & Statistics

The Department has one Statistical wing through which regular sample survey programmes are going on for estimation of milk, meat and egg production in the State. In addition, they also conduct Livestock Census as per Government of India programme. During 11th Plan period one new scheme has been proposed named as '*Evaluation of different Animal Husbandry Schemes / Programmes / Activities*' through which every programme, project, scheme of the State Government will be evaluated periodically to evaluate the progress and achievement status. scheme.

Marketing of livestock products

Marketing of livestock and poultry products has an important role, which cannot be ruled out on the question of providing profitable return of farmers out of animal husbandry practice avoiding middleman influence. Marketing of packaged milk and milk products out of milk procured from the DCS members throughout the State is looked after entirely by the Milk Federation while West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Ltd is looking after marketing of poultry and other livestock products.

During the 11th Plan period, this Department proposes to encourage through incentives / subsidies / margin money etc. under different types of marketing schemes amongst the unemployed youths, entrepreneurs etc. The marketing units may be installed at the urban areas also. The following types of schemes are under consideration: -

Scheme	Project cost
Retail poultry dressing unit (upto 300 birds per day)	Rs. 5.00 Lakh

The new schemes under 11th Plan period so far have been proposed are as follows: -

SN	Scheme	Object	Fund proposed in 11 th Plan period (Rs. In Lakh)
1.	W B Livestock Processing Dev. Corp.- Assistance to Livestock Dev, Processing & Marketing	For strengthening of West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Ltd. for development of marketing infrastructure in the State.	100.00
2.	Financial Assistance to entrepreneurs for livestock and poultry products marketing schemes	For providing incentive / subsidy / margin money to the entrepreneurs / unemployed youths for setting up of marketing outlets.	140.00
TOTAL			240.00

West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Ltd is looking after marketing of poultry and other livestock products. This Corporation has also been entrusted for marketing of non-conventional poultry

products like Turkey, Quail, Cockerail, Duck, and Rabbit etc. in addition to different milk products, which are marketed through different outlets. The Corporation is also functioning as 'Nodal Agency' for implementation of 'Rastriyo Sama Bikash Sanstha (RSVY)' in Paschim Medinipur and South 24 Parganas district. This Corporation is also implementing, since 2005-06, a special scheme of distribution of 10 Lakh Chicks distribution in six districts.

The Bacon factory, Haringhata Farm Mohanpur, Nadia, Medinipur Poultry Farm, Paschim Medinipur and Kotulpur Goat Farm, Bankura district have been handed over to this Corporation. A 'Garole' sheep farm at Sandeshkhali, North 24 Parganas district is also going to be established under this Corporation.

During 11th plan period this Corporation has proposed the following plans and programmes towards infrastructure development and implementation of beneficiary oriented marketing schemes.

SN	Item	Details of requirement	Fund required (Rs. In Lakh)
1.	Renovation and expansion of meat plant (Bacon factory) at Haringhata Farm with the capacity of slaughtering 10-20 pigs per day.		
	a) Establishment of holding shed	Holding shed for at least 100 animals to be slaughtered	5.00
	b) Repairing and renovation	Repairing and renovation of existing infrastructure	23.00
	c) Cost of Slaughter & Processing related equipments	Slaughtering equipments	4.00
		Processing equipments	12.00
	d) Others	Refrigerated vehicles etc.	4.00
TOTAL			48.00
2.	Establishment of one Chicken Processing Unit	At Haringhata Farm campus. The capacity will be 200 dressed birds per day – 5 days in a week and 50 weeks in a year.	
	a) Civil construction	Repair, renovation of existing structure	10.00
	b) Machines & equipments	Semi-automatic processing system	40.00
TOTAL			50.00
3.	Strengthening of Medinipur Poultry Farm.	Establishment of Duck, Quail and Rabbit Units.	
	a) Duck Unit	1000 birds	63.00
	b) Rabbit Unit	120 animals (100 Female and 20 Male)	12.00
	c) Quail Unit	500 birds	13.00
TOTAL			88.00
4.	Marketing infrastructure – project cost for one unit : Rs. 5.00 Lakh	Marketing units of poultry products through semi-automatic poultry dressing and selling unit – through incentives @ Rs. 1.00 Lakh for each to 20 such units in a year; i.e., 100 units in 11 th Plan period	100.00
GRAND TOTAL			286.00

Financial Assistance through subsidy/margin money to self-help groups/Cooperatives in Animal Husbandry sector

During 10th Plan Period emphasis has been given on implementation of large units of A.R. Schemes so that farmers can get their primary income out of livestock/Poultry farming. The target group is the people under BPL, S.C. and Scheduled Tribe Community. The State Govt. is encouraging the formation of self help groups/cooperatives and to take up Animal Husbandry schemes through the provision of 20% Subsidy (Maximum Rs.10,000/-), 70% margin money loan (6% rate of interest) and 10% of owner's share.

During the 11th Five Year Plan period, emphasis will be given for formation of Self-help Group particularly of the Women beneficiary, their training, and implementation of the scheme thereof for income generation as well as for improvement of the quality of life.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme

So long departmental plan has been framed keeping an eye to the development of ail segments of the society including development of the minority people also. During the Financial year 2007-08, being the first year of 11th Plan period, this Department formulated some Entrepreneurship Development Schemes (Self Employment Schemes). Through the concerted efforts of the Deptt. a considerable number of youth are coming forward to take up various activities of this sector as a means for gainful employment. Special stress is also given for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society including SC, ST and Minority Communities. The physical targets of the schemes are furnished below:

SI. No.	Name of Scheme	Unit Scheme	Total	Normal	SC (23%)	ST (6%)	Minority (15%)
1	Nursery Unit for Poultry	500 Birds	20	11	5	1	3
2	Commercial Poultry Layer Unit	10,000 Birds	5	3	1	0	1
3	Goat Fanning	50+5	122	67	29	8	18
4	Sheep Farming	50+5	107	60	25	6	16
5	Pig Farming	10+1	105	0	0	105	0
6	Heifer rearing programme	1 Heifer	667	374	153	40	100
7	Livestock & Poultry Products	1 Unit	10	6	2	1	1

Publicity and awareness programme

The Department is regularly organizing a programme "*Prani Sampad Saptaha*" from 13th to 19th November every year. In this programme Technical personnel of this Department at the Directorate, Panchayet Representatives and Farmers interact with each other - thus dissemination of latest technology in Animal Science are facilitated and other activities like exhibition, calf rally, etc. are organized during this programme.

People become educated for better feeding, breeding, management and immunization programme against economically important diseases and Zoonotic Diseases. During the current financial year such programme has already been organized and successfully completed.

During the 11th Five Year Plan emphasis will be given for Awareness Programme from State to G.P. level so that more No. of unemployed youths, farmers may be encouraged and adopt animal husbandry activities as a source of income and for livelihood also.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Animal Husbandry' is Rs. 22087.00 lakh.

1.5 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.5.1 Programme of Animal Resources Development Department The state has poor infrastructure for milk collection and milk processing. The state government aims to strengthen the milk collection infrastructure by establishing bulk coolers and milk collection centres. The bulk coolers and milk collection centres will be managed by the milk societies and the milk unions will manage the milk processing centres. The department needs adequate funds and resources for this development of milk collection infrastructure. The Milk Federation also plans to establish plants for production of value added milk products plants in collaboration with milk unions or in joint venture.

The three major dairies in the State- Mother Dairy, Metro Dairy and Central Dairy procure skimmed milk powder valuing about Rs.200 crores per annum. The SMP is procured from other States, while during flush season we are unable to receive milk supplied by the farmers. In order to resolve this problem and to increase milk processing in the State, the State Government is planning to establish a milk powder plant.

The following projects will be continued in the 11th Plan period :

- Rehabilitation of HIMUL;
- Domkal Chilling Plant;
- Implementation of Clean Milk Production (TIFAC);
- Bulk Coolers and Monitoring Cost;
- Bulk Coolers and Monitoring Cost;
- Fodder Development;
- IDDP - Phase-III;

Milk Procurement and Processing

The government has established a network for procurement of surplus milk through a three tier cooperative system and processing and sale of processed milk in the dairies. The total amount of processed milk sold is about 10 lakh litres per day. Most part of it is marketed by Mother Dairy, Metro Dairy, Amul, and Central Dairy and then there are large number of small dairies. While Mother Dairy, Metro Dairy, and Central Dairy market milk processed in their dairies, Amul is getting them processed in some local captive dairies. The dairies under the Milk Directorate are old and are making huge losses mainly due to inflexibilities in the management of government dairies. The government plans to restructure the dairies and operate them through Milk Federation/ Milk Unions as has been, done in other states.

The overall physical target during 11th Plan period of Animal Resources Development Department is to augment production of milk in the State and thus the gap between demand and supply of milk may be minimized to some extent at the end of the Plan period.

The basis of calculation on this account is furnished below : -

Milk

Augmentation of milk production in the State will be achieved in two-fold programme of actions; one is through extensive Artificial Insemination of the indigenous stock of the State. As per the present trend, about 5 Lakh crossbred good quality calves are born in each year out of which about 50% is crossbred female calf. Assuming mortality, sale to other States, infertility, sterility etc. (about 40% of the total female born), i.e., at least 1,50,000 such female calves will come into milk in each year with the annual milk production enhancement of additional 225 Thousand Tons (1,500 litre milk yield in 300 lactation days), which is about **13%** of the total additional annual milk requirement.

Present milk production ('000 MT)	Present per capita availability gm per day	Actual requirement of annual Production ('000 MT) as per State norms	Shortfall of production ('000 MT)	Milk available from cows born out of AI ('000 MT)	% of availability of milk through AI	Actual Shortfall of production at the end of 11th Plan period
3,891.00	124.00	5,646.64	1,755.64	225.00	13%	1,530.64

The West Bengal Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation is the apex body of Milk cooperatives in the State. There are 14 milk unions. The milk unions are engaged in procurement of surplus milk and provide for various services to the farmers. The Federation is helping milk unions under different schemes like technical support scheme, IDDP, clean milk production project and women's cooperative project. The clean milk production project has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.4 crore with Rs. 1.0 crore from TIFAC and Rs. 0.75 crore from the state government. The Federation is also implementing Clean Milk Production project with assistance from the Central Government. It is also implementing IDDP (Intregrated Dairy Development) project in Purulia (project cost: Rs.140.83 lakh) and Howrah districts with assistance from the central government.

A rehabilitation programme for the Himalayan Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. (HIMUL) was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.643.43 lakh with 50% contribution by both Government of India and West Bengal Government. The state government has released Rs.225 lakh and an equal amount has been sanctioned by GOI Himul has utilized Rs.429.55 lakh. Rehabilitation programme of Midnapore Union is under consideration.

The state has poor infrastructure for milk collection and milk processing. The state government aims to strengthen the milk collection infrastructure by establishing bulk coolers and milk collection centres. The bulk coolers and milk collection centres will be managed by the milk societies and the milk unions will manage the milk processing centres. The department needs adequate fund and resources for this development of milk collection infrastructure. The Milk Federation also plans to establish plants for production of value added milk products plants in collaboration with milk unions or in joint venture.

Physical targets in the 11th Plan period :

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Setting up of primary societies (incremental)	710	710	785	795	795	3,795
Revival of defunct societies (incremental)	370	320	225	160	123	1,198
Society supervisor (Cum)	75	75	107	107	123	
Cattle induction	3,200	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,600	11,200
Cattle insurance (cum.)	338,400	539,000	777,600	1,046,700	1,339,200	
Transport cost (Lakh Kms)	47.28	52.00	57.20	62.92	69.21	
House Dairy Scheme	3,200	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,600	11,200
Animal Health (Cattle to be covered per society)	100	125	140	150	160	
Cattle feed (MT)	15,744	18,360	21,134	27,210	28,941	
Fodder development (MT)	203.80	262.80	329.20	416.80	553.30	
Primary level training	2,500	2,760	2,920	3,010	3,062	14,252
Executive level training	24	24	18	19	15	100
Renovation of butter plant at Haringhata & Central Dairy	2	-	-	-	-	2
Bulk Cooler	24	24	29	23	29	129
SMP Plant	-	1	-	-	-	1

Cattle induction

Milk Union	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Bhagirathi	200	150	150	100	100	700
Kishan	200	150	150	100	100	700
Midnapore	200	150	150	100	100	700
Bardhaman	200	150	150	100	100	700
Damodar	200	150	150	100	100	700
Ichhamati	200	150	150	100	100	700
Jalpaiguri	200	150	150	100	100	700
Coochbehar	200	150	150	100	100	700
Kullick	200	150	150	100	100	700
Mayurakshi	200	150	150	100	100	700
Sundarban	200	150	150	100	100	700
Kangsaboti	200	150	150	100	100	700
Manbhum	200	150	150	100	100	700
Howrah	200	150	150	100	100	700
Malda	200	150	150	100	100	700
TOTAL	3,000	2,250	2,250	1,500	1,500	10,500
Cost involved (Rs. In Lakh)	448	336	336	224	224	1,568
50% Margin Money (Rs. In Lakh)	224	168	168	112	112	784

Extension and Training

The Beneficiaries selected under different A.R. Schemes are being trained in 33 Nos. of Govt. Training Centres of the Department. Self-reliance of the trainees has been developed and they are becoming successful in their venture.

The State Veterinary Education Board conducts One Year Certificate Course on Prani Sampad Bikash Prashikhan (62 students per year) at Haringhata and 2 years Course of Diploma in Vety. Pharmacy at Belgachia in Kolkata in a regular manner.

Employment generation

During the 11th Plan period 84,000 employment in the primary sector and 2.10 Lakh additional employment (total of 2.94 Lakh) will be generated while total of 67,000 Scheduled Castes, 17,000 Scheduled Tribes and 1.60 Lakh women will be covered under primary and additional employment generation programmes under ARD Sector. In addition, there is ample scope for formation of Cooperatives with livestock farmers. Some districts have been specifically earmarked for formation of Women Dairy Cooperatives only. The largest beneficiary oriented scheme 'Distribution of chicks/ ducklings to SHGs' has been earmarked only for the women sector. This year's target in this scheme is to distribute 20 Lakh chicks/ ducklings to 2 Lakh women members of 20 thousand SHGs. This scheme will be continued in the 11th Plan period also.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Dairy Development' is Rs. 6792.00 lakh.

1.6 FISHERIES

1.6.1 Programme of the Fisheries, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resources & Fishing Harbour Department

Fishery Department has been playing a vital role in the socio-economic development of the rural areas. During the 11th Five year Plan, Fisheries Sector would keep in perspective the ever changing global scenario. The major thrust would, however, remain on production of fish in both inland and marine sectors. It is expected that at the end of the 10th Plan period it will be possible to achieve production to the extent of 14.50 lakh million ton per year, being the minimum requirement for the State. At the end of the 11th Plan the target of fish production has been fixed at 16.50 lakh MT per year.

Vision

- ✓ Ensuring increased productivity and ecologically sustainable aquaculture;
- ✓ Enhancement of inland fish production and resource utilization with a view to attaining self-sufficiency through reclamation of impounded water resources like beels, baors, bundhs, reservoirs with the support of the knowledge gained from scientific and technological advancement in the present juncture;
- ✓ Implementation of the projects on ornamental fishery and mud-crab culture for the socio-economic upliftment of rural fisher folk, particularly the women fisherfolk.
- ✓ Introduction of pen and cage culture in canals, river, reservoirs and coastal areas in the State;
- ✓ Strengthening and upgrading of domestic marketing system, creation of domestic marketing infrastructure and finding avenues for export earning;
- ✓ Enforcement of fisheries Act and Rules, both in the inland and marine sectors, for maintaining ecological balance between aquatic eco-system and fishing activities and reduction of over exploitation of natural resources;
- ✓ Reorientation and reorganization of fisheries co-operatives with the object of bringing the resources for better management and enhancement of yield;
- ✓ Strengthening of research and development activities for bringing in qualitative improvement in the culture of species with the object of attaining increase of productivity with reduction in cost without compromising with quality for competing in the domestic as well as in the international markets;
- ✓ Introduction of modern management policies and quality control for optimum input realization;
- ✓ Organising training for official functionaries at various levels and fisher-folk to acquaint them with cultural practices based on modern methods and techniques;
- ✓ Importance for preservation of water bodies not only for promoting pisciculture but also for maintenance of eco-system and bio-diversity;
- ✓ Improvement in the Post Harvest Technology & Food Processing for value addition;
- ✓ Creation of storage and transportation infrastructure;
- ✓ Taking up programmes on welfare measures for fisher folk in the State;
- ✓ Introduction and implementation of Information Technology and Computer networking in all the offices of this Department for building up G2G, G2C & C2C portals/websites;
- ✓ Application of Geographical Information System (GIS) & Remote Sensing in fisheries sector and conducting census on important attributes of inland and marine fisheries; and
- ✓ Taking up of measures on poverty alleviation, employment generation upliftment of rural economy through implementation of different developmental schemes with special emphasis on socio-economic upliftment of people belonging to SC & ST community;
- ✓ Promotion of tourism in eco-friendly atmosphere.

The strategies

The goal for the Fisheries Sector for the 11th Five-year Plan is "*Strengthening of rural and urban economy through sustained piscicultural development*" which means more production by bringing in more water areas under intensive pisciculture, diversification of activities, value addition, processing, more infrastructural development and exploring the means for earning more revenue for the State.

With the above ideas in mind the approach to the 11th Five-year Plan aims at exploiting all the available water resources in the State for pisciculture development at the optimum level. Now out of the culturable area of 194114 hectares only an area of 118286 hectare has been covered under FFDA and BFDA programmes up to 2005-06, which amounts to about 61% of the total culturable area. It would aim to bring not only the total culturable area under FFDA and BFDA programmes but also exploring means to develop semi-derelict and derelict areas into culturable area. Similarly, other resources and percentage of utilization are shown in the following table :-

SI. No.	Type of fishery	Total resource (in lakh hectare)	Under culture (in lakh hectare)	Percentage of resource area under culture
1.	Beels and Baors	0.41	0.21	51.21
2.	Reservoir	0.16	0.03	18.75
3.	River	1.72	-	-
4.	Canal	0.80	-	-
5.	Sewage- fed fishery	0.04	0.04	100.00
6.	Brackish water fishery	2.10	0.48	22.85

It appears from the above table that apart from the impounded water area all other water resources in the State are still to be exploited at the optimum level. The 11 Plan for the fisheries sector aims at doing that in order not only to enhance fish production and to create enough scope for employment generation but also to develop eco-friendly practices for maintenance and preservation of bio-diversity.

Apart from the regular activities some of the focused strategies to be adopted for augmenting fish production and marketing are:

- Maximising on marine fisheries
- Ensuring further growth in ornamental fisheries
- Deepening of water bodies
- Research and development on post harvesting technology including development of by-products
- Development of fishing harbours
- Development of marketing facilities with NCDC/ RIDF support.

New Schemes

The new schemes in the Fisheries sector during the 11th plan period are shown below :

- Creation of infrastructure for setting up of wireless communication network in the marine sector;
- Construction of warehouse, market complex, food parks and processing centres at important locations with transportation facilities;
- Construction of Ice-plants;

- Building up of hatcheries for ornamental fish, endangered species and freshwater prawn;
- Reclamation of all beels, baors and derelict/semi-derelict impounded water areas in the state;
- Development of reservoir fisheries by taking recourse to pen and cage culture;
- Application of watershed technology;
- Information Technology;
- Strengthening of Co-operative Societies;
- Fish Farm Insurance;
- Preparation of value-added products;
- Setting up of fish-feed plants;
- Short term credit;
- Unconventional energy

NCDC assisted Projects

With the financial assistance of NCDC, the following ongoing projects will continue in the 11th Plan for implementation through the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies:

- ✓ Beel Fisheries Development Project, Phase-III & IV;
- ✓ Development of Marine Fish Products and Processing at Kulfi and Sagar in 24-Parganas(South), Phase-III;
- ✓ Processing Centre and Food Park at Sultanpur and Kakdwip;
- ✓ West Bengal Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project, Phase-V in 24-Parganas (South) and Purba Medinipur;
- ✓ Sewage Water Fish Culture at Bantala in East Kolkata;
- ✓ Project for Tropical Aquaculture Co-operative Society at 24-Parganas(South);
- ✓ Production of Table Fish Project for Uttar Dinajpur, Murshidabad and Malda;
- ✓ Computer Project of Benfish in all district offices;
- ✓ Mud Crab Culture at Sunderban, Phase-II;
- ✓ Ornamental Fish Culture Project, Phase-II & III;
- ✓ Reservoir Fisheries Project at Kangasabati and
- ✓ Bundh Fishseries Project at Purulia and Bankura

Schemes under RIDF

It has been proposed to take up schemes for setting up of five new fishing harbours in the 11th Plan under the Core Sector. The following schemes will be executed by the WBFC Ltd.:

- Construction of a deep sea fishing harbour at Petuaghat in Purba Medinipur;
- Construction of one minor fishing harbour at Mayagoalinirghat at Sagar;
- Construction of five new fishing harbours;
- Construction of two more food parks;
- Construction of market complex and building up of rural infrastructure.

Gender Component

The Deptt. has been pursuing the programme for women's welfare for the last 25 years. For socio-economic upliftment of the poor fisher-families with special attention to the needy fisher-women for their self-sufficiency, different programme viz. ornamental fish farming, crab culture, dry fish, value added products etc have been taken up by forming women Co-operative Societies. In the 11th plan an amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been specifically earmarked for implementation of schemes only by women.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Fisheries' is Rs.27178.00 lakh .

1.7 PLANTATIONS

1.7.1 Programme of Commerce & Industries Department

West Bengal Tea Development Corporation is systematically formulating its annual development programmes and continues its effort for overall development of all its gardens by further augmentation of their productivity and quality. The result of systematic strategies is encouraging. Tea Industry in general is passing through a critical phase for a considerable period of time. Sluggish demand in the domestic market and sharp decline in prices has become major causes of concern for the Industry. Nevertheless the Corporation has been able to make its mark in some of its gardens by way of improvement of the quality and production of tea.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Plantation' is Rs.705.00 lakh.

1.8 FOOD, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1.8.1 Programme of Agricultural Marketing Department

The Department seeks to improve the agricultural marketing situation of West Bengal through implementation of various schemes during the 11th Five year plan.

The following issues are intended to be addressed:

- ✓ Amendment of WB Agriculture Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act
- ✓ Facilitation of direct marketing by the farmers
- ✓ Collaboration with multi commodity exchanges to provide farmers for spot and futures trading
- ✓ Constitution of a Potato Development Board
- ✓ Steps to be taken for institutional funds (like NABARD) for market development
- ✓ Creation of Terminal Markets for fruits and vegetables

1.8.2 Programme of the Food & Supplies Department

For effective implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System and for smooth operation of the decentralised procurement of rice, this Department is planning to construct 5 new godowns in the Scheduled Caste dominated area as Mekhligange in Coochbehar District, Gangarampur in Dakshin Dinajpur, Raigunge and Kaliagunge in Uttar Dinajpur District and at Ranibundh in Bankura District in the 11th Five Year Plan period.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Food, Storage and Warehousing' is Rs.2072.00 lakh .

1.9 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1.9.1 Programme of Agriculture Department

Agricultural Research

Through a network system consisting of crop-based Research Station (Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds, Potato, Sugarcane), Zonal Adoptive Research Station and Sub-divisional Adoptive Research Farms,

the agricultural research activities are carried out in West Bengal. For verification and identification of location specific recommendations, farmers' participatory programmes are also undertaken. Soil testing and seed testing services supported by need-based plant protection measures are also extended to the farmers for practice of recommended-packages. The research infrastructure shall be modernized and strengthened.

Agricultural Education

Two Agriculture Universities of the State, State-run agricultural research stations and other institutes are engaged in development of hybrid/high yielding improved seeds. An effort will be undertaken during 11th plan period to integrate all the research work for development of improved seeds of the crop varieties befitting local agro-climatic and land situation. Due endeavour will also be taken to isolate conserve and expansion of traditional high yielding improved varieties of seeds. The farmers shall be trained to grow their own quality seeds so that they need not depend solely upon the seed market.

The 11th Five Year Plan will emphasize the following aspects :

- Agricultural Training Centres should be rejuvenated by proper manning
- Well equipped with latest technological equipments including IT support system
- Training facilities for the farmers as they can take the opportunity of the latest information about availability of inputs, market information, meteorological information etc.
- Setting up of Agri-clinics upto GP level/grass root level under technical guidance of agricultural graduates

1.9.2 Programme of Forest Department

Research and Training

Afforestation is one of the major tools of conservation which simultaneously improves the productivity of the adjoining agricultural fields. In order to boost the farm production, forestry thus plays an extremely important role. Soil and moisture conservation through planting of appropriate species involves silvicultural research and also training of the forest staff. To undertake this endeavor it is therefore necessary that the forestry personnel are trained to the best of extent in order to perform all kinds of tasks as and when entrusted upon them during their career. To undertake this mission therefore, the following schemes are continued for implementation.

Training of staff

This scheme is meant for training of forest staff in wildlife, soil conservation, general forestry management, computer application, research.

Forest Research

The scheme focuses on essential component of forest management.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Agricultural Research and Education' is Rs. 3977.00 lakh .

1.10 AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

1.10.1 Programme of Finance (IF) Department

The scheme for setting up of Regional Rural Banks was introduced in 1976 under the provisions of the

Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 with a view to augment the flow of institutional credit to the poorer section of the rural population. As per the scheme, RRBs in West Bengal the objective is enhancement of share capital of RRBs and setting up of new RRBs in the State too. The State Government requires to release 15% of the approved fund and the remaining portion is shared by the Government of India and the lead bank in the ratio of 50:35 respectively.

1.10.2 Programme of the Agriculture Department

It is expediently required to augment credit flow adequately in time from the financial institution for sustaining the increased production, productivity and employment generation in agriculture. The credit deposit ratio in the rural sector banks should be on higher side which has been lowered down to about less than 25% now-a-days.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under ‘Agricultural Financial Institution’ is Rs. 7400.00 lakh .

1.11 COOPERATION

1.11.1 Programme of Cooperation Department

The emphasis for generation of employment and alleviation of poverty as avowed in the national document of 11th Five Year Plan shall continue to be the thrust area in the co-operative sector in the State. Stress shall be given to uplift the socio-economic condition of the women folk and disadvantaged groups by their effective involvement in the co-operative activities during this period.

The anticipated growth of agriculture in the 10th Five Year Plan is 1.8% as against the projected rate of 3.9%. It is felt strong and vibrant co-operatives could be an effective vehicle to achieve the 3.9% rate of growth in agriculture. It is in this context that the 11th Five Year Plan has to pay special attention to the cooperative structures and institutional development.

Even though the co-operative sector is facing multiple problems, it has a very important role in the economy as about 84% of the farmers are either landless or marginal and small. Cooperatives are the most-suited institutions to improve socio-economic conditions in rural areas by providing credit at affordable rates by availing the benefits of economies of scale. Cooperatives could be playing a critical role in diversified agriculture including crop production, livestock, dairy, fisheries and agro-forestry and could link credit with marketing and develop themselves into multi-purpose rural institutions.

FOCUS AREAS

Farm income is deteriorating gradually because of increasing input prices without proportionate increase in output prices. Fragmentation of land holdings has adversely affected the incomes. Therefore, enlarging the **focus from primary production to value addition** will be a focus area of the cooperative sector in the State during the 11th Plan. The present system of financing agriculture is predominantly ‘crop-based’. While the credit requirements for primary production shall continue to be focused upon by credit institutions, they would be encouraged to increasingly **cater to the credit demand for diversification in agriculture** and for a series of other value chain activities. The Department will play a pro-active role in promoting agriculture related activities and **providing appropriate infrastructure** through convergence and dovetailing with other government departments and panchayats.

Efficacy of cooperative intervention for achieving the desired growth in agriculture and allied sector would depend upon effective **revamping and strengthening of rural cooperative credit institutions.**

This would require planned interventions for **financial inclusion of small and marginal farmers, landless poor and weaker sections** like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sub-sectoral data for the first three years of the X Five Year Plan, indicate that investment credit is strongly weighed in favour of farm mechanisation with inadequate emphasis on land development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, plantation and horticulture, etc., whereas, the share of the animal husbandry and plantation and horticulture sectors in total GDP has been increasing significantly over the years. Thus, the cooperative sector alone cannot achieve the targeted growth unless its endeavours are supplemented by **comprehensive rural development planning** by other departments with panchayats as the facilitators.

SECTORAL FOCUS

1. Co-operative credit structure

a) Revamping and strengthening

The West Bengal State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (WBSCB) is at the apex of the three tiers of short term cooperative credit structure in the State. With its three Regional offices and 17 District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB) and 5162 numbers of PACS with 33.7 lakh members it disburses short term credit in the agriculture sector.

In tune with the national policy for revival, strengthening and diversification of the agricultural sector, the focus will be on a vibrant growth of the agricultural co-operative credit set-up leading to achieving universal access to financial services. Strengthening and revitalising cooperative credit structure urgently is the best bet to improve outreach of the banking system, especially to the disadvantaged sections of the society.

Purveyance of rural and agriculture credit is a key function of the cooperatives. The major issue is how to extend the effective outreach of the rural institutions. The Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) having a presence in almost every village of the state would be developed into the most effective institutions for credit delivery.

From the 11th Five Year Plan document, it is seen that in order to ensure agricultural credit at 7% at ground level without affecting the cost of fund of the co-operative banks, a National Agricultural Credit (Short Term) Fund is proposed to be set up with NABARD with an ambitious investment programme in the short term credit structure during this period. The requirement of fund shall be huge and therefore it shall be the State's endeavour to avail of maximum benefit from the proposed fund if and when created. As available from the State Plan data the growth of agricultural credit between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is about 47% and still there is a short fall of 17% in 2005-2006 than what was projected.

For revamping and strengthening of rural cooperative credit institutions, the Government of India has approved a revival package which links financial support with reform. The State Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for revival and strengthening of short term credit structure with the Govt. of India and NABARD, in which Primary Agricultural Credit Societies shall be the nodal point for dispensation of credit flow in the rural area. The package covers the state cooperative bank (with its three regional offices), 17 central cooperative banks (CCB) in the districts and about 5700 PACS. A one time re-capitalization of the accumulated losses of the state and central cooperative banks and PACS is one of the key features of the revival package. This will be shared between the central government (about 68%), state government (about 28%) and the PACS (about 4%)

over a period of three years. Adequate provisioning would be made in the state budget for meeting this requirement during the 11th Plan. Other features of this revival package shall be operationalized during this plan period.

b) Kisan credit card (KCC)

12,97,397 KCC have been issued in the State till 31st March, 2007. Approximately Rs. 2800 crores have been disbursed through KCC system in the State during the first four years of the 10th Plan.

The effort of the state government shall be to universalize the issuance of Kisan Credit Card, so that each and every farmer with land is given KCC during this period. Appropriate steps shall also be taken for issuing KCC to women farmers by eliminating the existing lacuna. There is an anomaly in regard to the distribution of KCC, which is done by the central co-operative banks, while the credit is disbursed by the PACS. Effort shall be taken for removal of this anomaly for ensuring effective functioning of the three tier credit set up.

Possibility of issuing KCC to women farmers on the basis of certain documentation would be taken up during the 11th Plan. In addition, documentation would be devised to allow women to use the KCC issued in their husband/ father's name, if they have temporarily migrated (seasonal migration).

With the coverage of KCC, increasing to an optimum level, efforts for converting them into smart card shall be initiated, so as to reduce transaction cost as well as ensuring better customer service.

Modifications are proposed to be brought about in the KCC to cover specific sub-limits for production loan, marketing of produce and for allied activities including non-farm activities as also for livelihood purposes as per the choice of the farmer. These measures will take care of the integrated credit needs of a farmer household.

c) Risk mitigation arrangement

In addition to the existing scheme of risk fund, already operational in the State, by virtue of which the risk taken by the co-operative credit set up for new investment every year to the small and marginal farmers are covered by financial assistance of 3% to the central co-operative banks and 6% to the PACS, efforts shall be made to explore whether under the scheme, relief to those farmers (small / marginal) can be provided by writing off a part or whole of loan amount / interest, who may have suffered due to three consecutive natural calamities with the assistance from the Agriculture Risk Fund proposed to be set by NABARD during the 11th Plan. This is proposed keeping in view the enhancement of credit supply to a large extent and consequent indebtedness.

The scheme of weather insurance recently introduced by some of the insurance companies would be availed of for its wide coverage for small and marginal farmers in the State through PACS. Similarly the provisions of the crop insurance would be negotiated with the concerned agencies to make them more farmer-friendly e.g. providing crop insurance coverage to small and marginal farmers at a reduced premium. Initiatives would be taken for linking weather and crop insurance with KCC with specific provisions for accidental benefits.

d) Self Help Group (SHG)

The un-bankable group in rural areas mainly consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, landless poor and weaker sections like Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes whose financial exclusion is significant. In view of the presence of a sizeable population in the weaker sections, there is a need to

have special focus on the development of this lot. Organizing them into Self Help Groups is one significant step undertaken by the Department in this regard during the 10th Plan.

The SHG model of accessing credit for the poorest of the poor, has made certain dents. 132,292 SHGs have been formed in the State with 1,075,251 members. The deposit mobilised by these SHGs is Rs 765 crores and loan disbursed by them is approximately Rs 1521 crores. Experience shows that SHGs have enabled increase in assets of the rural households, improved saving patterns, enhanced employment rates besides pecuniary benefits, have significantly contributed in improving self-confidence; inculcated a feeling of self-worth and improved communication levels as also their ability to resist social evils. Thus, the implementation of more credit instruments to reach the un-reached through SHGs would continue during the 11th Plan period.

Linkage of SHG with the credit dispensing agency already exists in the State. Efforts shall be made to make their operation more hassle-free and to diversify the activities taken up by SHGs further. For this purpose, it is under the active consideration of the Department to see that room for participation of the representative of the SHG in the Board of the PACS is made. Self-Help Groups are proposed to be developed as a sub-system of the primary cooperative movement.

Outreach of cooperative credit structure (CCB and PACS) would further increase through SHGs. SHGs would be facilitated to play a major role in reducing transaction costs as also improving recovery.

Having constituted more than 132,000 SHGs so far, there is an urgent need to pay more attention to the qualitative aspects of SHGs along with capacity building of cooperative societies for enhancing their competence / and institutionalising their long term stake in the health of the SHGs. There is need to set up a capacity building fund for the SHGs with state and central government participation. This matter would be taken up with Government of India during the 11th Plan period.

There is a need for focussed attention and formation of structures to look at the SHGs and improve their working. A cluster approach for strengthening SHG's effective backward and forward linkages would be initiated during the 11th Plan period. To kick start the process a SHG Cell is proposed to be set up in the Directorate to plan, operationalise and monitor the initiatives in this regard taken up at the grass root level in convergence with other stakeholders in the area with special focus on developing and networking marketing linkages of these SHGs for selling their products.

e) Strengthening recovery

Inadequate and untimely delivery of credit by the cooperatives, faulty repayment schedule, uncertainty regarding availability of finance for purchase of critical productive assets are major areas of reforms that would be taken up in the cooperative sector during the 11th Plan to boost up the recovery situation.

Timely supervision and follow up is a major challenge for the institutional lenders. Several research studies indicate poor supervision and follow up as the major reasons for poor recovery. Supervision and follow up would be institutionalized through use of IT and computerization of operation along with information dissemination, awareness generation and involving SHGs as facilitators.

The Cooperation Department also proposes to set up an exclusive and dedicated legal structure on the lines of Debt Recovery Tribunals at Sub-Division level for the purpose of recovery of farm loans.

The recovery rate in the crop loan sector, presently at 71% is proposed to be taken to 80% during the 11th Plan.

f) Computerization

In keeping with the needs of strengthening the cooperative credit structure a programme of computerization of the operations of cooperative societies in the short term, long term and urban banking will be taken up in the 11th Plan. State Cooperative Bank (SCB), the CCBs and all the PACS are already covered under the revival package of STCCS. The process of introducing a uniform accounting system has been initiated recently. The goal would be fully achieved during the next three years.

g) Deposit guarantee scheme

The growth of deposits, mobilized by the PACS, over the years is quite steady. It is necessary, therefore, to bring these deposits under the fold of Deposit Guarantee Scheme. The existing one shall be examined thread-bare and operationalised during this period involving participation of Government of India, that has been withdrawn of late making the scheme weak and coverage insufficient.

h) Long term credit sector

Long term credit needs in the State in the cooperative sector are addressed through 24 Primary Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (PCARDB), 2 Branches of West Bengal State Cooperative Agricultural & Rural Development Bank (WBSCARD) under WBSCARD's leadership at the state level. Issuing loans for farm (irrigation/farm mechanisation /land development/waste land development/agri-business/animal resource development/pisciculture/ horticulture etc.), non-farm and rural housing sectors, diversified finance in construction of rural agriculture godown and cold storages are the principal activities undertaken by these cooperative banks. Rs 487 crores have been disbursed by these banks during the first four years of the 10th Plan.

The existing programme of financing the LT Credit sector shall be further strengthened to ensure revival and diversification when the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for LTCCS will be signed with NABARD.

2. Marketing Sector and Rural Infrastructure

Flow of credit in rural areas is closely linked to availability of rural infrastructure. Improving rural and agriculture infrastructure would help in credit expansion and deepening. Infrastructure is the key to growth. Projects supporting marketing and value addition in agriculture and reducing post-harvest losses would be focused during the Plan period. The scheme for construction/renovation of rural godowns would be dovetailed with the central sector scheme for development/strengthening of agricultural marketing infrastructure.

a) Cold Storage

There are at present 48 co-operative cold storages with the installed capacity 3.15 lakh MT. With the assistance of NCDC it is proposed to set up 30 more new cold storages (Big and Mini) in order to fill up the critical gap.

b) Rural Godown

In the field of storage godown there is a built up capacity of 5.87 lakh MT, involving 3913 storage godowns. Effort shall be made to construct 400 more godowns, with the assistance of NCDC (including revival of 186 de-sanctioned projects) to enhance the built- in storage capacity.

Professionally managed wholesale markets by farmers cooperatives, producer cooperatives and private sectors may be allowed to come up, whereby farmers may have a lead role in marketing their produce. For the development of post-harvest infrastructure for the growth of primary and terminal markets the Department proposes to encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiative also.

Erosion in income on account of distress sale is one of the main factors contributing to rural indebtedness. For the purpose of preventing distress sale, MSP operation in paddy and jute for procurement through co-operative societies shall continue during this period.

For increasing the productivity, procurement and distribution of improved quality of seeds and other agriculture inputs would be taken up in a big way through the network of Primary Agriculture Marketing Societies (PAMS) and PACS.

The present share of cooperative societies in distribution of fertilizer is around 15%. Efforts shall be made to raise this share to 25% during the 11th Plan period.

The basic structure of cooperatives in the marketing sector included a network of PACS at the grass root level, PAMS at a level above them and apex society at the state level. This network has broken over a period of time leading to inaccessibility of the farmers to the market and emergence of the "middle man". The primary reason for breakage of this chain has been non availability of funds with PAMS to do this business. This eventually deprives the farmer in getting the market price for its produce. Cooperation Department will give special emphasis on revival and strengthening of this marketing network so as to provide direct access to farmers to the market. Setting up a fund through the surplus generated by the apex society and PAMS/PACS as also through accessing funds from cooperative banks would be explored.

3. Horticulture

In order to reduce overcrowding in agricultural sector, efforts shall be made to diversify the activities by way of formation of Processing and Horticultural Societies for generating new employment avenues, effective management of the crop produced and to transform a section of agriculture to agro-business to the best interest of the farmers. Efforts shall be made to organize at least one horticultural society in every potential region of the state at the sub-district level. These are proposed to operate under the overall guidance and technical support of the Food Processing and Horticulture Department of the State. The formation of an apex society of these societies will also be considered in due course.

The PACS and horticultural societies shall also be encouraged to manufacture and market bio-fertilizer and vermi-compost. For this purpose the funds coming from government sources and commercial banks shall be utilized.

4. Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP)

ICDP covers 8 districts in the State so far. Package of another 5 districts is being processed. Schemes worth Rs 58 crores have been executed through 607 PACS. Rural godowns, furniture/fixture/computer for PACS, working capital for business to PACS etc are the components of ongoing ICDP in the districts. It is proposed to cover the all the districts under this scheme during the 11th Plan period. Requisite provision of state share in the project has been made in the budget. However, more emphasis would be given on completion of the ongoing projects within the time frame. Optimum utilization of funds and implementation of the scheduled projects on time would be the focus for visibility and utilization benefits.

Periodical monitoring (both external and internal) for initiation of remedial measures for on-time completion of project would be institutionalized through administrative and process reforms under ICDP. Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies (ARCS) offices in the districts are proposed to

become the nodal centres for ICDP in the districts replacing the CCBs as prevailing under the present arrangement. The separate set-up created for implementing ICDP in the districts will be brought under the direct control of ARCS. The ICDP cell in the office of the RCS will be adequately strengthened for proper follow up, supervision and monitoring and recovery of loan from PACS.

5. Consumer Sector

Cooperatives can play a major role in consumer sector by way of providing essential commodities and commodities required in daily life to the consumer at a reasonable price. This sector requires strengthening in the State. In the consumer sector also, IIM, Calcutta, has been entrusted to prepare a turn-around strategy report for state consumer federation (CONFED). The recommendations of this report shall be implemented during the period.

6. Urban Credit Sector

The government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the revival and rejuvenation of this sector, which shall be operationalised during the period. Out of 48 urban cooperative banks in the state with about Rs.1856 crores as deposits, 9 are in a very bad financial health. Some of these banks are too small to be viable. The Task Force (TAFCUB) set up under the MOU with RBI would examine the financial and managerial capabilities of the weak banks and would take steps for their merger/liquidation during the 11th Plan on a case to case basis.

7. Mahila Co-operative

In order to uplift the socio-economic condition of the women in our society a financial package in the shape of loan share and grant under the State Plan will be set up to boost up the working condition of these women co-operative. This scheme is at present under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Government of India has not yet contributed any assistance in this regard though the State Government provides every year a sizeable amount. So the Department plans to switch over the scheme to State Plan Budget under "Development of Women's Cooperatives" (New Scheme) during this Plan period. This will be complemented with a strengthening package for them during the 11th Plan.

8. Cross-cutting Issues

a) Training & capacity building

Human Resource Development is the most important area for improving the functioning of the cooperatives. Cooperative education and training programmes need to be strengthened and special thrust is required to be placed on strengthening the cooperative leadership.

The features of the revival packages for STCCS, LTCCS and UCBs in this regard shall be operationalised. West Bengal State Co-operative Union will be strengthened and training set up revamped to undertake the emerging challenges of human resource development in co-operative sector. Initiative in this regard will also include launching a movement for creating awareness about cooperative philosophy, principles, values, methods and techniques.

Efforts would also be made for strengthening of existing training centres by greater and optimum utilization of Co-operative Education Fund.

b) Computerization & e-governance

Use of IT in a cost effective manner could reduce the transaction cost of cooperatives, thereby making rural credit/agricultural credit profitable.

Co-operation Department has been identified as one of the 12 state government departments selected to implement e-Governance project under the Mission Mode Projects of the National e-Governance Plan of the Department of Information Technology, Govt. of India,. For the purpose of preparing e-Governance solution, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been entrusted with the work as a Consultant for framing effective e-Governance solution software by which the Department and Directorates are to be networked. The operationalisation of the pre-phase I of the e-governance project in terms of procurement of hardware has already started. The phase I and II would be implemented during the first two years of the 11th plan period.

c)Legal, Structural and Administrative Reforms

The State Assembly has enacted a new Cooperative Societies Act 2006 so as to bring about necessary changes in the cooperative sector that include ensuring timely and fair elections, timely audit and control of the members for promoting cooperatives as autonomous, democratic, professional and business-oriented organisations for the benefit of their members. The Act is awaiting Presidential assent. It is expected that the Act would come into force at the beginning of the 11th Plan.

For operationalisation of the Act a Rule Committee has also been notified by the State government. The State Co-operative Election Commission for holding independent elections in the cooperatives, provided for in the new Act, shall come up during this period.

Female headed households have less access to basic credit needs as the procedure for credit delivery requires land title, which is normally indicated in the name of the male member of the family, as collateral. This issue would be taken up as one of the legal reforms in cooperative credit structure during the 11th Plan.

Under the National e-governance Plan, Common Service Centre (“Tathya Mitra”) is going to be opened shortly for providing Government to Citizen Services and other B2C services to the rural population of the State. PACS would be linked to these Common Service Centres, for ensuring that citizens in rural areas get all the cooperative sector information in time.

A scheme for setting up of ‘*SAMABAY BHAVAN*’ in different districts has been prepared by virtue of which the departmental wing and the major co-operative societies in the district are planned to be brought under the same roof.

SPECIFIC TARGETS FOR THE 11TH PLAN

1. Universal financial inclusion of the farmers.
2. Re-capitalization of all the accumulated losses of the short-term and long- term cooperative credit structure.
3. Total computerization of the cooperative societies in the credit sector with introduction of uniform accounting system.
4. Raising the recovery rate in the cooperative credit sector to 80%.
5. Universal coverage under Kisan Credit Card and its diversified use.
6. Doubling the number of SHGs in the state in the cooperative sector.
7. Coverage of all the districts under ICDP.
8. Bridging the critical gaps in the rural post-harvest infrastructure by setting up 30 cold storages and 400 rural godowns.
9. Setting up of State Cooperative Election Commission

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under ‘Cooperation’ is Rs. 20514.00 lakh.

1.12 OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

1.12.1 Programme of the Department of Agricultural Marketing

The following programmes will be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan :

- Creation of Terminal Markets of fruits and vegetables
- e-linkage of all check points, State Marketing Board
- Infrastructure development by way of developing Market Yard of Regulated Market Committee, Link roads, shops and godowns
- Setting up centres of Agri Clinic and Agri business Centre at Samsi, Tamluk and Sheoraphully

Macro mode Management Scheme

Under this scheme activities for 'improvement of infrastructural facilities of the markets' are undertaken by providing financial assistance. During the 11th Plan this support will be continued.

In the 11th Plan period the proposed outlay under 'Other Agricultural Programmes' is Rs. 10120.00 lakh

In the 11th Plan period the proposed plan outlay under 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' is Rs. 162650.00 Lakh.

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1.1 Programme of the Panchayat and Rural Development Department

In West Bengal the impact of land reforms and taking up a pro-poor strategy for rural development implemented by the panchayats has made visible impacts on the rural society. The same may be guessed by the fact that rural poverty, which was very high in the state thirty years back, declined faster as compared to other states. In 1973-74, when all-India rural poverty was at 56.4 per cent, as much as 73.2 per cent of West Bengal's rural people lived below the poverty line. Analysis of the data of the 61st round (2004-05) of the NSS (as made available by the Press Information Bureau of Government of India in March 2007) shows that while rural poverty in the entire country has declined from 56.4% in 1973-74 to 28.3% in 2004-05, that in West Bengal declined from 73.2% to 28.6%. This achievement has also been recognized in the draft 11th Five Year Plan Document which recognizes West Bengal among "*states that have succeeded in reducing the absolute number of the poor in rural areas over the three decades from 1973 to 2004-05*" The target at the end of the 11th Five year Plan would be to reduce the percentage of rural population below the poverty line to less than 10%.

Identifying the Poor:

The State Government decided to take up a rural household survey based on twelve score-able indicators in the year 2005 along with the Economic Census taken up by the GOI. Outcome of the survey was computerized, which took some time and the same was published at Gram Sansad level for public scrutiny and receiving claims and objections. The date of submitting claims and objections was extended as per unanimous resolution of the State Legislative Assembly. The list was finalized during the year 2007 and the same was accepted with effect from the 1st April, 2007. Though the list is supposed to be regularly modified and improved by regularly inviting claims and objections to be followed by appropriate enquiry and correction of scores, in its present form the table provides a fairly good idea of the nature of deprivation and the magnitude of the action required to be taken to address the issues. As per the Rural Household survey 2005 out of total 13393530 household in the rural areas, 4569262 household (31.8%) are below the poverty line. 577743 (4.31% of the total families) are without adequate housing facilities, another 5725029 families (42.74% of the total families) live in kutcha houses; 2095693 families (15.65% of the total families) migrate as casual labours outside their normal place of residence, 441698 families (3.30%) are women headed; 577280 (4.31% of the total families) families can not manage even one square meal during most of the period of the year; 6580340 (49.13% of the total families) have agricultural labourer within the household, 431359 families (3.22% of the total families) have old age member with no one to look after them.

During the 11th Plan period it would be the responsibility of the Panchayat bodies to take care of the basic needs of the deprived segment of the rural population through a decentralised planning, implementation and monitoring process.

Better management of natural resources

DPAP and Wasteland Development Programme

In areas having substantial wasteland and which are draught-prone development of land and water resources based on the principle of watershed development is in progress. The same will be intensified in areas which are yet to be covered so that productivity of land and water is enhanced on

a sustainable basis and there is better participation of the community in achieving those objectives. The activities will be financed under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, the Draught Prone Area Programme and special projects being taken up with assistance from NABARD.

The proposed outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan under ‘ Special Programme for Rural Development‘ is Rs. 14515.00 lakh.

2.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT

2.2.1 Programme of the Panchayat & Rural Development Department

Providing access to wage employment

NREGS, SGRY and REGP

Seventeen districts of the State are already covered under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The remaining district of Howrah will be covered from the next financial year (2008-09). This will be the major programme for providing income to the people in search of wage employment. However, given the rainfall pattern, cropping intensity and availability of public land the scope to provide one hundred days employment under the Act will remain limited. The programme will be more useful in areas with low productivity and low cropping intensity. Effort will be made to develop land, particularly those belonging to land reform beneficiaries and bring micro-irrigation to those lands for growing at least two crops. Water conservation including recharging of water in appropriate places and soil conservation will be given priority in general for sustainability of agricultural operation. Assistance of the Science & Technology department for use of information available from satellite images will be taken to make the approach technically sound and effective. Priority will also be given on social forestry and rural connectivity out of the programme. The programme will be utilized to improve the productive resources of the poor, particularly the beneficiaries of land reforms and those belonging to SC & ST families by developing their land, providing micro-irrigation sources like dug well etc, tank excavation etc. However, because of limited opportunities in providing employment during the period after sowing till harvesting of Aman paddy there will be need to have other interventions for alleviation of poverty.

Of these programmes SGRY and REGP which are now operative only in the district of Howrah.

Promotion of self-employment

The limited access to land resources in the State has resulted in continuous increase in the number of agricultural labourers. Even districts with high cropping intensity faces high incidence of poverty because of very adverse land man ratio and too many people are chasing the job related to agricultural operation. Shifting large number of population, particularly the landless agricultural labourer to non-agricultural activities is urgently required for gainful employment of the rural population. Augmentation of livelihood opportunities will be a major intervention in the Eleventh five year plan for alleviating rural poverty. The opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors have to be improved through better adoption of technology, appropriate diversification and arranging supply of good quality seeds and other inputs like irrigation, training them to manufacture compost fertilizer such as vermin-compost and channelising institutional credit for the poorer sections. For those who do not own any land the interventions have to be based on non-agricultural activities or such activities which can be taken up in their homestead itself. This will be possible only if the poor

are organized and other supports are provided at the grass root level, which the Government extension mechanism has not been able to deliver to the desired extent so far.

Organising the poor in Self Help Groups (SHGs)

More than three and a half lakh SHGs have been organized in the State out of which more than one and a half lakh SHGs have been formed by people living below the poverty line under the SGSY programme alone. While they get organized around micro-finance activities many of them have started taking up micro-enterprises. Organising SHGs and helping them to earn income are very process intensive activities, which cannot be facilitated up to the desired level by the Government machinery alone. The Panchayats of the State have been taking crucial roles in promoting these tasks yet that also may not be adequate till the poor themselves are organized suitably to demand and take care of their developmental needs. In order to develop suitable organization for the SHGs the P&RD Department started organizing the women SHGs in Gram Panchayat (GP) –wise **Clusters** and the **Clusters** are being organized in Block level **Federations** in fifteen selected Blocks of the State on a pilot basis. Till March 2007 as many as 811 Clusters at the GP level and 14 federations at the block level have been formed federating SHGs. The **Clusters** have their offices within the office of the GP or in an adjoining place and similarly the **Federations** have their offices within the Block office or in an adjoining building. These bodies will maintain liaison with the GP or the PS for ensuring reaching benefits of various programmes to their members as well as assisting those bodies in implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes. Though development of such organizations are very laborious and time consuming it is felt that those bodies will be able to play the most crucial roles of reaching all the poor families for delivery of the benefits of various developmental programmes, both economic and social, as well as in organizing the other poor families and helping them to take up economic activities. Based on this experience around five lakh SHGs are proposed to be formed so that there is representation of one women member from each of the poor families of the State and another three lakh SHGs with male members or a combination of female and male members will be formed by the end of the plan period. The **Federations** and the **Clusters** will also be empowered to provide extension support for taking up possible economic activities by the group members as well as to provide marketing and other necessary supports. The existing banking system in the rural areas is not adequate to take care of the credit needs of so many SHGs. As an alternative it will be attempted to develop the **Federations** in to credit cooperatives so that those bodies can channelise fund to their member SHGs for taking up economic activities. By the Eleventh plan period all the GPs of the State will have **Clusters** and all the Blocks will have **Federations**, for which steps have already been taken.

In order to facilitate all these activities it will be necessary to have a Mission established at the State level with participation of officers from several line departments. The responsibility of the Mission will be to build up the organizations of the **Federations** and the **Clusters**, to build up their capacities for taking charge of the needs of the member SHGs in respect of their economic as well as social developments and delivery of various services to their members. The Mission will be also responsible to develop livelihood opportunities of the group members by developing various area based clusters of economic activities, enhancing skill of the members for improving quality of production and marketing of their products. One training centre for promotion of livelihood will be developed for each district by utilizing the infrastructure of the CADDC.

Entrepreneurship and managerial capacities will be developed along with imparting skill to the prospective group members or even individual members. Partnership will be developed with the industries and business enterprises and the **Clusters & Federations** for developing and marketing products of the SHGs. There will be also need for convergence with the activities of all the

departments associated with promotion of rural livelihoods, so that the SHGs are used as vehicle for taking benefits of their programmes to the rural poor.

The approach being taken in West Bengal is in conformity with the approach prescribed by the Planning Commission in the Draft 11th Plan Document. The strategy proposed by the planning commission include strengthening and stabilizing the self-help groups “by federating them at, say village or cluster of villages or block level depending upon the number of SHGs and their spatial distribution.” The Planning Commission has also advised in favour of setting up a “National Agency outside the ministry to manage the National Rural Poverty Elimination Programme to achieve the objectives of the programme meaningfully and comprehensively.” The mission being proposed to be set up at the state level would be the state counterpart of the Agency proposed at the national level.

2.2.2 Programme of Self-help Group & Self Employment Department

The newly created Self-Help Group & Self Employment Deptt. would address BSKSP with the following objectives :

- ✓ Organising the youth force to form SHG under BSKSP (Bangla Swanirbhar Karma Sansthan Prakalpa);
- ✓ Formation of GP wise clusters and federations;
- ✓ Encouraging the SHGs already formed to link up with economic activities;
- ✓ Arrangement of loans from Financial Institutions/banks;
- ✓ Formation of women SHGs/clusters;
- ✓ Organising training for enhancing skills of the members of groups, quality of production & marketing facilities;
- ✓ Infrastructural development for marketing of SHG products;
- ✓ Removal of poverty and unemployment through this livelihood related programme;

The proposed outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan under ‘Rural Employment’ is Rs.122299.00 lakh.

2.3 LAND REFORMS

2.3.1 Programme of the Land & Land Reforms Department

Approach of Land & Land Reforms Department for the 11th Plan is to ensure optimal use of available land and to use every inch of vacant land for productive purpose. The unutilised and underutilised land will be brought under sufficient use utilising locally available resources.

The Department of Land & Land Reforms adopted the twin programmes in land reforms :

- ✓ The vesting and distribution of ceiling surplus land
- ✓ Ensuring tenural security to share cropper (Bargadars).

Recently a new scheme, viz. **Chash-O-Basabascr Bhumidan Prokalpa i.e. CBBP** (Homestead-cum-kitchen garden) has been introduced in the State Plan with a view to helping poorest of the poor, houseless and homestead less families particularly belonging to SC/ST communities and economically placed within BPL categories (ST 20%, SC 40%)

This department is, however, is contemplating to introduce another new scheme for construction of housing for rural artisans having no land of their own. The present target is to provide homestead land to these artisans around 20,000 families per year.

The main objectives of the scheme are :

- i Updating of land Records for affording maximum benefit to the Raiyats all over the State even at the village level for issuance of timely and accurate information relating to land
- ii Creation of updated information for helping in effective land reforms, revenue administration and development planning at the grass root level.
- iii Safe and better preservation of old land records and maps, which have both great historical value and present-day value.
- iv Accurate and useful survey of land by modern survey equipments

The proposed outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan under ‘Land Refsorms’ is Rs.16535.00 lakh.

2.4 Other Rural Development Programmes

2.4.1 Programme of the Panchayat & Rural Development Department

Strengthening rural decentralization

Institutional development of the Panchayats

In order to achieve all the tasks narrated above it will be necessary to improve the quality of governance by strengthening the local bodies and devolution of power to those bodies. So far, the Panchayats have mostly acted as an agent of the State. Devolution of fund, function and functionaries and improvement of capabilities of the Panchayats to discharge responsibilities devolved on them will be essential for that purpose. An activity mapping based on the principle of subsidiarity has been prepared and Cabinet has approved the same for individual department to take follow up actions. Clearer devolution of powers to the Panchayats, with associated earmarking of fund through budgetary process and development of own cadre of employees along with those deputed by the state government, will be worked out during the plan period. Each administrative department, having programme in rural areas, should come out with clear order, to be backed by legislation wherever necessary, on devolution of functions to the Panchayat bodies and earmark fund by creating separate budget head, which will give clear indication to the Panchayats about availability of fund for the responsibilities devolved on them. In fact there should be separation of budget head (Panchayat window) for all district sector schemes, which every department may work out in the first year of the plan period so that it becomes easier to know the budgetary resources for the District Plan. State government officials entrusted with implementation of devolved functions will be suitably deputed to the Panchayats bodies and there should be enough control on such employees so that their services could be effectively utilized by the Panchayats. Fund for their establishment cost should be routed through the Panchayat bodies for better ownership of the related programmes by the Panchayats. Steps will be taken on building up capacities of the Panchayat functionaries and the officials for improving efficiency of the Panchayats. Such capacity building will be linked to better delivery of the basic services related to both economic and social sectors. Enabling environment will be built up for more focus on the citizen, particularly the poorer and the weaker section, as well as the quality of services being provided to them through better dissemination of information by enforcing the Right To Information Act. Arrangement for training of the members and functionaries will be boosted up for this purpose. The State Institute of Panchayats & Rural Development and the Extension Training Centres will be strengthened and each district and block will be provided with appropriate training facilities. Along with conventional

classroom training and training to be conducted using distance learning facilities being developed with the help of the ISRO, more efforts will be given on sharing of good practices, exposure visits. Development of institutional aspects of functioning of the Panchayats related to better transparency, accountability, participation of the poor and organizational efficiency will be given more attention.

Steps will also be taken to improve revenue mobilization by the Panchayats, both tax and non-tax, during the Plan period.

People's plan on a bottom up approach

With proper devolution of function, fund and functionaries it will be easier to take up village based planning exercise, with more active participation of the poor, the women and other weaker sections of the community so that resources available are best utilized to cater the need of the people. Such planning exercise will start from the Gram Samsad level, which will be facilitated by the Gram Unnayan Samities. Those plans will be integrated to form the GP plan, the PS plan and the ZP plan and eventually the District Plan. There will be need for more manpower resources at the grass root level and part of the need will be met by training the available local people, Panchayat functionaries on various aspects of decentralized planning including few relevant PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) techniques. Model for the same is being developed under the SRD (Strengthening Rural Decentralisation) programme, being supported by the DFID and the same will be replicated in all the districts.

Use of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in improving governance

In order to improve efficiency of functioning of the Panchayats as well as to reach better services to the citizen use of ICT tools will be intensified during the Plan period. The accounts & management software developed for the Panchayats will be adopted for use in all the Panchayat bodies of the State. Training on use of ICT by the functionaries will also be given due emphasis. It is also proposed to open Common Service Centres (CSCs) in all the GPs of the State on Private-Public Partnership mode for reaching various services to the rural people. There will be need for convergence of efforts of various departments so that their services could also be reached to the rural people through the CSCs.

The initiatives for use of ICT are funded by diverse sources such as NeGP, EAPs such as SRD programme being funded by DFID and from the monitoring components of different central and state sponsored programmes.

The proposed outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan under 'Other Rural Development Programmes' is Rs477424.00 lakh.

The proposed outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan under 'Rural Development' is Rs. 630773.00 lakh.

III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

3.1 HILL AREAS

3.1.1 Programme of the Hill Affairs Department

Hill Affairs Department acts as the nodal Department of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council, established under the provision of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988 with the objective of total social, economic, cultural and educational upliftment of the hill people of Darjeeling district under the jurisdiction of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. The jurisdiction of the Hill Council covers an area of 2476 Sq. Km. covering 3 Revenue Sub-divisions of Kalimpong, Kurseong and Darjeeling and 13 Mouzas of Siliguri Revenue Sub-division. Under the provision of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act, 1988 the executive powers of about 27 departments have been transferred to the Hill Council. The management and control of the programmes and schemes as well as the organizational set up of these departments have been transferred to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.

The objective of the 10th Plan is to lay emphasis on core and infrastructure sectors like Communication, Public Health Engineering, Health, Education and Tourism. Provisions have also been kept for augmentation of Drinking Water Supply Schemes for Darjeeling, Kurseong, Kalimpong and Mirik.

The Plan Provisions for Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council consist of (1) Plan Provision of Hill Affairs Department, (2) Special Central Assistance under Hill Area Development Programmes, and (3) RIDF.

Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council prepares an Annual Plan every year taking into account the anticipated provision of this department (including SCA) plus those of transferred departments and submits the same to the Planning Commission through this Department

So far Hill Affairs Department had no SCP and TSP Plan. During 2005-06 it has been decided that a new head would be opened for TSP and the entire fund of Rs 22.33 under SCA would be placed under this plan head, as a proposal regarding inclusion of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council area in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India is under consideration of the State Government.

Human Development

The Human Development related programmes are carried out mainly by Education, Health and Family Welfare and BCW Department. The separate School Service Commission has been set up for hill areas of Darjeeling district. Besides, during 2005-06 different programmes under Sarbo Siksha Abhijan are consigned. During 2006-07 Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council proposes to set up a Technical Institute at Kalimpong, which will also generate employment opportunities.

The functions of BCW department have been transferred to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council for the development of Backward Classes people.

Under Health & Family Welfare Sector apart from the construction of Health Centres during 2005-06 schemes have been taken up for setting up of infrastructure for AIDS / POLIO / BLINDNESS Control and other national programmes.

During the 11th Plan period Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has been requested to implement different schemes under Rastriya Mahila Kosh Yojana for the upliftment of Women folk in Darjeeling.

Besides these, some reform measures in respect of some of the major sectors viz. Public Health Engineering, Tourism have been initiated during 2005-06 and the same will continue during the 11th Plan period.

3.1.2 Programme of the Agriculture Department

Hill Area Development Programme

Different schemes including Paddy demonstration centres, Distribution of sprinkler irrigation system for orchards, poly-sheet for hothouse etc. are chalked out for the upliftment of socio-economic status of hill people. Necessary approval of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has been taken and works are in progress.

3.1.3 Programme of the Health & Family Welfare Department

Plan funds are allotted to Darjeeling Gorkha Autonomous Hill Council as Grant-in-aid under Health & Family Welfare plan sector for meeting expenditure towards running and maintenance of the Institution and execution of schemes in the Darjeeling Hill Areas.

The following important works are to be done during 11th Plan period :

- ✓ Repair, renovation of existing facilities as per need;
- ✓ Replacement of equipments which are beyond economic repair;
- ✓ Health Awareness Programme in hill areas;

3.1.4 Programme of the Water Investigation & Development Department

Development of Minor Irrigation in the hill areas will be continued during the 11th Plan period through Grants-in-aid to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council under this programme.

3.1.5 Programme of the Animal Resources Development Department

During the 11th Plan period the project of A.I. through frozen semen technology of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has been taken up. The aim is to open as many as 30 A.I. Centres in roadside area of three hill subdivisions namely Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong at the first stage. The DGHC authority will select/locate the spot for opening of A.I. Centre in phase noting breedable cattle population district from the supply point that is Kurseong where V.L.P. 950 will be installed in due course. LN will be supplied to the installed VLP at Kurseong. FS doses will be made available from Siliguri point. There are more than 60 animal health centres and Animal Development Aid Centres in eight blocks in Hill area. Three State Animal Health Centres are also functioning at Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong. Three Numbers of quarantine stations, two poultry multiplication centres, two numbers of Central Semen Collection Station, five pig breeding farms, one Dairy Demonstration Farm, one Sheep breeding farm, one fodder demonstration cum multiplication centre and one farmers' training centre have been functioning in these areas. 50 numbers of Livestock Development Assistants of that region have been given training on Animal Husbandry and Veterinary practices.

3.1.6 Programme of the Fisheries Department

DGHC, in collaboration with the Department, plays a very important role in development of fishery in the three hill sub-divisions of Darjeeling district. The DGHC established a fish-seed farm at Reyang to meet the requirement of fish-seed in the hill areas and has undertaken a project for

construction of an aquarium at Mirik with state of the art facilities to make the people acquainted with different varieties of fish now being cultured in the Jhora Fisheries and in the rivers and rivulets in the three hill sub-divisions of Darjeeling district.

Programme of the PHE Department

DGHC is in charge of execution of water supply and sanitation schemes in hill areas of Darjeeling district except Neorakhola water supply scheme, which is being implemented by PHE Department as a Joint Venture Project with the Army.

Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Mirik Town is also being implemented by DGHC under AUWSP.

An amount of Rs. 11363.00 has been proposed under 'Hill Areas' during the 11th Plan period.

3.2 OTHER SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

3.2.1 Programme of the Sundarban Affairs Department

The Sundarban Affairs Department implements its activities through the Sundarban Development Board in the operational area of the department, which consists of 19 blocks spread in North & South 24-parganas districts. The land area measures about **9630 sq. km** of which **4444 sq. km is inhabited** and the rest is **Reserve Forest**. Present aggregate population of Sunderbans is over 41 lakh. The density of population is 989.78 persons per square kilometre which is higher than the state average. The level of literacy varies from 53 to 79%.

The economy of the region is almost dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Total cultivable land area extends over 3.05 lakh hectare. The average landholding per household is around 0.55 hectare. The agricultural crop is aman rice grown in rainfed condition. Only 15 to 17% of the cultivable land can be brought under a second crop like oilseed, pulses and vegetables with limited irrigation facilities so far created.

The Sunderbans Affairs Department with its plan outlay has been trying to address the major problems like poor drainage and irrigation, lack of transport and communication, especially in the island areas, poor status of social services, conservation of sensitive bio diversity, underdeveloped agriculture and allied sectors, unemployment and under employment etc.

The principal objectives of the plan of this department are mainly based on development of transport and communication infrastructure, enhancement of the level of production in agriculture, generation of additional employment, extension of economic and social services, conservation of the biodiversity of Sundarban region, strengthening of river embankments for flood control, special programmes for women SHGs, creation of infrastructure for eco tourism and generation of additional employment.

Special focus on weaker Social Groups :

The concentration of backward classes in Sunderbans is very high. The percentages of S.C. & S.T. population in respect of total population are 39.04 and 5.06 respectively as per 2001 Census. The flow of fund in respect of SCSP and TSP is concentrated towards implementation of Plan Schemes in those blocks having high concentration of backward classes.

Programmes to be taken under these components during the 11th plan period :

- 1) Extension support and inputs subsidy for raising 2nd crop and also for increasing productivity in agriculture.

- 2) Creation of micro-irrigation potential for individual farmers' families through rainwater harvesting with 90-100% subsidy scheme for increasing cropping intensity in this monocropped area and to generate additional employment;
- 3) Construction of Rural Roads in the areas having high concentration of back ward classes;
- 4) Extension of social infrastructure like drinking water supply and extension of electricity to the areas concentrated with SC & ST Community for better standard of living;
- 5) Women programmes like Mushroom production, production of organic manures, raising of *Kishan Nursery* & plantation etc. for Self Help Groups belonging to backward classes;
- 6) Construction of college buildings and buildings for women hostels of the colleges coming up in the SC ,ST and Minority dominated blocks;
- 7) Organising awareness programmes for community health care in the areas concentrated with backward classes.

Gender Component:

This Department has been implementing two women oriented schemes namely *Extension of Mushroom Cultivation & Raising of Seedlings through Kishan Nursery* with the following objectives:

- i) To generate additional employment;
- ii) To ensure additional income for the families;
- iii) To add nutrition support for the family members;
- iv) To provide support for higher education.

These would be continued during the 11th Plan period.

Special Programme for Backward Villages

The Panchayat & Rural Development Department has identified 53 backward villages in Sunderbans. The Sunderban Affairs Department has also identified another 10 villages dominated by ST population.

The following development programmes will be undertaken :

- Provisioning of safe drinking water
- All weather roads linking State Highways, markets and Ferry Ghats
- Rain-water harvesting schemes for irrigation
- Infrastructural support for Sishu Siksha Kendras will be taken up during the Annual Plan and also the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

The following schemes would be continued during the 11th Plan period :

- Agricultural Support Services Extension, Input Subsidy, Bio-technology Programme etc.
- Conservation including Social Forestry: Mangroves and country side plantation
- Fishery Programme: Pisciculture Operation, Hatchery and other extension Programmes
- Water Supply: Supply of Drinking water to more beneficiaries

New Schemes to be adopted during 11th plan period :

- Cold Storage & Market Complex
- Bio - farming, Hatchery, etc.
- Livelihoods Development, Self Employment & Training
- Women & children Development

3.2.2 Programme of Agriculture Department

A project is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Netherlands Government in the Terai Region of North Bengal viz., districts of Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar and Siliguri Sub-division of Darjeeling. This project consists of three phases. Phase-I and Phase-II programme have already been completed. The total cost structure of the NBTDP phase-III has been revised on the basis of recommendation of Joint Indo-Dutch Mid Term Review Commission by diverting Rs.1.9729 crore to T.A. Fund from F.A. Fund.

3.2.3. Programme of the Home (Political) Department

Border Area Development Programme, a 100% Centrally Funded Programme, is being implemented in this State since 1993-94 covering 68 blocks in 9 districts. The main objective of this programme is to meet the needs of the people living in remote areas situated on our international borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Schemes like improvement of road communication, construction of educational institutions, construction of flood-relief centres, creation of sources of non-conventional energy and drinking water sources, drainage schemes, implementation of security related schemes etc. are sanctioned under this Programme.

3.2.4 Programme of the Development & Planning Department

Uttarbanga Unnayan Parshad

In order to meet development deficit of North Bengal in comparison to other parts of the State and for comprehensive and integrated development of the six districts of North Bengal, viz. Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda, Uttarbanga Unnayan Parshad (UUP) was constituted in 2000-01 under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, West Bengal. The Primary function of the Parshad is to formulate and implement schemes for integrated development of the areas of North Bengal through Local Self Govt. Institutions, other government authorities and Non-Government Organisations in North Bengal. The Parshad also monitors planning and implementation of developmental schemes of the said area.

Schemes under agriculture, minor irrigation, flood control & management, soil conservation, infrastructure development, power generation & supply, education & health infrastructure etc .are usually taken. Construction of roads, RSJ bridges and RCC bridges, renovation of school and college buildings, Malaria Eradication, Cancer Hospital and T.B. Sanatorium, construction of Yatri Nivas, Anganwadi Centre, Sub-Centres, sinking tube-wells etc. are also funded.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa

Under the "BIDHAYAK ELAKA UNNAYAN PRAKALPA" the Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are entitled to recommend schemes of Rs.40 lakh in each financial year for their respective Constituency area. The schemes taken up under this Prakalpa are developmental in nature based on locally felt-needs. The emphasis is given on creation of durable assets. The funds may also be used for provisioning for service support facilities. The MLAs will recommend development schemes for their constituencies in conformity with the overall priority fixed for the district under the District Plan by the respective District Planning Committee.

The schemes are designed to result in community benefits. The schemes for the benefit of private institutions and individuals are not permitted.

From financial year 2008-09, each MLA is entitled to Rs. 50 lakh per annum.

3.2.5 Programmes of the Department of Panchayats & Rural Development Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

The backward district initiative under RSVY having the primary objective of improving agricultural productivity along with the generation of additional employment for poor able-bodied persons by filling up critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure was introduced in two districts of west Bengal viz (a) Jalpaiguri and (b) Purulia during 2002-03 followed by coverage of further two districts ie (c) Paschim Medinipur and (d) South 24 Parganas during 2003-04 and coverage of further four more districts viz (e) Uttar Dinajpur (f) Dakshin Dinajpur (g) Bankura (h) Birbhum. Two more districts have recently been added taking the tally to 11.

The programme has since been rechristened as Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and the administrative Department has been changed from Development & Planning to Panchayats & rural Development.

A new programme 'NAVA DISHA' for socially alienated persons has been introduced as special intervention in extreme poverty pockets of BRGF Districts.

3.2.5 Programmes of the Department of Paschimanchal Unnayan Affairs

Paschimanchal Unnayan Parshad was constituted to effect integrated development in the underdeveloped red laterite zone in the western part of the State. 74 Blocks in five Districts viz. Purulia, Bankura, Paschim Medinipur, Birbhum and Burdwan which are inhabited predominantly by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and which need special development initiative have been under the jurisdiction of the Parshad. Development works in different sectors like, agriculture, rural infrastructure, drinking water, education, health and nutrition are taken up to meet the critical gaps in close coordination with DPC and three tiers of PRI. More flow of fund is required for overall improvement of the region.

3.2.6 Programme of the Backward Classes Welfare Department

Specific Minor Irrigation Schemes will be taken up in the districts of Paschim Medinipur, Malda, North 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Darjeeling, Dakshin Dinajpur and Purulia with funds from Article 275(1) in the latter part of 2005-06. This fund has been obtained from Govt. of India in addition to the normal fund received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. These schemes will enable tribal people in the ITDP areas of these districts to increase their annual income through better cultivation of their lands. It is pertinent to mention that after long persuasion, it has been possible to open budget head specifically for fund under Art.275 (1) of the Constitution and enhance allocation under this sector.

The estimated plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under 'Other Special Area Programme' is Rs.343894.00 lakh.

The plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under 'Special Area Programme' is Rs.355257.00 lakh.

IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

4.1 MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

4.1.1 Programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department

Approach in 11th Five Year Plan

The main activities of this department are providing surface water Irrigation facilities to the agricultural fields through major and medium irrigation projects and management of flood including drainage. The State of West Bengal with a total geographical area of 88752 Sq. km. falls under the Brahmaputra, Ganga and Subarnarekha basins and is divided mainly between the Brahmaputra basin and Ganga sub-basin with a small part of the Western Portion in the Subarnarekha basin.

4.1.2 Programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department

IRRIGATION SECTOR

There are 7 major irrigation projects and 34 medium irrigation schemes being managed by this department. Out of these, the work of barrage and irrigation system of the Damodar Valley project, the Mayurrakshi Reservoir Project, The Kangsabati Reservoir Project, the Hinglow Reservoir Project and the Midnapore Canals are taken up. The Teesta Barrage Project and Subarnarekha Barrage Project are the two major on-going schemes. In addition to the above two irrigation schemes namely Darakeshwar-Gandheswari Reservoir Project with ultimate irrigation potential of 51,200 ha and Siddheswari-noonbeel Reservoir Project with irrigation potential of 25,000 ha have been proposed to be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan.

TEESTA BARRAGE PROJECT

A cumulative potential of 1,33,520 ha has been created from Teesta Barrage. The major construction of Teesta, Mahananda main canal have been completed. The construction work of Teesta Jaldakha main canal and the Dauk-nagar main canal are going on and 80% has been achieved till date.

It is worthwhile to say that the Teesta Barrage Project, being one of the largest irrigation projects in India, every effort will be made for its early completion. The said project comprises six districts of North Bengal.

SUBARNAREKHA BARRIAGE PROJECT

The project aims at creation of 1,14,198 ha of irrigational potential in the district of Purba & Paschim Midnapore where 92% of the population are rural based the dependent on agriculture. The Planning Commission of India had agreed to include this project as a part of the Subarnarekha basin development works. With the introduction of the Bharat Nirman Programme of the Govt. of India. A part of the project with the estimated cost of Rs.595.00 crore has been submitted to the Govt. of India for creation of irrigation potential of 14,922 ha.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECT

Works of three schemes namely, Tatko, Hanumata and Patloi irrigation schemes are going on at present under the AIBP in the district of Purulia. The works of the Hanumata Irrigation scheme will be completed by March, 2007. The other two schemes have been targeted for completion with March, 2009.

TIDAL IRRIGATION

Large tract of lands in the district of Howrah, Hooghly, Purba Medinipur, North & South 24-Parganas are brought under irrigation for cultivation of Rabi crops and summer paddy during November to March end by judiciously allowing ingress of tidal water of river Hooghly through the different drainage channels out falling to that river. This is a unique scheme and about 1,44,400 ha. of area are benefited.

The proposed plan outlay under ‘Major and Medium Irrigation’ for the 11th Five Year Plan period is Rs.45000.00 lakh

4.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

4.2.1 Programme of Water Investigation & Development Department

According to criteria laid down by the Planning Commission, the irrigation schemes having Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 2000 hectare or less are classified as 'Minor Irrigation Schemes'. Minor irrigation schemes are created for ensuring the food security. Additional irrigation potential is therefore to be created at a faster rate. The Panchayat Bodies are involved at all stages in the implementation of the minor irrigation schemes. Site of the schemes are selected as per requirement of the local farmers particularly small and marginal farmers and also in consultation with local Panchayat Bodies. Considering serious condition of Ground Water aquifer, emphasis has been given to the districts of North Bengal in formulating the schemes for execution. Proper attention has also been to cover area inhabited by scheduled caste, tribal and other backward classes. Schemes of water resources through regular monitoring of depth to water level and water quality are also taken up. Work of assessment of Ground Water and Surface Water, augmentation of Ground Water Resources through artificial recharge and delineation of aquifer with saline, arsenic and fluoride contamination are also done. All these activities will be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

In terms of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment and in conformity with the provision of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, the Panchayat Bodies are involved right from the preparation of the minor irrigation schemes. Sites of the schemes are selected in consultation with the local Panchayat Bodies having regime to the requirement of the small and marginal farmers.

a) Core Sector

During the 11th Five Year Plan ongoing schemes of Deep Tubewells and other Surface Flow Irrigation Schemes will be taken up. Some new schemes with modern technical support like Drip, Springier, etc. will also be taken up for supply of irrigation during the 11th Five Year Plan, different schemes on Survey and Investigation of Ground Water and Surface Water Resources for development of minor irrigation in the state will also be continued during the plan period and so on. Systematic investigation for quantitative and qualitative evaluation of water resources through regular monitoring of depth of water level and water quality and different pilot research project will also be continued. The work of assessment of ground water and surface water, augmentation of ground water resources through artificial recharge, and delineation of aquifer with saline, arsenic and fluoride contamination or occurrence will also be continued. Besides, intensifying investigative activity in different districts by setting up meteorological stations, chemical laboratories and additional permanent hydrograph stations will be put in placed during the 11th Plan period.

b) RIDF

The State Government has taken up loan from NABARD for execution of critical anti-erosion and flood control projects in different districts. During the last financial year of 2005-06, 72 numbers of schemes with a cost of Rs.86.03 crore were sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-XI and works have been taken up. During the current financial year of 2006-07 further, four schemes costing Rs.1.99 crore have been proposed under flood control sector under RIDF-XII. It has been proposed to take up new works worth Rs.30.00 crore during the 11th Plan period under forthcoming tranches of RIDF.

c) New Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The State Govt. has proposed an outlay of Rs.152.2625 crore for the Annual Plan 2006-07, a further sum of Rs.57.55 crore is expected to be received from the Govt. of India towards Central share of Centrally sponsored schemes. Altogether ten schemes with 32 component schemes with aggregate estimated cost Rs.68.00 crore have been approved for execution under the programme of Centrally sponsored schemes.

d) Externally Aided Project

A project viz. "Project for Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation in West Bengal" under external funding assistance from World Bank is under the consideration of the Govt. of India. The project covering 5-year plan involves an estimate of Rs. 1142.50 crore with projected additional irrigation potential of 2,13,508 ha.

e) Enhancement of Water rate

Consequent upon manifold increase in the cost of operation and maintenance of minor irrigation installations, water rate for supply irrigation through all the minor irrigation installations run by the State Government for agricultural purpose has been enhanced from Rs. 5.00 per acre – inch to Rs. 17.00 per acre-inch with effect from 01.07.2003. The State's revenue was continually increased.

f) Water Users Association

All the new Minor Irrigation schemes, on completion, are being handed over to the beneficiary committees through Panchayat for operation, maintenance and management. Beneficiaries Committees are formed with the farmers in the command area of a particular schemes. Representatives of concerned Panchayats are also included in the said committees. The Committee also realizes water tax for the respective schemes. Upto the end of 2003-04, a total number 14043 M.I. Schemes excluding 7288 Open Dug Wells were handed over as such to the respective beneficiary committees. Wide publicity on farmers' awareness about utilization of water resources available to them for agricultural purpose is also taken up by this Department through various programmes. Under the Restructured Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM), a 50:50 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 'Works' (i.e. construction of field channels and other On - Farm Development Schemes) are executed through the respective Panchayats. Special emphasis is also given in Participatory Irrigation Programme under CADWM. WUAs are being formed with the beneficiaries and the same are being registered. Necessary action for enacting suitable legislation for empowering WUAs for operation and maintenance of the schemes, is under process. With a view to involving the farmers more and more, 10% of the cost of field channels is being collected from them as prescribed by the Govt. of India. Farmers' training programmes are also conducted under the Programme (CADWM) in the respective command area of DVC, Mayurakshi, Kangsabati and Teesta Project.

The proposed plan outlay under 'Minor Irrigation' for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.55290.00 lakh.

4.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4.3.1 Programme of the Water Investigation & Development Department

Under common area development programme construction of Field Channels, conjunctive use of Ground Water and other On Farm Development Schemes are taken up. The Programme is implemented within the Command Area of 4 Major River Valley Projects viz. DVC, Mayurakshi, Kangsaboti and Teesta. The Programme has been restructured as Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM) by the Govt of India with effect from 1st April, 2004. The expenditure on account of the State's share on this Programme is borne from the Core Sector fund of this Department. The schemes are also handed over to the Beneficiary Committees for O & M. Participatory Irrigation Management Programme is also organized amongst the farmers under this Programme. Besides, OFD schemes, some other programmes namely, demonstration to farmers, farmers' training, adaptive research trial, evaluation study, soil survey work are also taken up. These schemes would be continued during the 11th Plan period.

Progress of reform measures initiated

In terms of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution and in conformity with the provision of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, the Panchayat Bodies are partnered right from the preparation of the minor irrigation schemes. Sites of the schemes are selected in consultation with the local Panchayat Bodies and also keeping the requirement of the local people, particularly the small and marginal farmers, in view. The schemes so formulated are processed for approval of the Government after taking clearance from the respective District Site Selection Committees headed by the Sabhadhipaties. Under participatory Irrigation Management Programme, all the new schemes, on completion, are being handed over to the beneficiary committees. Wide publicity on farmers' awareness about utilization of water resources available to them for agricultural purpose is also taken up. Farmers' training programmes are also conducted under Command Area Development Programme (CADP) in the respective command area of DVC, Mayurakshi, Kangsabati and Teesta Project. 10% contribution towards the cost of work is also being collected from the farmers under CADP as fixed up by the Government of India.

The proposed plan outlay under 'Command Area Development Programme' for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.6655.00 lakh.

4.4 AIBP

4.4.1 Programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department

In the 11th plan period balance work of the Teesta Barrage Project like the works of distributaries, minors and sub-minors from the head regulator up to 23 Km. of Dauk-Nagar Main Canal are taken up under AIBP. Three Medium Irrigation schemes under Purulia out of nine such schemes have also been considered under AIBP.

4.4.2 Programme of the Water Resources Investigation & Development Department

Proposals for new schemes in the 11th Plan period :

- ✓ Major RLI Schemes in tribal areas;
- ✓ Surface Flow Irrigation schemes in draught prone areas
- ✓ Check Dam schemes

The proposal is now under the active consideration by Govt. of India. The planning commission has expressed its desire for funding. For AIBP, provisions of allocation of fund towards State's share are being made during 2008-2009 for execution

The proposed plan outlay under 'AIBP' for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.66500.00 lakh.

4.5 FLOOD CONTROL

4.5.1 Programme of the Irrigation & Waterways Department

The West Bengal is the lowermost riparian State in the Ganga Basin and most of the rivers in the State originate from outside the state boundary and are of inter-state/international category. The State is quite often ravaged by destructive flood, even when there is no appreciable rainfall within the geographical limits of the State. Along with flood, various allied problems like bank erosion, drainage congestion, cyclonic disaster accentuate the flood situation. 43% of its geographical area flood prone and happens to be one of the prime flood prone States in the country.

This apart, river erosion problem is causing much concern to the State. Unabated bank erosion on the left bank of river Ganga on the upstream of Farakka Barrage and in other places of Ganga-Padma and Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers have assumed an alarming proportion threatening the very existence of several towns & villages of the State.

The Task Force constituted by the MOWR, Government of India for looking into the problems of flood management and erosion control of various states, made the following recommendations:

1. Extension of jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage Project from 40 Km. upstream of Farakka Barrage upto 80 Km. downstream, on the Ganga-Padma main stream; and
2. Setting up 'Sikkim and North Bengal Management Board' (including administrative and territorial jurisdiction of North Bengal Flood Control Commission).

A Task Force was constituted by the MOWR, Government of India during December 2004 to consider the flood management and erosion problem in various States including West Bengal. Accordingly, a statement showing the district-wise (clustered) break up of different types of schemes along with their priorities (short-term & long-term) has been presented to the Task Force of Government of India and the same will be taken up in XIth Five Year Plan.

On a realistic approach, following phasing of expenditure is proposed for execution of the schemes by the State Government recommended by the Task Force during the XIth Plan.

(Rs. in Crore.)

Description of schemes under Task Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
In Ganga Basin	22.86	23.97	52.54	59.09	69.44
In Brahma-putra Basin	5.00	7.50	5.50	9.00	10.00

To improve the drainage congestion of KMC area including added area a scheme namely Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) has been started with financial assistance of Asian Development Board (ADB).

The proposed plan outlay under ‘Flood Control’ for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.89231.00 lakh .

The proposed plan outlay under ‘Irrigation & Flood Control’ for the 11th Plan period is Rs. 262676.00 lakh

IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

9.1 SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

9.1.1 Programme of the Development & Planning Department

The Department prepares the Annual and Five Year Plans of the State. The Development & Planning Department is the nodal department for preparation of State Plan. It is also the nodal department in the State for monitoring of Plan performance. It organises periodical review. It also facilitates review by the Planning Commission. The cost of Secretariat Services for preparation and monitoring of such Plan Fund is made from plan outlay.

An amount of Rs. 1210.00 lakh has been proposed for the 11th Plan period under ‘Secretariat Economic Services’.

Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS)

Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) a computer based decision support system capable of storing, analysing and extrapolating spatial and non-spatial data. The project was initially set up in Bankura, Purulia and Medinipur districts for management and development of database on natural resources at the micro level. The Centres were thereafter taken over by the State Govt. from 01.04.2000 and since then have been rendering support to district administration in local level planning. The database built up and the technologies adopted at these centres are also being used by different line departments at district level. Apart from natural resources, database for different socio-economic aspects and census have also been built up and are being updated from time to time. NRDCC (Natural Resources Digital Database Centre), set up at Jalpaiguri have also been functional. All these Centres are functioning under direct control of District Magistrates and with the technical assistance from State level ‘Technical Steering Committee’ constituted with experts from different areas.

Efforts have been initiated to cover all Districts under NRDMS to provide running support for decentralised plan. Setting up of NRDMS Centres in the remaining 14 districts of the State is under process. Recently, the Department Dev. & Planning & Science & Technology, Government of India has initiated proposal for establishment of State ‘Spatial Data Infrastructure (SSDI)’ for creating Geo-Spatial data bank and for providing spatial data inputs necessary for the Planning process with NRDMS Centres as District Level Centres (DSDI) & extension up to Block Level (BSDI). NRDMS centres are now functioning in all districts except Malda, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar and Birbhum.

National Informatics Centre (NIC)

The National Informatics Centre under the Ministry of Programme Implementation & Statistics, Government of India has been undertaking various activities in the State, after the signing of an Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the State Government in the Development & Planning Department. In the last few years there have been expansions in variety and scope of services being provided by the NIC network in the State.

Almost all the Districts as well as all the Departments have been provided NIC-NET facilities. A no. of applications for good and efficient governance in various departments of the State Government as well as at District level have been developed by the NIC State unit. Mail facilities provided by the NIC-NET are being extensively used at various levels of the State Govt. administration. NIC has been taking active part in introduction of e-Governance in the State Government. As per terms of the MOU, the State Govt. has

provided space for accommodation of different units of NIC in the State and bears the electricity charges. The Development & Planning Department in the State Govt. bears the cost of consumables and maintenance of District level offices of NIC. Recently, NIC has been entrusted with developing a web-based application for effective monitoring of different important schemes/programmes like MPLADS, BEUP, RSVY, UUP and PUP etc. at State Level.

9.2 TOURISM

9.2.1. Programme of the Tourism Department

Approach in the 11th Five Year Plan

West Bengal has widest availability of attractions in terms of tourist spots for bustling Kolkata megapolis with its historical and modern charms to the zones of tranquillity like the Himalayan terrain in the North to the Sundarbans in the South.

The objectives of the tourism sector is to fully utilise the potentials to develop. It has huge employment potentialities both the forward and backward linkage. The major thrust areas of the Tourism policy are :

- * Promote sustainable development of Tourism in the State.
- Preservation and promotion of local art, tradition, heritage, culture & environment.
- Promotion of Sports Tourism, Adventure Tourism, River Tourism, Rural Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Forest & Wildlife Tourism.
- Notification of Special Tourism Areas in the State.
- Public Private Participation in creation of tourism infrastructure.

The development of **Tea-Tourism** is also likely to be another focus are. Specific focus during the 11th Five Year Plan would be under three categories viz., (i) Circuit tourism, (ii) destination tourism and (iii) rural tourism through the following schemes :

- Development of Rural Tourism Centre at Santiniketan
- Development of Destination Tourism at Bishnupur
- Development of Dakshineswar Kali Temple Complex
- Development of Recreation Park at Siliguri
- Rural Tourism at Mukutmanipur
- Destination Development at Coochbehar

On-line system for booking of tourist lodges

As part of the modernization programme, computerized booking facility of tourist lodges through an on-line system has commenced.

The thrust areas of the Tourism Department under the 11th Plan are given below :

- a) Promotion of tourism products with multi media publicity
- b) Development of new tourism areas and improvement of existing tourist spots
- c) Creation of tourist infrastructure including accommodation in the Tourist Lodges
- d) Grants of incentives to deserving tourism units
- e) Promotion of Tea Tourism
- f) Promotion of eco-tourism
- g) Opening district and region wise Tourism Information-cum-Advance Booking Centre to make booking of tourism facilities easier. These centres will also promote tourist places and tourism products.

- h) Maintenance of close interaction with all leading Tour Operators, Chambers of Commerce and Industries and their apex bodies as well as with the Hospitality Industry and Travel Trade.
- i) Maintenance of close interaction with concerned line Departments/Organisations.
- j) Arrangement for on-line reservation of accommodation of tourist lodges through computerization of all lodges.
- k) To encourage private sector investment in tourism.

The Proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Plan period under ‘Tourism’ is Rs. 11050.00 lakh.

9.3 CENSUS, SURVEY AND STATISTICS

9.3.1 Programme of the Development & Planning Department

Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics (BAE & S)

Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics (BAE&S) is responsible for collection, collation and compilation of different statistical data in respect of the State. BAE&S conducts Economic Census from time to time, prepares index nos. of Industrial Productions, Wholesale Prices and Consumer Prices.

The Bureau has been jointly participating with the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Government of India in the 62nd round Survey on Consumer Expenditure, Employment & Unemployment and unorganised manufacturing enterprises.

The Bureau conducts Staff Census for all the offices under the administrative control of the State Government. The report for the year 2000 & 2001(combined) has been completed and that for year 2002 is in progress. The Bureau has also taken up the work of collection of data in respect of the employees of the non-Government institutions/organisations whose establishment costs are borne by the State Government. The Bureau is entrusted with preparing the estimates of yield rates and production of 19 major crops grown in West Bengal by conducting field surveys and crop cutting in each Block of the State. Different statistical publications of the Bureau viz. Statistical abstract of West Bengal, District Statistical Handbooks, State Statistical Handbook, are updated and are available for sale. The Bureau has taken up modernization and strengthening of District Statistical offices by providing computers and other accessories. There is further need for modernisation of existing infrastructure and data transfer facility through WAN for management of database more efficiently.

Important schemes to be taken up by Bureau in the XIth Plan.

Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA)

National Building Organisation (NBO) under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched a new Central Sector Scheme "Urban Statistics for H.R. and assessments (USHA) from the financial year 2007-08 which aims at the development and maintenance of national data base, MIS and knowledge repository relating to Housing, Building construction, Urban Poverty, Slums and other urbanization-related statistics. Under USHA a sum of Rs.20 lakh has been provided by the NBO to this Directorate as 100% grant-in-aid for procurement of computers, printers, UPS, System Software and other accessories specially to be used for collection and collation of building construction, housing, slums and

poverty statistics including sample survey data. NBO has also informed that under 'USHA' it will provide up to Rs.5 lakh grants annually for recurring expenses in connection with operation of e-units.

The Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics will act as nodal agency in Implementation of this scheme.

As per recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAG) constituted by the Ministry, collection of data on housing and building construction statistics both from Public & Private Sector to be done in a pre-designed schedule. The information on Public Sector to be collected for ail projects with total cost 25 lakhs or more whether new or, continuing from previous years, but in private sector, it is proposed to collect data only for new construction made by any builder or individuals irrespective of cost for which plan is sanctioned by the appropriate authorities. The Bureau will send blank schedules to all public and private sector construction agencies for collection of housing and building construction related data as on 31st March every year.

India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)

In line with the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Govt. of India has been working on the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) with the assistance of the World Bank to strengthen the Statistical System in India especially the State Statistical Bureaus/State level Dept. and DES. Detailed and comprehensive State/UT-Specific Study Reports on "Identifying the Specific Requirements for Strengthening of the State Statistical Bureaus" has been done by the MOSPI by engaging expert agencies under Phase-I of Tier-I of the project. Under Phase-II of Tier-I of the project, MOSPI is engaged in the process of synthesis of the State/UT reports and also preparing itself to enter the subsequent and more substantive stages of formulation and effective implementation of this vitally important project, from the stand point of the official statistical system of the country, and specially operating the States/UTs.

In Tier-II, State Statistical System in the country will be strengthened by raising their level to a national minimum statistical standard to improve the reliability, quality and timeliness of statistics collected by the States/UTs.

The cost component to fill the data gaps would be mainly on account of the following:

- ✓ Augmentation of infrastructure in terms of hardware, software and network facilities for data processing.
- ✓ Setting up of administrative infrastructure such as building facilities, IT-specific structure etc.
- ✓ Training of Statistical personnel.
- ✓ Minimum staff requirement for the State Governments for data collection, compilation, tabulation, processing and dissemination in addition to the existing strength.

The expenditure required for strengthening the state statistical system would be met through plan funding by the Central Government, For this purpose a Central Sector Scheme (externally aided) has been formulated by the MOSPI. The expenditure on the staff requirement will be met by the concerned State Governments on their own,

Tier-II Project will be implemented and completed in five years period during the 11th Five Year Plan and it will be exclusively for the Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus.

9.3.2 Evaluation, Monitoring and Manpower (EM & M)

The Directorate of Evaluation, Monitoring and Manpower (EM&M) set up for monitoring and evaluation of State Projects and manpower planning in the State, completed 81 studies on various government Programmes. It has brought out reports on evaluation studies on Bio-gas, Libraries of Rural Areas and Ashram Hostel recently. A study on Border Area Development Programme is in the process of finalisation. Among notable evaluation studies, evaluation on Non-formal education programme, Tourism in Ayodhya hill area and micro watershed project at Kumari Kanan, Purulia are very important.

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Plan period under ‘Census, Survey and Statistics’ is Rs. 125.00 lakh .

9.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES

9.4.1 Programme of Consumers Affairs Department

The Consumer Affairs Department was set up to safeguard the interests of consumers and redress their grievances in terms of provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (since amended). The Legal Metrology Directorate, the State Commission the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora, the Consumer Affairs & Fair Business Practices Directorate are functioning under the administrative control of this Department. To provide better service to the consumers from a single point, the District Forum, the Office of the Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology and the Office of the Assistant Director of Consumer Affairs and Fair Business Practices are brought under one roof in each District.

A scheme for regular/sudden verification of Legal Metrology Standards of Weights, balances and Packaged Material in shops & establishment and in Shopping Malls like PANTALOON, SPENCER, CITY MART, SRIRAM ARCHADE, FOOD BAZAR, BIG BAZAR, HALDIRAM, MEGA MART etc. are under active implementation.

The public awareness camps are being geared up thoroughly through new hoardings, new T.V. Serials, animated films, awareness programme through Radio & Newspaper advertisements, mobile publicity with tableau, folk songs, talking doll show, workshop with schools, poster illustration competition among the students and through street corner dramas etc.

For promoting consumer awareness, safeguards the interest of the consumers and assists in the redressal of consumer grievances, and to comply with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, one State Commission with an Additional Bench at Kolkata and 21 (twenty one) District Fora including 2 (two) Fora at Kolkata, one at Siliguri and one Circuit Bench at Alipurduar have been created.

To strengthen the infrastructure of the State Commission and the District Fora, a computer network has been established covering all of them. The set up will be further improved during 11th Five Year Plan period

Activities relating to protection of consumer rights and promotion of consumer awareness through seminars and meetings with *traders’ organisations, consumer organisations, educational institutions, Panchayat and local bodies* and different *district level functionaries* will also be taken up during the 11th Plan.

The Department has introduced the *Netaji Award* on consumer protection since 2002 for the best Voluntary Consumer Organisation and the best Consumer Activist in the State. The awards are delivered on 15th March each year, which is marked as *The World Consumer Rights Day*.

The National Institute of Consumer Education (NICE) has been set up at Chinsurah. For testing of quality of goods, 3 (three) **Regional Laboratories** will also be set up.

9.4.2 Programme of the Food & Supplies Department

(i) Modernisation of Inspection and Quality Control Laboratory:

For physical and chemical analysis of rice, wheat, edible oil etc. quality control laboratory has been set up. Fund is used for purchase of modern machines and apparatus.

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Plan period under ‘Civil Supplies’ is Rs.3600.00lakh.

9.5 OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

9.5.1 Programme of the Consumer Affairs Department

The West Bengal Legal Metrology Organisation set up in 1959 was upgraded to a full-fledged Directorate with effect from 21-01-2003. To ensure proper accounting and quick reporting of revenue collected, Accounting Computerised Software for the Legal Metrology Directorate has been developed by the NIC and required training has been imparted to the staff.

A **Legal Metrology Manual** has been published for discharging functions properly.

The work of modernising the **Central Laboratory** at Kankurgachi, Kolkata has been taken up by purchasing equipment such as digital balances etc. The Central Laboratory is entrusted with the following tasks and jobs which would be continued for the 11th Plan period:

- a) Periodical re-verification, accurate reproduction of metrological standards of working Standard Weights, Balances, Capacity Measures and Length Measures.
- b) Testing of sample of weights, measures and weighing instruments presented by the prospective manufacturers for getting their samples approved by the competent authority.
- c) Conducting of ability test for repairing of various weights, weighing instruments and measures.
- d) Imparting training to the new Inspectors of Legal Metrology after their joining, with practical demonstration, for six weeks.

9.5.2 Programme of Development & Planning Department

District Plan

A transparent blending of political democracy with participatory economic democracy at the grassroots level can alone make any programme meaningful in realising programme objectives and its outcome. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan this format would be institutionalised by ensuring that the decentralized planning units are functional right from the beginning in the formulation of their respective Plans. Based on the district vision decentralized planning bodies at the panchayat and the municipal level would design their Eleventh Five Year Plan and also the Annual Plans out of their own resources and also through other tied and untied fund provided by the Government.

The rural local bodies would be involving Gram Unnayan Samity, Gram Sansad, Panchayat Samity Sansad and Zilla Parishad Sansad in the formulation of their 11th plan and Annual plans. Implementation & monitoring of outcomes would also be partnered with such grass root level peoples’ forum. For the urban decentralised Planning, all the municipalities and corporations would also have their distinct 11th Five Year

Plan and Annual Plan either as a part of district plan or as a part of the metropolitan plan and would involve the Ward Committees as much as possible.

The District Plan formulated after consolidating the Panchayat and Municipal Branch would form a part of the State Plan.

9.5.3 Programme of the Home (Police) Department

With the rapid development and change in socio-economic structure the role of Police is changing every day. The pressure of population, the problem of unemployment and the scarcity of resources give rise to the criminal tendencies amongst a section of the people. The threat to internal security due to rise in the extremist and terrorist activities of certain groups of the people in the country is also of no mean proportion. To cope with all such challenging tasks it is necessary to modernize the Police Force by giving them more striking capabilities and by improving the existing infrastructure of the police force.

The Eleventh Plan of the Home (Police) Department would accordingly address modernisation and strengthening of police force including computerisation.

Such schemes include “Construction of residential quarters for the police personnel, "Construction of P.S. Buildings, Acquisition of Arms and Ammunition to combat left-wing extremism and other terrorist activities in the State and Acquisition of Equipment for the detection and investigation of crimes, detection and disposal of Bombs, modernization and communication system", "Construction of Administrative Buildings for Police" would also be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

An amount of Rs. 8500.00 lakh has been proposed for the 11th Plan Period under ‘Other General Economic Services’.

The proposed plan outlay under ‘General Economic Services’ during the 11th Plan period is Rs. 24835.00 lakh.

V. ENERGY

5.1 POWER

5.1.1 Programme of the Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources Departments Approach in the 11th Five Year Plan

The objective of the power sector during the 11th Plan is to provide 'energy security' in the following matter :

- ✓ encompass all measures to provide an adequate supply of quality electrical energy to all households in the State at an affordable tariff even when some economically disadvantaged sections of the population cannot fully pay for it; *and*
- ✓ target empowerment of the State's rural population through their inclusion in the process of its economic growth through generation of employment and elimination of poverty by providing this essential input for human development.

Sector Players

There are six licensees as below, operating in the State whose tariff is being determined annually by the West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission: -

- 1) West Bengal Power Development Corporation - a State-owned thermal power generation utility;
- 2) West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company and West Bengal State Electricity Transmission Company that have succeeded the West Bengal State Electricity Board on 1st April 2007. These two newly incorporated State-owned utilities have inherited respectively, the distribution and hydel generation business and transmission and load despatch business of the erstwhile WBSEB;
- 3) Durgapur Projects Ltd - a State-owned integrated utility that generates thermal power and distributes it within the Durgapur area. DPL also operates a coke-oven and bulk water supply business;
- 4) CESC Ltd - India's oldest privately-owned integrated utility that generates thermal power and distributes it within the greater-Kolkata area; and
- 5) Dishergarh Power Supply Company - a joint sector utility that holds a generation license
- 6) and distributes power to industries in the Raniganj mineral belt.

In addition, the Damodar Valley Corporation, a statutory Corporation under the Government of India, generates and distributes power to High Voltage customers within the Damodar Valley area in the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Generation

The Purulia Pumped Storage Project (900MW) has been completed by WBSEDCL on schedule. Due to delays caused by factors beyond the control of WBPDC and DPL, capacity addition projects (1570MW) that were targeted for commissioning at the 10th Plan end, have slipped into 2008-09. Thus, In view of the addition of a substantial 2470MW of new capacity in the 1st and 2nd years of the 11th Plan, two further capacity addition projects each in the State and private sector, will be pursued for completion within the 11th Plan period as presented in the Table :

Project	Capacity	Sector	Nature	LOA	COD
Santa Idih Unit 6	1x250MW	State	Expansion	March 2007	March 2010
DPI Unit 7A	1x300MW	State	Expansion	June 2008	June 2011
Budge Budge Unit 3	1x250MW	Private	Expansion	Dec 2006	Sept 2009
Haldia Units 1&2	2x300MW	Private	GreenfieW	Sept 2008	Sept/Dec 2011
Total	1400MW				

Further, the rehabilitation of Bandel Unit 5 has been taken up by WBPDCCL with funding from the World Bank. This project is expected to be completed within the 11th Plan.

In addition, Power Department tentatively plans finalization of the following capacity addition projects and their implementation through the 11th Plan for commissioning within the 12th Plan period: -

Project	Capacity	Sector	Nature	LOA	COD
Katwa Units 1&2	2x660MW	State	Greenfield	March 2009	March/Dec 2013
Sagardighi Units 3&4	2x660MW	State	Expansion	2009-10	2013-14
Bakreswar Unite	1x660MW	State	Expansion	March 2009	Dec 2013
Santatdih Units 1-4	1x660MW	State	Replacement	2010-11	2014-15
Total	3960MW				

Further, measures are in hands to finalize the phased replacement of the old and inefficient Units 1-4 at Bandel with World Bank funding, through the 11th Plan.

Transmission & Distribution

Investments in strengthening the State transmission system with adequate redundancy will be continued by WBSETCL during the 11th Plan with Institutional borrowings.

Measures to strengthen the State distribution systems will be continued in the 11th Plan by WBSEDCL under the Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme of the Government of India.

The aggregate transmission and distribution (T&D) losses of all licenses in the State stood at 23.5% at the end of the 10th Plan.

The erstwhile WBSEB initiated a number of focused measures through the 10th Plan to progressively reduce technical and commercial losses. These measures have yielded rich dividend with the T&D losses of WBSEB having reduced to 25.01% at the 10th Plan end. The WBSEB Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses reduced from around 45% to 28.5% and

revenue collections against current demand, increased to 94% through the 10th Plan period. Both successor Companies have firm action plans to bring the AT&C losses down to the level of 15% and increase revenue collection to around 98% level against current demand, by the end of the 11th Plan.

Governance Issues

A complex exercise of restructuring the State-owned power utilities has been taken up at the end of the 10th Plan, to facilitate the increase of their technical and commercial efficiency and enhance their service delivery levels on a sustainable basis and within the framework of statute. While this exercise has comprised new industry structures and a financial restructuring plan that has provided healthy capital structures to WBPDC and the successor utilities of the WBSEB, the main focus has been on improving governance and internal structure issues within the State-owned power utilities.

The restructuring of the erstwhile WBSEB has had a smooth transition with the successor companies and WBPDC having healthy capital structures due to a substantial write-back of Rs 10,000 crore of Government loans. All three companies have stepped into the 11th Plan with efficient and profitable businesses. As required by Government, the restructured utilities will have Boards of Directors comprising 50% Non-executive and one-third independent Directors and the utilities are required, under guidance of their respective Boards, to induct 'best corporate governance' measures for higher accountability and transparency. The restructured utilities have been specifically empowered by Government to independently decide all issues concerning selection/recruitment and measures for inducting systems for performance-based promotions, incentives and even compensation.

State Government has designed a strong 'capacity building' support through professional advisory services over a transition period of 3 years to facilitate the restructured utilities, achieving the goal of becoming the best power utilities in the country. This programme targets building capacity in the restructured utilities to induct modern business processes and strengthen technical practices; to improve performance with an enhanced service delivery level; through design and induction of comprehensive IT-based solutions. The programme also seeks to address a wide gamut of human resource management issues. A similar programme for the Department seeks to build capacity to exercise effective strategic management of this reform initiative and to design a strategic communication plan. These 'capacity building' programmes are being funded by DFID grants.

These initiatives will be operative through the 11th Plan for all four State-owned power utilities.

Rural Electrification

The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) launched by Government of India in April 2005 with a 90% grant funding, offers an important opportunity for accelerating the provision of access to electricity to all rural households in the State over the 11th Plan. The 'Village electrification' programme under the RGGVY requires 10% of households in the mouza/village to become metered consumers, the backbone infrastructure for electricity supply to be in place and the electrification of public utilities located in the mouza/village. By June 2008, the electrification of all 6500 unelectrified mouzas in the State will have been completed.

Through the residual period of the 11th Plan, the 'intensification' of the existing rural electricity networks and those created under the RGGVY, will be undertaken in around 33,000 of West Bengal's 37,910 mouzas to provide access to electricity totally, to around 10 million rural households. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs 1956 crore and the State Government will provide around Rs 650 crore with WBSEDCL investing around Rs 150 crore from its own

resources, to create the rural electricity supply backbone to support this massive rural electrification initiative. WBSEDCL has formulated a programme of training and engaging rural Self Help Groups to handle rural electricity revenue management as 'franchisees' through the 11th Plan.

Renewable Energy Development Projects

Significant ground has been broken in the renewable energy sector in West Bengal. The West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency is the State's nodal agency for implementation of technology demonstration projects in this sector, in the State. WBREDA will continue the implementation of locally distributed generation projects in this sector in areas where geographical barriers preclude the availability of grid power. WBREDA has undertaken several village and community electrification projects in the renewable segment in the Sundarbans region that have significantly improved the quality of lives of its resident households. These projects are however, unable to sustain the generation of economic activity in this backward region and there is a strong demand for the extension of grid power to the Sundarbans region. Beginning with a project to lake grid power to Sagar Island, a few other projects are planned in the 11th Plan, to extend grid power to the rest of the Sundartans region.

The programmes to be continued in this segment during the 11^m Plan include: -

- Solar Photovoltaic power
- Power from Bio-mass gasification
- Wind power
- Micro-hydel power plants; and
- A Pilot Tidal Power project.

The West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation has been created to facilitate and promote private investments in grid-connected generation projects utilizing renewable sources. This Corporation has been promoted by WBSEDCL, WBPDCCL and WBREDA and can also take up the implementation of front-line technology projects for renewable sources power generation. The activities of this Corporation and its organization, will be strengthened in the 11th Plan.

An amount of Rs.1742211.70 lakh has been proposed under 'Power' for the 11th Plan period.

5.2 NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

5.2.1 Programme of the Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources Departments

Renewable Emergency Development Programme

Significant ground has been broken in the renewable energy sector in West Bengal. Renewable Energy Development Agency is the State's nodal agency for implementation of technology demonstration projects in the State. Such programmes will be carried forward in the 11th Plan period. Village and community electrification projects in this segment, undertaken by WBREDA, have benefited a large number of remote villages in the Sundarbans, parts of West Midnapore and Bankura and char areas of Malda and Murshidabad. These areas have geographical barriers that preclude the availability of grid power in the near future.

Non-conventional energy Sources (NCES)

WBREDA will take up various programmes under NCES. .

The following programmes will be continued in the 11th Plan period :

- Solar Photovoltaic power
- Power from Biomass Gasification

- Wind Power
- Micro Hydel Plants
- Tidal Power

The proposed plan outlay under '*Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*' for the 11th Plan period is Rs. 5547.20 lakh.

5.3 INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME

5.3.1 Programme of the Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources Departments

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PLANNING (IREP) PROGRAMME

The programme includes formation of selected block level energy plans and catering energy need of the selected blocks through both conventional and non-conventional energy sources.

The programme under the Department of Power and subsequently, the Power Department entrusted WBREDA to execute the IREP programme WBREDA is already implementing the renewable energy related programmes throughout the State and WBREDA after getting charge of IREP, combined both IREP and the routine non-conventional energy activities together to streamline the IREP programme.

In the 11th plan period WBREDA has started formulation of some new projects in the selected IREP Blocks, which will benefit the local people in respect of catering of their energy need. All the projects have been designed keeping in view the long-term sustainability. In some cases, the IREP projects have been dovetailed with the normal non-conventional energy activities to get a better result.

The list of the IREP Blocks is mentioned below:-

District	Name of the Blocks
South 24-Parganas	Patharpratima, Kultali, Gosaba, Sandeshkali-I, Sandeshkali-II
Bankura	Taldangra, Chhatna
Birbhum	Lovpur
Murshidabad	Hariharpara, Sagardighi
Jalpaiguri	Rajgang, Kumargram
Uttar Dinajpur	Raigang, Kaliagang
Cooch Behar	Sitalkuchi, Dinhata-I
Purba Medinipore	Ramnagar-I
Paschim Medinipore	Narayangar, Noyagram
Darjeeling	Gorubathan, Khoribari – Phansibewa
Burdwan	Ketugram-I, Ketugram-II
Nadia	Tehata-II, Karimpur-II
Howrah	Amta-II
Purulia	Santuri, Bundwan
Malda	Englishbazar

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under '*Integrated Rural Energy Programme*' is Rs.252.0 lakh

An amount of Rs. 1748011.00 lakh has been proposed under '*Energy*' for the Eleventh Plan period.

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

6.1 VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

INDUSTRY

Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan

In the large-scale industry sector the objectives of the State Government in the 11th Plan is to make West Bengal safe and attractive investment destination and to accelerate the paces of industrial development based on the intrinsic strengths and competitive advantages of the state which is rich in natural resources and having integrated infrastructure, superior connectivity steadily maturing industrial base, huge market potential, top rated social and civic amenities. Research and development would be a thrust area and technological upgradation would be facilitated wherever necessary.

Thrust industries

While the industries like chemicals and plastic, metal based industries, food processing and IT and ITEs, are expected to continue to post encouraging growth in the coming years, the revival process of the traditional industries like jute, tea and the old engineering industry will also be given further impetus. Each of these industries has its own specific problems some internal to an unit, some general to the industry. Emphasis will also be placed on revival and opening of sick/closed industries, where viability is possible.

The growth of toy, gem and jewellery, leather industries in recent years has been picking up. All these industries have export potential. All out efforts will be made to sustain the growth. Through establishment of Biotechnology Parks, growth of industries in this sector will also be speeded up. Efficacy of institutional mechanism will be enhanced to realize the objectives of rapid industrial development.

Especially significant will be the rapid growth of the food-processing industry in the state. The growth of this industry is the crux of the rural development strategy. Increasing production of horticultural crops backed by a developed post-harvest infrastructure will allow the rapid growth of the food-processing industry. With the involvement of national and international companies in the industry, the problem of markets will be obviated. Moreover, the whole process would allow the shift of employment from the cultivation of traditional staple crops to that of value added crops or to the processing units or to the related tertiary sector.

6.1.1 Programme of the Department of Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles

West Bengal is passing through a stage of industrial rejuvenation. The State is attracting greater investments for industrialization. The State Government has put priority on industrial development. The basic objective of industrialization is to create more employment and income generation for the people of the State, which would reflect on the overall socio-economic development of the people in general.

The cottage and small scale industries play a very important role in industrialization. At present over 90% of the industrial units in the State are in micro and small scale industries sector. This sector provides highest employment opportunities to the people only after the agriculture sector. Nearly

60% of the industrial output in the state is from the cottage and small scale industries sector, which also accounts for 50% of the State's overall exports.

The Micro Enterprises have direct impact on the generation of self-employment, particularly in the rural areas. This sub-sector has more social relevance than the enterprises in the small, medium and large sectors. This Sector also provides for the new generation first entrepreneurs the first exposure to the entrepreneurship and industrial activities. At present, most of the enterprises / units in this Sector are in unorganized mould.

The Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department since renamed as the Department of Micro & Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles also monitors the activities and programmes for development of handlooms and textiles in the State. The textiles sector includes the powerlooms, hosiery and readymade garments enterprises. There are nearly 6.67 lakh people, majority of them in rural areas, who are directly or indirectly associated with handloom activities. Out of these only 10% are in the Cooperative fold, while the remaining are outside of it – mostly in unorganized sector. Besides, there are nearly 2.5 lakh nos of people directly or indirectly associated with powerloom, hosiery readymade garments and other textiles related activities.

The Department of Micro & Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles also administers the activities and programmes for development of sericulture and silk weaving activities in the State. All the four varieties of sericulture, viz, mulberry, tassar, muga and eri, are grown in the State with a combined area coverage of nearly 53000 acres. The number of sericulture farmers in the State is nearly 130000 nos. The total silk production in the State is approximately 1585 M.T, while the silk waste production totals nearly 527 M.T. The total employment generation in under Sericulture sector in the state is 3.07 lakh.

Strengthening of the Delivery System

The efforts are being made to strengthen the delivery system of this department so that the benefits of various schemes and programmes for the development of micro and small scale enterprises and those for development of textiles sector reach the people and entrepreneurs. The steps are being taken:

- a) Bringing in change in the mindset of the officials at the lowest level and nearest to the people and the entrepreneurs that the regulatory system in industry sector no longer exists and that they should act more as facilitators for the growth and development of enterprises.
- b) Keeping close contacts with the entrepreneurs individually and through their Associations in the district and state level and establish positive interactions for clearing the bottlenecks in setting up and running the enterprises.
- c) The operational guidelines for physical implementation of different schemes and programmes for growth and development of enterprises have been made simpler and transparent.

Assistance to Micro and Small enterprises for achieving competitive management of value chains including sourcing, manufacturing and logistics.

The Department has adopted Cluster based approach for achieving overall development of enterprises in the States - in micro and small enterprises sector, handicrafts and village industries sector and in handloom sector. The cluster-based approach covers an all-pervasive programme from

sourcing of raw materials to manufacturing facilities and other logistic and infrastructural facilities, including facilitations for research & development and technology upgradation.

Focused schemes of the 11th Five Year Plan ;-

Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP).

102 nos of micro and small enterprises have been identified so far. Soft interventions have already been undertaken in 25 nos of such clusters. Proposals for 9(nine) more clusters under MSE-CDP are awaiting approval of the Government of India.

In handloom sector, implementation of 2(two) nos of cluster-based interventions are already under progress. Approval from Government of India has been received in respect of 25 nos of other handloom clusters. Detailed diagnostics studies in these 25 handloom clusters are under way. 43 nos of handloom clusters have so far been identified in the State.

In khadi & village industries and handicrafts sector, cluster-based interventions are implemented through Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC) Scheme. 9 (nine) nos of such schemes are under implementation in the State. 30 (thirty) of village industries clusters have so far been identified in the State.

The main thrust areas under cluster-based development programmes are:-

- i Upgradation of testing facilities;
- ii Creation of new design inputs;
- iii Development of common production/processing centres;
- iv Establishment of Effluent Treatment Plant, wherever necessary;
- v Establishment of Marketing display/selling centres;
- vi Setting up of Information Centre/Sub-contracting Exchange.
- vii Setting up of Common Logistic Centre.
- viii Establishment of Research & Development Centre;
- ix Establishment of Training Centre;
- x Establishment of Common Raw Material Depot.

Emphasis on the role of micro finance in the development of micro enterprises.

The single most important reason which stagnates the growth of micro enterprises is the non-availability of adequate finance from the banks/financial institutions for these enterprises. Though micro enterprises account for more than 90% of the total enterprises in the country, the finance available from the banks/financial institutions is less than 5% of the Net Bank Credit in this sector. In spite of Reserve Bank of India guidelines on putting priority for lending in micro enterprises sector, the banks/financial institutions are not inclined to offer adequate credit to this sector. The locational vastness of these enterprises may act as a deterrent force for such credit-flow, it may be argued alongside that the mental blockage of apparent apathy of the banking fraternity towards these enterprises is another important bottleneck.

In the scenario as stated above, the State Government has decided to put importance on micro finance as a tool growth of micro enterprises. The micro finance activities will be implemented by

the Self Help Groups of the micro entrepreneurs. The Rural Banks should be involved in the micro finance initiatives.

This department has introduced an exclusive State Incentive Scheme for Micro and Small Scale Enterprises, w.e.f. 02.10.2006. The Schemes envisages 25% to 35% incentives, varying in terms of location of the enterprises, on investments on plants and machineries besides attractive incentives like:-

- i Interest Subsidy on Term Loan;
- ii Waiver of Electricity Duty and Subsidy on Electricity Charges;
- iii Incentive for generation of employment;
- iv Refund of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee;
- v Subsidy for Quality Improvement;
- vi Additional incentive for micro/small unit/enterprise owned by Women or SC/ST entrepreneurs/Self Help Group.

2 (two) nos of self-employment generation schemes are administered by this department for micro sector entrepreneurs:-

- (a) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY);
- (b) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

Identification of key areas for development during the 11th Plan period

Priority Areas

- With the enactment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the sphere of activities of the Department are likely to grow and the Department needs to equip itself appropriately for facing the challenges.
- Policy guidelines need to be framed to simply and activate the delivery system for the implementation of the schemes and programmes for development of industries in the State.
- Modifications in the West Bengal Incentive Scheme are necessary with reference to its administrative implementation and contents.
- Push through the exercise of the restructuring of the remaining loss making State PSUs under the administrative control of the Department.

Priority Areas for the development of Micro and Small Scale Enterprises

- ✓ Intensification of escort services provided to micro and small scale industries.
- ✓ Development of Self Help Groups for the micro units, particularly in handicrafts and village industries sectors.
- ✓ Strengthening linkages for institutional credit facilities for micro and small enterprises.
- ✓ Working on industry potential exploration, Block-wise and District-wise, and implementation of the Roadmap arrived through a Study.
- ✓ Intensification of small Industries Cluster Development Programme.
- ✓ Intensification of Scheme of Fund For Regeneration of Traditional Industries.
- ✓ Strengthening of facilitations for development of ancillary and downstream industries to large industries.
- ✓ Development of industrial infrastructure through Private Public Partnership.

Priority Areas for Development of Sericulture

- ✓ Horizontal expansion of areas under mulberry, tasar, eri and muga cultivation.
- ✓ Cluster Area Development Projects for mulberry, tasar, eri and muga.
- ✓ Involvement of NGOs and SHGs in cocoon rearing and silk reeling initiatives.
- ✓ Emphasis on silk product diversification and on greater production of coarser varieties of raw silk.
- ✓ Development of silk handloom through Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries.
- ✓ Development of Research & Development Wing.
- ✓ Development of silk weaving.
- ✓ Improvement in the management of Sericulture Farms.
- ✓ Production of greater number of hybrid variety of silk cocoons for better quality silk yarn.
- ✓ Preparation and implementation of roadmap for protection of indigenous silk industry from the competition of world market (China in particular).

Priority Areas for Handlooms and Textiles.

- ✓ Diversification of handloom products with emphasis on furnishings and fabrics.
- ✓ Design development for upgradation of the product value of handloom items.
- ✓ Production of cheaper variety of handloom cloth to suit the taste and requirements of the weaker sections of the society with combination of polyester.
- ✓ Extension of assistance to individual handloom weavers through formation of SHGs.
- ✓ Emphasis on development of powerloom, hosiery and readymade garments sectors.
- ✓ Conduct of market survey for acquiring information on market demand of handloom and textiles products.
- ✓ Strengthening of market for handlooms and textiles through setting up of Textile Park, Hosiery Park, Garments Park and earmarking of space in the proposed Permanent Exhibition Ground in Kolkata.
- ✓ Development of handloom and khadi sectors under the Scheme of Fund For Regeneration of Traditional Industries.

General

- Conduct of a Study to identify Blockwise possibilities and prospects of micro and small scale industries and preparation of a roadmap for their development.
- Identification and acquisition of land for setting up of small scale industries.
- Regular and comprehensive training and retraining of the field-level personnel of the Directorates.

Roadmap for development of micro and small scale industries in the State in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

A study will be conducted, Blockwise, to explore the prospects and possibilities of small scale industries in the State. The study may cover the following aspects:-

- Demographic status to select the socio-economic criteria which may facilitate industrial growth.
- Physical, natural and human resources available in the Block.
- Existing legal framework for supporting the industrial growth and development, and modifications required therein.

- Relevant rules and laws for identifying social goals of industrial units.
- Status of peripheral development adjacent to industrial hubs/zones.
- Expectations from large industries for promoting and proliferating the micro and small scale industries for ancillarisation of the industries.
- Status of micro and small industries along with SWOT analysis.
- Measures for removal of regional industrial disparities and imbalances.
- Scope of development of industrial infrastructure through Private-Public Partnership.
- Implementation process of the recommendations of the study.

The following schemes and programmes of the Tenth Five Year Plan will be dropped from the Eleventh Five Year Plan :-

State Level Institute for Entrepreneurship Development.

- The programme is proposed to be run more professionally under Private- Public Partnership. Instead of a centralized system, the EDPs will be conducted more vigorously at the district level. Tie-ups with the EDPs of financial institutions, Chambers of Industries, Management Schools, etc. will be done.
- Rebate of sale of handicrafts products. The emphasis will be on enriching the quality of handicraft products through design development so that it attains more marketability without the sale price becoming a deterring factor.
- Schemes for opening of Sales Outlets for handicrafts artisans in Kolkata and Siliguri.
- Instead, emphasis will be given on Rural Business Hub concept for assuring permanent marketability of handicrafts items. Outlets maybe set up at the districts and sub-division level may be set up at the districts and sub-division level dovetailing the same with development programmes of the districts.
- Renovation of the building of West Bengal Khadi & Village Industries Board and Handmade Paper Mills. The West Bengal Khadi & Village Industries Board are to maintain its buildings and mills with their own funds.
- Plan Assistance in the form of State Government's equity will be withdrawn in respect of the following State Government Undertakings, which are already restructured or to be restructured during 2006-2007:-
 - i. West Bengal State Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd.;
 - ii. West Bengal Ceramic Development Corporation Ltd.;
 - iii. Pulver Ash Projects Ltd.;
 - iv. West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.;
 - v. West Bengal Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.;
 - vi. Electronics Test and Development Centre.
 - vii. West Bengal Projects Ltd.

Proposals for new schemes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan

- ✓ Extensive computerization programmes in the Directorate of Micro and Small Enterprises with setting up e-mail linkage with all District Industries Centre and development of software to transfer, assimilate and study the information on micro and small scale industries. Access of information on industries to the prospective entrepreneurs. 2% of the Plan fund will be earmarked for this scheme.
- ✓ Development of State Level Common Design Development Centre for handicrafts.

- ✓ Cluster Development Programmes including setting up of common facility services for small scale industries. The scheme will supplement the Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme of the Government of India.
- ✓ Strengthening of the West Bengal State Incentive Scheme.
- ✓ Earmarking of land for development of small scale industries.
- ✓ Development of industrial infrastructure including reservation of space for small scale industries in industrial hubs, where large industries grow up, for ancillarisation activities.
- ✓ State support under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries in handicrafts and village industries sector.
- ✓ State support for the formation and growth of groups for micro industries. The industrial co-operatives have not been successful in the State.
- ✓ The micro industries need common platform to sustain themselves through arrangement of an assured market. While individual entrepreneurs may have limitations, the Group activities can make a break-through. Group activity will require homogeneity in purpose and initiatives through it can cover the non-homogeneous enterprises also.

Roadmap for Development of Sericulture and Silk Industry in the State in the Eleventh Five Year Plan

The development of Sericulture is initiated in the country through the Catalytic Development Project of the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, Government of India. The Central Silk Board has prepared Schemes under the Mulberry and non-Mulberry Sectors and Support Services for these sectors for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Schemes are more or less the same as they were in the 10th Plan but more thrust has been put into the schemes by raising the unit costs of the projects. The schemes in Mulberry Sector have two or three components, viz. (i) one with 70% CSB share and 30% State share and (ii) the other with 70% CSB share, 22.5% State Share and 7.5% beneficiary share.

The schemes of the Central Silk Board under the Catalytic Development Project are:-

- (i) **Support for Mulberry Plantation Development for-**
 - Mulberry Seed Farms (new scheme).
 - Raising of Mulberry Saplings.
 - Raising Tree Mulberry Plantation.
 - Maintenance of existing mulberry trees.
 - Generation of Organic Nutrients.
 - Construction of Vermicompost shed.
 - Green Manuring (new scheme).
 - Irrigation and Water Management Measures (new scheme).
- (ii) **Assistance for Mulberry Silkworm Rearing for-**
 - New Mulberry Sericulturists.
 - Bivoltine cocoon producers.
 - Adoption of Sericulture Crop Protection Measures.
 - Construction of Silkworm Rearing Houses and Mounting Halls.

- Maintenance of Chewki Garden (new scheme).
 - Establishment of Mobile Disinfection Services (New Scheme).
 - Setting up of Units for Mass Multiplication of Bio-central Agents of Silkworm and Mulberry Perk (New Scheme).
 - Production of Value added Products from unreelable silk cocoons / silk wastes, etc (New Scheme).
- (iii) Upgradation of existing State / Parastatal / Cooperative Infrastructure in Seed and Reeling.
- (iv) **Support to Silkworm Seed Sector for**
- Silkworm Seed Production Unit for implementing Quality Seed Certificate (New Scheme).
 - Support to Licensed Seed Producers for Bivoltine Silkworm Seed Production (New Scheme).
 - Supply of Pebrine Detection Devices (New Scheme).
 - Crop Insurance.
- (v) **Support Services for**
- Extension and Publicity materials in local languages.
 - Organising Workshops/ Seminars/Farmers' Meet/Technology Awareness Programmes,etc (New Scheme).
 - Studies / Consultancies/Surveys (New Scheme).
 - NGOs for meeting administrative expenditure for project implementation.
- (vi) **Human Resource Development : Assistance for-**
- Farmers' Training Programme (New Scheme).
 - Entrepreneur based Training Programme (New Scheme).
 - Farm Schools (New Scheme).
 - Training to Field Functionaries(New Scheme).

The Central Silk Board has also proposed schemes for development of Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga Sericulture Sectors. The proposed cost sharing pattern of Units under the Schemes under Vanga Silks (Tasar, Oak Tasar, Muga and Eri) for West Bengal are :-

Particulars	Funding		Pattern	
	Subsidy		Equity	
Ratio of Subsidy and Equity(%)	75		25	
Funding Pattern of Subsidy	CSB-75		State-25	
Sharing Pattern of Unit Cost	CSB	State	Beneficiary	Total
General	56.25	18.75	25	100
SC/ST and Women	71.25	18.75	10	100

Schemes: Tropical Tasar Sector.

- a) Support for tasar rearers for raising and maintenance of systematic plantation and supply of rearing equipments.
- b) Support for raising and maintenance of Chawki garden of plants of tasar silkworm.
- c) Assistance to Private Graineurs.
- d) Assistance for strengthening of tasar seed multiplication infrastructure.
- e) Support for Crop Insurance.

Schemes : Oak Tasar Sector.

- a) Assistance for raising and maintenance of systematic plantation of Oak Tasar plantation.
- b) Assistance for strengthening of seed multiplication / infrastructure of Oak Tasar.
- c) Assistance to seed rearers / commercial rearers.
- d) Crop Insurance Support.

Schemes: Eri Sector.

- a) Assistance for supply of Castor/Tapioca cultivators with start-up tools.
- b) Assistance for construction of Vermi compost shed and tanks.
- c) Construction of rearing houses.
- d) Construction of Eri Chowki Rearing Centres.
- e) Augmentation of perennial Eri food plants with supply of start-up tools.
- f) Assistance to private Eri Graineurs.
- g) Assistance to State Departments for strengthening of existing Eri Farm-cum graining.

Schemes : Muga Sector

- a) Assistance for raising nursery of muga food plants.
- b) Assistance for construction of Vermicompost shed and tanks.
- c) Augmentation of Muga plantation with supply of farming tools.
- d) Assistance to Muga Silkworm rearers and seed rearers.
- e) Assistance to State Department for strengthening of Muga seed multiplication infrastructure.
- f) Crop Insurance support.

Schemes : Marketing Support

- a) Support for establishment of Common Facility Centre--Rearers, Reelers/Spinners.
- b) Assistance for establishment of market support facilities.
- c) Assistance for establishment of Cocoon Drying Chambers.
- d) Assistance for establishment of low-cost Muga Cocoon Drier.

For development of Silk Weaving in the State which is in its nascent stage, special development initiatives are proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The development initiative will include (i) training of the weavers, both new and transferee from handloom weaving,(ii) tool and equipment support, (iii) support for design and technology development,(iv) support for construction of worksheds,(v) support for markets of the silk products.

Handloom & Textiles Sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan

The schemes and programmes for development of handloom & textiles are centrally administered by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The contents and implementation mechanism of the schemes are formulated by Government of India. Though the Government of India is yet to bring in changes in the format of the Schemes, it is expected that all the existing schemes would be continued during the Eleventh Plan period.

The schemes and programmes for development of handloom sector in the State which will be given more emphasis during the Eleventh Plan period are:-

- **Scheme for development of handloom sector through extension and promotional activities.**
 - Awareness programme.

- Training and retraining .
- Exposure visits.
- Marketing tie-up through participation in exhibitions.
- Design development.
- Technology upgradation.
- **Schemes for development of powerloom sector(Hosiery, Garments, etc) through extension and promotional activities.**
 - Awareness programme.
 - Training and retraining.
 - Exposure visits.
 - Marketing tie-up through participation in exhibition.
 - Design Development.
 - Technology upgradation.
- **Welfare Schemes for handloom and powerloom sectors.**
 - Old age pension for the weavers.
 - Insurance coverage.
 - construction of workshed for the weavers.
 - Health insurance coverage.

The following new schemes under the State Plan are proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- Setting up of a Design Development Centre in Kolkata to provide the entrepreneurs and cooperatives in handloom and powerloom sectors the access to modern designs suited to the market demand.
- Setting up of a modern Hosiery Complex.
- Earmarking space for powerloom and handloom industries in SSI sector in the proposed Textile Park and Garments / Apparel Park.
- Setting up of a Dyeing and Printing Centre at Serampore, Hooghli on Private Public Partnership model.
- Setting up of Handloom Training Centres at Gangarampur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Coochbehar to development handloom sector in North Bengal.
- Earmarking of space for handloom items at the proposed Permanent Exhibition Ground in Kolkata.
- Scheme on production of sarees with cheaper price with combination of cotton and polyester in handlooms.
- Scheme on diversification of handloom products.
- Scheme of Fund for assisting the entrepreneurs in modernizing hosiery and readymade garments manufacturing process.
- State Plan assistance for support under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries for handlooms and khadi products.
- Support for enterprises in handloom and powerloom sectors outside the cooperative fold.

The revised plan allocation under the Eleventh Five Year Plan is proposed as follows :-

(Rs in lakh)

Item	Approved Outlay for the 10 th Plan	Actual Expenditure during 10 th Plan	Plan Allocation for 11 th Five Year Plan (Revised)
Development of MSEs	11490.67	10924.57	60100.00
Development of Handloom & Textiles	13235.10	8932.22	14795.00
Development of Sericulture	2666.40	1166.42	3030.00
ZP/DGHC	909.72	14.40	75.00
TOTAL	28301.89	21037.61	78000.00

The tentative Plan Fund projection of the Department of Micro & Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles, Government of West Bengal, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period was estimated earlier at Rs.50172.00 lakh or Rs.501.72 crore which has been revised to Rs.780.00 crore.. The raise is mainly due to the following factors:-

- The criteria for coverage under the definition of small scale industries in manufacturing sector have been raised from Rs.1.0 crore to Rs.5.0 crore and the service units have been included under the definition of enterprise/industry. Consequently there will be a quantum jump (almost 500%) in the requirement of plan funds for meeting the subsidy components under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme2007 for Micro & Small Scale Enterprises.
- For arranging funds for Cluster Development Programmes for small scale enterprises and to meet the State's requirements under the Small Industries Cluster Development Programme.
- For arranging funds for the State's requirements under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries.
- For development of integrated industrial infrastructure development like development of Hosiery Park and earmarking of space/land at Textiles Park, Garments/Apparel Park and Permanent Exhibition Ground.
- For arranging fund provisions for pushing through the new schemes for the development of cottage and small scale industries (including handicrafts and village industries), sericulture and handlooms and textiles in the State.
- For matching the State's share in the schemes under Catalytic Development Programme on Sericulture of the Central Silk Board proportionate to the increased project costs.

In the face of globalization and open market economy, the small scale industries must live up to the challenges with improvement in the volume, quality, design and acceptability of their products in the market. For helping the small scale enterprises to face and overcome the challenges of globalization, support in the form of industrial infrastructure development, design and technology upgradation and streamlining of institutional finance are necessary and these aspects have been given the highest priority in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

In the field of micro and village and industries development and development of handlooms and sericulture, priority has been given in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to :-

- ✓ Formation of Groups of the entrepreneurs and beneficiaries or achieving dedicated initiatives.

- ✓ Greater coverage of women and people belonging to the backward classes- Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in particular.
- ✓ The schemes and programmes which are beneficiary specific, the selection of beneficiaries will be made through the Panchayati Raj System-- Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad. Where the beneficiaries are Gram Panchayat specific, the selection will be done by the Gram Panchayat, where the beneficiaries requirements cover more than one Gram Panchayat, the selection will be done by the Panchayat Samiti. Where beneficiary requirements cover more than one Blocks the selection will be done by the Zilla Parishad. The Project Implementation in respective cases, including the recovery of loan aspect, will also be monitored by the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad, District Officials and the officials of the three Directorates and West Bengal Khadi & Village Industries Board under the Cottage & Small Scale Industries Department, Government of West Bengal. The devolution of fund will be made accordingly, except in those cases where the guidelines of the Central Schemes define otherwise.

Overview

In respect of the micro and small scale enterprises in the State, the State Government attaches topmost priority on the two following initiatives:-

- (i) Development of micro enterprises through Self Help Group concept;
- (ii) Development of Small enterprises through cluster approach.

These initiatives will provide the following facilities to the micro and small enterprises:-.

- (a) Diagnostic studies to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the enterprises, sector wise.
- (b) Training, skill development and capacity building for the entrepreneurs.
- (c) Extension of raw material support.
- (d) Research and Development and design support
- (e) Marketing support.
- (f) Common Facility Centre.

Other enabling policy such as Infrastructure Act for private-public partnership in Infrastructure sector with particular reference to industrial infrastructure such as power, road, feed stock and fuel.

The Government of West Bengal in Urban Development Department has already formulated a policy on Public-Private Partnership on Infrastructure development. The West Bengal Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd is the Nodal Agency of this department which is entrusted with the task of development of industrial infrastructure. The department has taken a decision that omnibus industrial estate would be developed by WBSIDC Ltd in the districts which have no Industrial Estate at present. In districts where there is more demand, industry-specific and need-based Industrial Estates will be developed on Public-Private Partnership. Besides, the units manufacturing environment-hazardous products will be relocated in Industrial Estates outside Kolkata to be set up by WBSIDC Ltd in association with the concerned Industry Associations.

System of industry related clearances e Biz type of initiatives. Information regarding time taken to set up business in the State.

Under the new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006, the registration of micro and small enterprises has been substituted by filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum. The E.

Ms are available on website. The department is also preparing to set up district-level one-window clearance system for enterprises. Under the MSMED Act, 2006 a period of 2 (two) years time has been allowed to the entrepreneurs to set up an enterprise from the time they express their intention to set up such enterprise.

Simplification of procedural bottlenecks in investment flow and regulatory measures including removal of trade barriers.

In respect of micro and small scale enterprises, the new Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development Act,2006 has sought to simplify the procedural formalities for the enterprises in micro and small scale sectors. The procedure of registration of the units has been done away with and has been substituted by the procedures of filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum. The filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum is optional and may be required only when the said enterprise/entrepreneur seeks financial assistance of any kind from the State Government. For removal of the procedural bottleneck for the micro and small enterprises, district-level one-window clearance system will soon be in place in the State.

The two most important factors which hinder the growth of micro and small scale enterprises are: _
(a) inadequate credit flow to these enterprises, and (b) general shyness of these enterprises to adopt technology gradation initiatives. Even though the credit flow to SSI sector form the priority sector financing by banks/financial institutions, it is seen that the field level bank officials are not keen to address the issue with due significance. Resultantly, the credit flow to SSI Sector suffers in the State:-

- | | | |
|-----|---------|------------------------------------------------|
| (a) | 2004-05 | : Only 62% of total target of credit flow. |
| (b) | 2005-06 | : Only 58% of total target of credit flow. |
| (c) | 2006-07 | : Only 67% of the total target of credit flow. |
| (d) | 2007-08 | : Target. Rs. 3000.0 crore. |

Appropriate steps need be taken to step up timely credit flow to SSI Sector.

Regarding Technology up-gradation, motivational campaign is on to encourage SSI enterprises/entrepreneurs to reap the benefit of technology use and up-gradation. At present, less than 20% of the SSI units in the country (West Bengal – around 5%) have taken to technology use and up-gradation. The figure will considerably increase during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

Contribution and growth rate registered by Industry Sector to the State Domestic Product. Flow of investment, licenses/IEM trend, exports and employment.

The micro and small scale enterprise sector plays a vital role in the economy of the country as well as that of the State. As on 31.03.2006, there are close to 9.25 lakh micro and small scale enterprise in West Bengal, accounting for 7% of such units in the country. In employment generation through micro and small enterprises activities more than 25.0 lakh families in the State earn their livelihood. West Bengal stands second in the country in respect of employment generation in MSE sector. More than 95% of the State's industrial units are in MSE sector. The sector accounts for nearly 60% of the State's industrial production and 40% of the State's exports. Most of the units in MSE sector are in unorganised sector. With removal of procedural bottlenecks embodied in the registration system and its supplementation by filing of Entrepreneurs Memorandum, it is expected that more units under unorganised sector would come under organized industry fold.

Flow of FDIs.

The flow of FDI in the micro and small scale enterprise sector is minimal.

Local taxes/ levies on industrial products.

The State Government in the Department of Micro & Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles is working on formulating a State Incentive Scheme exclusively for the micro and small scale enterprises. The Scheme aims to provide additional financial benefits to this enterprise in order to help them withstand the challenges, of globalization and open market competitive economy.

6.1.2 Programme of the Food Processing Industries Department

The Department has proved to be an engine of growth for the rural economy, while simultaneously providing food and nutritional security. The technological infusion and programmes for infrastructural support have created a good impact and a favorable environment for private sector investment as well as public-private partnerships.

The Food Processing Industries have been identified as the potential sector which can act as the driving force for the growth of the State economy. The State has given top priority for the development of the Food Processing Industries which is expected to help preservation of surplus production, maintain availability throughout the year, stabilise prices, lessen wastage and distress sale and help growers to earn more remunerative price for their produce and generate employment.

Objectives of the 11th Five Year Plan

- To promote, develop and disseminate technologies, through an effective blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific technology
- To encourage joint venture projects for production of quality hybrid seeds, medicinal plants, quality planting materials and flowers to increase productivity and thus enhance the income level of the farmers.
- To encourage joint ventures for production of quality processed food.
- To create opportunities for employment generation especially for focus groups like women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
- To create Training Centre for development of entrepreneurship among unemployed youth.

STRENGTHS:

- West Bengal is the hub of economic activity in the entire Eastern and North-Eastern India
- Abundance of natural resources and successful land reforms had led to self-sufficiency in food grains and milk and steady growth in vegetable and fruit production
- In terms of production, the State ranks first in vegetable and pineapple production and second in litchi and potato in the country.
- Investment potential of the fruits and vegetables processing industry in the State expected to amount to Rs 15.45 billion in the next decade if processing level is increased from 2% to 10%
- Rural networking through a stable three tier Panchayat system
- Excellent connectivity through highways, rail, airports and ports
- Easy access to Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar for export and a booming market in the Asia-Pacific, West Asia and Europe

Development of Food Processing Sector

The 11th Five Year Plan gives emphasis on the development of food processing sector for updating processing, packaging and storage technologies for all major processed food products and value added products for commercial importance

The Department will give maximum emphasis on the establishment of food processing units particularly in the growing areas to utilize the locally available agro food raw materials. To achieve this objective, workshops/ training programmes will be organized in the growing areas through Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs to create awareness and encourage the educated unemployed youths to set up their own units. Food Processing and Training Centres will be set up in the districts where such facilities are not available. Thus the extension work of this Department may be further carried out through active the involvement of the Universities, Agricultural Cooperatives, Self Help Groups, Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs.

Gender Initiative and Special Group Programme

As per directive of the Planning Commission 30% of the beneficiaries benefited must be women. This is expected to generate awareness among the women panchayat members in particular and women in general. This will further pave the way for involvement of women in the holistic development of food processing industries in future.

Marketing and related Infrastructure Development

The marketing is an integral part of this Department and the following steps may be taken up during 11th Five Year Plan to link the production with the market.

- Induce investments from private and cooperative sectors in development of marketing infrastructure for commodities
- Strengthen existing markets
- Participation in Fairs and Shows
- Creation of general awareness among entrepreneurs and consumers regarding market related
- Organisation of Growers and Exporters' Meet to facilitate export of fruits, vegetables and flowers
- At least one Food Park in each district would be established to provide common infrastructure facilities such as power supply, water supply, Quality Control Laboratory, effluent treatment plant, cold storage, warehouse etc. for use by the Food Processing units to be set up in the Food Park.
- In order to facilitate export of fresh and processed food products one Perishable Foods Cargo Complex at Haldia Port will be established.
- Creation of processing facilities near growing areas will be encouraged for manufacturing intermediate products utilizing locally available raw materials like chilli, tomato, mango, ginger etc. for subsequent processing to produce finished products to prevent wastage at the time of glut and generation of rural employment and to provide remunerative price to the farmers.

Human Development Approach

The Food Processing Industries sector is also expected to generate sufficient numbers of job opportunities along with the prospects of self-employment for educated and unemployed youth. All these aspects of employment and livelihood especially for the focus groups like SC, ST and women would have a direct impact on the Human Development scenario of the State in general and the HDI of the backward districts in particular during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

**TRENDS IN FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN WEST BENGAL
AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION DURING 10TH PLAN PERIOD**

Year	No. of project approved	Investment in Rs. crore	Employment		
			Direct	Indirect	Total
2002-03	118	212.22	2814	11256	14070
2003-04	155	327.00	9492	37968	47460
2004-05	204	524.00	3999	15996	19995
2005-06	443	380.90	6300	25200	31500
2006-07	95	451.58	4032	16128	20160
Total	1015	1895.70	26637	106548	133185

The proposed plan outlay for '*Village and Small Enterprises*' during the 11th Plan period is Rs. 52710.00 lakh.

6.2 Other Industries (Other than Village & Small Scale Industries)

6.2.1 Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department

An overview of Industrial Environment in the State

Industrial Policy

The State Government is actively pursuing a policy of rapid industrialization in the State as a matter of state policy. This is essential in the interest of securing economic development and welfare of the citizens of the State and to provide for new employment opportunities for our younger generation. The State Government is also aware of the changing economic scenario in the world and its potential for securing new industrial basis in this particular region of the globe. The State Government also feels it important to respond to substantial number of new industrial investment proposal that are now coming to us which will lead to accelerate growth of industry in West Bengal and resultant employment opportunities. At the same time, the State Government is aware of the need to ensure proper dispersal of such proposal throughout the State so that the benefits of economic development can reach the common man across the State. The Policy of the State Government in regard to rapid industrial development hinges upon perfect harmonization of the traditional sector and sunrise sector, fusion of indigenous knowledge with highly advanced modern technology, development of large scale industries and ancillary industries with focus on SME sector, rejuvenation of labour-intensive industries alongside development of knowledge-based industries.

Industrial Units

The industrial structure in West Bengal shows of wide dispersal of industrial units in various parts of the State with districts of 24 Pgs (S and N combined) accounting for the highest number of registered factories.

Problem of Land Criticality

While implementing the set of policies for faster industrial development of the State, the State Government is fully conscious of the fact that West Bengal is a land critical state. It has only 2.7% of the total land area in the country with more than 8% of the Indian Population. Out of the total land area in the State 61.9% is agricultural land, 13.5% is forest land, 5% is fallow or uncultivated land and 19.6% are urban areas. The State Government is fully conscious that ours is basically an

agrarian economy and a very large number of people of the State are totally dependent on agriculture and allied sectors. It also remains a fact that land in most cases is only means of livelihood of this vast section of the people. It is, therefore, the policy of the State Government to find out land, preferably non-agricultural, fallow and waste land, in different parts of the State for locating the new industries without hampering the basic interest of the farmers, bargadars, agricultural labourers and others solely dependent on land for their livelihood. It is also the policy of the State Government to protect the interests of the farmers and land-losers. The State Government has, therefore, in consideration of the requirement of land for industrial purpose and issues integral to it formulated a comprehensive compensation and rehabilitation package for those, whose land will be acquired for setting up of industries. The salient features of the package include payment of compensation at the higher side of the prevailing market rate, depending on the character of the land and payment of 25% of the total land value to the bargadars, rehabilitation of the families whose dwelling house are affected by acquisition of alternative location(s) as close to the original place of residence as possible at Govt. cost, creation of facilities for alternative livelihood, imparting technical and vocation training to the land-losers and/or eligible dependent members of his/her family for skill development as a means to opening avenues for gainful employment and sustainable livelihood, development of waste land for agricultural purpose and creation of irrigation facilities for heightened agricultural activities, setting up of vocation/technical institutes and creation of other social and physical infrastructure including health care facilities for sustainable development of the hinterland of the economic zones created for industrial clusters.

Dispersal of industrial growth across the State

It is also the policy of the State Government to ensure dispersal of industrial growth. Its focused priority is, therefore, accelerating the pace of industrial development of the entire North Bengal Region. Admittedly, the districts of Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda on the Himalayan region have unique geographical features and locational disadvantages that have long hindered the pace of steady industrial development. These districts are not only geo-ecologically distinct, but also were until recently separated with little interaction in terms of transport or trade especially after the Partition of India broke pre-existing links. The northern districts earlier had reasonably good communication links with the rest of the State through the eastern part of Bengal. But after 1947, these links were broken by partition which disrupted both road and rail lines. This reduced accessibility and ability to trade in the northern region. In fact, the northern road system was only interlinked to Southern Bengal after construction of the Farrakka Barrage. Currently the Siliguri-Jalpaiguri road provides links to Coochbehar. There is similar road linkage between Malda, Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur. In terms of rail connectivity, the most important railway lines through North Bengal strategically link the North-Eastern states of the country with the rest of India. Large parts of Malda and the whole of Dakshin Dinajpur still have no road linkage. Thus; a major aspect of lack of development is inadequate infrastructure. This bears repetition to say that the state of West Bengal had to bear the major brunt of the Partition of India with North Bengal region as the worst sufferer in terms of overall economic development in spite of the fact that the region is rich in natural and human resources. It is against this background that the State Government has moved the Central Government to grant the special fiscal concessions and exemptions as has been done in respect of the states of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh on the basis of some objective criteria attributable to their geographical locations and consequent industrial backwardness. The State Government has reiterated that the Government of India should take a holistic approach with regard to faster industrial development of the backward regions of the country and follow uniform policy in the matter of allowing special benefits and exemptions so that similarly

situated regions, given their disadvantages, are allowed to grow without being subjected to any unequal competition.

Industrial Infrastructure

The State Government also recognizes that development of both physical and social infrastructure across the State is critical to the whole process of industrialization. In full appreciation of the need for development of world class infrastructure the State Government has taken concrete steps to invite private investment in infrastructure through PPP model. A number of infrastructure projects in creation of new road linkages, projects and creation of industrial parks are now coming up in the State with private investments through PPP model. The Calcutta Leather Complex at Bantala in South 24 Parganas was set up in 2005 for accommodating all the leather units operating in and around Kolkata in one central location away from the city limits. This was the first attempt at PPP intervention in the State whether the land portion was contributed by the State Government while the industrial infrastructure was created on private investments. Similar model has also been adopted in case of the Eastern Link Highway Project, Raichak-Kukrahati Bridge Project and Aerotropolis Project at Andal in Burdwan district.

E-biz and Single Window Clearances : The State Government has created West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) Ltd has an entity for ensuring single window clearance for investment proposal in the State. WBIDC is also the nodal agency of the State Government for procurement of the land for industrial projects in the State. At the same time, the State Government is also taking steps for creation of an e-governance set up in the State. In consultation with NIC for quick appraisal and clearance for all industrial applications. Under this system, all industrial applications for a new projects as well as extension of existing units can be made on line with immediate acknowledgement and processing and land identification. Thus the procedure for industrial clearances will be much more quicker and through a transparent and web-enabled process.

Industrial Incentives

The State Government has been given incentives to all new industrial projects in the State under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme, 2004. Under the scheme, the entire state area has been divided in three industrial zones with high growth industrial districts/ medium growth industrial districts and low growth industrial districts in A, B and C categories respectively. The incentive for low industrial growth districts are the highest while the same for developed industrial districts are the lowest. The State Government also offers power incentives under the WBIIPS, 2005.

Emphasis on outcome rather than expenditure on various schemes.

The outlay of plan expenditure on various industrial heads under the plan schemes are minimal compared to the size of the total State Plan. Apart from the industrial incentives for new industries or loans for consumer industries, other industries and the mineral sector, the outlay in other sectors are not at all significant. While the attractive incentives package for industries has brought significant higher investment in industrial projects in the State, similar outlay on petro-chemical industries as well as mines and minerals sector to encourage growth of these industries in the State are necessary. This is all the more important in view of proposal for setting up a Petroleum, Chemical and Investment Region (PCPIR) at Haldia and Nayachar in the State. Similarly, with the discovery of various new mineral resources including coal in the State increased higher allocation on mining sector is considered necessary.

6.2.2 Programme of the Information Technology Department

Under this Head of Development, IT Department provides support to WBEIDC Limited (Webel), which acts as a single window support centre for all the IT investors in the State. It helps companies

in obtaining building space on rent / lease and in purchase of land. It also interacts with Government bodies such as VSNL, BSNL, WBSEB, CESC and the urban bodies to hand hold the companies in smooth clearances. Activities for Investor promotion are also covered under this Head of Development.

6.2.3 Programme of the Finance (IF) Department

West Bengal Financial Corporation

WBFC was set up in 1954 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. The Corporation is the key state level lending institution for the C & SSI under the control of Finance Department, Govt. of West Bengal. The Corporation extends financial assistance for the Small Scale Industries (SSI) Sector Viz. Engineering, Chemicals, Rice Mills, Cold Storage etc. It also extends assistance to the unemployed youth under the scheme 'Bangla Swanirbhar Karma Prakalpa' (BSKP). The Corporation has been actively participating in financing the industrial and service enterprises promoted under the scheme.

The Corporation has a head office at Kolkata, a Regional Office at Siliguri and 14 Branch Offices through out the state.

West Bengal Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation Limited

The West Bengal Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation has been incorporated in May, 1997 at Kolkata as a wholly Government owned Company under the companies Act, 1956, with a view to creating infrastructural facilities in the state mainly by providing credit towards execution of various infrastructure project. It is also registered as Non-Banking Finance Company with the Reserve Bank of India under section 451A of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934. It raises funds from the market and institutional sources for financing the infrastructure projects of the State Govt. as well as the Corporations, local bodies etc.

Setting up of Regional Rural Bank

The scheme for setting up of Regional Rural Bank was introduced in 1976 by the Central Government under the provisions of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 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. Till date 9(nine) Regional Rural Banks have been established in W.B. Those are 1) Gour Gramin Bank(covering Malda, North Dinajpur & South Dinajpur districts) 2) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank(covering Birbhum district), 3) Mallabhum Gramin Bank(covering Bankura, Purulia, Paschim Midnapore and Purba Midnapore districts), 4) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank(covering Cooch-behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts) 5) Sagar Gramin bank (covering South & North 24-Parganas, Districts), 6) Nadia Gramin bank (covering Nadia district), 7) Howrah Gramin Bank (covering Howrah & Hooghly districts) 8) Bardhman Gramin Bank(covering Burdwan and a part of Hooghly district) and 9) Murshidabad Gramin Bank (covering Murshidabad district).

6.2.4 Programme of the Industrial Reconstruction Department

Industrial Reconstruction Department is assigned nodal responsibility for the revival of 'closed', 'sick' and 'weak' industrial units in the State. To discharge its responsibilities, the Department addressed the following activities:

- a) Preliminary inquiry in respect of sickness and closure of a unit;
- b) To guide the formulation of proposals for rehabilitation and reconstruction of sick and closed industrial units with reference also to direction of the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

- c) To deal with civil rules and other cases arising at various Courts of law viz. Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT), Hon'ble High Court/Supreme Court in connection with the implementation of various industrial rehabilitation schemes; arrange the appointment of Government Counsel to represent the interest of the State and keep a watch on developments in each case;
- d) To consider the proposals under Incentive Schemes of Government with a view to provide support to the revival/rehabilitation of eligible 'closed', 'sick' or 'weak' industrial units;
- e) To encourage measures for the operation of closed/sick industrial units by workers through Co-operative Societies, if feasible and where promoters are unwilling to make investments in their revival/rehabilitation effort.

This Department has been playing the nodal role in connection with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) within the provisions of 'Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions Act 1985).

During the 10th Plan period, this Department interfaced around 307 cases of industrial 'sickness' registered with BIFR that include 25 Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUS) with the remaining being in the private sector. 13 units in the private sector out of 33 cases of revival so far sanctioned by BIFR and 1 out of 9 cases of sanctioned scheme in Central sector has revived it and come from the ambit of SICA 1985. Revival packages are under implementation successfully in around 20 cases in private sector and 8 cases in central sector in which this Department has coordinated approvals to the support of appropriate relief/concessions under the provisions of a new scheme namely WBIRS'2001 introduced in March 2001. As a matter of policy, State Government owned industrial units have not been referred to BIFR, for which revival measures have been taken by the Government itself.

To encourage the revival and rehabilitation of ailing industrial assets in the State, this Department formulated and operationalised "The West Bengal Industrial Renewal Scheme'2001 (WBIRS'2001) with effect from 1st January'2001 and it has received an encouraging response by way of submission of around 175 proposals from large, medium and small scale sectors for support measures and incentives under the scheme.

Sick/weak industrial units are granted 'Waiver of Electricity Duty' with monetary sacrifices (not direct cash-flow from State Exchequer) from the Government.

As a part of existing measures to alleviate industrial sickness this Department has been extending protection to the revival efforts of sick industrial units under the provisions of the West Bengal Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act, 1972. The scheme has further been modified in 2003.

IR Department has also been assigned nodal responsibility in the matter of coordinating the disposal of idle and surplus land assets of closed & sick industrial units with a view to generating resources for investment in their revival efforts and settlement of dues including statutory dues. Under this initiative, this Department, in consultation with the Administrative Departments (UD Department and L&LR Department) has coordinated approval to the disposal of idle and surplus land assets to 6 units with a view to mobilize resources for revival of these units.

6.2.5 Programme of the Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources Department Coke Oven Group of Industries

The plan outlay support is expended to the Coke Oven Group of Industries and as a result of this performance of the coke oven unit has much improved over the last 3 years. Due to high market

demand of Low Ash Metallurgic Coke (LAMC) and good quality of LAMC produced by DPL there occurred net profit since 2003-04.

Water Works Unit

DPL's Water Works Plant supplies water for industrial as well as household use in DPL's earmarked areas. Performance of this unit of DPL has also improved much in recent times.

6.2.6 Programme of the Public Enterprises Department

Restructuring Program

Restructuring Program is undertaken by the department for the loss making public enterprises. 34 loss making units were taken up in the first phase of the programme. Apart from the units under the administrative control of this department, some units belonging to the Commerce & Industries, Cottage & Small Scale Industries and IT Departments have also been taken up.

The following strategy is usually adopted in the restructuring process:

- Units which are structurally non-viable because of obsolescence of product or technology and such other reasons are to be closed;
- Units which could be made profitable with moderate investment could be retained under government ownership and restructured;
- Units which could be made profitable but required substantial investment are to be converted into joint ventures with the induction of a strategic partner.

18 non-viable units have so far been closed. The assets of these units are now being unlocked for productive use. 4 units have been retained and restructured. 3 units have been converted into joint ventures. The others are under process.

It is estimated that the total budgetary savings made possible by the restructuring achieved so far is nearly Rs.60 crore annually.

The closure of 18 units and manpower restructuring in the other units have meant the early retirement of around 6000 employees. To reduce the human cost of this displacement, a Social Safety Net Program (SSNP) has been implemented by this department. The displaced worker or any family member nominated by him has been trained in a trade or skill of his or her choice to provide the family with an alternative source of income. So far 1805 workers have availed of the training and 468 of them have been successfully rehabilitated.

Pilot Project for restructuring of loss-making Enterprises

Faced with a growing dependence of its loss-making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) upon Government's financial support for their existence, the Department initiated a process in the year 2002, for restructuring them as a part of its larger effort to free resources for redeployment in social and infrastructural development sectors to further economic growth in the State.

In view of the sensitivities that are associated with the PSUs and resultant displacement from employment, Public Enterprises Department (PED) was assigned the task of the restructuring of a limited number of loss making PSUs with the objectives of –

- (a) Gaining experience in the complexities of this restructuring process:
- (b) Gaining popular acceptance to the implementation of restructuring measures: and
- (c) Evolving a transparent and consensual framework for the restructuring of PSUs

The State Government decided that the restructuring framework would comprise: -

- a) The closure of PSUs to unblock their assets for deployment in economic activity,
- b) The restructuring of PSUs that have potential of achieving viability without much investment achieve viability through a process of restructuring of their businesses, financial liabilities and administration including man-power, to continue under Government ownership as viable entities
- c) and the restructuring of PSUs requiring investments to achieve viability through a transparent joint venture transformation process permitting the transfer of upto 74% equity stake in favour of selected Strategic Partners who will utilise the assets of these PSUs for sustainable value creation as industrial enterprises.

Each of these measures would cause displacement from employment - a sensitive issue for any Government. PED followed and intensively consultative process employees' organization at both PSU and the central levels and designed and Early Retirement Scheme (ERS) to compensate such displacement that was approved by GOWB. Coupled with monetary compensation, its focus on a social safety net comprising medical and accident / disability coverage for employees and their spouses and a dynamic programme for counseling with reskilling option for alternate livelihood earning under the Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for employees or their dependent nominees, are unique features that distinguish this scheme from other compensation packages designed elsewhere in India. This compensation package designed by GOWB has been accepted by DFID.

The Pilot Project initially comprised the restructuring of 16 loss making manufacturing PSUs under PED control:- 7 subsidiaries of the WEBEL group under IT Department control and the strategic transfer of Great Eastern Hotel under the control of Tourism Department. Through the period of implementation of this Pilot Project, the list of PSUs has been enlarged to include the restructuring of 6 PSUs under Cottage and Small Scale Industries, 1 PSU under the Commerce & Industries Department and 1 PSU under the PE Department. The total outlay for this Pilot Project was 29.71 million Pounds Sterling(Rs. 236.35 crore) of which, DFID outlay towards ERS , the SSNP, consultancy support, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, was 26.73 million Pound Sterling (Rs. 213.84 crore) with the balance Rs. 22.5 crore being State Government contribution towards its share of ERS package (12.5%). In addition, State Government is bearing the cost of Insurance Premia for the Medical and Accident/Disability coverage of the employees facing displacement as a consequence of this restructuring efforts. The Pilot project was approved for execution between 2003-06.

Following a publicly notified search, PED appointed M/s PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC) as Advisors for the restructuring of the PSUs under the Pilot project. Following a similar exercise, a consortium led by PWC and comprising real estate transfer management experts M/s CB Richard Ellis and corporate law experts M/s Amarchand Mangaldas & Suresh A Shroff & Company, have been appointed as Advisors for the strategic transfer of the Great Eastern Hotel.

Status

Progress in the implementation of the Pilot project has been rapid and GoWB has drawn the full funds allocated by DFID for its implementation, within March 2005. Each of the restructuring models have been tested in both design and implementation and the measures necessitated for restructuring PSUs in each of the three categories, have acquired firm contours in the process of implementation of the Pilot project. While going forward with this process, PED has taken the employees' organizations of the enterprises taken up for restructuring, into full confidence to secure their consensual partnership in this exercise.

The closure of 2 PED PSUs and 5 WEBEL subsidiaries have been effected resulting in a recurring annual saving of Rs.15.7 crore to Government.1150 employees have faced displacement in the process and their full compensation of Rs.36.9 crore was disbursed to them within a week of the dates of their retirement, in 2004. Their social security components of the ERS package were activated simultaneously. Actions are at hand for effecting the closure of 1 PSU under the C & I Department and 6 PSUs under the C & SSI Department that are estimated to necessitate the displacement of around 1800 employees and cause a recurring annual saving Rs. 15.5 crore. Further, action is at hand for the unblocking of the assets of the PSUs that have been closed in this process.

The 4 PED PSUs taken up for restructuring targeting long-term viability under continuing ownership of Government, offered ERS to their employees as a first step towards bringing down their operating costs and losses. Totally 1114 employees of these 4 PSUs applied for early retirement in 2004 and were disbursed their full compensation of Rs. 48.36 crore within a week of their retirement. Their social security components of ERS package were activated simultaneously. Three of these four PSUs have required no budgetary support since March / April 2004 and have achieved complete/partial self-sustainability, for the first time since their coming under Government ownership. Measures for restructuring their substantial financial liabilities to Government have been put into effect and measures for requirement to key managerial positions, optimization of their product portfolios and streamlining their back office and supply chains, have been initiated under advice of Advisors PWC as a part of the business optimization measures for these PSUs. These actions have saved Government from requiring annual expenditure of Rs. 13.50 crore.

For the 10 PED PSUs decided for opening to a process of JV transformation, and equitable, objective and transparent process has been designed in consultation with the Advisors. Beginning with the invitation of Expression of Interest (EOIs) through a publicity notified process in September 2003, the process has generated bids in respect of 5 PSUs. However, bids received for 2 PSUs have been accepted and bids for other 3 PSUs have been rejected. Decision taken to close 1 of these PSUs and a second attempt to generate fresh bids for the other PSUs are underway. No bids were received for 5 PSUs and it has been decided to close down one of them and unblock its assets upon all its employees preferring to avail ' early retirement'. A second effort to generate bids for the remaining 4 PSUs under process. Further, the JV transformation in respect of 2 WEBEL Subsidiaries have failed to generate any bid. The completion of this JV transformation processes, will result in a requiring annual saving of Rs. 11.70 crore.

Strategic transfer of Great Eastern Hotel has attracted a very good response. Due diligence exercise and bidders meetings have been completed. Bids are scheduled to be received on 21.10.2005. This will result in a recurring annual saving of Rs. 3.6 crore. The State Government has decided to initiate steps for taking forward the restructuring exercise to encompass the remaining loss making PSUs in a second phase of restructuring.

The estimated plan outlay under 'Other Industries (Other than Village & Small Scale Industries)' for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 138457.00 lakh.

6.3 Minerals

6.3.1 Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department

West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation (WBMDTC) This was set up with an objective to explore various mineral resources, to examine the potential usefulness of those minerals, to convert those into marketable commodities and to enter into trade in goods and services related to such mineral resources.

The West Bengal Mineral Policy, which was announced in June, 2002, reflects the Government's vision for development of minerals and mineral-based industries in the State. The policy emphasises the State Government's priorities for selective de-reservation of the minerals and mineral-bearing blocks for encouraging greater private sector participation in mineral exploration and exploitation. More than 400 mineral concessions were granted for exploitation of these minerals. Moreover,

Granite, hitherto reserved for mining only by the West Bengal Mineral Dev. & Trading Corporation Limited was de-reserved and made open for exploitation by private companies through a system of bid/auction in the first phase. The most significant thing is the exploitation of Coal Bed Methane in Ranigange Coalfields. ONGC and Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited already started exploitation work. GEECL is hopeful of starting commercial exploitation of CBM within a short period. The opening up of the Mining industry in the State and subsequent entry of private players into the fray would certainly catalyse the growth of the industry in the state. It will also induce private promoters to set up industry in the state as minerals can be procured at lower costs.

The opening up of the Mining industry in the State and subsequent entry of private players into the fray would certainly catalyse the growth of the industry in the state. It will also induce private promoters to set up industry in the state as minerals can be procured at lower costs. West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Limited is involved in producing different minerals like stone materials, rock phosphate, granite tiles and fireclay. The State has already identified agro-business as priority sector that will play a pivotal role in driving overall economic growth. The State has targeted a bold and compelling vision for the agro-base sector. Market opportunities in specific crop areas have been identified. Actions for generating initial momentum and attracting private investments in agro-business sector have started. A number of well-known national and international companies like Dabur, Venkateshware Hatcheries, Nestle, RGP, Pepsi, Hind Lever Chemicals, Del Monte etc. have shown interest in making investments in this State.

The proposed plan outlay under '*Minerals*' during 11th Plan period is Rs. 900.00 Lakh.

An amount of Rs. 192067.00 Lakh under the '*Industry and Minerals*' has been proposed during the 11th Plan period.

VII. TRANSPORT

Approach in the 11th Five Year Plan

The basic objectives of transport sector during the 11th Plan period is to increase & improve road connectivity in the state- National Highways, State Highways, district & sub-district road networks so as to develop a super class investment friendly road network in the State. It is also intended to improve the access of the common people to livelihood and other educational and health sector services.

7.1 Introduction

Under the Prime Minister's Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) all weather roads to connect all habitations with population over 1000 have been taken up. The target under PMGSY is to construct 19000 km. of roads in the state by 2009. Till the end of 31st July 2006, 3636.42 kms. of road have been constructed under the programme. Work on 2700 km. of road length is continuing and tendering process is going on for 1847 km. of road length. The remaining 11017 km. of road length is to be completed by 2009.

Apart from this, the construction of 4000 km. of rural roads has been taken up under Asian Development Bank (ADB) financed project. Till the end of July, 2006, work on 129 road schemes with a total length of 956.32 km. has commenced.

While the up-gradation of highways under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) and National Golden Quadrangle are set to improve the national highway system in the state, the slow pace of implementation of the North-South Economic Corridor, an ADB financed project of the State Government, is a matter of concern. Its implementation will be expedited.

The PW and PW (Roads) will be geared up to upgrade the secondary road system comprising of State Highways and Major District Roads. The secondary road system is important as it connects the primary road system (i.e. national highways) with the tertiary road system (i.e. rural roads).

It is the target of the Government that the construction of bridges in the secondary road system in the state is completed by the end of the 11th Plan. Weak and narrow bridges will be suitably strengthened. The State Government will also impress upon the Govt. of India the urgency of completing the Railway over bridges over important railway crossings. Projects will also be taken up for construction of Bye-passes. Within city/town limits apart from strengthening the road systems, the rate of circulation of traffic will also be increased through appropriate traffic engineering.

The most important issue in the transport sector during the 11th plan will be the revamping of the public transport corporations. While an element of subsidy will always be there in the public urban transport system initiatives will be taken to improve services and make the system cost-effective, yet affordable to the people.

7.1.1 Programme of the Transport Department

Transport Department has been functioning as the Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme 'Development of Kulpi Port' under Central Sector-New Scheme (CN) and Rs.20.00 lakh,

received from GOI, was released during 2003-04 in favour of West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.(WBIDC), being the conservator of the Minor Port towards part reimbursement of cost for carrying out studies for the purpose. A Notification declaring the Port at Kulpi as a Minor Port, was published in the Kolkata Gazette on 08.04.2003. The scheme has got no impact under State Plan for the present. All schemes are state levels.

7.2 CIVIL AVIATION

7.2.1 Programme of the Transport Department

Flying Training Institute at Behala is the oldest Institute in the country under Transport Department of the State. The Hanger, Apron, Taxing Track and Runway of the Institute are stretched over a piece of land on lease from Airport Authority of India measuring more or less 180 acres and has adequate infrastructure to operate 500 flying hour in a year presently with one aircraft in fair weather runway. In ideal condition the Institute can achieve 6000 flying hours in a span of three years and can train 150 students for PPL & CPL.

The flying training in the Institute sustained a set back due to some technical background. Efforts are on for revitalizing the Institute with PPP model during the 11th five year plan.

The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under ‘Civil Aviation’ is Rs.1100.00 lakh.

7.3 ROADS & BRIDGES

7.3.1 Programme of the Transport Department

Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners (HRBC), in charge of the construction and management of Vidyasagar Setu (the Second Hooghly River Bridge), has taken up construction of New Khidirpur Bridge with a changed alignment. The projected cost is estimated at Rs.35.00 core and is expected to take off after completion of all formalities during the 11th Plan period.

HRBC has also taken up construction of the balance of the southern part of Grand Foreshore Road, a service road to enhance further potential to Vidyasagar Setu, cost of the project being estimated at Rs.28.42 crore. This will be continued during the 11th Plan period.

7.3.2 Programme of the Public Works and Public Works (Roads) Department

The departments of Public Works and Public Works (Roads) are entrusted with the improvement and strengthening of the existing roads and construction of new roads and bridges. The two Departments now maintain 3336 kms. of State Highway , 7311 kms. of Major District & Ordinary District Roads and 5383 kms of Rural Roads throughout West Bengal. In addition, the Departments maintain 1970 kms. of National Highways.

The P.W.(Roads) Department is entrusted for construction of new bridges and construction of new roads for better connectivity from the city to remote rural areas. The department has put up all out efforts for completion of the pending projects for road and bridge sector. Additionally some new projects (Bridge Works) were also been taken by the department.

During the Tenth Five Plan proper management of existing assets rather than adding to road length was given top priority. As such, most of the roads built in first Four Five Year Plan periods are distressed and suffering from capacity constraints. Proposal has been made for improving the

capacity of roads along with strengthening. Roads will be improved in such a standard that no maintenance would be required in three years from the date of completion of their improvement. This will reduce pressure on annual maintenance. The status of implementation of activities in the road sector is given below: -

Sl. No.	Status of the Roads	Target	Completed / Achieved	REMARKS
1	State Highways	768 K.M.	768 K.M.	HUDCO Schemes Phase- II
2	Bridge-Taratata Flyover	1 No.	70%	HUDCO Schemes Phase-II
3	District Roads & Major District Roads	405.87 K.M.	399 K.M.	RIDF – VII, VIII & IX Schemes.
4	Bridges	13 Nos.	2 Nos.	RIDF – VII, VIII & IX Schemes

Further status of some other schemes are also given below

Sl. No.	Status of the Roads	Target	Completed / Achieved	REMARKS
1	District Roads and Major District Roads	324.28 K.M.	12.8 K.M. & Other works Are going on and expected to be completed within this financial year	RIDF-X Scheme
2	Bridges	11 Nos.		RIDF – X Scheme

The status of construction of bridges / roads are given below

Sl. No.	Status of the Roads	Target	Completed / Achieved	REMARKS
1	Bridges	20 Nos.	13 Nos.	Core Plan
2	Road Works	50 K.M.	5 K.M.	Core Plan

EAP

An EAP Scheme styled “West Bengal Corridor Development Project” was introduced in 2002-03 and following schemes have been taken up during the first phase;

- ▶ Improvement of about 370 km. length of NH-34 from north of Barasat (Amdanga) to Raiganj.
- ▶ Improvement of SH-10 from Gazol (on NH-34) to Hilli with a link from Balurghat to Patiram.
- ▶ Improvement of SH-1 from Chakda (on NH-34) to Bongaon (NH-35) and Barajaguli (NH-34) to Kalyani Expressway junction.
- ▶ Improvement of 10 selected sections of Rural Access Roads from NH-34.

Civil works for SH-10 started from January 2004 is expected to be completed by January 2007. SH1 and rural access road components of the project are expected to be completed by June 2007.

Improvement of NH component of this project will be done by the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highway in consultation with NHAI.

RIDF

The Public Works (Roads) Department has completed all road work projects (5 nos) expecting one, which were undertaken under RIDF-VII. Out of 5 bridge works of that scheme, 2 have been completed and the rest schemes are expected to be completed by the end of 2006-07.

Under RIDF-VII 5 nos. of road works and 5 nos. of bridge works were taken up. All the road works expecting 1 have been completed. All the bridge works are going on. All the schemes (Roads & Bridges) are expected to be completed by the end of 2006-07.

Under RIDF-IX only 1 roadwork was included and the scheme has been completed.

Under RIDF-X altogether 22 schemes of roads and bridges have been included. Out of this, 12 are road works (about 179.71 km) and 10 bridge works. It may be stated that as per the decision of the Government, erstwhile 10 HUDCO Phase-III schemes, 7 erstwhile Core Plan schemes along with new 5 scheme are covered by projects under RIDF-X.

Roads & Bridges

With the fund of the State share of Cess on petroleum products, the Government of India, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways (MOSRTH) has already sanctioned 13(Thirteen) schemes from Central Road Fund (CRF) out of which 6 have been completed during 2005-06. At present 5 schemes are being constructed and are progressing satisfactorily.

Two important projects that have been taken up under Central Road Fund are: -

- a) Widening and strengthening of Palita-Ramjibanpur road (0.00 to 10.50 km) of SH-7 in the district of Burdwan.
- b) Improvement of Solapatta-Sonakania Road (30.50 to 36.70 km) in the district of Paschim Medinipur.

7.3.3 Programme of the Panchayat & Rural Development Department

PMGSY

The primary objective of this Yojana is to provide connectivity, by way of all weather road (with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures which is operable throughout the year), to the unconnected habitations in the rural areas.

The PMGSY will permit the upgradation of the existing roads in those districts where all the habitations of the above population size have been provided all weather road connectivity. However, the spirit and objective is to provide good all weather road connectivity to the unconnected habitations and as such it is required to be ensured that the provision of new connectivity is given precedence in keeping with the objectives of the programme.

The PMGSY shall cover only the rural roads. Urban roads are excluded from the purview of this programme. Even in the rural areas, PMGSY covers only the rural roads i.e. roads that were formerly classified as “Other District Roads” (ODR) and “Village Roads” (VR). Other District Roads are roads serving rural areas of production and providing them with outlet to market centers, block headquarters etc. Major District Roads viz. State High Ways, National High Ways cannot be covered under PMGSY even if they happen to be in rural areas. This implies to new connectivity roads as well as upgradation works.

The primary focus of the PMGSY is to provide all weather road connectivity to the unconnected habitations and all weather road is one which is negotiable during all weathers. This implies that the road bed is drained effectively by adequate cross drainage structures such as culverts, minor bridges and cause ways.

During the 11th Plan period new connectivity implies construction of roads from the earthwork stage to the desired specifications (Rural Roads Manual – IRC SP: 20:2002) and would, therefore, invariably involve some earth work.

The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under ‘Roads and Bridges’ is Rs.394045.00 lakh.

7.4 ROAD TRANSPORT

7.4.1 Programme of the Transport Department

Vehicle population in the State is growing steadily. For road transport, the five Transport Corporations under Transport Department play key role in the sphere of passenger transportation on road through their state-wide networks even to the areas covered by un-remunerative routes by the following corporations

Calcutta State Transport Corporation (CSTC)

Main area of operation of CSTC is Kolkata and suburbs. CSTC operates buses in 209 routes in and around Kolkata as well as in long distance routes.

North Bengal State Transport Corporation (NBSTC)

NBSTC is engaged mainly in providing efficient and reliable transport services to the commuters of North Bengal by operating intra-district and inter-district bus services within the district of North Bengal and also in the districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum and Nadia. Its services connect North Bengal with most of the district towns in the State and also with other important cities like Kolkata, Durgapur and Asansol. It also operates inter-state bus services connecting West Bengal with Sikkim, Bihar and Assam.

South Bengal State Transport Corporation (SBSTC)

SBSTC operates its bus services mainly in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Purulia, Purba Medinipur, Paschim Medinipur, Howrah and Hooghly. Its services connect the districts with the city of Kolkata.

The Calcutta Tramways Company (1978 Ltd. (CTC)

CTC operates tram services in the city of Kolkata and Bidhan Nagar.

West Bengal Surface Transport Corporation Ltd.(WBSTC)

In addition to the operation of ferry services, WBSTC is engaged in operating bus services basically as a link service for the ferry passengers. It operates in 12 bus routes and the most prestigious Dhaka- Kolkata passenger bus services.

Out of the five Undertakings CSTC, NBSTC, SBSTC & CTC are being subsidised for quite some time to counter their losses. The main reason for poor performance of STUs is low utilization of fleet. This is because of the fact that most of the buses of these STUs are overaged, replacement of which could not be made at the desired level due to paucity of funds. Also large scale renovation of the fleet is necessary. Poor road condition is another factor for which the Undertakings have to suffer considerably.

To improve and upgrade their fleet profile, to upkeep operating standards of their fleet and to secure their other development activities, regular and adequate flow of fund to the organizations is necessary and in fact a substantial part of core plan allocation for the Transport Department is being utilized for maintenance and development of the STUs. STUs also have to procure institutional loans for up keeping and up-grading their activities, particularly of their fleet profile. Steps have been taken for restructuring of these STUs in order to upgrade their performance. A consultancy firm has already been engaged to make the study and suggest possible measures for this purpose.

Capital contribution to West Bengal Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (WBTIDC)

This Corporation under the Transport Department is engaged in creation of different infrastructure facilities in the Transport Sectors and all the schemes are District level schemes.

The project for enhancing the connectivity across and along the Churial Khal between Bakrahat Road Bridge and Budge Budge in South 24-Parganas has been taken up by this Corporation. Already three structural steel bridges have been constructed to replace the existing wooden footbridges and the work on the fourth is being taken up soon.

The construction of the Truck Terminal at Budge Budge along with the development of A.M.Ghosh Road along with the approach road has been completed and the project was commissioned on 14.04.2005.

Construction of Truck Terminal work under joint venture programme have been taken up at Pailan in the District of South 24-Parganas and Dankuni in the Howrah district are also in the process. The Truck Terminal at Dhulagarh, Howrah which is a Joint Venture Project of WBTIDC and M/s Calcutta Mumbai Truck Terminal Ltd. is complete and has been inaugurated on 03.07.2004.

The Corporation has taken up the programme for setting up of a Transport and Traffic Management, Research and Training Institute at 56, Jessore Road, Kolkata under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Setting up of transfers and transit depots

Projects for development and /or renovation of the existing bus stands/depots and setting up of more such transit depots/terminals with passenger amenities at important locations in Panchayat Samiti (PS)/ Zilla Parishad(ZP) / Municipalities/Districts and State level schemes are taken up under this programme. These will be continued during the 11th Plan period.

The particulars of such existing schemes are noted below:-

1. Panchayat Samity level scheme.
2. Jhargram, Domkal, Uluberia etc. Municipality level scheme
3. Purulia District Level Scheme.
4. Central Bus terminus, Kolkata at State Level is under process.

Transport Operation Improvement Programme (TOIP)

The scheme is taken up for better traffic management and control for safety of commuters and pedestrians and to increase the circulation speed of the vehicles. The programme consists of improvement of road conditions & road geometry, widening of roads, improvement of road intersections, erection of guard rails, median dividers, bus stop signs, neon signs, glow signs, putting up of cats eye, zebra crossing, road illumination, traffic signals, development of parking space & road side amenities, erection of foot bridge etc. and maintenance thereof. Most of the schemes are of State level schemes and located at Kolkata. Besides, schemes are also implemented at Asansol Municipal Corporation on G. T. Road in the District of Burdwan and other places.

Road Safety Scheme

Programme under this scheme is taken up for ensuing safety of passengers & pedestrians and for minimizing the road accidents. Programmes on mass-education, seminars, camps, road safety weeks are organised under the scheme for creating awareness about traffic and safety rules among the general mass. Other programmes like acquisition of road safety equipments, rescue aid posts, erection of guard rails, improvement of road intersections, road geometry, installation of automatic traffic signals are also implemented in the districts under this scheme

Motor Vehicle Check posts

The State of West Bengal has a land border with the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam and Sikkim. Checkposts at entry points on vital fringes are essential to check evasion of M.V. Tax and fees by the vehicles of the other states entering this state. Two such checkposts, one set up at Rampur in Burdwan district and another at Beltala in Paschim Medinipur district have been functioning well.

Computerisation/e-Governance

To have better control over tax collection and management, Motor Vehicle Offices of the State Government, office of the State Transport Authority, West Bengal at Writers' Buildings, and other offices under control of the Transport Department are being computerized in a phased manner. 10(ten) out of 28(twenty-eight) M.V. Offices in the State and the office of the STA, W.B., have already been computerized. Two pilot projects in the office of the Directorate of Public Vehicles in Kolkata and in the M.V. Office at Alipore have been taken up with the assistance of the Central Government for introduction of Smart Card Operating System for Transport Application, applicable for registration of vehicles, driving licences, tax, permit, certificate of fitness of the vehicles etc. and the technology of Smart Card Application has since been introduced in the office of the P.V.D., Kolkata. The relevant software VAHAN & SARATHI will be replicated in all Regional Transport Offices in the State for high quality of document security as well as smooth collection of revenue. The infrastructure on computerization and assets thus developed are being maintained with the provision available under the scheme.

Calcutta Transport Infrastructure Development Project (CTIDP)

In order to improve the traffic speed to reach the central business area of Kolkata city, a feasibility study was conducted by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) in 1991-92. On the basis of the report of JICA, the Calcutta Transport Infrastructure Development Project has been undertaken by the State Government with the loan assistance of Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC). Transport Department, Government of West Bengal has been declared the Executing Agency and HRBC the Implementing Agency for the project.

The project is being implemented in four packages. The details of the packages are as below:

Package	Components of the package	Contract value
I	(a) Park Street flyover (b) Lock Gate Road flyover	Rs.92.49 crore
II	(a) Gariahat flyover (b) Esplanade at-grade improvement works	Rs.59.33 crore
III	(a) A.J.C. Bose Road flyover	Rs.147.16 crore
IV	Additional Wide Area Traffic Management Programme.	Rs.52.03 crore

All the flyovers taken up for construction under this project has been completed and opened for public use.

Pollution Control of Motor Vehicles

Certain measures to control pollution caused by auto-emission have been taken. As per the direction issued by the Government of India only Bharat Stage-III compliant vehicles will be considered for registration of new vehicles in Kolkata Metropolitan Area from the month of April,2005. The work of up-gradation of Auto Emission Testing Centres is nearly complete and testing of Auto Emission is being conducted as per the latest directions of the Government of India. 'Model Pollution under Control Certificate' (PUCC) has also been prescribed. Importance has been attached to enforce the mandatory provision of keeping valid PUCC in each and every vehicle.

The State Government is keeping close watch on the maintenance and up keeping of vehicles plying throughout the State including Kolkata Metropolitan Area. Steps have been taken to encourage increased use of LPG as Auto Fuel. For this purpose more and more Auto LPG dispensing units are being set up.

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under 'Road Transport' is. Rs. 70000.00 lakh.

7.5 INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

7.5.1 Programme of the Transport Department

WBSTC Ltd., a Corporation under control of the Transport Department is engaged mainly for water transport services, develops transport facilities in riverine areas of the State and works to reduce dependence on road transport. The Corporation also operates bus services as a link service for the ferry passengers. Its activities in water transport sector include promotion /acquisition and maintenance of jetties and vessels and operation of ferry and LCT services.

West Bengal Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.(WBTIDC) has been functioning as the executing agency for implementation of the approved projects under CSS for construction of 53 Gangway-Pontoon type floating jetties and 4 RCC slipway type jetties for LCT on National Waterway No.1 at strategic locations between Tribeni and Farakka on both banks of the river Bhagirathi-Hooghly.

Two more projects (i) construction of 4(four) Gangway Pontoon type jetties and 1(one) RCC type jetty on NW-1 between Haldia and Tribeni at an estimated cost of Rs.372.82 lakh and (ii) construction of 2(two) Gangway-cum-Pontoon type jetties at Nebukhali and Dulduli on the bank of river Sahebkhali in Sundarban area in the district of North 24 Parganas at an estimated cost of Rs.460.00 lakh have also been taken up with approval of the Ministry of Shipping, Govt. of India.

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under 'Inland Water Transport' is Rs. 3000.00 lakh.

7.6 OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES

7.6.1 Programmes of Public Enterprises Department:

Other Transport Services (Railway/Restructuring of Industries):

The Public Enterprises Department has proposed for land acquisition for Howrah-Amta and Howrah –Champadanga Broad Gauge Railway Lines.

7.6.2 Programme of the Transport Department

East-West Metro Corridor Project in Kolkata

Department has actively participated for extension of Metro Railway from Tollygunge to Garia. There is a proposal for extension of the Metro Railway Service fromn Dum Dum station to Baranagar. The State Govt. has since agreed to share 1/3 of the cost for conducting feasibnility study by the Metro Railway Authorities.

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under ‘Other Transport Services’ is Rs.1585.00 lakh.

The proposed plan outlay under the ‘Transport’ sector during the 11th Plan period is Rs. 469730.00 lakh.

VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Approach in the 11th Five Year Plan

Science and Technology is intended to be tailored to assist the development process, and to address the socio-economic disparities as well as to enhance the efficacy of life of the people. The State Government's policy during the 11th plan in this regard has the following features :

- Using Geo-Information and Remote Sensing to determine land use, cropping pattern, wasteland, micro watershed, identification of lineaments (geological fault lines through which water seeps into the ground and is lost), etc. ;
- Satellite Data Map Compliant site specific information for construction of water harvesting structures ;
- Groundwater quality assessment ;
- Environmental planning for establishment of industries – this involves identification of suitable sites for various categories of industries through environmental management.

The State Government will take comprehensive measures to promote R & D on specific issues relevant to the welfare of the people and also to induce the application of R & D developed outcomes to actual field operations. The promotion and application of biotechnology and tissue culture will also be intensified in the 11th plan period.

Training for skill development and employment generation through application of science and technology (S& T) will be promoted. Some of the training schemes intended to be taken up are:

- Development of income alternatives of the forest fringe dwellers through development activities with particular emphasis on wasteland development ;
- Medicinal and aromatic plants for rural health care system ;
- Entrepreneurship development in diversification of jute products ;
- Training on repair/ maintenance of power tiller engines commonly used in Sundarbans area for SC/ST people.
- Application of S & T for assistance to the disabled will also be explored.

The setting up of a 'Knowledge Park' and a Bio-IT Park during the 11th plan would facilitate the application of emerging new technologies for the development and welfare of the people of the state to a great extent.

8.1.1 Programme of the Science and Technology Department

Research & Development Projects

The department of Science & Technology has been created with the main objectives of enabling the use of science and technology for correcting the imbalances and achieving the socio economic development of the state as per the location specific and problem specific needs and applications. To achieve the objectives all the existing schemes will be continued in the 11th Five Year Plan. In addition, two new schemes will be taken up in accordance with the present need of the state.

Presently the only head of development of the Department of Science and Technology is '**Scientific Research**'. The objectives of the head of development 'Scientific Research' on the basis of departmental approach are listed below.

- a) Promotion of Scientific Research in areas appropriate for fulfilment of socio-economic needs of the State;
- b) Popularization of Science & Technology through awareness camps, seminars, exhibitions etc. and Science Congress in regional language;
- c) Introduction of Pilot schemes to bring technology from Lab to Land;
- d) The State Remote Sensing Centre generates Remote Sensing data with the objectives of providing up-to-date information on natural resources to the user Departments in formulating developmental plans.
- e) Formulating policy and guidelines relating to the use of Science and Technology in rural areas through appropriate organizations.
- f) Skill Development and Employment Generation through Science & Technology Programmes.

Under the major head ‘**Scientific Research**’ this department conducted some Programmes and adopted some schemes to realize the above objectives.

Schemes Adopted

- a) Financial assistance to Government Bodies for Scientific Research/Projects/Survey/Training Science Awareness and Science Popularization Programme.
- b) Financial Assistance to other scientific bodies for undertaking scientific projects, surveys, research, training and science awareness and science popularization programme.
- c) Financial Assistance to other scientific bodies for undertaking scientific projects, research training and science awareness and science popularisation programme under SCP.
- d) Financial Assistance to other scientific bodies for undertaking scientific projects, surveys, research, training and science awareness and science popularization programme under TSP.
- e) Implementation of various schemes/projects under the Department of Science & Technology.
- f) Financial Assistance for pilot schemes/lab to land schemes.
- g) Projects under Spatial Data Infrastructure System and integration with aspatial data.
- h) Projects for alternative source of water in drought prone areas and Fluoride/Arsenic affected areas.
- i) Financial Assistance to West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology for implementation of various scientific projects.
- j) Financial Assistance to CRCT (Formerly ACCR) for implementation of various scientific schemes.
- k) Implementation of schemes/project under State Remote Sensing Centre.
- l) Activities under state natural resources management system.
- m) Updating of river courses – West Bengal.

The above programmes can be divided into three major sectors, namely, Science Promotion, Science Popularisation and application of remote sensing data for project implementation.

Science Promotion

For the promotion of scientific research in the areas appropriate for fulfilment of socio-economic objectives of the State, this Department has sponsored various Research & Development (R&D) programme on Science and Technology including determination of pattern of development of scientific and technological research and measures needed for correcting imbalances.

Training Programme for Skill Development and Employment Generation through Science and Technology

For the alleviation of backwardness and unemployment, particularly in rural areas among the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes, the Department sponsors different training programmes for skill development and self-employment generation.

Disability Management Programme

Since 1999-2000 under 'The persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995'. The Department of Science & Technology promotes several programmes on awareness, evaluation and management of disability introducing in this department.

Awareness and popularization of Science

With a view to disseminating science in the life of the common people, this Department with the assistance of State Council has largely supports science popularization programmes through science clubs and other voluntary organizations, college, schools etc. throughout the state of West Bengal. These programmes include exhibitions, seminars, workshops, vigyan mela jathas etc. aiming at creating a scientific temper, and awareness about the benefits of the advancement of science and technology amongst common people.

Major Science Awareness Programmes :

- ◆ National & International Conference
- ◆ Seminar & awareness programme
- ◆ Summer School on Mathematical Modelling
- ◆ Short Term Course
- ◆ Seminar
- ◆ Symposium
- ◆ Workshop
- ◆ Publication of Popular Bengali Magazine
- ◆ Vigyan Utsav
- ◆ Preparation of Biodiversity Register - A school level project

Bengal Science Lectures :

As a part of Scientific Awareness programme, this Department and the Council have continued the 'Bengal Science Lectures' by some of the most prominent and leading scientists of India. This kind of programme was initiated in the year 2004 – 2005 by organizing the lectures in Kolkata only. Over the period during 2006-07 having realized its importance at district level, this programme was extended over to different districts in West Bengal including Kolkata by arranging 'Bengal Science Lectures' in various promising field of science namely: Physical Science, Space Science, Life Science, Bio-diversity etc.

State Science & Technology Congress:

A state level "Science & Technology Congress" was first launched in 1993-94 as a part of Celebrations of National Science Day on 28th February and with the idea of promoting study of Science & Technology in local vernacular so that its effect can reach the remotest corners and encourage people to be aware of the recent development in Science & Technology. Since then, it has emerged as a regular annual event in the State with spontaneous participation of Science & Technology community from all over the state coupled with patronization by DST, Government of

India. This Congress also helps to ventilate new ideas in Science & Technology and solutions for location specific problems.

In the State Science & Technology Congress State Awards, viz, Megnad Puraskar, Satyendra Puraskar and Gopal Chandra Bhattacharyya Smriti Puroskar are announced. 'Megnad Puraskar is given to the best Non-Government Voluntary Organization for their contributions in the field of science for its awareness and popularization. Satyendra Puraskar is given to the best popular author of the science book in 'Bengali' for school students up to the age of 18 years. Gopal Chandra Bhattacharyya Smriti Puroskar is given to a person for his notable contribution in the field of science popularization and performance in disseminating science from the libraries and laboratories to the common people of West Bengal.

GEO-INFORMATICS & REMOTE SENSING

The Geo-informatics and Remote Sensing Cell under this department offers opportunity for the utilization of Remote Sensing (RS) data with very specific up-to-date information on natural resources in combination with societal aspects in GIS platform to the user departments in formulating the developmental plans viz. landuse/landcover planning, watershed development, natural disaster (flood / bank failure, shoreline shifting) management, waste land / degraded land reclamation and management, surface and ground water management etc. On-going projects are :

- ◆ Landuse / Landcover Mapping – 50K Project (sponsored by NRSA / Deptt. of Space, Govt. of India)
- ◆ National Wasteland Monitoring Project (sponsored by NRSA / Deptt. of Space, Govt. of India)
- ◆ Projects under State Spatial Data Infrastructure and integration with aspatial database
- ◆ Projects for Alternative Source of Water in Drought Prone Areas and Fluoride / Arsenic affected areas of the State
- ◆ Mapping of S & T needs
- ◆ State Natural Resources Management System (SNRMS)
- ◆ Integrated Study on Natural Hazards Prevention and Mitigation, Darjeeling district, West Bengal using Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographical Information System (GIS)
- ◆ Technical Support to districts / line departments / organisations:

West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology

The West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology is the implementing agency for some important activities of the Department and also its own activities. The State Council, therefore, plays a crucial role in the popularization and promotional activities for the advancements of Science & Technology and socio-economic development and strategic planning in the State. The Remote Sensing & GIS Cell of the Council is now providing essential database for formulation of cost effective plans and projects of the various Government Departments, Districts and other organizations as per the location-specific requirements with special emphasis on the socio-economic development of the most backward villages. Based on the location-specific Science & Technology needs as identified from time to time various Research & Development Projects are being initiated to mitigate or address the problems identified. Moreover the various funding agencies – different departments of the Government of India are also entrusting projects that are likely to benefit developmental works of the State.

Level of Conducting Programmes

All the schemes that are undertaken by this department are state level schemes because these schemes are conducted in more than one districts and these schemes are formulated in the state level.

Employment Generation

This Department directly and indirectly undertakes Entrepreneurship Development Programme and provides modern and cost-effective science and Technology interventions and awareness through various NGOs and Scientific Bodies. Such activities sometimes open new horizon of employment generation.

Human Development Initiative

The department always adopts a good number of schemes for awareness generation and eradication of superstition etc. Such schemes directly or indirectly initiate human development. A good number of schemes will be implemented in 11th Plan period all over West Bengal with special attention to the districts of Purulia, Murshidabad, Bankura etc. which are the backward regions of West Bengal as indicated in the West Bengal Human Development Report.

8.1.2 Programme of the Department of Biotechnology

Biotechnology has been described as the last great technical innovation of mankind in the 20th Century. In West Bengal as in the rest of India, the biotechnology sector is beginning to get prominence and has taken shape over the past two decades through sporadic and scattered academic and industrial initiatives. It is imperative to integrate these efforts. In spite of remarkable research and development (R&D) work in the field of biotechnology, the growth of biotechnology industry has remained far from satisfactory. This has resulted in under-utilization of knowledge and manpower created in this area. Considering the high return on the investment, it is the high time to take up a suitable strategy for furthering biotech activities in West Bengal in the fields of healthcare, agriculture, medicine and genomics, diagnostics and environmental protection. Information technology has already matured and has given huge opportunities for revenue and employment generation. The state should be ready for growth in another quarter so that the human and natural resources of West Bengal are utilized to their fullest potential through biotechnology.

West Bengal covers diverse ecological zones from high altitude sub-alpine Himalayan to coastal and mangrove-covered areas near the Bay of Bengal. This has given the state unique resources in biodiversity, which are gene pools waiting to be tapped by biotechnology. The additional strengths of West Bengal lie in its highly successful agricultural sector and its human capital. Keeping all this in mind, the biotechnology sector in West Bengal has to be developed to enhance and organize the existing positive aspects and strengthen the weaker but potentially important development programmes in this area.

To focus the government policies and efforts in the emerging sector of biotechnology, the State Government has created a new Department of Biotechnology in 2006. According to the Rules of Business amended vide Home Department Constitution & Elections Notification No.195-Home(Cons)R&R (Cons) – 10/06 dated 12.07.06, the new Department is entrusted with

- Formulation and implementation of the State Bio-Technology Policy.
- Formulation of plans for the State as a whole involving various sectors of Bio-Technology.
- Co-ordination of work of different departments, as also Universities, Central Institutes, research Laboratories and Industries regarding development and application of Bio-Technology.

Biotechnology Policy

The draft Biotechnology Policy 2006 has been formulated with the mission to ensure scientific and technological empowerment of the people of West Bengal. The aim is to create a strong infrastructure both for research and commercialization. The intention is to launch a major well-directed effort for generation of products, processes and technologies to enhance the cost effectiveness and productivity of agriculture, modern medicine, pollution control, biodiversity conservation and bio-industrial development. The draft Policy is available for public comments in the newly launched website of the Department of Biotechnology www.biotechbengal.gov.in for participation from a wide spectrum of stakeholders. Final approval of the state policy will depend in part on the National Biotechnology Strategy (formulated by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India) achieving approval to maintain parity and avoid conflict in crucial areas.

Strategy

A four-pronged strategy is proposed to be adopted during the 11th Five Year Plan

1. **Promotion:** of biotechnology, specially the high-end advance technologies and of industries in the sector namely through providing for infrastructure and incentives.
2. **Proliferation:** of low-end technologies in the districts for improvement of living standards of the rural population of West Bengal.
3. **Coordination:** of research & development (R&D) related work in the biotechnology sector in different departments, universities, research laboratories, institutes and industries.
4. **Regulation:** of different rules and regulations applicable to the biotechnology sector including for biosafety, to look after the interests of the consumers and multiple stakeholders and to prevent misappropriation of the technologies.

Promotion of biotechnology:

It is proposed to participate in exhibitions, trade shows, seminars, etc., and develop and print information brochures and multi-media CDs for public distribution as well as posters for participating in exhibitions to promote biotechnology sector and to project West Bengal as an advantageous destination for:

- investments by biotech industries
- collaborative research & development given the network of public and private funded institutes in the state
- human resource development with biotechnology as a career.
- Incentives are to be provided to promote investments by the biotech industries under the West Bengal Incentive Scheme 2007 and for mega-projects the State Government may consider special package of incentives under this Scheme to a Mega Project giving due regard for the following characteristics of the project, on a case by case basis: size of investment, special nature of industry, employment potentiality, down-stream effect of the industry, ancillarisation effect of the industry and export potentiality.

Human Resource Development (HRD): Academic and Industry needs

Biotechnology activities being highly knowledge-based, the Government of West Bengal will continuously strive for the development of its human resources in all facets in order to build a successful biotechnology sector. For sustained innovation, talent pools are required in multiple scientific disciplines such as molecular and cell biology, taxonomy, chemistry, physics, engineering, bioinformatics, medicine, agriculture, microbiology, technology transfer and commercialization,

bioenterprise and financing, risk assessment, risk analysis and management and intellectual property rights (IPR) management.

A few post-graduate programmes in the various disciplines under biotechnology (including bioinformatics, biochemical engineering and biotechnology) are running in various universities of the state. Introduction of more such courses tailored to industry needs would be encouraged for generation of skilled personnel. There is also need to support PhD programmes in the life sciences and biotechnology for the creation of strong academic leadership. The institutions active in the fields of education and research in biotechnology will be provided support in the pursuit of excellence.

The State Government will promote the setting up of more autonomous institutes under private participation for achieving excellence in specialized areas. To ensure better coordination among different R&D organizations working in biotechnology, the Government of West Bengal will extend support to these institutes for entering into partnerships with private companies for the manufacture, marketing and transfer of technology so that the products of biotechnology research can be brought to the common man.

Biotechnology Parks and incubators:

In order to enhance the socially relevant biotech activities, the Government of West Bengal will focus on the development of adequate infrastructure within the state. Biotechnology parks facilitate licensing of new technologies to biotech companies to start new ventures, and to get early stage value enhancement with minimum financial inputs. They help in the lab to land transfer of the technologies through partnership between R&D institutes and industry. Biotech parks should have a viable business plan and management strategy, with partners and their respective roles being clearly defined. The biotech parks should be easily accessible for all the stakeholders with road connections and power and water supplies.

In accordance with the strengths of the state of West Bengal the major thrust in such biotech parks will initially be given towards bio-pharmaceuticals and agri-biotechnology. The park will act as an incubator and will lead to the development of biotech industries, improvement of the quality of life, environmental improvement, employment generation and finally sustainable development in rural sectors.

The Department of Biotechnology, Government of West Bengal is setting up a Biotech Park at Kharagpur in association with Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Land acquisition has started for the project and 100 acres has been acquired. A delegation was received in November 2007 from the University of California, Berkeley (UCB). The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. UCB has expressed the wish to partner in the Biotechnology Park at Kharagpur.

Venture Capital Fund

The capital-intensive biotechnology industry has historically relied on venture capital from public and private sources. The Government needs to provide active support through incubator funds, seed funds and incentives to develop the sector. It is proposed that a venture capital fund be set up to help involve scientific innovators in development of products and processes of high societal relevance. It will create opportunities for starting new biotechnology-based businesses by science entrepreneurs, stimulate technological innovation, and increase product commercialization in public-private sector derived from government-funded R&D.

Proliferation of Biotech-based technology suitable for transfer to districts

Biotechnology has both multidimensional and multi functional role for achieving social development in the face of the challenging problems of growing population. There are certain technologies replicable at the village levels and which can contribute towards income generation, poverty alleviation, improved nutrition and higher standards of living for the rural population. It is advisable to consider transfer of such biotech-based technologies to the districts through suitable trainings. To make a beginning, the Department of Biotechnology is focusing on the following programmes in West Bengal.

Tissue culture of plants

Tissue culture is a method to develop whole plants from single or small clusters of cells under laboratory conditions. Plants exhibiting desirable characteristics are selected and suitable segments are cut. The cells in these pieces are induced under particular conditions of temperature, humidity, light and artificial nutritional conditions to divide and form masses of tissue, which ultimately produce entire plantlets. These tiny plants have to be gradually “hardened”, where these slowly become capable of surviving on their own and of manufacturing their own food. This procedure can be used to multiply plant materials in the laboratory to produce a large number of plantlets at a faster pace than conventional techniques. Besides, the quality of the plantlets will be the same as the mother plant and of uniform quality.

Some of the R&D institutes in West Bengal have established protocols for large scale replication of different plants through tissue culture. This ensures availability of high quality planting material for commercial species like fruit-bearing (banana, citrus), social forestry (eucalyptus, bamboos), flowers (orchid, rose), medicinal and aromatic plants (ginger, pudina). It is, however, not possible to set up facilities for micro-propagation at the village levels due to the requirement of capital expenditure on construction of aseptic facilities and the relatively high level of technology.

It is felt that well equipped laboratories should be selected as nodal centres in each district where skill and entrepreneurship development programmes (EDP) would be carried out. The centres would collaborate with the persons trained by them to carry out hardening of clones at their place of business. The centres might be set up in private sector firms or teaching institutions (including community polytechnics) or Government organizations.

Medicinal & Aromatic Plants

There is a demand for supply of medicinal and aromatic plants for use by various pharmaceutical companies. Problem lies in the market being unregulated with the big buyers bothering more about cost rather than being quality conscious. Efforts are being made by the West Bengal State Medicinal Plant Board for the large companies to register source of materials. Focus should also be on growing the plants without chemicals to avoid residues in the finished product. Major plants of interest include sarpagandha, aswagandha, thankuni, kalmegh, chirata, ginger, turmeric, ghritakumari, tulsi, citronella, neem, brahmi, pudina, amlaki, nayantara, anantamul, etc.

Along with the requirement of standard quality materials and sustainable cultivation procedures, there is also the need for correct identification of the plant materials by trained experts. The people of rural areas can be assisted through training and motivating in the conservation, cultivation, harvesting and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants. Marketing of products have to be facilitated through buy-back arrangements with end-users.

Mushroom cultivation

Mushrooms can contribute considerably to meet the challenge of food security. In addition, they contain low fat and carbohydrates and hence are suitable for hypertensive and diabetic people.

Traditionally forest dependant communities in West Bengal have eaten wild mushroom. The urban population is now including mushroom as standard part of their diet and hence demand for fresh mushroom is growing. Various technologies exist for scientific cultivation of mushroom using agricultural residues such as straw. Mushrooms are natural nutrient-rich locally grown food supplement and can combat malnutrition.

Transfer of mushroom cultivation technology and training are regularly given by some organisations. Market linkages are essential however for promotion of this commercial activity among villagers, especially women. Avenues need to be explored for value addition through further processing of mushroom into soup powders, pickled mushroom, etc.

Food preservation

Bumper agricultural harvest does not always translate into increased income to the farmers due to spoilage. Processing into value-added products like sauces, chips, pickles, fruit preserves and juices can reduce the quantum of loss and boost earnings for the growers. There is need to facilitate training in vegetable and fruit cultivation and scientific preservation and hygienic packing of food products in village and Block-levels. Development of market networks is essential for furthering the endeavour.

Vermicomposting, Biofertilizers & Biopesticides

Solid organic waste such as agricultural residues, cow dung and sewage can be converted to fertilizer compost with the use of earthworms through processes of vermicomposting. This helps in economic and hygienic solid waste disposal, and also generates cheap nutrients that can be used on crops. Vermicompost is sustainable, safe and non-polluting, and offers a commercial activity for rural population.

Biofertilisers are beneficial microscopic organisms that help to enhance the soil productivity through different processes and thus contribute to higher and sustainable crop yield. Nitrogen fixing bacteria or algae can use nitrogen from air and convert it into forms that can be used by green plants. Phospholytic bacteria can solubilise phosphorous from soil and make it available for plant nutrition. These microbes are hence used as biofertilisers. They are generally aseptically integrated into sterile carrier medium like charcoal dust and sold in sealed packages for use by farmers. The biofertilisers can be mixed into nursery potting soil. Different strains of biofertilisers include *Azotobacter*, *Rhizobium* and *Azospirillum*, the choice depends on the crop being grown.

Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhizas (VAMs) also facilitate nutrition uptake by plants and are symbiotic soil fungi that colonise the roots. In addition to increasing absorption of different minerals from the soil, VAM induces moisture retention around the roots. VAMs are also sold incorporated onto carrier materials.

Biopesticides are compounds of biological origin, which can control pests. For example extracts of neem are active against many insects and hence prevent damage from feeding. Biopesticides can also be microbes (bacterium, virus, fungus) that control pests (microbial pesticides). Each separate active ingredient is relatively specific for its target pest.

Biofertilizers and biopesticides are environmentally safe alternatives to chemical nutrients and pesticides for crops. Use of these products does not cause pH imbalances in the soil, restricts pollution and avoids residues in the finished product. Biological control agents have been identified, formulation prepared and tested for protection against microbial and insect pests of economically important crops.

Technology packages for mass production are available with some institutes for transfer to the rural population through programmes.

Biodiesel

Bio-diesel can be produced from plant seed oils and animal fats. Processed jatropha oil (by transesterification) can be used as bio-diesel. It may be mixed with the petro-diesel and used in engines. Several economic gains potentially arise out of the cultivation of jatropha. It can bring into use wasteland in the State, generate rural employment, prevent soil erosion and improve the quality of the soil. The produce in the form of straight (un-processed) jatropha oil may be used for lighting, lubrication and cooking as well as for making of soaps and candles etc. Once an adequate area of land comes under Jatropha cultivation, bio-diesel units can operate profitably and may be set up. An increasing use of domestically produced bio-diesel would contribute greatly to relieving India's dependence on imported oil. Experiments are on such that straight seed oil may be blended with kerosene and diesel at the local level to run pump-sets, generators and tractors.

Other than Jatropha, some promising tree species (tree borne oilseeds) have been evaluated as source of seed oil. Indigenous species like karanj, neem, tung, mahua and sal all bear seeds that yield oil fit for conversion to bio-diesel. Though currently India's biodiesel programme has been based on jatropha seeds, for reduced operating cost a multiple feedstock-based strategy is needed. These trees can easily supplement jatropha to yield seed oil that serve as feedstock for transesterification units for the commercial processing of bio-diesel.

Some additional benefits accrue from the plantation of these indigenous oilseed-bearing trees that can be regarded as a long-term investment. Leguminous species like karanj can fix atmospheric nitrogen and enhance soil fertility. They are important sources of minor forest produce like leaves, medicines, flowers and fodder for the local population. It is desirable therefore to use these indigenous species for afforestation of degraded lands in West Bengal.

The Department of Biotechnology has been declared the nodal department by the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal in an initiative to undertake Jatropha plantations in non-agricultural wastelands in the state as identified by the Land and Land Reforms Department. The multi-departmental approach is expected to generate rural employment.

Regulatory mechanisms

Biosafety

Use of recombinant DNA technology for economic development and benefits to the society is interlinked with concerns about biosafety-related issues. India is a mega-biodiversity country and wild varieties of most of the major crops occur freely. Threat of genetic pollution from uncontrolled release of genetically engineered organisms in the environment is important. In case of unforeseen adverse health and environment effects, it would be very difficult to take remedial measures. Hence a precautionary approach which gives due regard to biosafety risk assessment, analysis and hazard management, intensive stringent and scientific testing and trials with standardized protocols while

not hindering product development and commercialization, is needed. Transparency in all sectors including about parameters for granting of approval for release of products and trial and safety data are expected to add to consumer confidence and acceptance. The website of the Department of Biotechnology will be one of the vehicles for dissemination of information.

The state of West Bengal will adopt biosafety practices so that the technology adopted (for example for production of pest resistant crops) does not get obsolete fast from indiscriminate use or from proliferation of spurious seeds. The State Government would ensure setting up of adequate institutional mechanisms for implementation and monitoring of biotechnological programmes as per established biosafety rules and guidelines. Capacity building in the biosafety sector is going to be a primary focus and awareness seminars, workshops and training programmes will be taken up throughout the state.

Creation of an autonomous institute on medical genetics;

It has been finally decided during a meeting held in the Prime Minister's Office in November 2007 to establish a National Institute of Medical Biotechnology, Medical Genetics etc., an autonomous institute of Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India in the state of West Bengal during 11th Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission, Government of India has indicated their willingness to support the proposal.

The Department of Biotechnology in association with the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of West Bengal will extend all possible help in the establishment of this institute in West Bengal including identification of the land. It has been proposed that the National Institute for Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), which also has been awarded to the state, should be located in the same area as NIMG to leverage the maximum advantage from the two institutes. This would also promote the biotech cluster approach proposed by DBT for West B

The proposed plan outlay under 'Scientific Research' for the 11th Plan period is Rs. 5500.00 Lakh.

8.2 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & E-GOVERNANCE

8.2.1 Programme of the Information Technology Department

Introduction

West Bengal is one of the fastest growing State in India and recipient of second highest inflow of investment. Ranked 7th in the country in SDP growth rate and 6th per-capita growth rate during the period 1999-2007, the State has identified IT as the priority focus sector to be developed into a growth engine. It has abundant quality power, huge pool of talent, the lowest attrition rate, the lowest cost of operations, robust infrastructures and an aggressive Govt. support. Some of the major opportunity areas in the field of IT in it are software development, IT enable services, Animation and Gaming, niche hardware manufacturing, IT driven Security, IT Real Estate, Human Resources and Social Infrastructure.

Vision

1. With all the strong enablers in place and being among the first few states to articulate an IT Policy which was formulated in 1st January 2000, followed by a special Incentive Scheme introduced in November 2001, the State is among the fastest growing states in the country. The State

recognizes that the potential is far higher, given its intrinsic capabilities. It has therefore, set significantly higher targets in both IT services and ITeS. Presently placed in number 8 position in software export, the state aspires to become number 3 by 2010-11. State desires to contribute 15% of the country's total IT revenues and create a leadership position in executing high value-added IT work developed through intellectual leadership, supported by Government initiatives. State also focuses on IT Enabled Services to create brand value for the state. In terms of generating employment the State expects to generate an additional two lakhs employment by the same period. The State is well positioned to achieve this vision, it has high quality and low cost talent pool. It's IT policy offers incentives that can greatly reduce the one time and recurring expenditure of IT companies. The State has surplus power and robust telecom infrastructure. The State recognizes the key industry verticals and support this by helping development of centres of excellence. The State has a strong creative tradition of different field of entertainment like Animation which will significantly help in attaining it's vision.

2. The State has taken some broad initiatives in recognition of the internal demand and spurring growth in the industry. It has set up a wide delivery backbone to support e-governance, e-commerce, telemedicine to provide an efficient government citizen interface, transit to an IT enabled government by adopting e-governance appropriately, address IT in education to produce IT professionals, launch an aggressive IT literacy program to bring IT culture in grass root levels and promote specialized education institutions. The State aims to reach IT backbone up to all Gram Panchayat and all Govt. Departments in the State so that the real time connectivity can be established at all state level administration and the citizens. Further, state through IT Department also aims to undertake several citizen centric projects, either with Central Govt. or on its own, to reach the benefit of IT to the people.

Regulatory support and fiscal incentives

In order to realize it's vision, the State has formulated an aggressive policy which is best in class among other States. IT industry has been declared a "Public Utility Service" (the first state in the country to have declared so), all the IT establishment are brought under shops and establishment act so that they may work round the clock through out the year, self certifications are allowed for the IT companies during their operation on various government acts, IT companies are awarded special status under various acts to improve infrastructure availability and also structural policy changes are made to boost the growth of IT in the state. An aggressive fiscal incentives for IT investors has been worked out to attract the investors.

Fact sheet on achievement so far

Starting from almost a scratch at the beginning of the century, the IT and ITeS industry in the state today employs about 60,000 professionals generating over Rs. 3600 crores of exports, registering a growth rate of 46% against the national average of 32%.

All major IT companies are already here. IBM, TCS, PwC, Cognizant, Skytech, Computer Associates, Wipro, NUT, Lexmark, HCL, AIG, Atos Origin, e-Force, Interra, HSBC, Genpact, Cap Gemini, Tech Mahindra, LSI Logic among many others, have found the city an ideal destination and are multiplying capacity continuously. Wipro has started full swing in their SEZ campus at Salt Lake and escalating very fast. The company has requested for additional land at New Township coming up at Rajarhat for their expansion program.

Satyam and ITC Infotech have announced their next development centres to be located in Kolkata. TCS have asked for another 50-acre land for their expansion project. They have been already

allotted 40 acre land in New Town, Rajarhat. The company have plans to triple their present strength to 20,000 employees by 2010, Cognizant Technologies, Tech Mahindra, Patni Computer have been allotted 20 acres, 12 acres and 14 acres respectively in the Bantala IT SEZ . HSBC Electronics Data Processing Pvt. Ltd. is implementing their 2nd project in Nonadanga, which will be operational by end 2008. Besides, Rolta and HCL Infosystems Ltd have been allotted 5 and 1-1/2 acre respectively at Nonadanga. Danish company WIP (Wireless Innovation Platform) has already announced their facility in Kolkata. DQE International, the world's largest Animation company has announced their production and training facility in the city. Besides, many other companies including the big names from India and abroad are looking at Kolkata as their next IT destination.

Out of an estimated 500 IT/ITeS companies presently working in the State, around 210 are registered in STPI who are contributing towards export from the State, besides there are 3 companies including Wipro are registered under Export Processing Zone. The export turnover from STPI, Kolkata recorded a considerable growth from Rs 1741 cr in 2004-05 to Rs 3169 cr in 2006-07. However the total export from both SEZ and STPI accounted for Rs 3600 cr .The turnover in 2007-08 was estimated to grow by 40% compared to 2006-07.

It is expected that the growth rate will continue at the same pace in view of the major expansion plan being taken up by the existing companies and also taking into consideration the new built up capacities which are coming up in next two years and six more SEZs has so far been notified. Groups like Bengal Shriram, Riverside, DLF, Bengal Shristi, Salarpuria, Orion etc have also received formal approval and are also in the process of setting up IT SEZ in the State. More so, the leading global consultant of US, NeoIT, has ranked kolkata as the 3rd most attractive destination by 2010, which was again substantiated by another consultant from US Tholon fnc US.

At present about 60,000 software professionals are employed in the State. In 2006-07 approx 15,000 new jobs were created in this sector. It is estimated that the figure rose at the same proportion in the year 2007-08. Other than the growth plan of the existing companies at their own campus, there will be an additional creation of 20 million built up sq.ft. by the developers which are expected to be filled by 2010-11 and there will be an additional creation of about 2 lakh jobs.

Besides these, the Kolkata IT Park at **Bantala (130 acres) has got an SEZ Status**, a developed 10 acre land from KMDA industrial area at Nonadanga where HSBC, Rolta and HCL Tnfosystems (P) Ltd will create their new centres, 330 acres of land at Jagadishpur, near Airport, earmarked for development of another IT hub are also coming up which will generate considerable amount of employment in the State.

IT Department has already identified satellite locations, away from Kolkata, for development of IT and the progress in that direction has so far been good. Siliguri, Durgapur, Kharagpur and Haldia have already been equipped with STPI earth stations. Both in Siliguri and Durgapur, land has been allotted for creating SEZ to different developers. IT companies already have selected these locations and started operations their. In Kalyani, IT Department is in the process of acquiring 100 acres of land to create an SEZ there. The process has started to acquire land for creating IT hubs in both Kharagpur and Haldia ,

In the hardware sector, a number of initiatives have been taken to attract investment in high end technologies and development in the fields of VLSI, IT hardware and electronics manufacturing in

the State. IIT, Kharagpur has already prepared a concept note to promote Semiconductor and Semiconductor driven companies. *India Design Centre*, an unique project in nature and first time in the country has been planned to house important semiconductor players in one place. An estimated investment is about Rs 400 cr of which Rs 120 cr will be spent on the real estate development of the Centre and rest on the technological part of it. It has also been decided that an Advanced IT park will be developed at Kharagpur to house companies dealing in high end software development, R&D operations for VLSI and microprocessors, embedded systems and manufacturing.

Moves have been initiated by private players to develop SEZ at Durgapur and outer part of Kolkata for non conventional energy sector. The hardware sector shows great potential with the availability of skilled and qualified manpower in the State. Recently announced semiconductor policy by the Govt. of India has offered attractive incentives to this sector. The State Govt is in the process of finalizing its own policy which will enable the entrepreneurs to take full advantage of the Central policy. Besides IT Department has also taken initiative for establishment of Incubation Centres at various parts of the State and made a provision for Venture Capital Fund to assist startup companies and entrepreneurs with innovative ideas.

In order to optimize employability, Academic Council has been constituted to identify the syllabus gap and to align syllabus to industry requirements. Another important measure initiated by the department has been the Finishing School Program which trains qualified engineers in order to make them industry-ready. Two such programs are up and running at Taratolla and Durgapur. The response is very encouraging, as companies have shown interest and participating in giving specific training and also absorbing them in their companies. An initiative has been taken to start these Finishing Schools for general stream students to cater the need for BPO industries.

The State Govt has formed a Society for Natural Language for Technology Research whose main objective is to encourage use of Bangla language through standardization of its usage and application. A Society for Open Technology and Applications has been formed to promote the use of Open Source non-proprietary software. This Society will popularize the use of open-source technology and help to develop applications based on this technology.

IT has immense potential to add value to the life of common people. Therefore, a transparent accessibility between government and people is of prime importance. The department has taken variety of initiatives in this direction.

Government departments with maximum citizen interface like Panchayat & Rural Development, Land & Land Reforms, Police, Health & Family Welfare, Transport, Commercial Tax, Consumer Affairs, Environment Management, Treasuries, and Commerce & Industries have taken e-governance initiative with good results.

West Bengal State Wide Area Network, connecting 18 district headquarters to State headquarter over 2 Mbps leased line, transmitting Data, Voice and Video has been operating successfully. The 8 sub-divisions have also been connected to the respective district headquarters over 2 Mbps leased line transmitting Data and Voice. 1 block has been connected on Data and Voice. West Bengal, one of the Indian states is all set to implement the country's first rural e-Governance pilot project in a southern district of the state. The project is already launched in Bardhaman will bring every village councils under its network. This will facilitate the connectivity between State Head Quarter and the

district, sub divisions, blocks and GPs thus enabling transfer of voice data and video up to the GP level. This facility will be replicated in other districts.

Initiatives have been taken for preparation of Detailed Project Reports and their subsequent implementation in the 15 Government Departments under the Mission Mode Project of National e-Governance Plan. Already 7 Departments have submitted their DPR to their respective line Ministries, in GOI. The MMP Departments are P&RD, L&LR, Agriculture, Registration, Treasury, Cooperation, Health &FW, School Education, Labour , Commercial Taxes, Transport, Municipal Affairs, Police (WBP & KP), Women & Child Development & Social Welfare, Food & Supplies.

The introduction of ICT tools for education of Scheduled Caste children in 65 schools in the districts of Bankura and Bardhaman has been completed in 2007-08. The ICT tools for education of SC children in another 50 schools in the district of North 24 Parganas would be completed during 2008-09.

Initiative has been taken to establish 6797 Common Service Centers (CSCs) throughout the State where citizen centric services would be available online. The scheme is being developed under PPP model to have G2C, G2B and G2G services.

The initiative has already taken for establishing the State Data Centre under National e-Governance Plan. The location has already been finalized and the preliminary work has started.

The State Govt portal 'Banglar-Mukh' is under thorough modification, to be more effective and friendly to the end users. The work is expected to be completed during financial year 2008-09.

Bankura and Jalpaiguri have been chosen under the e-District Programme. The proposals have been approved by the GOI. The automation of workflow and internal processes of the District Administration as well as the seamless integration of various Departments like Health, Land & Land Reforms, Panchayat & Rural Development Department etc for providing improved services to the citizens are envisaged under the program.

In telemedicine, three major hospitals have been connected to rural hospitals to provide the benefit of quality health care facilities to the rural people. Three Telemedicine projects are now running in the State. In one such project, School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata, has been linked with Habra Govt. Hospital and MJN Hospital of Coochbehar. In another project, NRS Hospital Kolkata has been linked with West Midnapore and Baharampur District Hospitals. In this project itself , Burdwan Medical College and Hospital has been linked with Suri and Purulia District Hospitals. In the third project, SSKM Hospital Kolkata has been linked up with Krishnangar and Balurghat District Hospitals. As a result, poor patients in various hospitals of distant districts are getting the benefit of better treatment through telecommunication without having to come all the way to Kolkata or District Headquarter Hospitals.

In a phenomenal step towards e-Seva, Kolkata Police is using IT as an effective tool for Administration. 411 police Stations are presently connected. The Kolkata Police has an efficient intranet involving the police head quarters, important offices and all the police stations within Kolkata Police. This has brought marked efficiency in the day to day operation of the police and police investigation.

West Bengal Police has scaled new heights in the frontiers of Information Technology for crime detection with the launching of Finger Print Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS). FACTS is an advanced automatic fingerprint identification system (APIS) which uses image processing, pattern recognition and neural network techniques for Finger print matching and identification.

West Bengal Pollution Control Board, through an unique G2C interface is providing the citizens an option to use their EMIS online. Benefits envisaged from the EMIS are ~ i) online application, processing and issuance of environmental clearances for establishment and operation of polluting industrial units in West Bengal ii) On-line application for lodging and processing of environmental complaints by the public iii) A database for all the industrial units dealt by the Board that could be accessed, analyzed and reports of user's need & demand can be produced by any authorized person without manually going through the hard-copy records.

In Transport Dept. better and fast service to citizen in terms of issuance of Driving Licenses, Registration of Vehicles, Contract carriage permit, National permit etc. has become possible. Revenue collection has been augmented. Generation of permanent records as well as monitoring has become easier and faster.

A milestone project, 'Computer aided Text to Braille System' to enable the visually impaired to access and read documents from the internet has been developed.

Conclusion

As it may be evident from the fact-sheet that considerable development and growth has happened during last few years and progress of growth has been towards the right direction as envisaged. The State has been aggressive in promoting not only its own IT Parks but also encourage in private promoters as well as entering into PPP model to create infrastructures in order to meet the forthcoming demand. With all the expansions of the existing projects happening in the State, with the expected arrival of the major IT/ITeS companies in the State who are presently non existent, with all the infrastructure and SEZ investments coming into the State, with all the initiatives taken by the State Govt. through IT Department and with the increasing budgetary support by both Central & State Govt., IT sector is poised to reach its desired goal. IT, as such, has been spear-heading to change the total industrial scenario in West Bengal and has been able to change the perception of the State. In order to sustain this and to ensure the targeted growth, more attention is required to be given to this activity in terms of budgetary support.

The proposed plan outlay for the 11th Plan period under 'Information Technology & E-Governance' is Rs. 20000.00 lakh.

8.3 ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

8.2.1 Programme of the Environment Department

The concept of environmental management has undergone a sea change with more emphasis on the promotional than the regulatory role. Environmental management has become an inseparable component of most of the developmental projects, small or big. Any lacunae in environmental conservation ultimately show up; in declining status of human health, productivity and weakens the very foundation of development.

It is therefore; imperative, that proper thrust should be given to the conservation and management of environment and natural resources. As an administrative department of the subject, it should be our endeavour to promote environmental conservation on a more large perspective, so as; to create a mass movement.

To this end, the thrust for the 11th five year plan period would include the following :-

Industrial pollution control

- About 30000 industries have been brought under the consent administration.
- Assistance to the SSI and MSI units, and specially the Spl. Red and red category industries, like Sponge Iron, Plastic recycling units and also public utility services like crematorium, to install automatic pollution control system and low cost pollution control devices.
- Development of interlocking and sensor system for pollution control.
- Assistance for conversion to cleaner fuel (oil or gas fired) in SSI and MSI.
- Assistance for preparation/updation of the Off-site emergency plans for industrial areas like Durgapur, Asansol, Haldia, as per the statute.
- Assistance; for developing projects on Clean Development Mechanism, including Biofuels.

Pollution monitoring

- Continuous ambient air quality monitoring and dissemination of information.
- Monitoring of Air pollution including Industrial/Domestic/Automobile pollution.
- Monitoring of Water pollution from industries/surface water/ground water.
- Noise pollution at specific locations.
- Survey on the effect of pollution on public health including toxicological studies.
- Risk assessment studies and Risk management plans.

Conservation of natural resources

- Conservation of Biodiversity programmes, through the West Bengal Biodiversity Board.
- Conservation of wetlands and water bodies with special programmes for the East Kolkata Wetlands (EKW) (Ramsar site) under the East Kolkata Wetland Management Authority.
- Preparation of the detailed management plan of the EKW and its implementation.
- Promotion of rainwater harvesting programmes in urban as well as rural areas.
- Preparation of the People's Biodiversity Register blockwise, with local people's participation.
- Implementation of the State Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Maintenance of Biodiversity Heritage sites.
- Support scientific studies in the eco-fragile areas of hills and Sunderbans.

Awareness and Publicity

- Programmes of awareness on environmental conservation and prevention of pollution, involving various target groups in urban and rural areas.
- Awareness programmes at block level through the Panchayats/Forest Protection Committees etc.
- Preparation and dissemination of Publicity material – print/electronic/other mass media.
- Environmental education for the school children.
- Providing support to creation of ecological park/interpretation centers etc. in urban and rural areas and in govt. and education institutions.

- Providing assistance to the NGOs/other institutions for awareness programmes.
- Establishment of Nature and Wetland Interpretation center.
- Setting up of Rain Centres at district level for public awareness on water conservation.

Waste Management

- Support to the West Bengal Solid Waste Management Mission for development and implementation of action plan including development of scientific landfill sites and composting.
- Promotion of plastic waste minimization and recycling and alternate materials.
- Support development of integrated waste treatment sites – solid waste, biomedical waste and hazardous wastes.
- Development and maintenance of Hazardous waste management site.

Coastal Zone Management

- Preparation and implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for the state.
- Develop coastal monitoring system.
- Support shoreline management and change studies.
- Support the scientific studies and other programmes of the State Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- Promote system development on the coastal resources monitoring.

Local Level Participatory Environment Management

- Support projects on various aspects of environmental management, particularly in rural areas with the participation of local people and panchyati raj institutions.

Environmental Information System

- Develop general and topical information systems for environmental conservation and management – ENVIS Centre.
- Documentation of the existing information and networking with the other ENVIS Centres.
- Develop a Resource Centre on Conservation and Management of Environment

Research & Development Project

- Support various research and development projects posed by various educational and research institutions, or organizations of repute on extent and nature of pollution of air/water/soil.
- Promote system development.
- Promote collaborative research and development on Non-timber forests produces including medicinal plants and value addition to products, development of market linkages

Capacity Building and Training

- Technical Up-gradation of various staff, members of the local bodies and institutes
- Training of various staff

Infrastructure Development

- Upgradation of the Analytical Laboratories of the WBPCB and the IESWM
- Completion of the Office cum laboratory complex of the IESWM
- Support the construction of regional office building complexes of the WBPCB

National Green Corps Programmes.

- About 2900 schools have been included in the Centrally sponsored programme.

- This involves the eco-clubs formed in the schools, for generation of awareness on environmental and natural resources conservation and management, to inculcate the best practices for better living and to actively involve the school children for conservation
- The programme should be augmented, involving about 9000 govt. or govt. sponsored secondary schools and to create a mass movement for conservation of environment and natural resources
- Creation of a separate Directorate would transform the programme to a mass movement involving the schools in urban as well as rural areas

Global Warming and Climate Change

Global climate change has been a cause of major concern of the state. A high level committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to assist the State Government in formulating appropriate policy measures in respect of vulnerability mapping adaptations against and mitigations of effects of climate change.

Further, the Department of Environment is collaborating with TERI in carrying out vulnerability assessment of the City of Kolkata to sea level rise and other deleterious effects of climate change. At the same time in association with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and the World Bank, vulnerability assessment and identification of requisite, adaptive and mitigative measures for the state as a whole is also being carried out

A sum of Rs. 4 crore has been kept aside during the plan period 2008-09 for infrastructural facilities, policy making and carrying out studies

Department of Environment proposes for adequate provision in the remaining plan period of the 11th Five Year Plan

The increase is mainly for introduction of a new scheme for beautification of River Hooghly, establishment of additional solid waste management units, subsidy for changing over from petrol/diesel to cleaner fuel and for studies on biodiversity and studies relating to vulnerability mapping and climate change productions.

An amount of Rs.7000.00 lakh has been proposed for the 11th Plan period under ‘Ecology & Environment’.

8.4 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

8.3.1 Programmes of the Forest Department

West Bengal has a recorded forest area of 13.4% of the total geographical area of the State with a **population density of 904 per Sq. Km. against a national average of 257 per Sq. Km.** A multifaceted programme of forest development in the State for conservation of the forests and wildlife, and judicious utilization of forest resources for economic stability and sustained development of fringe dwelling community with their active involvement in forest development is therefore the need of the hour. With concerted efforts through scientific forest management and

involvement of the forest fringe dwellers, it has been possible to enhance forest cover from 14.32% in 1988 to approx. 15.7% till date.

The following are the major works and components under which various schemes are being taken up under the aegis of Forest Department.

Protection and Improvement of Wildlife and Biodiversity

Schemes under this category are implemented in areas of significantly higher wildlife and endangered species and also include areas that contain highly endangered plant and insect species, amphibians etc. The objective is to protect the highly endangered species of all genera from poaching and reductions as well deterioration of habitats, and also check illicit trade of Wildlife. The activities under this scheme include conservation of the habitats for wildlife, management of wildlife populations, prevention of straying of wild animals such as elephants and wild Gaur into adjoining human habitats, management of tiger Reserves, Sanctuaries and National Parks and management of Man-Animal conflict. The following schemes are implemented under this category.

- a) Nature conservation-Protection and improvement of wildlife: This scheme is meant for improvement of wildlife in the State. It includes improvement of wildlife habitat in different forest areas of the State and improvement of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks. About 34% of forest area of the State is under protected area network.
- b) Tiger Reserve in the Sunderbans and Buxa forest: These are 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for overall development of two tiger Reserves. Eco-development works, infrastructural development and other programmes are taken up under this scheme.
- c) Development of National Park and sanctuaries-Jaldapara sanctuary: This Scheme is meant for improvement and preservation of wildlife habitat in Jaldapara sanctuary. This is a very important scheme for preservation of the prime rhino habitat of the State.
- d) Control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife with special reference to inter-state and international implication: Control of poaching of rare and endangered animals viz. tiger, rhino, elephant etc. has to be accorded highest priority. Similarly poaching of prey base species like deer also has to be kept at bay. The provision under the scheme is to take care of such activities.
- e) Creation of Singhalila NP: This is a scheme meant for management of biological resources of Singalila National Park. This National Park is located at the highest altitudinal zone of the State and has representation of a number of rare and endangered fauna.
- f) Neora valley National Park: This is a scheme meant for management and improvement of bio-ecological resources of Neora Valley National Park. This is unique in that the National Park has a rich diversity of flora and fauna spreading over altitudinal zone of 2000 m to 3000 m.
- g) Mahananda wildlife sanctuary: This scheme is aimed at management of Mahananda wildlife sanctuary which harbour a large number of rare and endangered species wildlife.
- h) Senchal Wildlife sanctuary: This scheme is aimed at management of Senchal wildlife sanctuary which harbours a large number of rare and endangered wildlife species wildlife.
- i) Gorumara Wildlife sanctuary: This scheme is aimed at management of Gorumara wildlife sanctuary, which harbours a large number of rare and endangered species wildlife.
- j) Natural History Museum: This scheme looks after Natural History museum situated in Darjeeling.
- k) Improvement of Zoological Garden: This and the following scheme is meant for improvement of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park at Darjeeling.
- l) Extension of Zoological Garden

Consolidation of Joint Forest Management

Joint Forest Management (JFM) has evolved as a major component of forest management in the state. Till now 4000 registered Forest Protection Committees have been formed which comprise of more than 4,67,479 members and provide protection to 5216 sq. km. of forests which is more than 40% of the total forest area in the State. The main objective is to reduce the biotic pressure on the forests, so that the forests are conserved to the maximum possible extent and the biodiversity of the forests remain unaffected.

For the purpose of consolidation of JFM, various support activities are taken up in various FPC areas. Twenty five percent of net revenue collected by way of sale of forest produce is also distributed among the FPC members. It is therefore necessary, for consolidation of JFM in the state, to provide socio economic security to the FPC members to the greatest extent possible. For this purpose the following schemes are implemented under this title by means of creation of assets, construction of soil moisture conservation structures for better utilization of nearby agricultural fields, community halls etc. to achieve the objectives as envisaged above.

Community Development: The foundation of Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been firmly laid in South Bengal through formation of Forest Protection Committees (FPC) and micro-planning process. Under the scheme, efforts are made to extend JFM to other parts of the State through community development works in order to address the problem of biotic interference which is responsible for forest degradation. The scheme also has its effect on uplifting the living conditions of Forest villages inside the Forest areas in North Bengal. The result is better management, protection and betterment of valuable Forest resources along with the economic betterment of the people dependent on forest resources.

Other Allied Works Component: Apart from the afforestation schemes certain additional works have been included in the State Plan, namely, survey and demarcation of external forest boundaries, improvement of forest roads, construction of small earthen dams and other water-bodies for ground water recharging, gully control and watershed stabilisation, social amenities, income generation and employment, for the sustenance of joint forest management.

Economic rehabilitation of fringe population: It is being largely felt that forests cannot be protected without enlisting the support of forest fringe dwellers. Participatory Management of forests has taken deep root in some agro-ecological zones of the State. In the initial years such efforts need be nurtured through appropriate JFM-support activities on adopted micro-plans. This includes entry point activities inside the fringe population, enlightening the local population regarding the benefits of protection of forests etc.

Amenities to Forest Staff and labour: This is a scheme for providing amenities to forest staff and forest villages. There is more than 10,000 forest staff spread all over West Bengal at more than 200 locations. The scheme contributes by harnessing Human Resource and simultaneously helping the people, by way of providing them certain basic amenities thereby motivating them to work with maximum dedication.

Forestry Research:

Forestry is a vast field and there are unlimited opportunities to enhance our knowledge in the understanding of the evolution of the various wildlife species inside the forest. Schemes are implemented focusing on seed and tree improvement; establishment of seed stands and seed

orchards, vegetative propagation trials, progeny trials, seed testing, grading and certification, species introduction, improvement of nursery practices, agro-forestry, silvi-pasture and ecological studies.

Infrastructure Development, Forest protection, management and planning:

Forest staff is required to live in forest areas for protection of forests and for executing various developmental works so the department has to take up construction activities of buildings for different categories of staff and officers. The computerized GIS cell is entrusted with the task of updating satellite based spatial information data and to generate real time maps for proper policy framing and planning and monitoring of forest cover. Additionally, it also helps in consolidating the forest resources. There is a need to assess the forest cover periodically based on satellite images procured in digital data format from NRSA.

Eco tourism is a concept where the programs of nature conservation and tourism are made to coincide so as to produce a synergetic effect. The objective is to sensitize each visitor regarding the importance of conservation on human survival on this earth by inviting them to such protected areas and eco-tourism centers as potential advertisers to spread the message of the need for conservation of the wildlife and their natural habitat. Eco-Tourism is also visualized as a tool to generate local employment and involve FPC/EDC members in economic activities of Eco-Tourism to earn their livelihood and in turn their support in bio-diversity conservation.

The following schemes are proposed in the forestry sector, which will continue during the entire plan period of Eleventh Plan i.e. 2007-12.

Forest Resource Survey: Under this programme survey of forest resources is done using Geographical Information System. The forest resource position of the state is continuously updated for future planning.

Forest Consolidation: The recorded forest area of the state is only 13.4% of the total area of the State. It is therefore important to maintain the boundaries of forest areas. Under this scheme maintenance of forest boundaries is done through periodic survey and demarcation.

Development of Forest Communications: Efficient forest Protection in North Bengal will be possible only when remote areas can be approached. At present communication facilities are not adequate. Hence under this scheme improvement of the existing road network in forest areas through upgradation of the vulnerable bridges and construction of culverts and bridges has been envisaged.

Buildings: Forest personnel have to live in forest areas for forest protection and execution of developmental works. Construction of staff quarters, barracks, check posts etc is therefore necessary for different categories of staff and officers. There is a necessity of having a separate infrastructure for posting of staff. In remote stations subordinate executives have to be posted in small groups. Deployment at such remote sites of such field executives at Beat/Range HQ, outposts/check posts makes it urgent and imperative to take up construction of buildings for different categories of staff and officers. Such construction work is taken up under this scheme.

Forest Protection: The objective of the scheme is to strengthen forest protection. It includes activities like providing mobility to field staff, procurement of arms and ammunitions, expansion and upgradation of R.T. Network etc.

- a) **Integrated Forest Protection Scheme:** This Scheme has been introduced in 2002-03 in place of Forest Fire Control and Management Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to prevent forest fire through infrastructure development and improvement in forest protection. This scheme caters to the three basic pillars of forest protection and management viz. Forest fire control and management, Preparation of Working Plans/ Survey and Demarcation of Forest boundaries and Strengthening of Infrastructure for forest protection.
- b) **Working Plan:** For working of forest areas, working plans need to be prepared and got approved by the Govt. of India. The Working Plan divisions are entrusted with the writing and revision of working plans. All activities connected with the exercise are funded from the scheme.
- c) **Management information System:** For successful management of any resource, a comprehensive and informative database is necessary. In terms of the adopted policy of the State Govt., it is proposed that a Wide Area Network connect all district headquarters.
- d) **Timber Operation:** One of the thrust areas is judicious harvesting of forest resource compatible with ecological, economic and environmental needs. As contractor system has been abolished in West Bengal, this operation is done wholly departmentally all over the State. Presently the areas of North Bengal are covered under this scheme. Such harvesting of final and intermediate yield as per provisions of approved Working Plan not only creates substantial employment in rural area but also generates revenue for the State Exchequer.
- e) **Intensification of Management:** With rapid urbanisation and rise in demand of forest produce, protection of forests is becoming increasingly difficult. This task is becoming more complex due to opening up of the roads in new directions. The scheme takes care of initiations in strengthening the biotic infrastructure and acquisition of tools for modernisation of data collection, storing and retrieval system in different spheres of activities.
- f) **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The plantations raised under various state plan schemes and some central sector schemes require regular monitoring. The fund provided under this scheme is utilized to monitor and evaluate the success of the plantations using scientific sampling methods.

Publicity and Extension of Forestry activities

To fulfil the goal of afforestation to the extent of 33% of the geographical area of the State as envisaged in National Forest Policy 1988 and National Afforestation Programme it is necessary to cover areas outside forest areas to undertake plantation activities. It is also required that the people in general are sensitized about the importance of conservation. Activities like distribution of seedlings, maintenance of Botanical gardens, creation of parks and gardens etc are undertaken under various schemes under this category.

- a) **Publicity cum extension:** This scheme aims at generation of awareness about forests, wildlife and biodiversity conservation throughout the state.
- b) **Creation and improvement of Parks and gardens:** This and the following two schemes have its roots in rapid industrialisation and population growth thus taking up all the available open spaces gradually. These three schemes try to retrieve the balance open spaces by taking up afforestation activities. Also there is a need for taking care of the aesthetic and recreational aspects, which is being increasingly felt in rural, semi-urban and urban areas. There are more than 60 such parks and beautification spots in West Bengal. Renovation and maintenance of older parks is also done under these schemes.
- c) **Urban Forestry.**
- d) **Greening of Rural areas.**

- e) Llyod Botanical Garden: The scheme is for the development of prestigious Lloyd Botanical Garden situated in Darjeeling. This is the only Botanical garden located in the high altitude region of Himalayas. This garden has the potential of being developed model garden for the flora of montane and temperate areas of the eastern Himalayas.
- f) Decentralization of Peoples Nurseries: Seedlings are being raised through Kissan Nurseries under this programme with the objective of promoting planting of trees outside forest areas.

Infrastructure facilities for forestry programme

This pilot project has been initiated for basic infrastructure development in the forest fringe villages so as to enhance the socio economic status of the villagers. It includes provisions for community based asset creation in the FPC villages, such as solar lighting, construction of roads and culverts, construction of community centers, repairing of school buildings etc. It also has a component of afforestation programmes. This scheme has been currently approved for the districts of Bankura, Paschim Medinipur, Jalpaiguri and Birbhum.

There is a proposal to set up a state of the art Forest Training Centre in the State within the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

The proposed plan outlay for the 11th Plan period under ‘Forestry and Wildlife’ is Rs. 22000.00 lakh.

An amount of Rs. 54500.00 lakh has been proposed during the 11th Plan period under the ‘Science, Technology and Environment’.

X. SOCIAL SERVICES

10.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

10.1.1 Programme of the Higher Education Department

During the 10th Five Year Plan period considerable expansion of opportunities for general and technical education has taken place in our state. Total number of degree colleges in the state is at present 373, an increase of 19 from the end of the 9th Plan period. Similarly, the number of Engineering (54), B. Ed/B.P .Ed (66) and other professional institutions (43) also had shown a big jump from their corresponding figures of 32, 30 and 22 respectively over this Plan period. A new feature of the higher education scenario in our state is that most of these newly established colleges are self-financing, receiving practically no grant from the State Govt. At the same time, 10 new degree colleges have also been established under pay- packet scheme, primarily in the rural and backward areas. Another important feature is the increasing role of Distance Education mode in extending opportunities for Higher Education to the aspiring students at their doorstep. In addition to the Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Netaji Subhas Open University (established in 1998), several other universities have also opened their Distance Education Programmes. This is slowly establishing itself as another effective channel for dissemination of knowledge, imparting training to many areas including professional, technical and career oriented courses based on the concepts of education for all, anytime, anywhere.

Efforts have been made to ensure a balanced growth in higher education facilities in science, technology, humanities, professional and vocational courses etc. Special emphasis was also given to extend these facilities in relatively backward and remote areas and to bring more and more students belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Classes and Minorities within the State's Higher Education System. Another important area where emphasis was given is to bridge the gender gap in enrolment.

In the 11th Plan period, the priority areas for the higher education sector would be as follows:

Access

Efforts will be made to increase the percentage of students in Higher Educational Institutions from 25% to 30% by the end of 11th Plan period. It is observed that the enrolment of the students in this State is showing about 6-7% increase per year. In achieving this target, major emphasis would be on extending the facilities of Distance Education. **At the same time, several new Degree Colleges offering courses in traditional subjects in Science and Humanities as well as in emerging areas would be set up in especially economically backward areas (North and Western parts of the State), and also in areas with large numbers of SC/ST and minority populations. Special needs of the physically challenged and visually handicapped students will also be taken care of.**

Special efforts would be made to increase the percentage of girl students in Science, Technology and Professional Courses by strengthening these faculties in Women's Colleges and introducing some special courses / programmes in both Women's and Co-education Colleges towards women's empowerment. It would also be considered whether one or two colleges offering B.E. / B. Tech. degrees may be set up exclusively for the girl students and more hostel facilities for the girl students across the State could be created. In extending the hostel facilities for the girls especially coming from SC/ST, minority, and economically underprivileged sections, cluster concept (i.e. a common-hostel for several adjoining colleges) would be followed, if necessary.

For strengthening the existing and new colleges offering technical and professional courses, private entrepreneurs would be encouraged to invest in a big way. In some cases, such institutions may be set up in hitherto neglected areas as a private-public partnership with the State Govt. extending some financial help, at least in the formative years. A few very high quality institutions offering such courses both at the Degree and Post-graduate levels, on self financing basis are also expected to come up during this Plan period.

In pursuing these objectives, the guidelines would be to make a quantum jump in access to higher education utilizing both the traditional and Distance Education modes, increasing the share of private participation and encouraging the State-aided institutions to mobilise resources to meet a part of their expenses, but at the same time ensuring that no aspiring and deserving young boy or girl is denied the opportunity just because their parents are unable to meet the expenses.

Quality Improvement

Development and extension of infrastructural facilities like classrooms, teaching aids, library, laboratory, recreational opportunities, students care, linkage with neighborhood and community development activities would be accorded priority to ensure Quality assurance, maintenance and improvement following the guidelines of NAAC. In fact quality assurance and its enhancement in every sector of our Higher Education would be a priority task. Improvement of the quality of Science teaching would be one of our top most priorities. To achieve this end, efforts would be made to upgrade the laboratory facilities in the colleges. Efforts will also be made to set up three well-equipped Science Centres (one each at North Bengal University, Vidyasagar University and another in South Bengal) where students from different colleges can spend a few days in a year to learn experimental techniques, to perform class experiments and conduct as innovative practices under the supervision of experienced and dedicated teachers. A programme will be initiated in collaboration with the Universities and the National laboratories towards familiarisation of the teachers as well as the students with the use of very sophisticated instruments in physical bio-sciences/engineering disciplines. Quality improvement of teachers in general degree and engineering/technical colleges is a must if we really want to impart quality education. Encouraging the culture of research and other collaborative academic activities in Undergraduate colleges will be another priority area. Development of infrastructure like internet facilities, library computerisation and networking and ensuring close collaboration and better co-ordination among the Colleges, Universities and National Laboratories would be taken up in right earnest to fulfill those objectives.

Giving more social orientation to our Higher Educational Institutions would be a priority area in the 11th Plan period. Direct participation of the Universities and Colleges in community development, strengthening their Adult & Continuing programme and transferring knowledge/technology generated in the laboratory to the land would be made an important component of the Higher Education System. With these in view, co-ordination among the traditional general purpose Universities and the Universities like Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya and West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences and University of Health Sciences would be strengthened. Women Study, Study of Indigenous Culture and Language, Human Rights and Environmental Awareness are some of the areas where more emphasis would be given.

Appropriate Technology for economic growth

The State of West Bengal is very rich in natural resources including minerals. Appropriate technologies are to be developed for efficient utilisation of the agricultural and horticultural products and for the growth of agro-based industries, pisciculture and animal husbandry. This can go a long way in providing new job opportunity in the rural sector by proper utilisation of a large

number of competent and trained manpower available in the State. New research centres are to be established for taking up such industry-oriented projects by close collaboration between the institutions under the Higher Education, Science & Technology, Agriculture, Animal Resource Development and Fisheries Departments.

Strengthening of Industry

Institution Partnership and setting up of Innovation Centres with facilities for field trial and pilot scale experimentation would be an important activity. These centres would be a collaborative venture involving a number of Universities where even people from outside the mainstream will get opportunity to develop and demonstrate their innovative skill. To provide fund for setting up these centres, efforts would be made to dovetail fund from other sources beyond the plan finances of the Department.

10.1.2 Programme of the Mass Education Department

The Mass Education Extension Department implements the literacy programmes as formulated by the National Literacy Mission Authority under the Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Central Government. Implementation of literacy programmes are carried out in 3 distinct phases. These are: *(1) Total Literacy Campaign, (2) Post Literacy Programme, and (3) Continuing Education Programme.*

In the early 1990s, total Literacy Campaign in different districts of the State took the shape of a massive social movement which, through passage of time, has naturally weakened and the Post Literacy Programme and the Continuing Education Programme have suffered a lot. However, steps have been taken and serious attempts are being made to improve the literacy scenario of the State as a whole through effective implementation, better monitoring and supervision of the programmes. For this, number of Workshops, Seminars at the State level as also Meeting, Orientation and Training programme at the District Level will be arranged.

At present 17 out of 19 districts of the State are implementing Continuing Education Programme. Those 17 districts are Burdwan, Purba Midnapore, Paschim Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Coochbehar, Murshidabad, Purulia, Nadia, Dakshin Dinajpur, Howrah, Uttar Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda. Kolkata has submitted the project proposal for Continuing Education Programme to the NLM and sanction is awaited.

This beside, project for eradication of residual illiteracy (PRI) has been stated in 8 districts of the State with funds from the central and the state govt. being in the ration of 2:1. This programme of PRI has also been taken up in one district with total funding from the West Bengal State Literacy Mission Authority.

No. of districts for which state share is expected to accrue in the 11th plan period is as follows :-

No. of Districts	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
	1	2	7	13	19

Literacy programme is being linked with Self Help Groups to make both more effective and rewarding.

Non Formal Education:

For eradication of illiteracy, there is need to implement schemes for the children in the age group of 09-14 years as they were not covered under any literacy and these children are school dropouts and have no opportunity to attend regular schools. Emphasis will be given on almost all the districts, which have literacy rate below the national average.

Adult High School :

The Adult High Schools provide the facilities for imparting education up to Madhyamik level to the adult learners. The Adult High Schools are normally located in the premises of recognised High Schools which are being utilized for running the Adult High Schools generally in the evening hours without hampering the works of the normal school.

The Programme of Post Literacy/Continuing Education are generally evaluated by the External Agencies approved by the National Literacy Mission.

The matter of linking literacy programmes with the SHGs is being linked. More Workshops, Seminars will be organized at the State Level.

As the district of Kolkata has the highest literacy rate among the districts in the State. Continuing Education Project, for Kolkata with NLM approval would be implemented.

Audio – Visual:

The Mass Education Extension Department has its own audio-visual unit at Bhawani Bhawan, Alipore, Kolkata – 27 which is engaged in providing the desired support for environment building purposes for literacy by showing educational Films to the targeted people in slum areas of the cities and in rural areas it also has a film library and auditorium at Bhabani Bhaban with lots of posters, photograph for exhibition purposes. There is an exhibition unit which undertakes the programme round the year.

New A.V.units are expected to be set up in North Bengal in the 11th plan period.

2 new A.V.units and 3 A.V.units which have been sanctioned but have not started functioning as yet are expected to be set up in North Bengal.

Library Services

During the 11th Five year plan period (2007-08 to 2011-2012),the following programmes may be categorized into three areas :-

- a) Continuation of the schemes and programmes taken during the 10th five year plan period;
- b) Strengthening of the thrust areas as indicated by the Planning Commission;
- c) Strengthening of Human Development situation.

Ongoing Schemes :

- a) Special grant to Govt. and Govt. Sponsored Public Libraries towards construction of buildings for Public Libraries, book and furniture and contingency grant as per special requirement (beside usual recurring grant)
- b) Creation of posts in District Libraries, State Central Library, offices of the District Library officers and Directorate of Library Services.

- c) Creation of Community Library Cum Information Centres in those Gram Panchayat areas, where no Public Library is there.
- d) Preservation of rare books and manuscripts in Public Libraries.
- e) Capital expenditure for construction and expansion of buildings of Govt. Libraries.
- f) Implementation of matching schemes of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (an autonomous body established by Govt. of India for the benefit of Public Libraries). These include (1) modernization of Public Libraries, (2) building grant, (3) purchase of books and furniture for public libraries, (4) mobile library services, (5) organization of training seminars, book fairs, (6) special for children, women, senior citizen, (7) grant for audio-visual materials etc.

Strengthening of the thrust areas as indicated by the Planning Commission :

Directorate of Library Services is to monitor, supervise and strengthen the Public Library System of the State in the jurisdiction of West Bengal Public libraries Act, 1979(as emended from time to time) under Mass Education Extension Department. Therefore, it is naturally at the service delivery end as Public Libraries are social institutions. The goal of the Department is to improve the service delivery to the mass both in terms of quality and quantity. To attain this goal, following three areas have been indicated :-

- a) To improve the quality of the existing services which is being rendered by different categories of Libraries;
- b) To continue development of infrastructures of the Libraries;
- c) To provide information to people related to their lives and livelihood, particularly that information which are created in Government sectors.

Planning at the grass root level :

To institutionalize the concept of District Planning, District Library Officers posted at the Districts have been made member of the District Planning Committees. **For the sake of integration of the plan of the Department at the District level, so far as Library services are concerned, following measures may be taken :**

Under instruction and guidelines of the Directorate of Library Services, the Local Library Authorities (the body which controls Public Library System of the District) will prepare plans for the Districts and the District Library Officer as the Secretary of the Local Library Authority will place the plans to the District Planning Committee for consideration and acceptance. Suggestions for modifications of the plans will be considered by the Department and it will be sent to the Development and planning Department.

SCSP, TSP and Women Components :

Following measures, which have already been initiated during tenth plan period, may be made more effective during eleventh plan period :-

- Identification of Public Libraries in backward areas and providing special grants towards improvement of infrastructure of those Public Libraries and providing special services to the people in those areas through the Public Libraries.
- Identification of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, female readers and readers of economically weak status and providing special services to them according to their need and towards upliftment of their lives. Also, special drive will be taken for increasing of the three types of readers so that more beneficiaries of the above mentioned three categories may avail Public Library Services.

Measures to be taken for Human Development :**Following programmes will be taken during the 11th Five Year Plan towards Human Development :**

- ✓ Besides traditional role of Library and existing services rendered by the Libraries every Public Library under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Library Services will be entrusted with the work of providing, (i) information services to people relating to their lives and livelihoods, (ii) services to neo literates towards upholding their newly gained literacy and (iii) to render services to school children for encouraging their reading habits, providing books to school children.
- ✓ For the purpose of providing information to people as stated above, particularly from Government resources, already set up Electronic Information Kiosk in State Central Library (the apex Library of the State) will be constantly updated. Also by installing a Terabyte server and through the website of the Directorate every District Library (26 in number) will be provided with the information relating to the lives and livelihoods of the people. Also Librarians will be trained up to feed local items of information in the electronic media.
- ✓ Public Libraries are the social institutions committed with the work of Human Development in terms of utilization of all economic and other resources of the country. This will be more strengthened during the Eleventh Plan Period.

10.1.3 Programme of School Education Department

Literacy status in the state has improved. During 2007-08, the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) has reached 98% and 76% for primary and elementary (upper primary) education. Presently, the issue of motivation campaigns for teachers /workers in the field of elementary education is being addressed by Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission through the '*bharti karan karmasuchi*'.

Child population and literacy status of the State are given below:

- a) Literacy Status of the State (As per Census 2001) : Male-77.58%, Female-60.22%
- b) Additional Child population (projected)

Age group	(in lakh)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
5 – 8 yrs	5.53	2.64	1.83	1.72	1.10
9 – 12 yrs	4.42	1/51	1.42	1.42	1.39
13 – 14 yrs	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.64
15-16 yrs	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32

Besides school-based continuous and comprehensive evaluation, two centrally administered External Evaluations, one at the end of Class II and the other at the end of Class III (Diagnostic Achievement Test) are held by the Board of Primary Education.

In case of Secondary Education, the WBBSE has taken a fruitful step for improving classroom teaching of students by introducing unit test and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in classes. In every academic year a student has to go through five unit tests. So a teacher has to prepare a lesson plan for each unit test and to appear at unit tests after thorough teaching. Remedial steps are taken by the teachers to improve the learning level of the students who are not upto the mark.

The twin objectives of evaluation are:-

- 1) to identify learning achievements and learning gaps through measurement of tests based on prescribed text materials, syllabi and curriculum of various subjects of study,
- 2) to remove learning gaps and inadequacy through remedial lessons and peer activities.

The scientific basis of promotion to the higher class is the summative result of unit tests and terminal/ annual examinations. That is to say, the evaluation system should help student-preparation.

Evaluation is generally of two types. The objectives of in-school evaluation are to ascertain the status of a learner's learning competency, to understand the learning success which actually takes place, to identify the weak-spots of the learning process. In brief, the main focus of evaluation is to enable the weak learners to become potential learners, and, the potential learners to become sufficiently potential learners.

After measuring the learning competencies through marks (quantified evaluation), the student achievements are to be classified into certain groups (quality bands) demarcated by letter-grades. The process of learning development through in-school evaluation can be sustained by such developmental evaluation which is the ultimate goal of the grading system in stage-end examinations like the secondary or the higher secondary examinations. The relative status of an examinee becomes distinct through the final judgment in regard to his grade achievement. Such stage-end evaluation is, of course, judgmental, which is a culmination of the in-school developmental evaluations in different classes. The holistic graph of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) helps to project a relative picture as to the stage-end judgmental evaluation. Since grades signify qualitative status, formation of such a holistic impression of a learner's achievements, in different classes is facilitated by the Grading System.

At the primary level the objectives for the 11th plan are :

- 1) To bring all the schools, gram sansad and wards under coverage of SSAs;
- 2) To create resource centers at all levels from state to gram sansad level;
- 3) To strengthen the process for the involvement of parents and the community in primary education so as to improve the quality of education;
- 4) Involve PRI in management and planning for primary schools ;
- 5) To fill up vacancies of teachers and create posts for teachers for ensuring 40:1 pupil-teacher ratio;
- 6) To pay special attention to disadvantaged groups like SC/ST, linguistic and religious minorities, educationally backward areas/communities and physically handicapped children in order bridge the social gap in education;
- 7) To effect convergence between ICDS and primary education so as to allow automatic transition from pre-primary to class I;
- 8) To increase the enrolment and retention of girl students;
- 9) SSA support to SSK and opening of similar short-term study centers in order to bridge the gaps in access to primary schools.

Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education :

- ✓ Extend support of SSA up to class VIII to all junior high, high and H.S. schools including Madrasahs;
- ✓ To improve the functioning of District Institute for Education and Training (DIETs) so that scope for training of teachers is expanded and improved

- ✓ Improve the infrastructure facilities not only at the upper primary level but also at the secondary and higher secondary level;
- ✓ To extend the mid-day meal scheme up to the upper primary level and at the first instance and then to the secondary level;
- ✓ Upgrade upper primary schools and Madrasahs so as to increase the capacity of higher level of school education

In general for school education attempt is made to mainstream alternative schooling facilities like SSK, SSP and MSK and reduce the dropout rate at least up to the elementary level to zero. All out efforts will be continued to construct 'Pucca' school buildings with drinking water and separate toilet facilities for girls and boys. Supply of dresses to girl students and free textbooks to students are likely to be extended up to the secondary level. It is also contemplated to provide to all male students belonging to SC/ST and economically backward communities free school dress. Special effort will be made to improve the enrolment of SC/ST girls at least up to the upper primary level. In this context, effective implementation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGVV) programme of G.O.I. will be ensured.

Setting up of new schools and creation of post for additional Teachers Primary Education

(Figures in lakh)

Year	Addl. Enrolment	No. children for whom arrangement be made in the existing Primary Schools	No. of children for whom new arrangement is required	No. of Primary Schools to be set up @ 150 children per school	Addl. Posts for teacher to be created @ 4 teacher per school
2007-08	5.53 lakh	3.00 lakh	2.53 lakh	1687 Nos	6748 Nos
2008-09	2.64 lakh	1.52 lakh	1.12 lakh	747 Nos	2988 Nos
2209-10	1.83 lakh	1.03 lakh	0.80 lakh	533 Nos	2132 Nos
2010-11	1.72 lakh	1.00 lakh	0.70 lakh	480 Nos	1920 Nos
2011-12	1.10 lakh	0.80 lakh	0.30 lakh	200 Nos	800 Nos

Habitation mapping has been completed through GIS so as to have a complete picture of the location of SSKs, MSKs, Primary, Upper Primary, High and Higher Secondary schools in each habitation of this State. 969 villages have been identified wherein population is more than 1000 but where there are no primary schools or SSKs. This department would set up primary schools in those villages in a phase-wise manner over the next few years.

Similarly, in 2007, the department started the process of establishing new set up Upper Primary schools in all those areas where access is difficult, where there is a felt need of students of backward communities, girl students and out of school children. The purpose is to set up Upper Primary / Secondary schools wherever there is an access gap as well as the scope of potential enrolment of children from feeder primary schools and SSKs.

The School Education Department desires to address critical gaps in access to Upper Primary Schools. In Financial Year 2007-2008 this department decided to establish 400 new set-up Upper Primary Schools so as to address the critical issues of out of school children and children who have dropped out from formal schools in few districts and few sub-divisions of the State. These are : Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Murshidabad; Jhargram Sub-division, Bankura Sadar Sub-division, Purulia Sadar, East & West and Raghunathpur sub-divisions. Approval has already been accorded to 502 such schools in 2007-08.

From the financial year 2008-2009, this department has decided to address access gap in all districts of the State so as to phase-wise address the skewed Primary / Upper Primary ratio in the State.

The most important facet of school education during the 11th Plan would be to introduce vocational training from the secondary level in all schools. All the 341 Blocks will be covered for extending facilities for vocational education.

Continuing Education Programme will also continue in all the districts. This will be supplemented by the project for 'eradication of residual illiteracy'. This later project will be extended to all districts.

The proposed plan outlay for 'General Education' during the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 371387.00 lakh.

10.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

10.2.1 Programme of the Higher Education Department

The West Bengal University of Technology, established at the end of the 9th Plan period has come into shape within a span of few years. In addition to performing its role as the Coordinating University for the majority of the engineering and professional colleges in our state, it has been able to initiate its own Post Graduate Programme in Biotechnology, Information Technology, Software Engineering, and Integrated Ph.D Programmes etc. The erstwhile Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, which has been accorded a Deemed University, has been upgraded to a full-fledged University, renamed as Bengal Engineering and Science University. A new institution, Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata has also been set up. Several new and emerging subjects, like Biotechnology, Microbiology, Computer Science etc. have been introduced in several colleges, some of them situated in remote areas. Special emphasis has been given to reorient and expand the Career Oriented Programmes in the colleges and to establish closer link between the Universities / Colleges with the community at large. Special efforts have also been made for transferring technology from the laboratory to the grass root level and to forge a meaningful partnership between Academician and the Industry.

Expansion of the technical higher education system

The Planning Commission has pointed out that the number of institutions providing quality technical education especially in engineering and medical sectors has not increased at a rate sufficient to provide access to rising percentage of those aspiring to opt for these disciplines. This is one of the crucial issues that the Department will give special attention in the 11th Plan and take effective measures for expansion of the technical higher education system.

10.2.2 Programme of the Technical Education & Training Department

Technical Education and Training Department is the nodal Department for imparting Technical and Vocational Education and Training at lower and middle level of knowledge and skills spectrum. Accordingly, it organises Technical Education at Diploma level through Polytechnics, Craftsman Training through Industrial Technical Institutes (ITIs) and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) and Vocational Education through Vocational Education Centres. The aim is to provide suitable technical and vocational education to those students of class VIII to XII, who, due to economic or other reasons, do not want to continue with formal education and would like to obtain technical and/or vocational skills so that they can be either self-employed or get employment in the market.

West Bengal State Council of Vocational Education and Training (WBSCVET) has been set up in 2005 to give impetus to the vocational education. Till 31.3.2006, 509 vocational centres have been affiliated with this council and financial assistance is being extended to these institutions.

In addition to improving quality and reach of education in all institutions, certain thrust areas have been identified as below:

- ✓ To enable the technical and vocational education to reach far-flung and rural areas, the vocational centres need to be spread in all parts of the state;
- ✓ Interactive planning is needed at state, district and block (Panchayat Samiti) level to ascertain the requirement of educated and trained manpower and then re-design the hardware and software of the technical and vocational education;
- ✓ Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities are being given special attention;

Proposal for setting up ITIs at Block level

It is the felt need of the day to develop human resources at the Craftsman Level to meet the demand of the Industrial Sector and the unorganised industrial/service sectors as well as the tiny units at the grass-root level who are to compete locally and globally taking advantage of the economic progress and technological advances. The State Govt. has been exploring the training needs to extend the training facilities to the youths of the urban and rural areas of this State to help them preparing themselves for securing suitable employment/self-employment. The scheme for upgrading the existing ITIs situated mostly in the urban areas, into Centers of Excellence has already been undertaken and is going on full swing. But no adequate measure has been taken so far for extending training facilities to the rural youth of far away region by way of setting up of ITIs at the geographically uncovered areas.

In view of the above, it is proposed to set up ITIs at each of the Blocks of the State except those where any ITI/ITC exists. The Govt. of India has also informed the intention of setting up of ITIs at block level and have requested State Govts to set up New I.T.Is in Border Area Blocks as well as in more than 20% S.C. populated Blocks. Each proposed ITI will have 10 nos. of units of different trades and the Intake capacity of each ITI will be 190 trainees per year. In all 294 nos. of Blocks plus 2 Nos wards in Kolkata will be covered and equal nos. of ITIs will be set up. The project will be completed in five years. Out of the said 294 nos. of Blocks plus 2 Nos wards in Kolkata, 24 Nos will be Set up in Uncovered Minority concentrated Blocks/Locations, 10 Nos in Uncovered S/C concentrated Blocks, 10 Nos in Uncovered Border Area Blocks, 19 Nos for Women in Different

Uncovered Blocks & 5 Nos in Uncovered S/T Concentrated Blocks the details of which are indicated below.

Total Nos. of Blocks in West Bengal	Nos. of Blocks where I.T.I./I.T.Cs exist	Nos of Blocks plus 2 nos wards in Kolkata where New I.T.I. for Minority is Proposed to be set	Nos of Blocks where New I.T.I. For S/C is Proposed to be set up	Nos of Border Areas Blocks where New I.T.I. is Proposed to be set up	Nos of Blocks where New I.T.I.s for Women are proposed to be set up	Nos of Blocks where New I.T.I. For S/T is Proposed to be set up	Remaining Nos of Blocks where New I.T.Is are proposed to be set up
341	47	22+2	10	10	19	5	228

It is further proposed that Govt. may be moved for inclusion of the above project during XI th Plan Period for setting up of New I.T.Is approaching Central Planning Commission through State Planning Board for the following funding pattern:-

- i) Funds for setting up of 24 Nos of New I.T.Is for Minorities, 10 Nos. New I.T.Is in Bordering Area Blocks, 10 Nos New I.T.Is in S.C.concentrated Blocks, 19 Nos. New I.T.Is in different Blocks for Women and 5 Nos New I.T.Is in S.C. Concentrated Blocks may be provided 100% by Govt of India.
- ii) Funds for setting up of Remaining 228 nos. of new I.T.Is in different blocks may be provided 75% by Govt. of India and 25% by State Govt. respectively.

Priorities for the 11th Plan:

Polytechnic education

- Expansion of Polytechnic Education by opening new institutions either in the Govt. or in the Private Sector;
- To attract the private entrepreneurs in setting up of Polytechnics, the norms and standards need to be specified and fee structure in respect of diploma level institutions need be suitably modified by the AICTE;
- For the proposed chemical hub in Haldia, there is a plan to increase the intake capacity in two of the existing Polytechnics where Chemical Engineering is currently being taught, viz, Meghnad Saha Institute of Technology, Haldia and Hooghly Institute of Technology, Hooghly. Besides, Chemical Engineering as a disciplines with an intake of 60 is planned to be introduced in one of the Polytechnics in Kolkata from the academic session 2007-2008;
- Introduction of new diploma courses in the existing institutions will also be given priority. 12 Polytechnics can be selected where additional disciplines may be started in the coming years.
- In every Polytechnic of the State, a manpower planning and development cell is proposed to be set up;
- Setting up special Polytechnics and ITI s exclusively for the people belonging to ST/ SC and Other Backward Classes.

Vocational education

A Vocational Education & Training Directorate in West Bengal is likely to be set up for effective implementation of VE&T Programme in the State.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI) and Industrial Training Centre(ITC) Education

Trade Certificate Courses affiliated by the National Council for Vocational Training is conducted in 28 ITIs and 20 ITCs. During the 11th Plan period following areas require special attention:-

- Replacement of old and obsolete machinery and special repair of dilapidated/damaged workshops, buildings have become urgent;
- New Trade Units are required to be upgraded by diversifying obsolete/unpopular/less popular trades under Diversification scheme and taking advantage of the proposed Interactive Planning process;
- Restructuring of State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) for making it an autonomous body by amending its constitution;
- Infrastructural facilities and functions of ITCs are required to be improved so that they can function at par with the ITIs;
- Scheme for setting up of separate wings/satellite institutions in the SC/ST populated areas;

- Setting up of 15 new Industrial Training Institutes in the areas pre-dominantly by the people belonging to Minority community;

Centres of Excellence

Three ITIs viz. Gariahat, Tollygaunge and Durgapur have been upgraded to “Centre of Excellence”(CoE) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Govt. of India and the training has already been started in the area of Automobiles, Production & Manufacturing and Instrumentation. Proposals have already been sent to the Director of Employment and Training, Govt. of India for upgrading seven more ITIs into CoE. It is expected that twenty four numbers of ITIs will be covered under CoE during the 11th Five Year Plan.

The proposed plan outlay for the 11th Plan under ‘Technical Education’ is Rs. 61445.00 lakh .

10.3 SPORTS

10.3.1 Programme of the Higher Education Department

Physical Education

As a part of all round development of the students, facilities of Physical Education are being extended in different colleges of the State. With this view sufficient fund is being provided to non-Govt. and Govt. Colleges to enable them to motivate larger number of students to enrol under physical education. ‘Inter Govt. College Athletic Meet’ and ‘Football Championship’ have also been organized by the Higher Education Department.

10.3.2 Programme of the School Education Department

For Primary level physical education initiatives, the State Government provides funds for purchasing sports equipment and undertaking physical education activities in Primary/ Jr. Basic Schools of the State. The State level the Annual Primary Sports meet is held through 6-tiers in the State to encourage the students of primary schools, Jr. Basic Schools, SSKs in games and sports.

In the 11th Plan necessary steps will be undertaken for arrangement of more and more physical and cultural activities in the schools for all round development of the students. Funds for sports, equipments, swimming platform, Gymnasium, for organising coaching camps etc. will be provided.

10.3.3 Programme of the Sports & Youth Services (Sports) Department

The main objective is to improve and develop the standard of sports and games in the State. Emphasis has been given on the creation of sports facilities in the district, sub-division and block levels so as to ensure the maximum participation of young people including women in sports and games for their physical and mental development, right from the grass root level.

The main objectives of this scheme during the 11th plan are:

- (i) Ensure participation of more and more youth in sports and games,
- (ii) Searching out sports talents and bringing them up scientifically so that they can compete at national and international level and
- (iii) Most importantly to create a huge number of employment in the sports and related spheres.

Development of Kshudiram Stadium and Ranji Stadium

During the 11th Five Year Plan period, thorough renovation of Kshudiram Anushilan Kendra is likely to be taken up.

Expansion of Sports & Games for women

As a part of the gender component under the 11th Five Year Plan funding support is proposed for participation of women in sports and games. Women organizations and individuals will be assisted from this fund.

To increase participation of more and more women in sports and games, allocation under this scheme may considerably be increased during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

The proposed plan outlay under ‘Sports’ during the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 15440.00 Lakh.

10.4 YOUTH SERVICES

10.4.1 Programme of the Sports & Youth Services (Youth Services) Department

The Youth Services Deptt is working for the development of student youth through implementation of various schemes for training and self employment, development of personality art & culture, promotion of games and sports, encouraging in adventure and mountaineering activities, rock climbing, participation in scientific seminars, public awareness programme on street accident, and contemporary problems of the society like HIV/AIDS etc. Provisions are made for all categories of youths, men & women, including SC, ST and other backward & weaker sections of the community.

The following schemes would be continued during the 11th Five Year Plan :

Youth Computer Training Centers: 39 new YCTC have been set up during the year 2006-2007 making the total of such centers to 135. Apart from imparting training on computer & IT education, both software and hardware, a good amount of revenue is collected from these YCTC as Government share.

Vocational Training Centers

5 no of V.T.C have been set up during the year 2006-2007 making the total of such centers to 15. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 5 lac were spent for smooth implementation of the courses.

New proposals for organizing training for physical fitness development for entry into Police/Defence/Para-military Services are under process along with training for Motor Driving, Repairing & Maintenance of Automobiles, Tractors etc.

Youth Hostels

17 youth hostels are running including one each at Chennai and Rajgir. An amount of 45 lac has been released earlier in favour of WB Forest Dev. Corpn. for construction of new Youth Hostel at Madarihat, Jalpaiguri. Proposal for extension of Bolpur Youth Hostel and proposals for construction of new Youth Hostels inside & outside of the state are under consideration of the Deptt.

Youth Festival

This is the largest cultural initiative of WB organized in a regular manner. The West Bengal State Students & Youth Festival, 2006 was successfully organized. A State Level Festival was also held at Tamluk, Purba Medinipur. About 6 to 7 lac student youths participated in various competitive events including Quiz on HIV/AIDS followed by cultural programmes besides participants of thousands of local people. The World AIDS Day was observed on 1st December’06 as a part of the student youth festival. In the 12th National Student Youth Festival held at Pune during 12th to 16th January’07, our State participated and scored highest position securing 6 Medals (Gold-4, Silver-1 & Bronze-1) in 6 events.

Grants to N.G.Os

Grants are sanctioned to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, Sea-Explorer's Institute, Kolkata, Bharat Scouts & Guides etc. from the State budget. For Golden Jubilee Celebration of H.M.I special grant was also released.

Aid to Coaching Centers

Proposals are under consideration for giving financial assistance to centers to impart training for the W.B.C.S & I.A.S officers.

Reward for Youth Bravery

A new scheme is being taken up.

Observance of days of national & international importance

A new scheme is being taken up..

The proposed plan outlay for 'Youth Services' during 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 5825.00 Lakh.

10.5 ART & CULTURE

10.5.1 Programme of the Higher Education Department.

Museum

The Netaji Museum and Centre for studies in Himalayan Languages, Society & Culture that was established at the acquired house of Netaji's family at Kurseong has been fully renovated. A pictorial gallery on Netaji's life, freedom movement and role of INA has been set up there with the assistance of the India Museum. J B N S T S which is an aided institution of this department has been sanctioned a grant towards construction of its own building.

Gavesana Kendra

Bankim Bhavan Gavesana Kendra, which is assisted by this Department has undertaken the work of restoration of the Bankim Chandra's ancestral house at Naihati with a grant from the central Govt. Institutes of Development Studies, Kolkata, a newly established centre for excellence in social science has already organised 3 international seminars on very topical subjects and has published 4 research papers.

State Archives

The West Bengal State Archives continues its activities in the field of preservation of old Valuable records. Preliminary work for the digitalisation of Reference media and publication of select documents are two major projects undertaken by the State Archives. The State Archives has published the first issue of its journal "The State Archives Review" and also a volume containing select documents on Midnapore, 1788-1952.

A permanent photo gallery with exhibits from important milestones of Indian Freedom Struggle during the period 1905-1945 is maintained in the State Archives Buildings at 43, Shakespeare Sarani.

A project under Central Assistance Scheme "Digitalisation of reference media of records" is likely to be implemented shortly. Installation of a Digital Imaging Unit is going to be set up soon.

10.5.2 Programme of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department

Culture

The Department organises cultural programmes/festivals like Inter-State Folk Festival, Natya Mela, Little Magazine Fair, Sishu Sahitya Utsab, Fine Art Exhibition, Jatra Utsab, observance of birth

anniversaries of Rabindranath Tagore and Nazrul Islam for building a healthy cultural atmosphere in the State. Office of the DICO's & SDICO's are implementing these Cultural Schemes in District & Sub-division.

The following continuing schemes will be undertaken during the 11th Five Year Plan:

- Construction and renovation of Minerva Theatre
- Financial Assistance to the distressed persons in field of culture
- Financial assistance has also been given to different organisations working in the field of drama, song, dance, art, folk culture throughout the state under the scheme "Financial Assistance to the cultural Institutions for promotion of drama, music etc."
- Maintenance of the auditorium of University Institute Hall and disbursement of salary to the staff under "University Institute Hall" scheme.
- Maintenance of Rabindra Cultural Institutions.
- Construction of "Jatra Mancha" in the name of "Phanibhushan Vidyavinod"
- 'Banga Sanskriti Bhawan' in New Delhi is on the verge of completion under the scheme "Banga Sanskriti Bhawan (New Delhi)".
- Construction of Folk Village at "Chhit Kalikapur" beside E.M.Bypass is going on phase by phase under the Scheme of "Construction of Folk Village"
- Construction of "Natya Academy Bhawan" in the premises of KIC is going on in full swing. The said construction work is expected to be completed at the end of this year,
- Financial Assistance has been given to 253 distinguished persons in the field of Art and Culture under the scheme "Financial Assistance of distinguished persons of Art and Culture".
- Six eminent persons are awarded "Bankim Puraskar", "Vidyasagar Puraskar" and "Rabindra Award" for their outstanding contribution in the field of Bengali literature every year.

Proposal for New Schemes

- Setting up of one folk museum at Jhargam;
- Setting up of one Shishu Kishor Akademy in Kolkata for cultural development of the children;
- Setting up of theatre at different schools in West Bengal under the scheme of "Theatre in Education";

The State of West Bengal has vast repositories of archaeological heritage in the form of Monuments, Caves, Rock-shelters, Prehistoric tools, Archaeological sites, Mounds, other Historical buildings, Sculptures, Inscriptions, Coins, Manuscripts, Paintings, Folk-arts.

Archaeological Survey of India, Directorate of Archaeology, West Bengal and the University of Calcutta conducted excavations in several districts of West Bengal to recover the hidden archaeological treasures under earth for writing of Bengali's past history. But those excavations could not throw much light on the continuous history & culture of Bengal from the prehistoric to pre-modern period. Not a single site of the prehistoric period, particularly the Paleolithic and Neolithic age has been excavated. The Megalithic culture of West Bengal is still in dark as no such site has been excavated so far. Therefore an attempt will be made to establish the continuous cultural activities of Bengal through extensive survey for locating the actual sites of such prehistoric period including the megalithic in the up lands of West Bengal.

The proposed activities during the 11th Five Year Plan may include the following: -

- Field -Survey for Prehistoric Sites
 - 1) Identification of Caves with documentation
 - 2) Identification of Rock-Shelters with documentation
 - 3) Collection and Cataloguing of Stone-tools
 - 4) Documentation of identified Prehistoric sites
- Field Survey of identification and documentation of proto historic/Chalcolithic Sites.
- Exploration for identification and documentation of Megalithic sites.
- Village to village survey for identification of archaeological sites, mound and ancient architectures and heritage buildings.
- Survey for documentation of Stone Sculptures in different parts of Bengal.
- Survey for listing of the extant temples, mosques and other monuments.

The West Bengal Heritage Commission has come up as the apex body for conservation of heritage structure and buildings. With funding support under the scheme of "Grant-in Aid to West Bengal Heritage Commission" the following work programmes are proposed to be taken up.

1. Setting up of a State level Heritage Conservation Laboratory (2nd Phase).
2. Structural and Chemical Conservation of State Protected Monuments numbering 105.
3. Upgradation of District Museums as Heritage Resource Centres by adding additional space and equipments.
4. Completion of the new building of the State Archaeological Museum (2nd & 3rd floors as well as Conference Hall in the Ground floor).
5. Manpower development – Hands – on training programmes for Engineers and Architects attached with Government Departments and local bodies.
6. Conservation of Heritage Buildings & Sites through the West Bengal Heritage Commission and local bodies throughout the State.
7. Documentation, Upgradation of existing data-base, Heritage Awareness Campaign which includes interactive workshop involving school and college students, heritage worker and domain experts as well as publications through Centre for Archaeological Studies & Training, Eastern India.
8. Acquisition of heritage materials for State Archaeological Museum and other district museums under the State Govt.

The proposed plan outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan under 'Art & Culture' is Rs.11710.00 lakh .

10.6 MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

10.6.1 Programme of the Municipal Affairs Department

The first ever urban health programme intended to provide healthcare facilities to the urban poor is **CUDP-II** which covered a target slum population of 2.02 lakh in Kolkata. Under the pilot initiative Primary and Secondary Community Health Centres were established and thus preventive health oriented infrastructures and services were provided to the slum dwellers through a network of facilities located within the community.

Then followed a World Bank assisted programme- **CUDP-III**- in 31 Municipal bodies including 3 Municipal Corporations- all in KM area with a population coverage of 16 lakhs where the thrust was on maternal and child health.

In 1992, a further project named as **CSIP** was introduced in 15 Wards of Kolkata Municipal Corporation covering of 2.88 lakh people. Thereafter urban healthcare programme was expanded to 40 of the 41 KMA municipalities with support from the World Bank, Family Welfare (Urban Slums) Project, Kolkata, popularly known as Indian Population Project-VIII (IPP-VIII).

In 2002-2003, with support from European Commission a further programme known as Urban Health Improvement Programme (UHIP) was introduced in 6 municipalities in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area.

Since January 2000, World Bank support extended to 10 ULBs outside the KM area. Thus started the phase of **IPP-VIII Extension**. Continuing till June 2002, the project covered 8.05 lakh of population.

Along with IPP-VIII Extension, World Bank supported **RCH Project** in Asansol Municipal Corporation area from August 1999 to March 2003.

Since February 1, 2004 Department for International Development (DFID) of the British Government came forward to support 11 non-KMA ULBs with **Honorary Health Worker**

Scheme.

In all 63 of the 126 ULBs of the State were covered in one or the other of the projects. Most of the externally aided projects had their specific project life. External funding has since been discontinued. But the State Government has taken over the task of maintaining the facilities after withdrawal of external funding.

During the XIth Plan period, Honorary Health Worker Scheme is to be extended to all the Urban Local Bodies of the State hitherto uncovered by any of the Health Schemes.

10.6.2 Programme of the Labour Department

IMPROVEMENT OF E.S.I. (M.B) SCHEME

The Scheme comprises

- ✓ Extension of E.S.I. Scheme to Siliguri, Kharagpur, Murshidabad and other areas.
- ✓ Further expansion of the Scheme at Haldia, Durgapur, Singur, Raniganj, Burnpur, Polba.
- ✓ Opening of 10 Service Dispensaries.
- ✓ Upgradation of Service Dispensaries (by presiding Sepecialists' Service and X-ray arrangement at remote places from Hospitals)
- ✓ To strengthen office of the A.M.O. and C.M.S. by creation of posts.
- ✓ Improvement of drug storage method and inventory control method.
- ✓ Arrangement of Computer Net work for proper management of I.P. Cards and medical records on Hospital, A.M.O.'s office and Directorate. Besides, installation of connectivity with E.S.I. Corporation and all 13 E.S.I. hospitals and other offices, providing Internet and Facilities, purchase of office equipments etc.
- ✓ Opening of a Law Cell with creation of required post. Other Cell should be strengthened by providing addl. Staff for tiding over the increased lead of work.

HOSPITAL COST FOR THE INSURED WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

This Scheme includes the following Sub-schemes.

- Switch over from Health norm to E.S.I. norm for all the remaining E.S.I. Hospitals.

- Increase in of beds in the E.S.I. Hospital.
- Construction of an Annexe building at Belur E.S.I. Hospital for setting up T.B. Unit on 2nd floors at E.S.I. Hospital at Baltikuri.
- Modernised kitchen and mechanized laundry in all Hospitals.
- Setting up Blood bank, Upgradation of Pathological laboratory and purchase of sophisticated machineries. Therefore, purchase of O.T. machine, C.T. Scan, MRI and E.E.G. etc.
- Setting up of 15 bedded I.T.U and 6 bedded I.C.C.U.
- Setting up of Oncology deptt. for cancer with Nuclear medicine deptt.
- Creation of posts.
- Opening of Dialysis Unit, up gradation of physiotherapy.

IMPROVEMENT OF NURSES TRAINING CENTRE AT MANICKTALA

To ensure continuous availability for qualified Nurses for the E.S.I.(M.B) Scheme, a Nurses Training Centre for General Nurses Midwifery Training (GNM) diploma course was opened in the E.S.I. Hospital, Manicktala in 1984. For the above training, construction of an independent building of Nurses' has already been completed. It is proposed to upgrade a Nurses' Training College from the existing training centre into a college of Nursing with the Indian Nursing Council so that this college may run three years' Degree Course under the auspices of West Bengal University of Medical Sciences. A few posts of Vice-Principal and other faculty members are required to be created along with purchase of furniture and equipments.

STRENGTHENING OF THE FLEET OF VEHICLES UNDER THE ESI(MB) SHCEME

- a) Acquisition of at least two more ambulances for each E.S.I. Hospitals.
- b) Replacement of old ones already condemned.
- c) Purchase of one small car for each hospital for administrative purposes.

COST OF EQUIPMENTS USED IN E.S.I. HOSPITALS

A Super Speciality hospital with multidisciplinary facilities is proposed to be set up. For this purpose high cost sophisticated medical equipments are to be procured. To upgrade the present status of 13 E.S.I. hospitals and dispensaries medical equipments and infrastructure are proposed to be upgraded.

EXPENDITURE ON INSURED PEROSNS FOR THE AREAS WHERE ESI SCHEME FACILITIES HAVE NEWLY BEEN IMPLEMENTED

For meeting the diverse health needs of the insured persons the following Schemes are likely to be undertaken during the 11th Plan period.

Promotion and development of ISM facilities including Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in the existing E.S.I. hospitals and dispensaries in W.B.

Setting up of new hospitals in newly implemented areas like Siliguri and Haldia to meet the demand of the beneficiaries to be covered under the Scheme.

Extension of the facilities to cover the unorganized sectors like bidi workers, workers of the co-operatives, transport workers etc.

It is proposed to bring all the E.S.I. hospitals, dispensaries, central medical store, Office of the A.M.O. under local area network with the Directorate of E.S.I. with a centralized Data Processing Centre and development of Customized Software for all the institution for better and efficient administration keeping E-Governance in mind.

10.6.3 Programme of the Health & Family Welfare Department

In the health sector comprehensive, holistic and all encompassing initiatives have been set in motion during the 10th plan. As the 11th plan for the health sector will be greatly influenced by the programmes during the 10th plan, the major initiatives in the health sector during the 10th plan will be further intensified during the 11th Plan.

Improving the primary health sector is a priority area. The initiatives taken during the 10th Plan will be completed during the 11th Plan. Apart from developing various sectors of the Health System, modern system of Health Management inclusive of IT based Health Manager Information System in all secondary and tertiary level hospitals will be fully utilized. Private investment in the health sector will be encouraged and modern facilities will be extended to every nook & corner. The 11th Plan's focus is "health for all people".

Monitorable targets for health sector initiatives

The Planning Commission indicated the following targets for monitoring of achievements in the Health Sector for West Bengal:

- Reduction in IMR from the present level of 40 per 1000 live births to 19
- Reduction in MMR from the current level of 194 per 100000 live births to 64
- Reduction of TFR from the level of 2.3 percent to 1.6/1.8/2.1%
- Reduction of malnutrition amongst children of the age group of 0-3 years from the level of 48.7% to 24.4%
- Reduction of anaemia amongst women of the age group of 15-49 years from current level of 62.7% to 31.4%
- Reduction of sex-ratio of 0-6 years from the current level of 960 to 968.

The State Health & Family Welfare Department, however, was cautious in setting up of targets in relation to these indicators and set up targets as noted hereunder:

- Reduction in IMR to 30 per 1000 live births at the end of the 11th Plan period
- Reduction in MMR to 150 per 100000 live births at the end of the 11th Five Year Plan period
- Reduction in TFR to 2.1 % at the end of the 11th Five Year Plan period.

Monitorable targets in relation to anaemia have been considered by the Department of Women & Child Development & Social Welfare. They have indicated that the Planning Commission set up targets are achievable in the present context of the State. However, in relation to malnutrition amongst children in 0-3 years, the indicated reduction rate is in the range of 3.5 to 4% per annum.

Initiatives taken during the 10th Plan Period

During the 10th Plan, concerted efforts were made to identify and rectify critical gaps in the infrastructure, manpower, equipment and other essential services. The Department of Health & Family Welfare has formulated a Health Sector Strategy, 2004-2013, in the year 2004. The mission is to improve the health status of all the people of West Bengal especially the poorest and those in greatest need. The department identified four overall objectives:

- i To improve the accessibility of poor and unreached groups to curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative health services;
- ii To reduce maternal and child mortality, and the burden of communicable, non-communicable and nutrition-related diseases and disorders;
- iii To ensure quality at all levels of health and medical care services; and
- iv To maintain excellence in education and research in medicine and all allied professions (including management).

The following approach was adopted:

- Ensure that the whole population has access to a range of evidence-based and affordable health promotion and prevention services;
- Promote appropriate health seeking behaviour by all citizens;
- Ensure universal equity of access to simple curative and emergency services;
- Ensure that quality Primary Health Care remains pre-eminent as the central strategic health priority for the State, and that this is reflected in the budgets over the next ten years;
- Ensure that the health systems necessary to provide such services, which are accountable to clients and are cost effective, are developed and strengthened in line with international best practice;
- Actively engage in partnerships with the local government institutions like the Urban Local Bodies and the Panchayati Raj Institutions keeping in mind the spirit of provision of 73rd / 74th amendment of the Constitution of India.
- Ensure active participation of Civil Society groups, NGOs, donor agencies, the private sector and other development partners to assist in realizing the objectives.
- Adopt a ten-year strategic planning horizon, with rolling shorter-term implementation plans that will drive the Department's budgeting process; and
- Ensure that all significant external funding is in line with the priorities and direction of the Strategic Planning Framework.

The World Bank assisted West Bengal Health Systems Development project (SHSDP-II) which focused on the reforms and improvement in the secondary sector hospitals was completed in the year 2003. Major benefits have accrued from this project as the scale of services has dramatically improved.

The department has now focused its attention in improving the primary health sector by channelizing adequate financial and manpower resources for making the health services more accessible and affordable to the rural poor. The resources have been pooled from the State Plan, National Rural Health Mission, KFW Assisted Basic Health Project, EC Assisted Sector Improvement Project and the DFID assisted Health System Development Initiatives. Out of these programmes, National Rural Health Mission and DFID assisted HSDI, have been launched in the year 2005 and shall continue upto 2012 and 2010, respectively. KFW funded Basic Health Project (BHP), West Bengal, has been under implementation since May 2001 in 8 districts of the State i.e. Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Birbhum, Bankura, Purulia, Paschim Medinipur & Purba Medinipur. The project estimated at Rs 203.25 crore (at current exchange rate) has the provision for repair, rehabilitation & construction of facilities, procurement of medical and other equipment, ambulance as well as NGO & Private Sector initiatives European Commission supported Sector Investment Programme started in West Bengal in February 2002 and is scheduled to close in March 2007. DFID funded HSDI Programme was sanctioned by Government of India on June 23, 2005. The programme was formally launched on August 16, 2005. This is a 5 year Reform and Investment Programme primarily aimed at Primary Health Care. Total fund available for the Programme in the form of Grant will be 100 million GB Pound to be spent in 5 years from 2005-06 to 2009-2010. The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) in April, 2005 for providing integrated primary health care services, specially the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. West Bengal, owing to better health indicators, has been categorized as a low-focus State under NRHM along with other States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, and Gujarat.

The major activities undertaken during the 10th plan period were:

Strengthening of Sub-centres

- The areas of the Sub-centres have been reorganized so that they are fully contained within the boundaries of a particular Gram Panchayat. Earlier the jurisdiction of Sub-centres often used to extend to the areas of two Gram Panchayats making it difficult for the Gram Panchayat to support the activities of the Sub-centre and effectively monitor the service delivery from the Sub-centre due to overlapping jurisdiction.
- The Headquarters Sub-center in each Gram Panchayat (unless it is functioning in a government building in the same mouza) is relocated to a place either adjacent or in close proximity to the Gram Panchayat building.
- The Supervisors of the ANMs of Sub-centers are now stationed in the concerned Gram Panchayat offices.
- A monthly meeting is held on the last Saturday of each month in the Gram Panchayat office to take stock of all the health related issues in the Gram Panchayat

Grant of Untied Fund to Sub-Centres

A fund of Rs. 10,000.00 per annum has been given as untied grant to all the 10,356 Sub-centres in the State to facilitate meeting urgent needs for different activities at the Sub-centre.

Engagement of Second ANM in each sub-centre

Under the NRHM, second ANM will be engaged in a phased manner in all the existing 10,356 sub-centres and the process has to be completed by 2010. During 2006-07, the Department has plans to start training 4,000 ANMs both under Public and Private sector, so that 4,000 ANMs are available for posting as second ANM by middle of 2008.

Operationalization of 342 PHCs into 10-bedded 24-hours round-the-clock facilities

There are 923 PHCs in the State and a majority of them provide only outdoor services. The department plans to upgrade at least one PHC in each Block to a 10 bedded round-the-clock 24 hour facility. These PHCs would be upgraded to the Indian Public Health Standards led down by the Government of India under the NRHM. Upgradation of 128 PHCs has already been completed under SHSDP-II, Basic Health Project and RIDF-IX. The construction work of additional of 100 more PHCs through Panchayat Samities is being taken up during 2006-07. All the 342 PHCs will be upgraded by 2010.

ISM & H

The doctors of these systems have been posted in several Primary Health, Centres and Block Primary Health Centres,

The action regarding functioning of sub-centres as I.C.D.S. Centres is being actively pursued.

Upgradation of Block Primary Health Centres to 30-40 bedded facilities

Upgradation of 126 BPHCs to Indian Public Health Standards has been taken up under Basic Health Project, HSDI and NRHM.

Decentralization and Integration with Panchayati Raj Institution

In the rural areas, the emphasis is on thorough improvement of the primary health care service. Emphasis has been placed on developing partnership with Panchayati Raj institutions so as to improve accountability, transparency, coverage equity and quality of services.

The following initiatives have been taken in the recent past to achieve this objective:

- ✓ Formation of State Health Mission and District Health Mission

- ✓ Constitution of District and Block Health Societies
- ✓ Constitution of Sub-centre and PHC level Committee
- ✓ Responsibility of construction and maintenance of health facilities to PRIs
- ✓ Sanction of additional Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Medical Health Camps at Gram Panchayats

Health Camps are being organized in all Gram Panchayats with the objective of making the services available closer home. Under the arrangement the PHC / BPHC doctor holds camps in the outlying Gram Panchayat Headquarters on fixed days every week. In these camps, outdoor services including dispensing medicines are made available. The camps are being organized on fixed day every week and would be attended by a Medical Officer of PHC / BPHC and assisted by a team of Para-medical staff. These camps shall provide the following services:

- i Ante-natal / Post natal check up.
- ii Immunization of children including Vitamin A supplementation.
- iii Treatment of minor ailments and minor injuries including supply of drugs to patients.
- iv Promotion of contraceptive services including IUD insertion.
- v Prophylaxis and treatment of Anaemia with IFA Tablets.
- vi IEC and counseling.
- vii Appropriate referral.
- viii Service related to different public health programmes.
- ix Medicines shall also be provided to the patients attending these Camps.

Community Health Care Management Initiative (CHCMI)

The aim of the Scheme is to (a) effectively deliver the services which these Departments are mandated to deliver; (b) help outreach, particularly in unserved and underserved areas; and (c) improve access of the communities to basic health services.

The Department of Health and Family Welfare is supporting the Panchayat and Rural Development department in the implementation of the scheme.

Constitution of Rogi Kalyan Samiti and Retention of User Charges

Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been formed in all the health facilities from Block Primary Health Centres upto Medical College with the objective of ensuring greater involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local stakeholders in the management of the hospitals and to provide greater functional autonomy to the hospitals.

Urban Health Care

Formulation of Urban Health Strategy

The State has decided to formulate an Urban Health Strategy to focus on the health needs of the urban poor living in slums and underserved areas. An Empowered committee is presently working on it.

Honorary Health Worker (HHW) in uncovered Urban Local Bodies

The main objective of the Scheme is to provide first contact health service at doorstep to the slum and vulnerable population of these Municipalities.

RCH activities

- Replication of State specific initiatives like Establishment of Sick New Born Units in different District Hospitals to reduce Infant Mortality is one such example. Units has already been established in Birbhum and Purulia

- Districts have been prioritized on the basis of indicators like Female literacy, Birth Rate and Institutional delivery. Plans are being developed to give special focus to these districts for improving quality of services.
- Facilities identified for Operationalisation of First Referral Units at Sub Division and Rural Hospital level for managing complicated pregnancy including blood storage facilities
- Schemes for increasing institutional delivery and enhanced referral transport are being implemented
- Plans to improve the pool of Anesthetist through training to man the First Referral Units is ongoing
- Increasing the coverage on immunization by planning to reach out to the unreached through planned outreach session. Funds for mobilization of children and carrying vaccines to these outreach sites are being provided and will be considered for the next financial year as well.
- Adolescent Health care, RTI/STD prevention ,MTP services has been included in the package of services of RCH

Nursing

- Filling of vacancies of ANMs and GNMs
- Strengthening the ANM / GNM Training School
- To cater to the need to place Nursing staff to the newly created Sub-centres, 6 Nursing Training Centres have been set up in the district under the PPP mode. Efforts will be made to increase Nursing Training Centres under PPP mode.

Health Insurance

Health Insurance is a strategy that is currently being explored for risk protection against financial losses due to illness for the targeted population.

Quality Management

In Quality Management, the Department is in the process of developing quality standards, such as Standard Treatment Protocols for primary health care and a bio-medical waste management system for primary health care institutions.

Computerization of District Reserve Store

All the District Reserve Stores (DRS) are proposed to be modernized and their functioning is proposed to be fully computerized.

Establishing Drug and Equipments Corporation under the Companies Act

In order to streamline the system of procurement of Drugs & Medical Equipment, a decision has been taken “In Principle” to establish a Public Sector Corporation under Health and Family Welfare Department, which shall do the procurement of Drugs & Equipment. The detailed design of the proposed new Corporation is in process.

Public Private Partnership in health sector

The Government has adopted a comprehensive Policy for Public Private Partnerships in the Health Sector and brought out a “Policy for Public Private Partnerships in the Health Sector”.

Public Private Partnerships have already been established in following areas relating to diagnostics and others:

- a) CT Scan established in 7 Medical College Hospitals.
- b) MRI installed in one Medical College Hospital.
- c) Diagnostic facilities in 13 Rural Hospitals for X-ray, USG and selected pathological examinations.

- d) Dialysis of patients of Government Hospitals in a Joint Sector Hospital at lower rates as compared to market and even public facilities.
- e) Running of 133 ambulances for emergency transport under management of NGOs/CBOs at the level of BPHCs.
- f) Three mechanised laundry units for 30 Hospitals in Kolkata for washing of linen.
- g) Audio Vestibular Laboratory in ENT Department of IPGMER- SSKM Hospital.
- h) Establishment of Nursing Training Centres.

Public Private Partnerships proposals are under consideration / implementation:

- a) Establishment of a medical college
- b) Establishment of a dental college
- c) Dialysis units in tertiary level hospitals
- d) Supply of centralised oxygen through pipelines by Private Partners in Medical College
- e) Establishment of a Cancer hospital
- f) Outsourcing the management of selected non functioning primary health centres located in remote and difficult to reach areas.
- g) Contracting in of services from private sector units by public sector in following four areas:
 - Provision of Dialysis Facilities to referred patients from the Government Hospitals.
 - Provision of MRI SCAN facilities to referred patients from the Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals.
 - Provision of Endoscopic Surgical facilities in the fields of Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Otolaryngology, General Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynaecology (both diagnostic and therapeutic) to referred patients from the Government Hospitals.
 - Provision of Cardio-thoracic surgical facilities (diagnostic and therapeutic / interventional) to referred patients from the Government Hospitals.
- h) Social Franchising Scheme to provide supplementary RCH related services in five poor performing districts in collaboration with private sector.
- i) Setting up of diagnostic facilities especially in primary health care level such as BPHCs and Rural Hospitals.
- j) Setting up of diagnostic facilities in secondary health care level hospitals as per requirement.
- k) Development of the centre of Pulmonology and the resource centre in the field of Pulmonary Medicine under joint venture with Government of West Bengal.
- l) Development of a Neo-natal and Maternal Health Institution.
- m) Establishment of a Super Speciality Eye Hospital.
- n) Establishment of a Neuro Sciences Hospital.
- o) Establishment of a Super Speciality Eye Hospital.

Medical Education and Treatment in tertiary level hospitals

Human Resource Development

Graduate level Medical & Dental seats

- ✓ Two new Medical Colleges have been set up during the last five years, while the student intake capacity of three existing Medical Colleges and one Dental College has been enhanced. The numbers of postgraduate Medical & Dental seats have been also increased and new courses started.

- ✓ Two new Medical Colleges have been set up at Midnapore and IPGME&R, Kolkata two years back. The infrastructure is being developed in a phased manner (post creation, new physical facility creation, equipment procurement etc).

Postgraduate and post-doctoral seats

For postgraduate and post-doctoral medical education, there are existing provisions for 241 postgraduate seats, 25 seats for post-doctoral courses in super-specialty disciplines and 307 seats for postgraduate medical diplomas. The total number of postgraduate dental seats is 14. This is essential to meet the requirement of specialists at Rural Hospitals.

Graduate & postgraduate Nursing courses

- ✓ A new College of Nursing is being developed at Medical College, Kolkata.
- ✓ Two other Colleges of Nursing are envisaged to be set up at NRS Medical College and Burdwan Medical College.

Specialised training for Nurses.

a) ITU training at the College of Nursing, S.S.K.M. Hospital, Kolkata is being conducted with the funding from WHO, Govt. of India.

b) I(one) month Public Health Nursing Training Course known as Diploma in Community Health Nursing Education & Administration is being conducted at Dr. H. C. Mukherjee Memorial Health School, Govt. of West Bengal, Singur, Hooghly.

Para-medical technical courses

New Para-medical technical courses have been introduced in different State Medical Colleges. These courses are essential to meet the operational requirements of advanced imaging and diagnostic facilities which have been introduced in State Medical Colleges e.g. Cath Lab, Open Heart Surgery, Dialysis, CT Scan, Color Doppler etc. This year, DMLT and DRT courses have been started in Midnapore Medical College, Paschim Medinipur with an annual intake capacity of 10 seats each.

Specialised training for para Medical Staff.

Specialised training for Para medical Staff is not done on regular basis. However, in case, any new high end equipment is installed, hands on training is imparted to the concerned technical personnel.

Health University

An exclusive university, the West Bengal University of Health Sciences has been created and has started functioning since the last five years encompassing the entire medical, Para-medical, dental and Para-dental sciences in this State, including disciplines of ISM&H. Required infrastructure has already been provided, which is being further developed. This university is at present functioning from the premises of Salt Lake Sub-divisional hospital. A new complex needs to be set up.

The infrastructure of State Health and Medical tertiary level institutions have been developed through commissioning of high end diagnostic and imaging facilities, to name a few:

- 1) Commissioning high-end C-Arm Image intensifiers, 800 MA X-Rays, Digital X-Rays, Multichannel monitors in different Medical Colleges. Equipments for NICU and PICU have been commissioned in all the peripheral Medical Colleges.
- 2) Commissioning the HDR Brachytherapy machine at R G Kar Medical College, Kolkata, NRS Medical College, Kolkata, Medical College, Kolkata, IPGME&R, Kolkata.

- 3) Commissioning of Three-Dimensional Treatment Planning System equipment at MCH, Kolkata for treatment of cancers.
- 4) Commissioning State of art Cath Lab facilities with state of art equipments for invasive and non-invasive Cardiac Diagnostic & management facilities at R G Kar Medical College & Hospital and IPGME&R, Kolkata.
- 5) Operating Microscopes, Anesthetic ventilators, Pulse Oxymeter, Auto-analyzers blood gas analyzers, automated cell counters have been commissioned at different medical colleges.
- 6) Medical Colleges and hospitals have been computerized. Libraries of the Medical Colleges have been upgraded through computerization and procurement of modern books and journals. Blood Component separation Units have also been commissioned.
- 7) To upgrade the Casualty management facilities, the Emergency Department in all the Medical Teaching Institutions has been revamped and strengthened with 40 additional observation beds for better Casualty care services. Additional sophisticated equipments like Cardiac Monitors, ECG Machines, Trolleys, and Stretchers with fitted Oxygen Cylinders etc have been provided in each such observation ward.
- 8) Hospital waste disposal system through Microwave incinerator has been set up at Medical College, Kolkata. Another such project will be implemented at Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital.

Exclusive Institutes / super-speciality departments in different specialities have been set up

- The Regional Institute of Ophthalmology has been upgraded to a Center of Excellence. The treatment and diagnostic facilities have been further modernized last year.
- To bring down Neonatal mortality and morbidity, a full fledged department of Neonatology has been set up at IPGME&R and SSKM Hospital. A new ward with NICU and PICU facilities would be started in Dr B C Roy Memorial Hospital for Children. Neonatal & Pediatric Intensive Care Units have been developed in all peripheral Medical Teaching Institutions.
- Two exclusive Institutes of Cardio-vascular Sciences have been set up in R G Kar Medical College and IPGME&R, Kolkata. Necessary infrastructural upgradation has already been accomplished. Further upgradation exercise has to continue over the next five years.
- An exclusive Institute of Hematology has been set up. Inputs are needed over the next five years to develop this completely.
- Super specialty departments of Cardiology, Nephrology, and Neuro-medicine have started in each of the three peripheral medical colleges.
- Advanced exclusive basic research oriented departments like Bio-technology & biochemistry, Clinical & Experimental Pharmacology and Laboratory Medicine & Serology have been created in the School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata while Live Research Center has been set up at IPGME&R, Kolkata to facilitate high end research through teachers and scientists (research fellows / research associates) from the pure science disciplines.
- An exclusive Rheumatology Center has been set up at IPGME&R, Kolkata. Requisite number of posts which have already been created will be filled up now.
- The Neurological facilities would be upgraded at the Bangur Institute of Neurology for creation of an exclusive Institute of Neurology.
- In the Gastroenterology departments of Medical College & Hospital and IPGME&R, complimentary units of Medical & Surgical Gastroenterology have been created and are being upgraded.

- A second campus of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute is being set up at New Town, Rajarhat, which would go a long way in high-end management of the increasing load of cancer patients.

National Disease Control Programmes

National Blindness Control Programme

The National Blindness Control Programme is a hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme with the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness. The goal set for terminal year of the 10th Plan, i.e., 2007 is to reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.3 per cent.

The following steps were taken under the programme:

- i) Merger of District Blindness Control Society with the District Health and Family Welfare Samity
- ii) Formation of a Regional Institute of Ophthalmology at Calcutta Medical College and Hospital which is now designated as a Centre of Excellence
- iii) Creation and posting of 461 Para-Medical Ophthalmic Assistants (PMOA) at various health institutions
- iv) Establishment of three training centres for PMOAs
- v) Establishment of four eye-banks in Government sector and 10 such banks in the private sector
- vi) Training of more than 150 Eye-Surgeons in IOL operations
- vii) Establishment of Eye Care Unit at Medical College and Hospital, District Hospitals, S.D. Hospitals etc. with sophisticated equipment
- viii) Maintenance of village-wise Blind Registers
- ix) Banning of flying Cataract Operation Camps.

National Leprosy Elimination Programme

The goal of elimination of Leprosy in the State is to reduce the prevalence rate (P/R) below 1.

The Department has achieved the goal of elimination of Leprosy in nine districts, namely, Purba Medinipur, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Nadia and Cooch Behar. The districts of Jalpaiguri, Kolkata, Birbhum and Burdwan are close to the goal of elimination of Leprosy by this year.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

The Tuberculosis burden in India is truly staggering. More than 10 lakh persons are newly infected with tuberculosis every year. Control of Tuberculosis has always remained a topmost priority in the state. The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in all the 19 districts of West Bengal.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

Malaria

During the last five years malaria has been turned into a general phenomenon. The more affected districts are Jalpaiguri, Purulia, Bankura, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Paschim Medinipur, Birbhum, Kolkata where more death took place. The present strategy is early diagnosis & complete treatment of cases for which drug distribution centres & fever treatment depot have been given stress.

- ✓ Rapid Diagnostic Kits have been distributed for the purpose of diagnosis of cases in remote & inaccessible areas to prevent morbidity & mortality of the disease.
- ✓ Bed nets with insecticides distributed to people of B.P.L. (Below Poverty Line).
- ✓ Larvivorous fish culture in five blocks of Jalpaiguri namely Mal, Meteli, Dhupguri, Maynaguri & Rajganj have been allotted.
- ✓ Drug resistance (Chloroquine) study have been undertaken & found positive in Sirkabad, Ayodhya Hills, Bagmundi in Purulia & Naxalbari in Darjeeling & Mal & Meteli in Jalpaiguri where second & third line of anti-malarial drugs have been introduced. For this purpose re-orientation training programme of Medical Officers have been arranged.
- ✓ Behavioral change communication activities for general population with the active co-operation & participation of Panchayati Raj bodies & NGOs.
- ✓ The goal is to reduce morbidity & mortality by 50% within 2010.

Kala-Azar

Kala-azar affected districts are Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum. Murshidabad, Malda and South 24 Parganas are found the most endemic districts. The goal is to eliminate Kala-azar by 2010.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme

The following activities are being taken up under the programme:

- Establish a decentralized system of surveillance for communicable and non-communicable diseases, so that timely and effective public health actions can be initiated in response to health challenges in the country at the state and national level.
- Improve the efficiency of the existing surveillance activities of disease control programs and facilitate sharing of relevant information with the health administration, community and other stakeholders so as to map out disease trends over time and evaluate control strategies.

Project Components:

- Surveillance of a defined set of health conditions and risk factors (18 diseases)
- Strengthening of the data collection, analysis & links to action
- Improved laboratory support
- Training of stakeholders in disease surveillance & follow -up action
- Co-ordination of decentralized surveillance activities
- Involvement of communities & private sector in disease surveillance.

National AIDS Prevention and Control Programme

HIV sentinel surveillance report of 2005 has shown an upswing trend in HIV prevalence in the state. The epidemic is largely concentrated in the southern parts of West Bengal covering Kolkata, North 24 Pgs, South 24 Pgs, Howrah, Hoogly, East Medinipur and West Medinipur districts. Darjeeling has become another hot-spot in the state as ANC prevalence is more than 1% in past two years. The total number of HIV cases detected up to the end of 2005 was 9852 and cumulative AIDS cases were 4559.

Information Technology

With a view to improving the efficiency of data collection and analysis and providing the internet connectivity between different units of the Health & FW Department, progressive use of information technology is being facilitated.

- ✓ Strengthening of Health Management Information System (HMIS)
- ✓ e-Connectivity
- ✓ Integrated Public Health Monitoring System
- ✓ Geographical Information System (GIS)
- ✓ Telemedicine

In the 11th plan most of these initiatives are expected to be completed.

Strategy

The overall approach during the 11th Plan period would be to increase coverage and quality of health services as envisaged under the National Rural Health Mission and the Health Sector Strategy 2004-2013 including maternal and child health, communicable diseases and primary health to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and Health Sector Strategy health targets. The focus would be rural and urban poor.

The broad direction would be as follows:

- To improve the accessibility of poor and un-reached groups to curative, preventative, promotive and rehabilitative health services.
- To reduce maternal and child mortality, and the burden of communicable, non-communicable and nutrition-related diseases and disorders.
- To ensure quality at all levels of health and medical care services.

In order to achieve the above broad objectives the State would further focus on the following sub-objectives:

- Ensure access to preventive, promotive and curative services.
- Ensure that quality Primary Health Care remains the main strategic health priority for the State, and that this is reflected in the budgets over the next five years.
- Ensure that the health systems are developed and strengthened to meet the needs.
- Actively engage in partnerships with Panchayati Raj Institutions, civil society groups, NGOs, donor agencies, the private sector and other development partners to assist in realizing its Mission Statement.

Financial resources and Management

- The State Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of India under the NRHM where both the parties have undertaken to increase the current rate of expenditure on health over the mission period, that is, till 2012. The department plans to judiciously use this enhanced flow of resources to enhance the level of infrastructure in the primary health care, and provide more manpower, managerial and logistic support to make the health care more accessible and affordable to the rural poor.
- Increased generation of Internal Resources from collection of User Charges and better fiscal management would further ease the financial constraint in the sector.
- Strengthening of accounting and Financial Management would be extended in all health units.
- Accounting personnel either from the regular State cadre or engaged on contractual basis would be deployed in all the major field units.

Decentralization and Involvement of local self Government

- The State would further take forward its initiative in involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the health care management.
- The District and Block Samitis would be further strengthened and they would be given more resources and powers to enable them to play a more meaningful role in health systems.

Rural Health Infrastructure

- The department has decided to have a strong focus in rural areas and mostly in the districts of Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Purulia, Dakshin Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Sundarban areas of North and South 24-Parganas, Jhargram Sub-division of Paschim Midnapore and parts of the district of Birbhum and Bankura.
- Strengthening of the infrastructure of the Sub-Centres, PHCs and BPHCs would be taken up on a need basis.
- Adequate supply of drugs and equipments would be maintained.

Mainstreaming of AYUSH

AYUSH would be mainstreamed with the existing health systems and availability of Homeopathic and Aryurvedic Doctors and drugs would be ensured at all facilities upto the level of Gram Panchayats.

Health Insurance

Health insurance scheme for the poor would be implemented in the districts based on the results of the pilot studies now underway.

Health Management Information System

The Health Management Information System would be strengthened and further extended to cover all major health facilities.

Public Health

Public health programmes

- The existing laboratory network will have to be strengthened.
- New laboratories will have to be set up.
- Special focus would be given to areas which are endemic in incidence of various diseases. Additional trained manpower would be engaged in these areas to deal with the high morbidity and mortality due to the different diseases.
- Partnership with NGOs and other Private sector organization in the delivery of public health programmes would be continued and further strengthened.

National AIDS Control Programme

- Under NACP III (2006-2011), at least 80% of the high risk groups like FSWs, IDUs and other HRGs will be covered . Other groups like street children and prison inmates will be covered through special projects by NGOs. Regional initiatives with bordering states will be implemented for vulnerable groups like truckers and migrant labourers.
- For blood safety, the key strategies will be further promotion of voluntary blood donation, rational use of blood, setting up of blood component storage centres in large rural hospitals which do not have blood banking facility, and strengthening of the systems for quality assurance.

- Services like PPTCT, VCTC will be scaled up further to sub-divisional hospital level.
- The programme will be decentralized to the district level and a district AIDS Unit is proposed to be set up soon.
- Strategic information management system will be strengthened at the state and district levels.

Medical Education:

The State Govt. is likely to change course curriculum etc.for MBBS and M.C.I to meet current professional needs. Incidentally the "*Innovative Track*" system recommended by M.C.I may be put in place after its clearance from M.H.F.W., Government of India.

Creation of additional seats for graduate and post-graduate courses for meeting need of medical officers and manpower in deficient specialties would be done. Infrastructure gaps in faculty, infrastructure in the medical colleges would be met. A new Medical College is proposed to be set up at Kalyani. Centre of excellence set up during the 10th plan would be further supported and strengthened and new centres would be opened.

Status of FRU in WB

The main focus of health care delivery system in terms of outcome (be it MDG, NRHM or RCH) is Reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio, Infant Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate.

FRU i.e. First level Referral Unit has got a big role to play particularly in reducing MMR and IMR. As per UN norms, generally for every 5 lakh population, there should be one Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care . facility i.e FRU. The estimated updated population of WB (2007) is about 8644000. If we exclude Kolkata which is self sufficient in FRU services, we will require about 160 FRU facilities in WB.

3 critical functions for declaring a medical institution (DH to BPHC) as FRU are –

1. Emergency Obstetric Care services including Caesarean` Section
2. Emergency Newborn Care
3. Blood transfusion facility in the form of Blood Bank/Blood Storage Unit

In WB, functional FRUs as on 30.04.2008 are -

1. 15 District Hospital
2. 40 Sub-district Hospital (39 SDH & I SGH)
3. 03 Rural Hospital

Identified FRUs which are functioning without Blood Bank / BSU –

1. 05 .SDH
2. 03 SGH
3. 08 RH

Institutions not officially designated as FRUs but provide CEmOC services -

1. 09MCH
2. 03 others (CSS, Sambhunath Pandit & Lady Dufferin)

Other institutions not yet identified as FRUs but provide CS service without BSU -

1. 02 SDH (Salt Lake & Mekhliganj)
2. 15 SGH

Of the newly identified (45+15) i.e 60 FRUs, there are 14 SDHs, 4 SGHs and 42 RHs

Operationalisation of FRUs time line -

1. FRUs made functional up to 31st March,05 : 27 (15 DH + 12 SDH)
2. FRUs made functional during 2005 - 06 : 18 (all SDH)
3. FRUs made functional during 2006 - 07 : 03 (all SDH)
4. FRUs planned for operationalisation during 2007 - 08 : 28
5. FRUs made functional during 2007 - 08 : 10 (6 SDH+1SGH+3RH)
16 more having CS (5SD+3SG+8RH)
6. FRUs planned for operationalisation during 2008 - 09 : 15 (mostly RH)
7. FRUs planned for operationalisation during 2009 - 10 : 10 (mostly RH)

10.6.4 Programme of the Panchayat & RD Department

People's participation in delivery of public health services

The P&RD Department in collaboration of the H&FW Department is working for building capacities of the Panchayats so that they take the responsibility of improving better delivery of preventive and promotive health care services to the people. The Panchayats have been already given the responsibility of maintaining the physical infrastructure of the Sub-centres and the PHCs. Infrastructure of the BPHCs, PHCs and Sub-centres entrusted with the Panchayats will be improved to facilitate delivery of better services, particularly to the mothers and the children. Panchayats with the support of the SHGs will help to promote IEC (Information Education & Communication) activities related to prevention of disease and promotion of good health and accessing available services from the Government outlets. Effort will be made to provide some of the curative services (outdoor treatment) in all the Sub-centres located in the Gram Panchayat (head quarter sub-centre), where no PHC/BPHC is located so that access to such services to the poor people is substantially improved. The process entail capacity building of all the stake holders involved and a small fund available with the village level functionaries and Panchayat bodies for community level preventive and promotive activities. Functional Committees of the Gram Unnayan Samiti has been formed at the Gram Sansad Level under the overall control of the Gram Panchayats to take up this responsibility and capacity building initiatives has already been launched. The funding for this initiative is mostly being made by the Health and Family Welfare Department of the state government under the National Rural Health Mission through the Panchayat and RD Department.

Proposed outlay under 'Medical & Public Health' for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 388300.70 lakh.

10.7 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.7.1 Programme of the Public Health Engineering Department

Urban Water supply

The coverage of urban water supply schemes will be extended to 100% of the urban population in the 85 non-KMD municipalities. Water-supply schemes in most of these towns require augmentation and will be carried out on a priority basis.

In the non-municipal urban areas, the uncovered areas will be taken up by phases. Efforts will be made to include water supply schemes for these areas through Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

Rural water supply

The state has set the target of covering all 'scarcity' (i.e. not covered or partially covered) habitations by March 2007 and quality affected habitation (i.e. arsenic, fluoride, saline affected ground water) by March 2012.

Efforts will be made to achieve the targets through intensified initiatives and interdepartmental coordination particularly the PHE, H&FW, School Education, P&RD Departments. The harvesting of rainwater and using it as drinking water, after proper filtration, especially in contaminated ground water areas will also be considered. In the arsenic affected areas, awareness of the people of the problems of arsenic or fluoride contamination will also be ensured. Involvement of the people through GP/ULB in arsenic mitigation schemes will be given special attention. R + D efforts will be intensified to develop full-proof system for disposal of arsenic affected sludge from arsenic removal systems.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)

Due emphasis has been given to provide water supply to the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. 10% of Outlays under the State Plan and also under Centrally Sponsored ARWSP has been earmarked for benefiting people belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Under the State Plan 25% of Outlays has been earmarked for the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. The same percentage has been earmarked for ARWSP also.

Component for Women

As soon as a water supply installation comes into operation it benefits all irrespective of the caste, culture, sex, religion. But in our society women and safe drinking water has got a strong - relationship as they generally handle drinking water to the maximum; right from collection to Storage. In this respect distance factor for carrying water by the women has been kept in consideration. Therefore, knowledge, attitude and practice towards use of safe drinking water are of prime importance. To inculcate the culture of keeping water safe from drinking point of view awareness related activities will also be taken up.

10.7.2 Programme of the Urban Development Department

Water Supply & Sanitation

Master Plan for Water Supply (2001-2025): A Master Plan for Water Supply in Kolkata Metropolitan Area has been prepared on the basis of the future needs of metropolitan structure, distribution of residential settlements and activity centres with the metropolis.

The supply norms envisaged in the Master Plans are –

i)	Kolkata Municipal Corporation Area	200 lpcd (Lt. per capita per day)
ii)	Howrah Municipal Corporation Area	150 lpcd
iii)	Other Municipal and non-Municipal Areas	135 lpcd

The total estimate of demand for water within KMA at the end of 2025 is 697.35 mgd. whereas the present generation capacity is 421.60 mgd. indicating a shortfall of 275.75 mgd., which is to be generated in phases. The proposals in the Master Plan included the proposed sources of water, the reservoirs-cum-boosting stations to maintain adequate pressures at the delivery ends. It has also taken into consideration arsenic zones in ground water within KMA and the required action. The proposals in the Master Plan include the construction of new water treatment plants, augmentation of existing water treatment plans, the rehabilitation works of the existing water works and scheme for extension of water supply to uncovered urban and rural pockets within KMA. The total estimated investment requirement up to 2025 is Rs.2168.50 crores.

Master Plan for Drainage, Sewerage and Sanitation (2001-2025):

A Master Plan on Drainage, Sewerage and Sanitation in Kolkata Municipal Corporation area has been finalized. The actions identified for the improvement of the drainage system include –

- i) Improvement of existing drainage channels and canals.
- ii) Renovation/augmentation and construction of pump houses, pumping stations.
- iii) Improvement of internal drainage networks.

The Master Plan has identified the following actions towards improvement of sewerage systems within the Metropolis:

- a) The 26 towns with the outfall at river Hooghly to be covered by 2025.
- b) De-silting, renovation and rehabilitation of existing sewerage networks.
- c) Construction of new pumping stations and sewerage treatment plants.
- d) Renovation/augmentation of existing pumping stations and sewerage treatment plants.

In addition to the KMC area, the Master Plan also includes proposals regarding sanitation of the extended areas under KMA. The recommendations are –

- 1) The towns not covered under Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I and II will be served by on-site sanitation by 2025.
- 2) The solid waste management program for all towns with KMA are to be covered by 2025.
- 3) Construction of treatment plants for bio-medical wastes at Howrah and Kalyani and a treatment plant at Haldia for hazardous waste.

The total investment requirement up to 2025 for covering the drainage, sewerage and sanitation systems of the metropolis is Rs.6153.00 crores and the first phase requirements for the first five years for catering the above-mentioned facilities is Rs.2537.00 crores.

10.7.3 Programme of Panchayat & RD Department

Access to sustainable water sources of appropriate quality

The Panchayats with the support of the PHE Department should ensure that each habitation has access to acceptable quality of water sources, which will be sustainable. One important need is to have a system of surveillance on the quality of water being supplied. P & RD Department and the PHE Department in collaboration with UNICEF are developing a system of water quality surveillance on public-private partnership basis by mostly using the Rural Sanitary Marts. Effort will be made so that by the end of the Plan period every Block has one such laboratory and a system of regular checking of water quality and improvement of the same to the acceptable level is ensured.

Access to sanitation and improved hygiene

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being implemented successfully in all the districts of the State. The immediate milestone is to ensure access to safe toilet facilities in all the households and important institutions like schools, ICDS centres and other public places like markets, bus stand etc. so that the area becomes free from open defecation. The same has been achieved in nine Blocks and more than hundred GPs of the State. The target of the Eleventh Plan will be to make the entire rural area of the State free from open defecation. At the same time effort will be made to have proper system of waste disposal, both solid and liquid and to improve the level of hygiene so as to reduce the incidence of diseases arising out of in sanitary condition.

The proposed 11th Five Year Plan outlays under ‘Water Supply & Sanitation’ is Rs. 203809.00 lakh.

10.8 HOUSING (INCLUDING POLICE HOUSING)

10.8.1 Programme of the Housing Department

The housing shortage in India has been a matter of serious concern both for the decision makers and the common people for quite some time. Everyone dreams for a cherished shelter with the roof at

the top. The Government of India had introduced in 1998 a modified National Housing and Habitat policy to combat the housing problem of the Country . However, with ever growing population and backlogs of the past, it is hardly possible to keep pace with the demand of housing stock.

The State of West Bengal as per last Census Report has overtaken the State of Kerala and become the most densely populated state in the country. **This State comprises 2.70% of the total area of the country** but accommodates about 8% of the total population . **International migration of people in large number** from the opposite side of the border after partition coupled with internal migration from neighboring states has resulted in high population density of the State . **The estimated housing shortage in our State as per last Census Report of 2001 is about 7.1 million in comparison with the National housing shortage of 31.1 million units. The urban housing shortage in our state is about 1.15 million** as compared to the National shortage of about 7.1. millions.

With the alarming growth in population of the Country during last few decades the housing problem throughout the Country has assumed a very critical dimension. The problem has become more acute in urban and semi-urban areas due to rapid pace of urbanisation over the years. To cope with the problem of acute shortage of housing, the Housing Department of the government of West Bengal as well as the West Bengal Housing Board have increased their activities in the Housing Sector during the past years particularly in urban areas through execution of different social housing schemes for different categories of people belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) / Low Income Group (LIG) / Middle Income Group (MIG) / Higher Income Group (HIG) and for the State government employees, even in the face of the constraints of limited resources and shortage of suitable land. The Urban Development Department, Kolkata Improvement Trust, different Corporations and Municipalities, different Development Authorities, other government bodies and different Private Organisations have also taken up many housing programmes in urban areas. The housing schemes meant for the rural poor are being implemented by the Panchayat and Rural Development Department of the Government of West Bengal through three tier Panchayat System in our State.

The Housing Department through Housing Directorate of the Government of West Bengal has so far constructed about 33400 dwelling units on rental basis for accommodation of different categories of people. The West Bengal Housing Board has so far constructed about 35211 dwelling units (EWS – 1151, LIG -4878, MIG – 12955, HIG – 16227)for various categories of people throughout the State of West Bengal.

Despite sincere efforts of the State Government the present housing stock in West Bengal falls far short of the demand in urban areas. Hence the state government has decided to encourage public-private partnership in Housing Sector by formation of Joint Sector Companies and Assisted Sector Companies between private-sectors and the West Bengal Housing Board to augment the present housing stock. So far eight such Joint Venture Companies have been formed with the West Bengal Housing Board. Since formation in 1993, these Joint Venture Companies have contributed in completing construction of 8260 dwelling units (flats/ plots) (LIG - 1100, MIG – 2837, HIG – 2592, Plots/ Plots with Houses - 1731) in and around Kolkata and other urban centres with project cost of Rs. 662.61 crore. Nine such Assisted Sector Companies with the minimum. Government participation on Joint Venture with the West Bengal Housing Board has been formed Assisted Sector Companies have not yet started their functioning .

State Government has enacted the West Bengal Building (Regulation of Promotion of Construction and Transfer by Promoters) Act, 1993 to ensure that the interests of prospective buyers in private sector housing are safeguarded from illegal and unplanned activities of some private promoters. By enforcing this act in K.M.C areas and some other selected areas, construction works in housing in the private sector in notified areas are being regulated and co-ordinated and at the same time genuine problems of private entrepreneurs are also being attended to. Thus the basic objectives of this Act is not to curb the private sector activities but to ensure that buyers in the private sector are not cheated and basic parameters for building construction are in no way violated.

In order to strengthen rights of prospective buyers some amendments in this Act have been enacted through West Bengal Act XXXV of 2002 duly assented to by the Hon'ble President of India and the relevant Rules have already been amended. The Amended Act has come into force with effect from 01/09/2003.

Upto 31st March, 2007, the number of promoters registered is 620 and permission has been granted to 829 projects for construction of different categories of flats. These projects involved construction of 19400 flats (LIG-832, MIG-13101 & HIG-5467 flats) at a cost of Rs. 1864.02 crore (approx.).

In order to provide for absolute ownership of an individual apartment and to make such apartment heritable and transferable the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972 was enforced in 1973. After enforcement of the said Act, the apartment owners can submit their property to the provisions of this Act by making a declaration in prescribed form and form an Association for themselves. The apartment owners are eligible to get the benefit of separate assessment under section 14 of the Act. So far, 827 declarations have been accepted involving more than 21716 apartments. About 487 Apartment Owners' Associations have so far been formed by the Apartment Owners.

The following steps are being taken by Housing Deptt. towards Government's commitment for timely completion of projects , and prevention of time and cost overrun :-

- i) Emphasis will be made for expeditious completion of all the on-going projects including the 10th Plan Spill Over Schemes and for this purpose more fund will be provided for these on-going projects within the allocation of Core Plan fund so fixed in a particular year.
- ii) Administrative approval of new Projects should be restricted within the fund allocations that may be available after providing funds for on-going projects.
- iii) All the sanctioned projects need to be completed within specific time frame and allocation of fund under Core Plan Sector will be phased out financial year wise within the targeted time frame of execution.
- iv) No Administrative approval of new projects can be accorded on the basis of rough cost estimate. It will be accorded only on the basis of detailed estimate of the project in order to minimize the gap between the period of according Administrative approval and inviting tenders thereof.
- v) No administrative approval for projects can be accorded without ensuring availability of land & taking possession of the same.

In the 11th Plan, State Government's priority is to address the housing need of different sections of the society at affordable price. PPP mode will be preferred in most cases. The role of the Department in the coming days will shift slowly to that of a facilitator for the

construction of houses by private builders including those under PPP. The policy of the State Government will be to leverage private participation in building houses at a minimum cost with the provision of cross – subsidy from HIG housing units to LIG /EWS housing units. Construction of houses for the urban poor will be the main thrust of the State Government, and targets will be so phased that homelessness of the target group could be adequately addressed in the 11th Plan .

With the above objectives in view, the Housing Department has drawn up proposals for 11th Plan period.

1. Night Shelter Programme

Night Shelter Programme is being implemented by this Department to provide shelters during night to stranded passengers coming from rural areas to visit District / Sub-divisional Head Quarters of the Districts for attending Collectorate / SDO Office / Courts / Hospitals etc. for their need. After the construction, the Department hands over the day-to-day management to municipalities.

So far this Department constructed two Night Shelters, one at Hasnabad Bus Stand (50 seats) in Taki Municipality and another at Balurghat Municipality (64 seats). Those are running successfully by the Municipalities concerned on realizing token amount of seat – rents from the users .

This scheme is proposed to be continued in the 11th Plan also as a District Sector Scheme to be implemented by Urban Local Bodies on its own land/building in the District within its respective geographical location and fund will be devolved to the urban local bodies by Housing Department as grant-in-aid.

10th Plan Spill over Scheme of Night Shelter at Dinhat (32 seats of accommodation- SC-8, ST-2, General- 22) not being started will be shifted in the 11th Plan .

- ✓ In the 11th Plan 18 Night Shelters(32 seats each SC-8, ST-2, General- 22) in each of 18 District viz at Siliguri, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Raigunj, Gangarampur, Englishbazar, Beharampore, Krishnanagar, Suri, Burdaman, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia, Contai, Arambagh, Basirhat, Uluberia, Diomondhabour Municipalities .
- ✓ In the 11th Plan Physical target is 608 seats (SC-152, ST-38, General- 418) comprising 19 Night Shelters and Financial target is Rs. 1480 lakh with flow to SCSP Rs. 369.60 lakh and TASP Rs. 92.40 lakh .
- ✓ No. of Mandays to be generated is as follows :-

i) Skilled	118400 Mandays
ii)Unskilled	360582 Mandays
Total :	478982 Mandays

2. EWS Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section

The main objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling units on ownership basis to EWS people at affordable price or on monthly rent basis in respect of rental EWS Housing Estates.

10th Plan Spill over Rental EWS Housing Scheme at Patulia Phase-I, North 24 Parganas (96 flats SC-18, ST-6, General- 72) could not be implemented in the 10th Plan and will be continued in the 11th Plan.

New Projects to be taken up in the 11th Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District	No. of Flats to be constructed.	Requirement of fund for completion of the project in 11th Plan.		
				TOTAL	Flow to	
					SCSP	TASP
1	Rental EWS Housing at Patulia, Ph-II, III, IV, & V by Housing Directorate	North 24 Pgs.	192 (SC-36, ST-12)	Rs.490.00 Lakh	Rs.78.75 Lakh	Rs.26.25 Lakh
2	Subsidy to W.B.H.B. for their Ownership EWS Schemes	Krishnanagar in Nadia & Farakka in Murshidabad	400 (SC-96, ST-24) with project cost of Rs. 1000 lakh by WBHB.	Rs.80.00 Lakh	Rs.19.20 Lakh	Rs.4.80 Lakh
3	Subsidy to W.B.HIDCO for their Ownership EWS Schemes	New Town, Kolkata	2000 (SC-480, ST-120)) with project cost of Rs. 5000 lakh by WBHIDCO.	Rs.400.00 Lakh	Rs.96.00 Lakh	Rs.24.00 Lakh
Total ::			2592 (SC-612,ST-156)	Rs.970.00 Lakh	Rs.193.95 Lakh	Rs.55.05 Lakh

N.B.:- Subsidy to W B. Housing Board & W B. HIDCO towards construction of Ownership EWS Housing Scheme is proposed to be made @ Rs.20,000/- per dwelling unit.

Total Investment by WBHB & WBHIDCO is Rs. 6000 lakh

Physical Target

- In the 11th Plan Physical target is construction of 2688 flats (SC-576, ST-162)
- No. of Mandays to be generated is as follows :-

i) Skilled	537600 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	1637236 Mandays
Total :	2174836 Mandays

3. MIG Housing Scheme

The main objective of this scheme is to provide dwelling units to Middle Income Group People (MIG) in Urban and Semi-Urban areas. This Department has so far constructed 769 MIG flats on Rental basis in between 1964 to 1985 in Kolkata, Howrah and Siliguri which are being maintained by Estate Directorate of this Department. West Bengal Housing Board so far constructed 12955 MIG dwelling units on ownership basis and five Joint Venture Companies so far constructed 2837 MIG dwelling units on ownership basis up to March, 2007.

W.B. Housing Board and 8 (eight) Joint Venture Companies of the Housing Board under PPP are constructing MIG Housing flats at different locations in urban areas of the State. W. B. Housing Board is constructing 680 MIG dwelling units and eight Joint Venture Companies under PPP are constructing 2413 MIG dwelling units.

Considerable amounts are being invested both by Joint Venture Companies and W.B. Housing Board to safeguard the interest of the people belonging to MIG of this State. **One company named as Shapoorji Pallonji Ltd. has started construction 8000 MIG flats in New Town, Kolkata for which WBHIDCO allotted land of 150 acres.**

Overview

Owing to initiative taken by this Department to assign the work of construction of MIG dwelling units to W.B. Housing Board and eight Joint Venture Companies and nine Assisted Sector Companies under PPP, State budgetary support should be limited for construction of Rental M.I.G. Housing schemes in the 11th Plan as State Sector Schemes. Ownership MIG Housing Schemes under this programme will be implemented by W.B. Housing Board, eight Joint Venture Companies and nine Assisted Sector Companies so formed with the W.B. Housing Board under PPP. They will implement this programme vigorously in the 11th Plan with their own resources.

In the 11th Plan Physical target is as follows:-

- By West Bengal Housing Board - 1300 flats (Ownership) &
- By different companies under PPP - 5000 MIG flats (Ownership) with total investment of Rs. 50400 lakh by them .
- By State Government – 500 flats (Rental) at New Town, Kolkata with investment of Rs. 3000 lakh.

In the 11th Plan no. of mandays to be generated is as follows :

i) Skilled	4272000 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	13010182 Mandays
Total :	17282182 Mandays

4. Construction of Houses under Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This scheme is meant for providing accommodation to State Government Employees who are in service in Kolkata and different districts of West Bengal on payment of monthly rent as because they are frequently transferred from one station to other stations in the State.

At present there are 12190 Rental Housing Estate (RHE) flats constructed by this Department under the scheme from 1955 onwards throughout West Bengal. .

This programme would be continued in the 11th Plan with more emphasis, so that Rental Housing Estate for State Govt. employees can be constructed to cover the remaining 21 Sub-Divisions of this State and also to cover areas in Kolkata, where demand for RHE flats are high.

This scheme is proposed to be implemented as District Sector Departmental Schemes in the 11th Plan .

New Rental Housing Schemes to be under taken in the 11th Plan are as follows:-

i) Baruipur (60 flats), ii) Kakdwip (18 flats), iii) Canning (18 flats), iv) Diamondharbour (24 flats), v) New Town, Kolkata (Rajarhat) (120 flats), vi) Basirhat (24 flats), vii) Bangone (24 flats), viii) Tehatta (24 flats), ix) Ranaghat (24 flats), x) Domkal (18 flats), xi) Jangipur (18 flats), xii) Chanchol (18 flats), xiii) Dinhat (18 flats), xiv) Mathabhanga (18 flats), xv) Egra (24 flats), xvi) Ghatal (48 flats), xvii) Uluberia (24 flats), xviii) Raghunathpur (18 flats), xix) Rampurhat (24 flats), xx) Coochbehar (48 flats), xxi) Anath Deb Lane, Kolkata (112 flats).

In the 11th Plan Physical target is construction of 1234 flats .

In the 11th Plan no. of mandays to be generated is as follows :

i) Skilled	394240 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	1200640 Mandays
Total :	1594880 Mandays

5. Rental Housing Schemes for Working Women

This scheme is meant for providing safe accommodation of single working women in and around Kolkata and other towns of West Bengal. So far this Department constructed 4 (four) working women's hostels at i) Gariahat, ii) Salt Lake, iii) Siliguri, iv) Sahapur with an accommodation capacity of 462 seats.

The Construction part should be continued in the 11th Plan for this programme as usual as District Sector Departmental Schemes.

New Rental Working Women Hostel Schemes to be undertaken in the 11th Plan are as follows:-

i) Danesh Seikh Lane, Howrah, ii) Kalikapur, Kolkata, iii) Haldia, iv) Bankura, v) Meheshmati, Malda, vi) Asansol, vii) Balurghat, viii) Coochbehar, ix) Baharampore with 40 Seats of accommodation each (SC-10, ST-10)

Physical target in the 11th Plan is as follows :

- ✓ The construction of Working Women Hostels with 562 seats of accommodation (SC-110, ST-110).
- ✓ 370887 Mandays are expected to be generated

6. Construction of LIG Housing Schemes

The main objective of this scheme is to provide dwelling units to Lower Income Group People (LIG) in Urban and Semi-Urban areas.

This Department has so far constructed 5610 LIG flats on Rental basis in between 1964 to 2001 which are being maintained by Estate Directorate of this Department. West Bengal Housing Board so far constructed 4878 LIG dwelling units on Ownership basis and under PPP five Joint Venture Companies so far constructed 1100 LIG Ownership flats up to March, 2007.

Housing Board is now constructing 832 LIG dwelling units and under PPP eight JVCs are engaged in construction of 645 LIG dwelling units at present and more schemes are in the planning stage for construction. **One company named as Shapoorji Pallonji Ltd has started construction of 12000 LIG flats at New Town, Kolkata for which WBHIDCO allotted 150 acres of land .**

The State Govt. will generally undertake construction of Rental LIG Housing Schemes with State Budgetary support in the 11th Plan. This programme should be continued in the 11th Plan as State Sector Scheme. State Govt. will provide subsidy @ Rs.10,000/- per flat to W.B. Housing Board and W.B.HIDCO to undertake construction of LIG dwelling units (Ownership) in large number with finance from their end and the. Budgetary allocation will be made accordingly in 11th Plan. Further under PPP eight Joint Venture Companies and nine Assisted Sector Companies will participate to construct LIG flats in the State .

In the 11th Plan Physical target is construction of :

- a) 1500 Ownership LIG flats by WB Housing Board with their own resources amounting to Rs. 60 Crore having state subsidy @ Rs. 10,000/-per flat,
- b) 5000 Ownership LIG flats by 8 Joint Venture Companies and 9 Assisted Sector Companies under P.P.P. with their own resources amounting to Rs. 200 Crore
- c) 500 Rental LIG flats at New Town, Kolkata by State Govt. with investment of Rs. 20 Crore

No. of Mandays to be generated is as follows :

i) Skilled	2240000 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	6821818 Mandays
Total :	9061818 Mandays

7. Land acquisition and Development Schemes

Implementation of all types of housing schemes is dependent on the availability of suitable land. Availability of land at reasonable price in Kolkata and surrounding areas is a major problem.

This programme should also be continued in the 11th Plan as implementation of Housing Schemes are dependent on the availability of suitable acquired land. This scheme is proposed to be implemented as District Sector Departmental Scheme.

In the 11th Five Year Plan New Schemes of Land Acquisition for setting up of RHEs are as follows :-

- a) Payment of compensation towards acquisition of one acre of land each for setting up of RHEs at 15 locations – Kakdwip, Canning, Diamond Harbour, Basirhat, Bongaon, Tehatta, Ranaghat, Domkal, Jangipur, Chanchol, Dinhata, Mathabhanga, Egra, Uluberia & Raghunathpur @ Rs.100.00 Lakh per acre on an average. Total requirement of fund is Rs.1500.00 Lakh for 15 acres of land.
- b) Payment of compensation towards acquisition of two acres of land for setting up of RHE at Baruipur @ Rs.100.00 Lakh per acre on an average. Total requirement of fund is Rs.200.00 Lakh for two acres of land.
- c) Payment towards purchase of 5 acres of acquired developed land at New Town, Kolkata from WBHIDCO with Rs. 1000 lakh .

Physical Target :

Acquisition of land in the 11th Five Year Plan is 22 acres.

8. Administrative Improvement (a) Construction of Office-cum-Residential Complexes for field Officers

This scheme is meant to provide field officers to have office and residence in the same building. There are such office cum residential complexes at Siliguri, Arambagh, Haldia, Jhargram, Beharapore.

This programme will be continued in the 11th Plan as State Sector Scheme

This Department has under taken a project for construction of a Multistoried Office Building of Housing Department at New Town (Rajarhat), Kolkata to locate all the offices in and around Kolkata, including the Secretariat Establishment of this Department, in one complex with project cost of Rs.1556.00 lakh, the administrative approval for which accorded during 2006-07. **This**

project is expected to be started soon and focused to be completed in 11th Plan Period by March, 2011.

No. of Mandays to be generated is as follows :

i) Skilled	120000 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	365455 Mandays
Total :	485455 Mandays

9. Replacement and Renovation of Existing Housing Estates

The Housing Department has to maintain at present 33,400 nos. of rental flats of various categories (RHE / HIG / MIG / LIG / IHE / SCP / EWS) in 190 Housing Estates including Working Women's Hostels throughout the State. A considerable amount is required every year for repair, replacement and renovation of these flats. Works for repair and renovation are taken up in phased manner.

This programme is proposed to be executed as State Sector Scheme in the 11th Plan in order to maintain all such Rental Housing Estates (190 Estates).

In the 11th Plan Physical target is taking up of Replacement and Renovation works of 190 Existing Housing Estates.

No. of Mandays to be generated is as follows :

i) Skilled	296000 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	901455 Mandays
Total :	1197455 Mandays

10. Purchase of Machineries and Equipment

Housing Department requires some machineries, tools and equipment for project works / planning etc. for use by Housing Directorate, Estate Directorate, Brick Production Directorate and Secretariat establishment under the Housing Department. The Computers have also been installed in different offices under the Housing Department.

This programme should be continued in the 11th Plan also in order to computerize the activities of Housing Department. This programme should be continued as State Sector Scheme.

In the 11th Plan Physical target is procurement of 200 no. of Machineries and Equipment (mainly purchase of Computers & Softwares for Computerisation & installation of Fax, Xerox Machines etc.) .

11. Setting up of Company (HIDCO) for New Town at Rajarhat, Kolkata

The West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (WBHIDCO) was formed as a Government Company in April 1999, under the Companies Act, 1956. This Scheme is meant for investment by the State Government as equity in the said Company. At present the State Government has share worth Rs. 12.85 crore in this company

This programme should be continued as State Sector Scheme in the 11th Plan in order to make further investment by the State Govt. as equity in the said company W.B.HIDCO.

12. Improvement and Expansion of Mechanised Brick Factory at Palta

The Mechanised Brick factory at Palta was established in the year 1966 to utilize the readily available Gangetic slit from pre-settling tank of nearby Palta Water Works of Kolkata Municipal Corporation and to produce quality bricks mechanically. The plant has outlived its life for continuous operation of more than 41 years. This scheme is to provide fund for effecting improvement and expansion including replacement of old machinery of this Mechanised Brick Factory.

The programme should also be implemented as State Sector Scheme in the 11th five year plan as there is need to effect improvement, expansion including replacement of old machineries of this Mechanised Brick Factory.

In the 11th Plan Physical target is Modernisation 1 existing Mechanised Brick Factory at Palta.

13. Improvement of Krishnapur Canal Associated with Infrastructure Development of New Town, Kolkata at Rajarhat

This project has been taken up by WBHIDCO in order to procure Canal bed earth on excavation of Krishnapur Canal for stretch of 20.5 km. Additional allocation of Rs.358.00 Lakh made by the Finance Department during 2004-05 for completion of 8 km. stretch of the Canal on re-excavation.

This programme should also be implemented in the 11th Plan as State Sector Scheme.

In the 11th Plan Physical target is excavation of 9.5 kms. of the said Canal.

No. of Mandays to be generated is as follows :

i) Skilled	43200 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	131564 Mandays
Total :	174764 Mandays

14. Assistance to Bhangar Rajarhat Area Development Authority (BRADA)

A new development authority in the name of “Bhangar Rajarhat Area Development Authority (BRADA)” has been constituted by the Govt. during 2005-06.

For proper functioning of this Development Authority Rs.40.00 Lakh had been allotted in 2006-07 and Rs. 25 lakh was released.

The functioning of this Development Authority will also be continued in the 11th Plan as State Sector Scheme.

15. Rain Water Harvesting for different Rental Housing Estates :

This scheme is proposed to be implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan as a new scheme and the same will be implemented for all new constructions of RHEs, IHEs, EWS (on rental basis) by Housing Directorate.

In the 11th Plan this programme is to be under taken as State Sector Scheme.

In the 11th Plan Physical target is to implement the project in 30 Housing Estates.

No. of Mandays to be generated is as follows :

i) Skilled	24000 Mandays
ii) Unskilled	73091 Mandays
Total :	97091 Mandays

16. Construction of Houses under Industrial Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers :

At present there are 12188 rental flats under Industrial Housing Estate (IHE) constructed by this Department under the scheme from 1958 to 1985 throughout West Bengal. .

Rapid industrialization is going on in this State. In order to meet up the growing demand of housing amongst the industrial workers in different locations of the State, it is felt that Industrial Housing Estate (IHE) for low paid industrial workers need to be constructed in the 11th Plan on rental basis.

New Schemes to be taken in the 11th Five year Plan are as follows :-

Number of 500 dwelling units (of which for SC – 120 and for ST – 30 dwelling units) is projected to be implemented in industrial areas at Asansol, Durgapur, Haldia, Howrah & Hoogly with investment of Rs.2000.00 Lakh of which flow under SCSP is Rs.480.00 Lakh and under TASP is Rs.120.00 Lakh.

In the 11th Plan Physical target is Construction of 500 IHE flats.

17. Maintenance of Work-Charged-Establishment

Wages payment towards maintenance of Work-Charged-Establishment of Housing Directorate was borne under Plan Head pertaining to the Capital Account in the 10th Plan and previous Plans and was associated with Rental Housing scheme for Working Women. It is a new programme of the 11th Plan as *State Sector Scheme* from 2007-08.

In the 11th Plan Physical target is maintenance of 174 worked–charged employees for execution of Plan scheme.

PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP IN URBAN HOUSING

Joint Sector Companies vis-à-vis Associate or Assisted Sector Companies formed by Housing Department

Joint Venture Companies

Long before the idea was mooted for the public-private partnership on housing sector at the National level in 1998, the State Government unilaterally ventured in this line and encouraged private sector participation through the Joint Sector Companies in early nineties. To make a provision of Joint Venture with West Bengal Housing Board (WBHB) in the housing sector a statutory organisation under this Department, the government in the Housing Department introduced the West Bengal Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1993 through incorporation of a New Section 27A in the WBHB Act, 1972,. Thereafter, during the period from 1993 to 1999, five such Joint Sector companies were formed between renowned Private Sector Companies and the WBHB in the year 2003, three more Joint Sector Companies were formed . Altogether eight such Joint Sector Companies are there under the Housing Department as follows :

- i Bengal Ambuja Housing Development Limited.

- ii Bengal Peerless Housing Development Company Limited.
- iii Bengal Shrachi Housing Development Limited.
- iv Bengal Greenfield Housing Development Company Limited.
- v Bengal D.C.L Housing Development Company Limited.
- vi Bengal Park Chambers Housing Development Limited.
- vii Bengal Shelter Housing Development Limited.
- viii Bengal United Credit Belani Housing Limited.

In each of such Joint Sector Companies 49.50% of the equity is beneficially held by the West Bengal Housing Board, 49.50% by the concerned private Partner of the Joint Sector Company and the remaining 1% is issued to the Public by the Joint Sector Companies.

The Board of such Joint Sector Companies comprises not less than seven and more than eleven Directors. The Chairman and 50% of the other Directors are nominated by the State Government. The concerned private sector company nominates rest 50% of Directors, one of which is engaged by the company as the Managing Director.

In the Joint Sector Companies the private partners have been actively involved to utilize their resources initiative, planning, design and other expertise like the Government.

Out of such eight Joint Venture Companies five Joint Venture Companies have already completed 18 Projects comprising 8260 dwelling units (LIG – 1100, MIG – 2837, HIG – 2592, Plots / Plots with Houses – 1731) with total project cost of Rs. 662.61 crore .

Further eight such Joint Venture Companies are constructing 5521 dwelling units (LIG – 645, MIG – 2413, HIG – 2273, Plots / Plots with Houses – 190) and Commercial Complexes, Bus Stand with total project cost of Rs. 1215.79 crore .

Assisted Sector Companies

Sometime in the year 2003, it was decided by this Department that Assisted Sector Companies be formed with Private Companies and West Bengal Housing Board with 89:11 Partnership basis to gather momentum in increasing housing stock in the urban areas of West Bengal . Accordingly the State Government during 2005-06 formed five “Assisted Sector Companies” and after that formed four more such Companies on Joint Venture with the West Bengal Housing Board. Names of private partners of such Assisted Sector Companies formed with West Bengal Housing Board are as follows :-

- i Bengal D.C. Paul Group Construction Private Limited .
- ii Bengal Marlin Projects Limited .
- iii Bengal Kaushalaya Infrastructure Development Corporation .
- iv Bengal Multiple Groups.
- v Bengal Sunny Rock Estate & Development Private Limited .
- vi Sanjeevani Estates Private Limited .
- vii Kyal Developers Private Limited.
- viii NPR Finance Private Limited.
- ix P.S. Housing Finance Limited.

The Housing Board has already signed MOU with some of those private partners as “Assisted Sector Companies”. The activities of these Assisted Sector Companies are expected to start soon.

It is expected that eight Joint Venture Companies and nine Assisted Sector Companies will be able to construct at least 20000 dwelling units (L.I.G.- 5000, M.I.G. – 5000 & H.I.G. – 10000) in the urban areas of West Bengal in 11th Plan Period .

In the 11th Plan Financial target under PPP is Rs. 1850 crore towards investment by such companies .

WEST BENGAL HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

WBHIDCO was setup in April, 1999 as a Government Company under the Companies Act , 1956. Total authorized capital of this company is Rs. 50 crore . This Company is developing “ New Town, Kolkata” Project at Rajarhat as a green city dotted with trees, gardens & water bodies. This Township will cover an area of 3779 hectares and it is planned for population of 7.5 lakh and floating population of 2.5 lakh . Co-operative Housing Societies would comprise 50% of dwelling units .Within a short span of 7 years an expenditure of Rs. 1227.76 crore has been incurred towards Infrastructure Development for setting up of this Township.

So far, 2805.91 hectares out of 3779 hectares of land acquired with expenditure of Rs. 488.65 crore. So far 1551 hectares of land already developed by earth filling with total cost of Rs. 223.40 crore. This Township is divided in 4 Action Areas i.e. Action Area – I (AA-I), Action Area – II (AA-II), Action Area – III (AA-III), Action Area – IV (AA-IV). Development of AA-I covering 677 hectares is almost complete in all respect excepting of internal roads (18.25 Kms complete and 44 Kms under construction).

Infrastructure Development of AA-II (1260 hectares) and AA-III (783 hectares) are going on in full-swing and expected to be completed during 11th Plan Period. Development of AA-IV (732 hectares) is in planning stage. WBHIDCO so far sold 758 hectares of land out of saleable area of 1959 hectares within the total project area of 3779 hectares. Total number of plots (different size) so far allotted to individual families and Co-operative Societies is 7836 covering area of 33770.75 cottah .

Following major infrastructure development works have been completed at New Town, Kolkata :-

- a) 6 lane R.C.C. bridge over Krishnapur Canal.
- b) R.C.C. bridge over Bagjola Canal.
- c) 10.75 km. long 6 lane – Major Arterial Road(MAR) from V.I.P. Road to the bridge over Bagjola Canal.
- d) Fly-over on MAR and V.I.P. Road Junctionion.
- e) Installation of one 33/11 K.V. Substation by W.B.S.E.B.in Action Area – IA.
- f) Bailey Bridge over Bagjola Canal.
- g) Rigid pavement work at Salt Lake side.
- h) Installation of 11 deep tube-wells, 7 overhead reservoirs, 6 Intermediate Sewage Lifting Stations(S.L.I.S.) and 2 drainage pumping stations .
- i) West Bengal Housing Board has already constructed 452 flats (L.I.G - 96, M.I.G – 112 & H.I.G. – 244) and Joint Venture Companies of The West Bengal Housing Board so far completed 2061 flats (L.I.G - 286, M.I.G – 788 & H.I.G. – 987) in New Town, Kolkata.

- j) Re-modelling and desalting work of Krishnapur Canal for a stretch of 8 k.m. has been completed and State Govt. provided grant of Rs. 358 lakh from Plan Head.
- k) WBHIDCO already completed 1664 EWS flats in New Town, Kolkata .

Other ongoing infrastructure development Projects are as follows :

i) 5.75 Km long Arterial Road (North South Corridor) with 6-lane carriage way & ii) 6.5 K.m long Arterial Road (East West Corridor) with 6-lane carriage way, iii) 2nd BRIDGE (6-LANE DIVIDED CARRAIGEWAY) OVER BAGJOLA CANAL are in progress, iv) Southern Extension of Major Arterial Road with 6 lane carriage way . Further one road schemes viz 5 Km long Arterial Road with 6-lane carriage way from Basanti Road near Leather Complex to East West corridor is in planning stage and is proposed to be constructed in the 11th Plan Period .

Surface water supply scheme for providing 100 MGD capacity by drawing river water from the river Hoogly through Chitpur Lock gate via Krishnapur Canal is expected to be taken up by HIDCO in the 11th Five year Plan Period .

POWER SUPPLY:

A joint venture company (NEW TOWN ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY) has been formed between WBSEB & WBHIDCO to arrange power supply and distribution of the same in the New Township. The work for supply of power by NTESSC has already been taken up. Construction of different sub stations are in progress.

Major Activities taken up in New Town by different organisations of their own fund are as follows on purchasing land from WBHIDCO :-

i) 5 Housing projects by West Bengal Housing Board comprising 1808 flats (L.I.G – 688, M.I.G – 680, H.I.G – 440) and 10 Housing projects by 7 Joint Venture Companies comprising 4287 flats (L.I.G – 581, M.I.G – 1631, H.I.G – 2075) are in progress in New Town, Kolkata . ii) 100 acres of land has been allotted to Bengal Unitech for setting up of one International Convention Centre. iii) **150 acres of land has been allotted to Shapoorji Pallonji Ltd for construction of 20000 Dwelling Units (MIG- 8000 and LIG- 12000) .**

It may also be mentioned that WBHIDCO has allotted land to different organizations for setting up of IT Parks /Complexes, Engineering Colleges, Schools, Bus Terminus , Market Complex, Hospitals, Cancer Research Centres, Office Complex and Housing Complex .

WBHIDCO also taken up different welfare activities for the project effected people and also taken up neighbourhood development schemes with project cost of Rs. 75.96 crore.

WBHIDCO so far obtained loan of Rs. 390 crore from WBIDFC, National Housing Bank, HUDCO, Allahabad Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce.

In the 11th Five year Plan target for constructing ownership EWS flats is 2000 (SC -480, ST- 120). WBHIDCO prepared 11th Five year Plan for an estimated amount of Rs. 194210 Lakh for Infrastructure Development of New Town, Kolkata .

B) WEST BENGAL HOUSING BOARD

The West Bengal Housing Board, a major Public Sector Statutory Organisation establish under the Act XXXII, 1972 has been constructing flats for more than three decades for different categories of people of the State to meet the increasing demand for dwelling units.

The West Bengal Housing Board so far constructed a total of 35211 dwelling units (E.W.S – 1151, L.I.G – 4878, M.I.G – 12955, H.I.G – 16227) for different categories of people upto March, 2007.

Further 2609 dwelling units under construction (L.I.G – 832, M.I.G - 680, H.I.G – 836 & plots with Houses - 261) with project cost of Rs. 220.34 crore..

In the 11th Five year Plan period the Housing Board has drawn up programme for construction of 400 EWS, 1500 L.I.G, 1300 M.I.G & 2800 H.I.G flats in New Town, Kolkata ; Budgebudge, Krishnanagar, Thakurpukur, Golfgreen, Salt Lake, Farrakka, Bally & Nimta .

10.8.2 Programme of the Home (P&AR) Department

The housing need of the Government functionaries is very acute in the outlying districts and sub-divisions. Setting up of Estates do not justify in view of number of officers posted in the sub-divisions. Schemes for construction of Residential quarters for different category of officers need to be provided. Furthermore, upgradation and renovations of age-old office complexes and bungalows in the districts and sub-divisions are required. Construction of administrative buildings and residential quarters is another component requiring attention. For development of basic infrastructure of administrative buildings and residential quarters, huge fund is required during the 11th Five Year Plan.

10.8.3 Programme of the Judicial Department

The Department constructs residential quarters for Judicial Officers including High Court Judges. The scheme will be continued during the 11th Plan.

10.8.4 Programme of the Labour Department

Subsidised housing scheme for bidi-workers

Under this scheme the Beedi workers are provided financial assistance for building their dwelling houses with the subsidy component of Rs.600/- out of total assistance of Rs.1500/-. The subsidy is proposed to be enhanced to Rs.5000/- out of total assistance of Rs.15,000/-.

A proposal for modification of the scheme in the pattern of GOI was submitted which is under consideration.

RURAL HOUSING

10.8.5 Programme of the Panchayat & Rural Development Department

Indications from the household survey taken up during the last Economic Census, result of which is being compiled, is that around 4.31% of the rural household do not even have their own house sites.

Thus there will be nearly six lakh such households, who need to be provided with their own house along with homestead land. They are staying on other's land without permission and are the most vulnerable section of the society. The *Indira Awas Yojana* provides house to those who own homestead land and a new scheme of the Land & Land Reforms Department will provide land to the landless poor. Those two schemes should be dovetailed so that by the end of the Eleventh Plan it is ensured that every citizen in the rural areas has a place of their own to live. Those persons will also be extended the benefits of the poverty alleviation programmes so that they come out of their poverty.

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under 'Housing (including Police Housing)' is Rs. 81070.00 Lakh.

10.9 URBAN DEVELOPMENT(including State Capital Proj. & Slum Area Dev.)

10.9.1 Programme of the Municipal Affairs Department

The State government has given priority to the issues of urban poverty and Urban Employment. With the help of centrally sponsored schemes like SJSRY, NSDP, VAMBAY and State Plan supported schemes on Urban Health program, comprehensive development strategy has been worked out for overall improvement of the quality of life of the urban poor. Empowerment of women through sustainable economic development and financial independence is being achieved in most of the ULBs by forming DWCUA groups.

10.9.2 Programme of the Urban Development Department Urban Development

The rapid urbanization in West Bengal has posed new challenges to create adequate infrastructure and provide basic amenities. This aspect is the core of all programme initiatives.

The major challenge is to address the requirements of the substantial urban population. The challenge is all the more important as the State Government is giving considerable importance to attract investment in the industrial sector and ensure that the urban areas provide all round support for industrialization. The Government is also keen to attract investments in small and medium level industries, which would provide employment to a large number of semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Urban poor occupies an important place in the agenda of urban development. As the developmental interventions have striven to be 'inclusive' in nature, the needs of urban poor have always merited priority treatment in design of such interventions. Further as slum dwellers do lack basic infrastructure facilities and services. One of the important strategies has been that of targeting urban poor for re-distributive justice.

The mandate of the Urban Development is to ensure planned development of the existing urban growth centers, potential urban growth centres in the State of West Bengal as well as provision of basic urban amenities. This department carries out its development programmes through two branches viz., the Metropolitan Development Branch which is involved with the planning and development of Kolkata Metropolitan Area and the Town and Country Planning Branch which is involved with the other growth centres of the State. There are nine Development Authorities and two Town Improvement Trusts the Urban Development Department.

The urban population in West Bengal is expected to reach 27 million in 2011. The target of the 11th five-year plan will be to provide minimum urban amenities to the entire projected urban population of the State. Issues of urban infrastructure, governance, employment and basic services for urban poor need to be addressed and this is being addressed by different development authorities within their respective planning areas.

CONSULTATIVE PROCESS TO PLANNING – THE FORMATION AND AGENDA OF THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMITTEE

In pursuance to the provisions of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, the State Government of West Bengal enacted the West Bengal Metropolitan Planning Committee (WBMPCC) Act in 1994 and constituted the KMPC under provisions of the Act in late 2000.

It is highly pertinent to note that the sectoral plans have been based on a 25-year perspective plan, Vision 2025, prepared for Kolkata Metropolitan Area. This plan has worked out the projected population and economic activities in KMA on the infrastructure and services as well as the development strategies to be followed in each sector

KOLKATA METROPOLITAN AREA

Perspective Plan

A draft Perspective Plan – VISION 2025 was prepared by KMDA in 2001, containing proposals in respect of Kolkata Metropolitan Area against a planning horizon of 2025 and covering the urbanization pattern in KMA, the economic trend, the development strategy and the future spatial structure encompassing the new settlement areas, the new industrial growth centres and the rural growth centres. The Kolkata Metropolitan Planning Committee (KMPC) has accepted this perspective plan in principle.

Master Plan for Traffic & Transportation (2001-2025)

The policy enunciated in the Master Plan is to develop an integrated transportation network within KMA to cater for the movement of passengers and goods within the area and in the hinterland taking into consideration the likely future scenarios upto 2025.

The strategies for giving priority action towards achieving the above objectives as identified in the Master Plan are -

- i) Decentralised metropolitan structure.
- ii) Priority to transit.
- iii) Fuel and energy conservation.
- iv) Environmental protection.
- v) Metropolitan centre development.
- vi) Para transit modes of transportation.
- vii) Pedestrian facilities.
- viii) Adoption of updated technology.
- ix) Balance participation of public sector and private sector.

The Master Plan contains the following major components –

- a) Transport network plan.
- b) Mass transportation plan.
- c) Goods transportation plan.
- d) Transport management plan for the metropolitan centre.

Development Plan for Environment, Wetland, Urban Amenities and Heritage within KMA (2003-2008)

The present situation of the different aspects of Environment such as air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste etc. has been assessed and measures to be taken for improvement of the quality of these environmental aspects has been suggested emphasizing inter alia – the importance of wetland and its need for conservation. Also, this Development Plan deals with the improvement of Urban Amenities and Heritage. In addition to the list of Heritage structures to be preserved, preservation of Dalhousie Square (B.B.D.Bag) has been included as an important component of the project.

Development Plan for Education, Health, Employment, Bustee & Industry within KMA:

District Development plans for Slum, Health, Education and Employment in KMA have been finalized.

Strategy for the Urban Poor

The Kolkata Metropolitan Planning Committee (KMPC) appointed Sector Committee on Education, Health, slum and Employment has prepared, inter alia, a Development Plan for slum and the

General Body of KMPC has recently approved the same. The Plan has recommended certain strategies, as noted below, for interventions targeted at urban poor, especially those living in slums of KMA:

- ✓ The issue of land tenure as well as security of tenure of slum dwellers needs to be looked into, as there have been cases where the slum dwellers have been compelled to move out after improvements in environment have been carried out. The provisions of Thika Tenancy (Acquisition & Regulation) Act 1981 and enforcement thereof need to be properly examined and, if necessary, legal amendments should be carried out.
- ✓ Sustained initiatives on generation of awareness regarding appropriate use of infrastructure and services as well as prevention of misuse thereof are extremely important for cost effective service delivery.
- ✓ So far a major part of interventions in slums have been confined to infrastructure development. It is proposed that pucca slum superstructure development be taken up henceforth along with provision of required infrastructure. For this purpose, low cost technologies should receive priority. All the lands occupied in slums shall be notified under the Thika Tenancy Act and dwelling units for slum families will be constructed thereon. Further, funds from different slum related development programmes such as VAMBAY and NSDP may be pooled for meeting the capital cost for the above. Borrowing from financial institutions may need to be resorted to. For debt servicing, enhanced rent may be collected from beneficiaries and the same used for the purpose. Necessary governmental support may also be provided.
- ✓ Physical infrastructure development, on the one hand, and education, health, economic rehabilitation and community development, on the other, need to be properly co-ordinated within a slum.
- ✓ The need for devising mechanism for involvement of beneficiaries through Community Based Organizations (CBOs), particularly the Community Development Societies (CDSs) formed under the SJSRY programme, in planning, prioritizing and implementation of slum improvement programmes.
- ✓ Some of the slum level development works could be contracted out to CBOs so as to sustain their interest in slum development initiatives.
- ✓ The lands made available out of removal of khatal (cowsheds) from Kolkata should be used for residential and also non-residential purposes benefiting slum dwellers only. This particularly important in view of such lands being eyed by private developers for profiteering. Such khatal lands could be used for providing residential tenements to slum dwellers under VAMBAY scheme of Government of India.
- ✓ Employment generation should get priority and appropriate attention for intervention, as slums witness a good deal of skilled workforce. In this context, an enhanced participation of women in economic activities was emphasized. There is also a need for designing necessary steps, both legal and otherwise, for providing security to borrowers seeking bank finance for economic pursuits. The involvement of ULBs in designing and imparting vocational training and helping the self-employed in marketing of their products and services was emphasized.
- ✓ There is a need for checking dropout of slum children from primary education, the incidence of drop out being noticed to be higher among SC/ST and minority households. The Ward Education Committees should immediately be formed in each municipal ward and they should monitor proper functioning of Sarbo Siksha Kendras including arrangement of proper training for Sahayikas and suitable involvement of RCVs and NGOs.

A short term Plan with a view to providing Pucca dwelling units to the projected slum families over the next 5-years has also been prepared.

Similarly action plans for basic service for urban poor have been drafted on behalf of the Asansol urban area under JNNURM and other development authorities/statutory bodies have been advised to draw up action plans for the next five years in the context of provision of basic services to the urban poor based on the over all guidelines of the KMPC.

OTHER PLANNING AREAS

ADDA

Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) has been formed in the year 1980 after amalgamating the Asansol Planning Organization and Durgapur Development Authority. The Authority spreads over 1670 kms and serves to a total population of 26.50 lakhs. The Authority has been vested with the responsibility for ensuring integrated development of entire Asansol-Durgapur region, spreading over two (2) Municipal Corporations, three (3) Municipalities and eight (8) Rural Blocks. ADDA is also developing its Vision Document with the help of IIT, Kharagpur for next 20(twenty) years. Realising the potential of private initiatives and their management & technical skills, Authority has taken up private-public partnership projects for promotion of Housing Estates, Commercial Complex, Knowledge City etc. In next few years emphasis will be given to develop Durgapur as a Manufacturing and Education Hub and Asansol as a Hub for Small Industries and

Trading activities. ADDA has also drawn up a programme for seeking investment under National Urban Renewal Mission. In totality, ADDA intends to promote Green Industries, Housing and Service Sector in the next few years and we are developing infrastructure in this direction only. Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) has entrusted the task of preparation of Perspective Plan for the area under its jurisdiction to IIT, Kharagpur.

Sriniketan Santiniketan Development Area

The Perspective Plan of Sriniketan Santiniketan Development Authority (SSDA) also covers detailed studies and projections.

The SSDA has proposed to execute the following projects in the 11th plan :

- Bus and Truck terminus at Bolpur,
- Park on the irrigation canal embankment at Shyambati,
- Construction of Mass Communication and Journalism Centre at VISVABHARATI,
- Establishment of SSDA Hospital,
- Development of sports facilities under MPLADS,
- Preparation of Master plan on drainage system and construction of drains in SSPA,
- Implementation of Solid Waste Management Plan within SSPA,
- Polyclinic near SONARTAREE,
- Sculpture court at Madhusudanpur,
- Park and playing arena in different Primary Schools,
- Link roads in different villages and in and around of Santiniketan,
- Residential Schools at Prantik Township, Digantapalli, Primary School at Digantapalli,
- Housing projects at Uttarnarayanpur,
- Rural Sanitation Programme in rural areas of SSPA,
- Low cost housing for the slum dwellers,

SJDA

SJDA is a Development & Planning authority under Govt. of West Bengal entrusted with the task of Planning & Development within its planning area on the interest of common people.

Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority (SJDA) has also prepared a Perspective Plan spanning 25 years upto 2025 for the Planning Area under its jurisdiction.

Burdwan Development Area

The Authority has decided to concentrate on development activities in the fringe areas of Burdwan Town under the jurisdiction of Burdwan-I and Burdwan-II Panchayat Samitis with Plan funds while development programmes for the Burdwan Municipal Town are being conceived mainly through Public Private Partnership ventures without any plan assistance.

Haldia Development Area:

HDA has identified several commercial infrastructure projects which is planned to be undertaken at the earliest in order to attract industries and achieve quality standards of urban infrastructure.

HDA has prepared a Perspective Plan – 2025 following the guidelines of Government of India. It presents policies and proposals to achieve a desired standard of living for the community at large. Due to change of existing planning area of HDA from 326.85 sq.km. to 761.26 sq.km. it has been proposed by the Board of HDA to upgrade its Perspective Plan and accordingly necessary action has been initiated. HDA has prepared a five years financial plan for the development projects proposed to be carried out in Haldia Planning Area.

Jaigaon Development Area:

Locationally Jaigaon is a border town on the Indian side of the International Border between India and Bhutan. Schemes are being prepared and executed by JDA with the fund allotted by the Department of Urban Development, Govt. of West Bengal. Extensive re-allocation of human habitation has been projected in the plan. A detailed road network has also been projected. Areas have been demarcated for developing office and residential complex and commercial & recreational facilities. Elaborate provision for drainage, sewerage, drinking water augmentation etc. have also been provided in the 11th plan.

Medinipur Kharagpur Development Area:

The following projects of MKDA have been decided in principle for the next five years:

- Construction of Diesel/Gas operated crematorium near Birendra Sasmal Setu, Sadar Ghat, Midnapore.
- Widening and strengthening of the existing link road from Sahachak (NH6) to TATA Metaliks then to Rly. Bridge of Kansabati River, which is the main link road across the growing Industrial Estate of Kharagpur.
- Multi Shopping, Commercial and Office Complex by the side of the NH6 in between Midnapore and Kharagpur Town.
- Community Sanitary Latrines and Urinals within the slum area and busy market place of Kharagpur and Midnapore Town.
- Construction of Link road within the fringe areas of Midnapore and Kharagpur Municipalities.

Digha Sankarpur Development Area

In the 11th plan a perspective plan in the sectors such as afforestation, roads, infrastructure development, health, flood protection, electrification and tourist attraction has been prepared by DSDA.

The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under ‘Urban Development’ is Rs. 634601.30 lakh.

10.10 INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

10.10.1 Programme of the Information & Cultural Affairs Department

The primary objective of this department is to disseminate the message of the government to the people and to collect feedback from them including generation of awareness amongst the people on various Socio-economic issues. The process of raising awareness relating to the plans and programmes undertaken through better facilities of infrastructure development for access to information.

The goal of information is to ensure public participation in the planned.

Objectives

- a) To increase awareness and create understanding of Govt. activities and social issues through dissemination of information.
- b) To promote and emerge collective responsibility for communal harmony and national integration.
- c) To enable interested parties (such as citizens, community groups, N.G.Os etc.) to influence governmental policies relating to human resource development. In this process thrust v/ill be given on participation of woman, child and other people of the backward sections.
- d) To modernise the District/Sub-divisional 'Information Centres' with a view to disseminate the information having message of the government and getting feedback speedily and efficiently.
- e) To establish mechanism within government for regular interaction between government and civil society on the subjects relating to accepted policies and method of implementation in the form of ' Peoples Participation of Window'¹ with the help of G to C Portal.

Schemes to be launched in the 11th Five Year Plan

- Modernisation of District and Sub-divisional Information centre
- Implementation of ‘Awareness Raising Action Plan’
- Construction of Tathya Bhawan
- Financial assistance to the aged & distressed journalists attached to Small & medium newspapers.

The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under ‘Information & Publicity’ is Rs.2014.00 akh

10.11 DEVELOPMENT OF SC, ST & OBCs

10.11.1 Programme of the Backward Classes Welfare Department

The Backward Classes Welfare Department is the nodal Department for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes.

THE GOAL:

- The Backward classes Welfare Department works for the all round Socio-Economic Development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- The main functions of the Department are (a) to implement the educational schemes for upliftment of SC,ST and Other Backward Clases; (b) to supervise issue of castes certificates and enforce Reservation Rules in services and educational institutions; (e) to implement schemes for social and cultural development and (d) to implement schemes for economic upliftment.
- There are 60 SC communities in West Bengal, total population being 184.52 Lakhs which is 23.01% of the total population of the State.
- There are 38 ST communities in West Bengal with total populatioin of 44.06 lakhs, i.e. 5.59% of total population.
- There are 64 communities recognised as Other Backward Classes in this State.

APPRAISAL OF 10TH PLAN:

The main objective of this Department during 10th Plan Period was to raise the educational and economic standard of the SCs/STs/OBCs with a view to bring them at par with the general population of the State.

Apart from financing the on-going educational stipendary schemes at Post-Matric and Pre-Matric, special emphasis was given on infrastructure development schemes and Family Oriented Economic Development (F O E D) schemes for the socio-economic upliftment of the target population.

The schemes like setting up of 5 Ekalabya Model Schools for STs, 12 Feeder Schools for Class I to V to the Ekalabya Model Schools have been taken up. Special Book Grant scheme for BPL level SC&ST has been introduced. Quota for Pre-Matric Hostels for SC&ST has been raised to 36,000 and 32,000 respectively. Quota for maintenance charges to SCs has been raised to 1,50,000 from 1,10,000.

An important scheme Old Age Pension for STs of BPL families living in ITDP areas has started functioning in this State from 2004-2005. This noble scheme has been implemented in Non-ITDP areas also from 2006-2007.

Part-time Diploma Engineering Courses for STs with 60 Students has been started in Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar Polytechnic at Jhargram, Paschim Medinipore from 2004-2005. Vocational Training in various trades like Computer Training / Apparel Fashion Technology etc. along with training in PTTI and ANM have been taken up by this Department. Steps have also been taken for revitalization of the existing LAMPS.

Residential HS schools for SC/ST/OBC have also been set up. Passed out trainees of the existing TCPCs in this state are being provided with loans from the Corporations under this Department for the self-employment of the trainees.

THRUST AREAS DURING 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2012)

The 11th Plan of this department is inspired by the objectives set out in the Approach Paper circulated by the Development and Planning Deptt. which envisages to improve the quality of life of the target population. The premise of human development would be central to the planning vision. The pillar of equity, efficiency, sustainability and participation would be the guiding factors. The

growth process would be pro-poor, pro-jobs, pro-woman and pro-nature to ensure social, political and economic inclusion.

EDUCATION:

Improvement in the quality of life presupposes marked development in education sector specially elementary education. In West Bengal percentage of literacy among Scheduled Caste (59.04%) and Scheduled Tribe (43.40%) communities are considerably low in comparison to General population(69%). Hence in education sector thrust areas are :-

- 100 % enrolment at primary level.
- To make all out effort to eliminate "dropouts" at primary level and secondary level by increasing the hostel facilities for students of SC & ST communities.
- To make special efforts to eliminate existing social and gender gaps and to increase the enrolment of girl students from SC & ST communities.
- To vocational training courses for school leaving students of SC & ST communities so that they can earn their livelihood.
- To introduce Computer education in phases in all secondary schools in areas dominated by SC & ST communities.
- To introduce some special schemes like Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination and other professional courses for the benefit of students of SC & ST communities.

From different surveys conducted by the research wing of this Department it appears that the basic causes of low literacy among SCs and STs are economic hindrances, poor motivation, prevalent labour system either in economic field or in house-hold works and insufficient educational infrastructure and poor educational atmosphere in the house.

In order to bring above SC & ST population up to the educational level of general population, this department puts priority on education by construction/re-construction of schools / hostel buildings in mouzas / villages predominantly inhabited by SC & ST.

The Department also proposes to allocate more funds for different on-going stipendary educational schemes at pre-secondary, and post-secondary level with a view to increase the reach and content of the schemes.

This Department provides hostel facilities to poor SC & ST students. The State Government bears the entire expenses to pay maintenance charges for the SC & ST day-scholars and hostels for the hostellers at pre-matric stage. It is proposed that during the 11th Plan Period efforts would be made to increase reach and effectiveness of the programme. Hostel charges has been enhanced from Rs. 400/- p.m to Rs. 600/-p.m and the maintenance charges will be increased from the financial year 2007-08.

Till date, 295 Ashram Hostels for poor SC/ST students are running under this Department.

This department is considering to set up at least additional 50 Ashram Hostels in ITDP areas during 11th five year Plan period. It has also been decided to set up more Central Hostels for SC, ST and OBC boys and girls during 11th five year Plan period. Vocational training, Job oriented trainings like Apparel Training and Design, Diploma Courses on different engineering faculties, Computer Training (both hard-ware and soft-ware) etc. are proposed to be provided for SC,ST & OBC youths.

Moreover, during the 10th plan period, the State Govt. has introduced educational schemes for the OBCs. More beneficiaries are proposed to be covered under such schemes during 11th Plan Period.

There are 6 Central Sector Schemes viz., Special Central Assistance to S.C.S.P. for SCs. and Tribal Sub-Plan/Grants under 1st Proviso to Art. 275(I) of the Constitution, VTC, Grant-in-aid to WBTDC Ltd., Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations, Upgrading of merit of SCs/STs, Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets and 6 Centrally Sponsored schemes, Girls/boys hostels for SC & ST, PMS for SC /ST/OBC, Grants to CRI, Book Banks, Coaching and Allied Scheme, which are running successfully.

Within this Financial Year, the Department is going to construct at least 4 Schools with hostel facilities for SC and ST Students in the name of *Pandit Raghunath Murmu* in Burdwan and Bankura District out of RIDF-XIII Fund. Moreover, the construction works for 2 *Ekalabya Model Residential Schools*, one at Birbhum and one at Dakshin Dinajpur will start very soon. It has been noticed that in some areas particularly in tribal dominated areas the drop-out rate of children at primary and secondary level is relatively high. One such area is Lodha dominated areas in the district of Paschim Medinipore. It is experienced that as both the parents of Lodha family are engaged in food gathering and other works, the school going children are engaged to look after the kids of the family. So, this age group is normally not able to attend Primary Schools. **Construction of Creche in the Lodha's hamlet** will enable the 6-10 age group to attend Primary School. Even those learners who attend primary schools fail to achieve the desired standard. **For them it is absolutely necessary to construct Ashram Hostels** so that they can effectively learn. Within this 5 Years Plan, a good number of Ashram Hostels will be constructed. Similarly where necessary Anganwadi Centre may be constructed in collaboration with Social Welfare Department. Emphasis will also be given for proper and effective training of Tribal Students who are appearing for the Joint Entrance examination and also in other professional examinations.

ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

In tune with State's vision for creation of sustainable employment opportunity this Department proposes priority on implementation of various FOED schemes clubbing State fund, Special Central Assistance and institutional finance. Substantial fund are received under **SCA to SCP, SCA to TSP and under Article 275 (1) of the constitution of India** for implementation of infrastructural development schemes in SC/ST dominated area and also for meeting subsidy requirement of Income Generation Schemes. This Department has given special emphasis to prepare an exclusive Sub-plan (SCSP& TSP) from 2009-2010 for the eradication of poverty and ensure facilities of education, health and livelihood for the poorest of poor SC/ST belong to ITDP Mouzas, apart from all projects so far running under this Department. Emphasis has been given on creation on drinking water supply, Minor irrigation, construction of culvert, Bridges link road, community hall, lamps godowns complex etc. This Department has set priority on implementation of Minor Irrigation Schemes for the cultivators belonging to SC & ST to help the cultivators in non-irrigated areas.

The 'WADI' has been introduced in two districts of this State. The scheme is proposed to be extended to other districts of this State during 11th plan period. There are also Bankable Economic Development Schemes, which will be sanctioned by WBSC & ST Development & Finance Corporation. To ensure required food grain to the tribal families in times, 135 Grains Banks have been set up. 170 more Grain Banks will be set up soon. Steps will be taken for construction of Homes for aged/vagrants SC,ST and OBC people.

Revitalization of the LAMPS in the state is one of the objectives to be achieved during 11th plan period. With financial assistance of NSFDC and NSTFDC, the Department has also launched Micro Credit Schemes for SC and ST people. Benefit of the scheme will be extended to cover more beneficiaries during 11th plan period including the passed out trainees of TCPCs run by this Department. Special emphasis will be given to poor women of SC & ST communities for income

generation by enhancing the quota of schemes like Mahila Samridhi Yojana & Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana.

It is proposed to bridge the gaps and strengthen the existing infrastructure during the 11th plan. This would provide forward and backward linkages and market access.

Health:

- The proposals are driven by the vision 'Health for All'.
- Ensure preventive and curative health care of acceptable quality in tune with the state policies for the target groups :-

The Government has taken various initiatives in respect of promotive, preventive and curative health issues. Still extending basic health facilities to all the Backward Classes in the State remains a major challenge. During the 11th plan period we would give particular focus on full coverage of the target population for sanitation and safe drinking water. Awareness regarding immunisation and other health related issues will be effectively spread through governmental as well as non-governmental channels.

An insurance schemes, namely, “Janashree Bima Jojona” for the Primitive Tribal Groups has been introduced in this State We would explore the possibilities of introducing a 'Health Insurance Scheme' on the lines of Mediclaim Policy.

Medical plants are considered as minor products of forest and shrubs. These plants grow naturally and without any specific care. Tribal people and a large number of scheduled castes people use them as food and home medicine. Their growth and use is gradually diminishing. If efficacy of these minor products could be established, then preservation, collection and marketing of these plants can be organized in a planned manner. **Suitable projects on herbal plants and medicine will be encouraged.**

This Department is considering to make some allocation of fund from 2009-2010 on the following programmes:-

- (a) To identify the tribal medicine practioners at grass root level and assess the utility of this system through evidential valuation.
- (b) For the identification of Medical Plants used by these practioners and preservation and protection from extinction.

An Insurance scheme, namely, "Janashree Bima Yojona" for the Primitive Tribal Groups has been introduced in this State We would explore the possibilities of introducing a 'Health Insurance Scheme'¹ on the lines of Mediclaim Policy

Cultural Development:

To promote and preserve the traditional heritage of SC/ST people the following are the special schemes undertaken by State Government organizing various cultural programmes.

- Bhawaiya Sangeet Competition, Tea-Tribal Festival.
- Gunijan Sambardhana – Felicitation of the Tribal Eminent Persons at State Level for their contribution in the field of Tribal Art, Culture and Literature.
- Tribal One Act Drama Competition (From the Block to the State Level in different Tribal Languages).

- Literacy Competition and Award of Fellowship to Tribal Scholars for undertaking research in different Tribal Languages. Similar schemes may also be considered by the Government of India on 50:50 basis so that these activities can be organized covering more Tribal population.
- Preparation of Ethnographic Documentary Films of the Tribal Communities for preservation of their rich heritage. It may be noted that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India have already sanctioned 100% Grant-in-aid for production of Documentary Films/Serials/Documentary/Tele-Play on Tribal Life and Development.

C.R.I, conducts various ethnic identification studies and makes evaluation of different schemes run by this Department apart from promotion of cultural activities. Awareness generating campaign for health, education and livelihood related issues for women and children, against child marriage, child labour, women and child trafficking among the backward people (SC/ST/OBC) in ITDP villages will be framed out with the co-ordination of CRI under this Department.

Some voluntary organizations are working in the State for the benefit of the SC and ST people. They are running Training Centres, medical Assistance Centres, etc. Evaluation Study is to be conducted from time to time to assess the projects implemented by different voluntary organizations, which are working in the field of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The periodical studies will help not only to assess the impact of the development schemes but also modification for better service to backward people.

Special Attention on Cultural Development:

- Upgradation of Museum of C.R.I.
- Formation of "Lok Sanskriti Kendra at Coochbehar"
- To construct a research Institute and a Museum at the residence of "Panchanan Barma" at Mathabanga, Coochbehar.
- Translation of P.O. Bodings book on Santal Medicine and its folklore.

Manual scavenging has been abolished in the state. Self employment schemes for re-habilitation of manual scavengers have been started functioning in this State. As per recommendation of planning commission G.O.I, will be requested to change the funding pattern of Pre-matric scholarship for the children of those who are engaged in unclean occupation from 50:50 to 100%.

Action will be taken for sorting out ways for the development of health infrastructure in tribal dominated areas.

The proposed outlays for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under 'Development of SC,ST & OBCs' is Rs. 65671.00 lakh

10.12 LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

A. LABOUR WELFARE

10.12.1 Programme of the Labour Department

Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery

With the increased emphasis imposed by the Govt. to the improvement of working conditions of the working class people engaged in the unorganised Sector, the infrastructural set up of the existing enforcement Machinery seems to inadequate to overcome the situations. It is, therefore, urgently required to strengthen the existing set up by providing Training Inspector for upgradation of skills.

Strengthening of Training Institute –cum-Central Library

The State Labour Institute is running perennially an advanced certificate Course in Personnel Management, Industrial Relations, and Labour Welfare for the prospective Labour Welfare Officers and also in Service Training Programme of Officers of the Labour Dte. and others. Now, to cope up with the demand of the day, it is urgently required to introduce a three year whole time Degree Course in M. B.A instead of Certificate Course. Accordingly, it is proposed to renovate the Institute as per A. I. C. T. E norms. In addition to above, it is required to purchase books for the Library etc. It is proposed to set up integrated wing of the Statistical matters of the Labour Directorate, the Employment Directorate and all other Directorates. Moreover, a research cell is being proposed to set up to centre to the needs of the emerging Labour related matters. The Substantial monetary grants released so far may be proposed to be released for the development of the State Labour Institute.

Strengthening of Research and Development Wing

Research and Development wing conducts multidisciplinary studies on safety and health problem in Factories through its 4 cells viz., Chemical cell, Medical Cell, Industrial Hygiene Cell and Research and Statistics Cell, With a view to improving the performances of those existing 4 cells of Research and Development wing of the Factories Dte, the R.D. Wing is to be Strengthened. Moreover, it is imperative on the part of us, as per orders of the Govt. of India, to build up scientific database in order to avoid Bhopal like Gas disastrous in this State.

For the above purposes, installation/Procurement of Computers (for Factory License data-base), updation of Factory information Systems installation of Water treatment system for operation of Atomic Absorption Spectro-Photometer, Setting up of connectivity system, construction of building is urgently required. Besides, some man powers (creation of posts) required.

Strengthening of Industrial relations Machinery

The Machinery of the Labour Dte. is required to be upgraded the skillness by acquiring new dimension of different Labour Legislations and matters for the purpose of establishing the liaison of Industrial Relations with the large number of Unorganised Workers. The Officers of the Labour Dte. are, therefore, required to participate seminars, outside the State, sponsored by V.V Giri Institute & Other Institutions. Besides the above, the office of the J. L. C. , Siliguri, is to be constructed.

Setting up of New Tribunals and Labour Courts

There are at present 9 Industrial Tribunals and 2 Labour Courts in West Bengal. Out of these, 7 Industrial Tribunals and 2 Labour Courts are at Kolkata, while Jalpaiguri and Durgapur have one Tribunal each. Moreover, a huge No. of cases are pending and day after day these are being increased. For Speedy disposal of those pending cases and new cases, it is strongly felt for setting up of more Tribunals/Courts. In addition, the 1982. Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act has made it mandatory to dispose the cases within the time-bound period. In view of above, and for mitigating the sufferings facing the Union leaders, and the workmen who are to come from farthest corners of the district of Howrah and 24 Pgs(N) to the New Secretariat Buildings for disposal of disputes, it is proposed to set up 2 I.T.-one each at Howrah and Barrackpore alongwith creation of some posts

Beedi Workers Welfare Scheme

The Govt. has already taken decision to improve the living conditions of the Beedi Workers by way of giving grants under certain conditions to facilitate:

- a) Providing for electric connection to the houses to some Beedi Workers;
- b) Construction of a house by an individual worker; and

- c) Providing for infrastructures like approach road, water supply, sanitation in a group / cluster housing.

A comprehensive “Beedi Workers’ Welfare Scheme” has been proposed to be implemented in the districts of Malda, Purulia and Murshidabad for the development of Beedi Workers.

Improvement of working conditions of Child and Women Labour

With a view to improving the working conditions of the Child and Women Labours in West Bengal, it is proposed for organisation of Vocational Training Camps.

Other schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan

- ✓ Statewide survey to identify Child Labour in different employment. (*Under The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986/61 of 1986 child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age.*)
- ✓ Welfare of agricultural labourers and labourers in the unorganised sector
- ✓ Strengthening of Welders Training Centre under the Boilers Directorate
- ✓ Detection and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labours
- ✓ Strengthening of the Testing Laboratory for examination of boilers
- ✓ Extension of Employment Services
- ✓ Computerisation of Employment Exchanges
- ✓ Self employment scheme of registered unemployed in West Bengal

The proposed outlays for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under ‘Labour & Employment’ is Rs. 24334.00 lakh

10.13 SOCIAL SECURITY & SOCIAL WELFARE

10.13.1 Programme of the Panchayat & RD Department

Social Security

It is estimated that a small section of the society will not be able to either participate in the wage-employment or the self-employment programme due to their old age or other disabilities. They will be required to be covered with the social security programmes. *The National Old age Pension scheme* has been redesigned as **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** and pension under this scheme is now an entitlement of all eligible persons in the state who are under the BPL and have attained the specified age. The estimated number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS is 10.50 Lakh during the current year.

The coverage and the delivery system of the *Provident Fund for the Landless Agricultural Labourers (PROFLAL)* will be improved during the Eleventh Plan to minimize the vulnerability of such persons.

10.13.2 Programme of the Food & Supplies Department Implementation of Annapurna Scheme

This scheme is aimed at providing food security to the indigent senior citizens who are of the age of 65 years or above and who have not been included under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (N O A P S). Under this scheme 10 kg. of rice is provided per month free of cost of every such senior citizen.

10.13.3 Programme of the Women & Child Development and Social Welfare Department

This Department of Women & Child Development and Social Welfare is entrusted with the various welfare activities for the weaker and vulnerable sections of the Society particularly for children,

women, persons with disabilities, old and infirm persons, vagrants and ex-servicemen and their families.

Establishment of Training Centres for the promotion of Tailoring and Cutting to the destitute girls and women:-

The Objective of the Scheme is to impart training in tailoring-cum-embroidery and knitting to destitute girls and to women of urban and rural areas for upliftment of their economic as well as social status.

During the training period of one year trainees are paid Rs.200 per head per month as stipend. At present 68 cutting and tailoring centres are running in the State out of which one at Patipukur in Kolkata is reserved for "*Physically Handicapped Persons*".

10.13.4 Programme of the Mass Education & Extension Department

The Mass Education Extension Department has under its administrative control, 11 State Welfare Home, 1 sponsored welfare Home, 37 Aided Welfare Home for Boys and Girls and 5 Aided Homes for Destitute women, i.e. a total of 54 Welfare Homes. The purpose of welfare Homes is to provide for social security and education to its inmates who come from the deprived section of the society and who are unable to arrange for their minimum basic needs. Education is also imparted up to the Madhyamik level and an inmate is allowed to stay at a Homes up to his/her attaining 18 years of age or Madhyamik pass whichever is earlier. For admission to the these Homes, age should be between 5 to 15 years, family income should not exceed Rs.11,000/- per annum and only one child per family is allowed. There are on an average, 150 inmates in a home.

No new homes are proposed during the 11th plan period. Instead, it is expected that the existing Homes would be utilized to the full capacity by giving 4000 new admissions in 2007-08. This would entail giving of one time outfit grant for the 4000 new inmates @ Rs.1000/- per inmate. Funds would be provided for repair and renovation for 53 homes at a rate of Rs. 1 Lac per year per home for the 5 years of the 11th plan period. Funds would be provided to 7 homes each year at a rate of Rs. 10 lac per home to under-take new construction which would be required to utilize the home to their full capacity. Regular grants amounting to Rs.3.5 Cr. would be given for the existing inmates.

It is proposed that 20 new Institutions for the education of physically and mentally handicapped children would be sponsored during the period of 5 years at a rate of 4 institutions per year.

Maintenance grant would be released to 50 institutions per year at a rate of Rs.2 Lac per institution during this period and grants for repair and renovation would be given to 40 institutes Per year at a rate of Rs.3 lac each. Also each year, 16 institutions would be given funds amounting to Rs. 2 Lac each for purchasing furniture, equipments etc. All this is in addition to the regular grants of Rs.3.5 Cr. Per year to the already sponsored institutions. A sum of Rs.25 Lac is expected to be required each year for organizing various events for the Handicapped like Felicitation, Talent Search, Sports, Rehab Congress etc. Allocation of Rs.50 Lac for the first year and Rs.1 Cr. Is required per annum from second year onwards in upgradation of six blinds from 10th grade to 12th grade (10 plus 2 level).

Social Defence

10.13.5 Programme of the WCD & SW Department

In the 11th plan, special emphasis will be paid on the welfare of children (below 14 years) who have to work for their livelihood. According to 2001 census there were 8.57 lakh working children. A number of State Government Departments operate schemes for the welfare of the poor families. Focused coverage of working children will give them access to a decent livelihood. A state level child welfare committee may also be formed with representatives from the different state level agencies and departments to ensure coordination. Similar body would also be set up at the district level.

Women Component

Women's Rights and Law

The important laws that are implemented for providing legal safeguard for women along with direction of Supreme Court are as follows :-

Dowry Prohibition:

To prevent atrocities on women, the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the West Bengal Dowry Prohibition Rules, 1989 are being implemented in West Bengal. Under Section 8B (1) of the Act, District Social Welfare Officers and Block Welfare Officers are functioning as Dowry Prohibition Officers in each District and Assistant Dowry Prohibition Officer in each block respectively.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women (as well as Children) under the ITP Act, 1956:

The provision of the immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956, and the West Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Rules, 1985 are being implemented in this State. A State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal monitors the State Plan of action for combating commercial sexual exploitation of women. 29 Short Stay Homes are functioning through NGOs for the benefit of victims of commercial sexual exploitation. They are provided with protection, care and counselling.

Protection of Women from sexual harassment at work place:

In pursuance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India all the Departments under the State Government have formed Complaint Committees for providing protection to women from sexual harassment at their work-place. The W.B.S (Duties, Rights and Obligation of Government Employees) Rules, 1980 and the Bengal Industrial Employment Rules, 1946 have been amended for prevention of sexual harassment at work place.

Sensitization Programme :

This Department has always been working for generating awareness among the members of the community about the benefit of breast feeding to the children, nutrition and immunization and against the evil practices like trafficking of women (as well as children), dowry. For this, seminars, processions, street-drama, audio-visual presentations, folk-songs and mother-meetings are being organised regularly in Districts, Sub-Divisions and at Block and village level with the help of NGOs, the District Administration, Municipalities, the people of different strata of the society.

Besides, the Anganwadi workers, in addition to their normal services hold mothers' meetings every month at the Centres and the hamlets to sensitize the villagers in general and mothers in particular to important issues like child marriage, dowry, trafficking in women and children, exclusive breast feedings etc.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence :

In order to implement the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 this Deptt. has so far taken various necessary steps as follows :-

- a) Appointment of Protection Officers in all the Districts.
- b) Registration of service providers in the districts to offer services to the aggrieved women.
- c) 45 Homes under the control of this Deptt. have been notified as Shelter Homes for providing shelters to the aggrieved women.
- d) H & FW Deptt. has been requested to notify all Govt. Hospitals including Health Centres for providing treatment to the aggrieved women.
- e) One State level and several district level sensitization / awareness programmes have been organised on related issues.

Child Component

Kishori Shakti Yojana:

Under this Yojana this Department has given a special emphasis on imparting quality Vocational Training to the adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years. Awareness campaigns have also been launched for the adolescent girls in the fields of personal health and hygiene, nutrition, family welfare concept, prohibition of early marriage and dowry system etc.

Integrated Street Children Programme :

Since 1993, this Department has been implementing and monitoring an integrated programme for Street Children of Kolkata and Howrah in collaboration with 28 NGOs. Presently, about 14,000 Street Children are being benefitted through this scheme, in the Red Light areas of Kolkata, 4 NGOs have been providing assistance to the children of sex workers for their optimum development through 77 Anganwadi Centres of ICDS Projects. Apart from that, 600 street children in Coochbehar have been attached to impart vocational training. During the training session, each child is provided with a stipend of Rs.100/- per month.

Scheme against Child beggary :

With the objective of eradication and control of Juvenile beggary and vagrancy, such scheme is being run by the Government of West Bengal at Rajabazar, Dum Dum, Behala, Andul Road - Howrah, Uttarpara, Dhakuria. This Non-Institutional support helps children in the age group of 8 - 16 years in mainstreaming through three 'R's and development of skills through vocational training. Each unit consist of 50 children who are provided support through home visit through counselling and guidance to the children and their parents, outing and other recreational activities, imparting training and non-formal education, Vocational Training in different trades, cooking and distribution of mid-day meals.

Others

10.13.6 Programme of the Disaster Management (Relief) Department

Economic Rehabilitation (E.R.) Grant.

One of the major activities of the Department of Disaster Management is to extend financial assistance to the economically weaker section of the population. The State Plan makes this assistance available to the poor persons belonging to S.C. and S.T. categories.

There is one committee at the district level headed by the Sabhadhipaties of Zilla Parishads which screens all proposals received from the Panchayat Samities. This committee selects the list of

persons eligible for E.R. Grant. The Department releases allotment in favour of the districts after receipt of proper proposals from the districts. The release of Economic Rehabilitation Grant depends on receipt of proper proposals from the districts.

The approved outlay during then Tenth Five Year Plan was Rs. 155.00 lakh of which Rs. 105.43 lakh had actually been spent upto 31.03.2007.

This assistance should be continued during the next Five Year Plan period as the National level, urgency requires that persons belonging to S.C. and S.T. categories have to be given priority coverage under plans.

Awareness campaign on Disaster Management activities among the masses :

Awareness creation on disaster management among the masses at the Gram Sansad level through Resource persons trained and prepared under the West Bengal Disaster Risk Management Programme cannot be made successful unless the masses be made aware about what is disaster management. There is a provision for making the members of the three-tier Panchayat Raj Institution, teachers and Extension Officers at the Block level aware about various aspects of disaster management. A battery of expert persons on Disaster Management has been developed in ten districts. 26540 Gram Sansads in 1869 Gram Panchayats in 194 Blocks in 10 programme districts have no prepare Disaster Management Plans by the members of the Gram Sansads will be members of this base level committees. They have to be made aware about the responsibilities of the community before, during and after a natural calamity. Villagers in Gram Sansads of non-programme districts like Bankura, Birbhum, Howrah, Hooghly & Dakshin Dinajpur have also to be made aware of the importance of disaster management and its role in their life. Though it is not possible for the State Government to shoulder this huge burden, some contribution may be made to turn the ignorant villagers into informed citizens. Such informed citizens will be human resources for the State in combating natural calamities effectively. It is felt that the direct costs of natural disasters like flood and cyclone will be reduced significantly with corresponding rise in the number of informed citizens. If the State Government spends in this field, that will be more than meaningful investment. Hence, it is proposed that Rs.1076.30 lakh may be approved @ Rs. 10000/- per Gram Sansad for 10,763 Gram Sansads for the eight non-programme districts during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Disaster Warning System

Fund under this plan scheme is allotted for setting up of rooms for installation of Disaster Warning Sets in the flood/cyclone prone districts of West Bengal. **New cyclone Warning Dissemination sets have been provided by the Indian Meteorological Department and fund provided under this head has been utilized to meet the cost of 11 Satellite Phones installed in the flood prone districts.**

10.13.7 Programme of the Mass Education Department

Education for the Handicapped

Education for the handicapped is totally institutional. Those institutions impart education and training to the visually impaired, hearing impaired, mentally retarded students and have their own system of internal evaluation. It may be mentioned their own system of internal evaluation. It may be mentioned here that the physically challenged students (Class IX onwards) including those who are orthopaedically handicapped who read in special schools as also in normal schools/collages/universities are awarded scholarships as a general support to their studies. The students reading in the special schools under this Directorate appear at Madhyamik/Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education/West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education and thus, get evaluated.

10.13.8 Programme of the Women & Child Dev. & Social Welfare Department

Scheme for setting up of Women's Training Centres / Institutions for rehabilitation of women in distress.

The main objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate destitute women and their dependent children through vocational training and residential care with their dependent children where necessary so that women can become economically independent. Normally women between 18-50 years without any source of livelihood and those who could rehabilitate themselves with short exposures to Vocational Training or Skills and their dependent children below 6 years, where necessary, are concerned under the schemes. The scheme is implemented through NGQs.

Vocational Training Programme for girl and women of Government Homes

This scheme is meant for rehabilitation of destitute girls and women of Government Homes. All sorts of maintenance cost alongwith Vocational Training is provided to the women inmates.

Establishment for centre of girls and women in craft and light engineering

The main objective of the scheme is to assist girls and women for generating income or self employment through training programme in crafts and light engineering so that they can earn their livelihood.

The proposed outlays for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under 'Social Security & Social Welfare' is Rs. 298052.00 lakh

10.14 EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN & DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

10.14.1 Programme of the Women & Child Dev. & Social Welfare Department

Empowerment of Women

Widow Pension Scheme

Widows in serious hardship and with none to look after them are economically empowered by providing them with - Rs.500 per month per head, popularly known as Widow Pension. Widow belonging to minority community have been segregated by 4873 numbers of newly enhanced quota of 14,831 beside the existing sanctioned quota of minorities.

Swawaiamban:

To enable the poor and needy women to undertake income generating activities for achieving self reliance on sustained basis. Elaborate training programmes on a wide range of subjects are organised through reputed NGOs both in urban and rural areas under supervision of West Bengal Women Development Undertaking, the State Implementing Agency of the scheme. Trades of training are handloom, weaving, zari-craft, soft toy making, beautification etc.

Swayamsiddha:

Economic and social empowerment of women is the main objective of the scheme. Through the formation of Self Help Group the Scheme is implemented in 39 Blocks of 4 Districts namely - Bankura, Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia and Darjeeling covering 4257 villages. At present number of SHG is 5184.

STEP (Support to Training and Employment Programme):

To increase self-reliance and autonomy of women by enhancing their power and productivity and by enabling them to take up income generation activities it is implemented through Public Sector Organisation, District rural agency, Federation, Co-operative and Voluntary Organisation.

Additional Honorarium :

Anganwadi Worker and Helpers engaged in Anganwadi Centres in the ICDS scheme are paid Rs.600/- p.m. per head as Additional Honorarium in addition to Rs.1000/- and Rs.500/- respectively funded by Government of India.

Support Service For Women :

Assistance to widows and families from Low income Group with dependent children:

The scheme aims at the upgradation of the substantial level of the destitute widow and families with dependent children who are in the Low Income Group. Besides, financial assistance is sanctioned for their rehabilitation.

Exgratia to AWWs and AWHs :

Each and every Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are paid ex-gratia on the eve of Durga Puja under ICDS projects.

Rural Infrastructure Dev. Facilities (RIDF):

711 numbers of Anganwadi Centres have been established under the scheme of RIDF-VII. In the 2nd phase 2023 Centres will be set up on loan terms of NABARD. With a view to constructing 10,000 new anganwadi centres during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Government of India has already been moved with a proposal for necessary financial assistance.

Welfare Extension Project:

Under this project West Bengal Social Welfare Board has been functioning for implementation of different schemes and Programmes which are narrated below :

FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRE OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES.

FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRE IN JAIL.

One FCC is running at Presidency Correctional Home, Kolkata and one in Siliguri Correctional Home with the objective for providing counseling to women in Jail who are undertrial and also for other women kept in jail.

FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRE IN POLICE HO,

Four FCCs - at Lalbazar Police HQ, Bhabani Bhawan, Beharampur Police HQ & in Krishnagar Police HQ. are being run by NGOs with the objective of providing speedy crisis intervention of those women whose cases are registered in Police Station and for outsiders also.

SHORT STAY HOME

The Short Stay Home provides a protective respite to women and girls who are without shelter for a variety of reasons :

- 1) Those who are being forced into prostitutions.
- 2) Those who are sexually assaulted and are facing problems of re- adjustment in the family or society.
- 3) Victims of mental, family mis-adjustment, marital-discord, physical torture and need shelter etc.

During the period of their stay in Short Stay Home, the women are provided maintenance, medical treatment, counseling, vocational training, referral, rehabilitative and follow up services. One Home can accommodate 30 inmates at a time and is usually located at a District or Block HQs or in Town. 37 Homes are run at different locations.

WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS

The Board provides maintenance grants to voluntary organizations for running Hostels for Working Women belonging to lower income group. Under the programme, grant is given to the institutions for 5 years only. 25 Hostels are running.

MAHILA MONDALS

The Mahila Mondals arrange activities for women & Children in their respective rural areas. The services like Balwadi for children, Craft activities, Social Education and Maternity Services for women etc. are provided under the programme. 36 institutions are running programmes in their locality.

INNOVATIVE SCHEMES

Two Innovative Programmes are being run at Purba Midnapore and Bankura for the Sex-workers' children and Leprosy cured children.

STATE GOVT. SPONSORED PROGRAMME

FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE PROJECTS

There are 34 family & Child Welfare Projects which are run by the State Board through the Functional Committees in different Blocks. These projects are running Balwadi Class (Pre-primary), Hobby Class, Nutrition Programme, Mid-day meal for the children of the locality. Each project has six centers and services are being rendered through centers.

BORDER AREA PROJECTS

There are 12 Border Area Projects. Under this programme, women & children in the remote border areas are provided welfare services like Craft Training, Maternity Service (Pre-natal & Postnatal Care), Social Education, Health Care, Medical Aid, Nutrition, Balwadi, Hobby Class etc. Services are rendered through Project Centres spread over contiguous villages in the border areas. Each Project has five centers.

DESTITUTE HOME FOR WOMEN

The Board is running one Destitute Home for deserted women namely 'Pankaj Acharya Mahiia Nivas' at Krishnanagar, Nadia with accommodation of 100 inmates belonging to the age group of 18-45 years.

Formal Education & Vocational Training are being imparted to the inmates to bring them to the mainstream.

BALWADY & CRECHE PROGRAMME

The State Board is running 50 State Creches & 50 State Balwadies through NGOs with 3375 beneficiaries altogether.

The Board always raises voice against social ostracism & burning issues specially relation to women & children and organize Seminar, Symposium, Workshops, Processions, etc. to create mass awareness. The Board also conducts orientation Training Programmes under different Programmes time to time for the Functionaries of NGOs to upgrade their skill in management and to provide maximum service to the beneficiaries.

Development of Children

The Department administers various Welfare Schemes and programmes for proper care, protection, security and comprehensive development of children of the State. The Schemes and programmes are appended hereunder :

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme :

This Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme and is being implemented by this Department since 1975. The major objective of this Scheme is i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0 - 6 years ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of children iii) to check the incidents of mortality, malnutrition and school drop-out iv) to bring about effective co-ordination in the work of various agencies involved in child welfare programme.

At present out of sanctioned 416 projects 414 are in operation through 88,148 Anganwadi Centres all over the State. About 52 lakhs children are provided supplementary nutrition through the Anganwadi Centres.

Following services are provided to the children (along with pregnant and lactating mothers) under this scheme

- (a) Immunization
- (b) Supplementary nutrition
- (c) Health check-up
- (d) Referral services (to Hospitals and Health Centres)
- (e) Health & Nutrition Education
- (f) Non formal pre-school education

In addition to the above services certain other programmes like Kishori Shakti Yojana, NPAG (Nurtition Programme for Adolescent Girls), supply of Micronutrients, supply of Medicine Kits and Positive Deviance are also implemented through ICDS set up.

NPAG (Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls):

The adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years weighing less than 35 kgs belonging to B.P.L families in the districts of Purulia and Jalpaiguri are provided 6 kgs of rice per month. The total number of beneficiaries is 2 lakh.

Micronutrients (Vitamin A, Iron and Folic Acid):

West Bengal Micronutrients Initiative Society under this Department provides micronutrients through the Anganwadi Centres in eight districts i.e. Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Howrah and South 24-Parganas. This programme has been extended under SNP programme in all the Anganwadi Centres of the remaining districts @ Rs.2 per beneficiary per day.

Medicine Kits:

Medicine Kits containing certain selected categories of medicines and first-aids items are supplied to the Anganwadi Centres in every financial year to cater the emergency needs of the ICDS beneficiaries. The cost of each Medicine Kit is Rs.590.

Positive Deviance:

The Department has introduced Positive Deviance (best practices - '*Keno Parbona*') with the support from IMCEF in selected ICDS projects in the districts of South 24-Parganas, Purulia, Murshidabad and Dakshin Dinajpur. This programme has been extended to all ICDS projects in the districts of Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura and Paschim Midnapur. A remarkable change has been noticed

due to implementation of this programme and Nutrition Status of the pregnant and lactating women and children.

Fuel and condiments under ICDS -

Cost of fuel and condiments for cooking food in an Anganwadi Centre and Condiments per day is met under this programme.

HSDI (Health Sector Development Initiative') Programme under DFID (Department For international Development):

The HSDI programme is a nutrition support of DFID aiming at leading the British Government's fight against poverty. The goal of the Nutrition Component under HSDI is to improve the nutritional status of children less than three years of age, thereby contributing to the reduction of IMR. The purpose of the programme is to strengthen ICDS service delivery and convergent action between Government of West Bengal Departments and service providers involved in the delivery of nutrition and health services, including DWCD, Health and PRDD.

Non-Institutional Care For Destitute Children :

With the purpose to reduce child labour, financial assistance is given to the children under Non-Institutional Care for the destitute children scheme. The candidates should be between the age group of 6 years to 18 years studying as a regular student in a State Govt. recognized Institution. The assistance is generally extended to the orphans / destitute children. At present Rs.60/- per month per child is provided. Prescribed application form is available in Block office / Directorate Head Quarter. Number of beneficiary at present is 6600.

General Grant-in-Aid Scheme For Welfare of Offsprings in need of care and protection:

The objective of this Scheme is to provide opportunities including non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition etc. to the children of the Sex-Workers to facilitate their entry into the mainstream education with a view to preventing future exploitation.

Non Govt. Organisations meeting requirement as per scheme are eligible for 90% assistance of the cost of the project. Six NGOs are running Centres for the children of the sex workers funded by Government of India.

Cottage Scheme :

State Government has launched the Cottage Scheme through the NGOs for all-round Welfare Services for orphans, destitute children. These children are provided with food, shelter, clothing, medical attention and proper education, recreational activities etc. Under this scheme the maintenance cost of Rs.750/- is expensed for each child per month out of which State Govt. pays 90% of m.c.

Correctional Services Scheme :

This Department is running 20 Govt. Homes for the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2000. Non-Govt. Organisations are running another 25 Homes with the financial assistance from the Govt. About 3,500 children are maintained in these Homes.

Establishment of a School for the Deaf in North Bengal:

This scheme is meant for the maintenance of destitute deaf and dumb in a Government School. All the expenditure is borne by the State Government.

Establishment of a school for the Blind in North Bengal:

State Govt. maintains a school named Sarkari Dristihin Vidyalay for the blind in Coochbehar, North Bengal.

Scholarship to the Handicapped Students studying below Class IX :

The scheme is intended to extend financial assistance to needy physically handicapped students studying below Class IX in the recognized educational Institution of the State in order to enable them to go on higher study.

Establishment of Holiday Home for Children :

For the recreational purpose of the destitute inmates of both Govt. Homes and Homes run by NGOs, two Holiday Homes are maintained at Digha, one at Old Digha and another at New Digha. Maintenance cost of both Holiday Homes are borne by the State Govt.

Introduction of Coaching System :

The inmates of Govt. Homes are given coaching by tutors who are paid by this Deptt. under this Scheme.

Vocational Training for the Boys :

The Scheme is for imparting Vocational Training to the destitute children brought up in Homes run by Govt.

Scheme of National Creche Fund :

The Scheme covers the children below the age of 5 years whose both the parents go to work to earn their livelihood and whose income does not exceed Rs.1800/- per month in rural areas and urban slums. Children of agricultural labourers, SC & ST or children affected by communal violence are beneficiaries under this Scheme. The services include daycare facilities, supplementary nutrition, medical and health care, basic learning needs and recreation to these children.

The Scheme is implemented through Voluntary Organisations / Mahila Mandals. The Government of India makes necessary funding.

Childline:

It is a national 24 hours emergency out-reach service and is a toll-free helpline for children in need of care and protection. The childline number is 1098. It is common in all the cities of India. Childline aims to reach out to the most marginalized children between the age group of 0 - 18 years and provides interventions of shelter, medical, repatriation rescue, death related sponsorship, emotional supports and guidance.

Adoption :

Adoption of deserted, unwanted and unclaimed children is an important programme of this Department. At present 9 Organisations are working in the field of adoption. Those Organisations are running the processing in-country and inter-country adoption cases.

State Social Welfare Board supported Programme :

Rajib Gandhi National Creche Programme :

This programme provide day-care services to children of the age group of 0 - 5 years from lower income group families. Services are rendered to 25 children by 2 creche mothers per unit.

Balwadi & Creche Programme :

The State Board is running 50 State Creches and 50 State Balwadis through NGOs with 3375 beneficiaries altogether.

Innovative Schemes:

The Board has innovative schemes to reach the special target groups like Street Children, Children of Red Light Areas, Leprosy-cured Children, Women engaged as Domestic Help etc. There is no schematic budget for such project and the project-proposal is prepared by Institutions. Keeping in

view the social necessities two Innovative Programmes are being run at Purba Midnapore and Bankura for the sex workers' children and leprosy cured children.

Family and Child Welfare Projects :

There are 34 Family and Child Welfare Projects which are run by the State Board through the Functional Committees in different Blocks. These projects are running Balwadi class (pre-primary), Hobby Class, Nutrition Programme, Mid-Day Meal for the children of the locality. Each project has six Centres and services are being rendered through the Centres.

Border Area Projects :

There are 12 Border Area Projects. Under this programme children (as well as women) in the remote border areas are provided welfare services like Crafts Training, Maternity Services, Social Education, Health Care, Medical Aids, Nutrition, Balwadi, Hobby Class etc. Services are rendered through project Centres over contiguous villages in the border areas. Each project has five centres.

Nutrition

10.14.2 Programme of the Women & Child Development and Social Welfare Department

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

This Programme meant for both the children and nursing mothers under ICDS scheme through ICDS Centres. The children of age group (0-6) and pregnant and lactating mothers are provided with nutritional food in order to improve health status and to check the incidents of early mortality. Recently, SNP has been introduced with varieties like eggs, vegetables, soyabean, iodised salt and micronutrients.

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):

This scheme is also a nutrition programme for adolescent girls having weight less than 35 kgs. Such girls are provided with 6 kgs of food grains per month per head to improve health status. Such programme is being implemented in two districts of West Bengal viz. - Purulia and Jalpaiguri.

Fuel Condiments:

This is a subsidiary scheme attached to the Supplementary Nutritious Programme. The expenditure is incurred for cooking the nutritious food meant for the pregnant and lactating mothers.

10.14.3 Programme of the School Education Department

Mid-day Meal Programme

The main objective of this scheme is to give support to Universalisation of Primary Education, by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously creating an impact on the nutrition of the students of Primary Schools (Class I to Class V). More than 1.42 crore of Primary School children (including S.S.K's) of all districts of this State have been covered under the scheme.

A programme for providing cooked food under Mid-Day Meal scheme might require to be extended at least up to elementary level.

OTHER SERVICES

10.14.4 Programme of the Minorities' Development & Welfare Department

Plan outlays in respect of this Department are in two parts - Development and Welfare of the Minorities and Madrasah Education.

Development and Welfare of Minorities

Amongst the minorities, Muslims are main community with its share at more than 96 %. They are also most backward in terms of their socio-economic and educational profile. Therefore, Muslims are the main focus on this action plan, though interventions are meant for all minorities in the State.

The State has second highest population of Muslims (next only to Uttar Pradesh) and second highest in percentage terms (next only to Jammu & Kashmir). Twelve districts of the state are amongst the Top-50 districts of the country with highest population of Muslims. Five of the districts are amongst the Top-10 districts in terms of Muslim population and ten districts have more than 10 lakh Muslim population.

More than ninety percent of the minorities are Bengali speaking and the remaining are either Hindi or Urdu speaking. Most of the Urdu speaking people are form the Muslim community. About 15 percent students study in madrasahs and the reaming are enrolled in the school system. Madarsahs though admit non-Muslim students as well, but a majority of them are Muslims. Therefore, issues related to promotion of Urdu language and strengthening of madrasah education have been covered in this action plan.

In line with the spirit of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and taking into account the Report on Social, Economic and Educational Status of Muslim Community in India prepared by the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (referred to as Sachar Committee Report), the Department of Minorities Development and Welfare and Madarasah Education has developed an Action Plan for Minorities to uplift socio-economic and educational status of minorities in West Bengal. The objective is to ensure that proportionate benefits of various government schemes reach the minorities, leading to their economic security and improvement in various human development indicators.

The Plan adopts a three-pronged approach:

- Targeted interventions,
- Effective delivery mechanism, and
- Coordinated thrust, with contribution from other departments.

Central assistance for development of minorities would be accessed wherever available. The plan recognizes the importance of community-based organizations and the private sector in the upliftment of minorities and their integration with the mainstream.

In the wake of the findings of the Prime Minister High Power Committee on socio-economic and educational status of Muslims (Sachar Committee) there is renew thrust on taking up activities for development and welfare of the Muslim in this State.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan there will be increased allocation for on going activities namely promotion of Urdu, construction of Boundary Wall, fencing of Boundary Wall and Graveyards, construction and repair of hostels for minorities. New office building would be constructed for the West Bengal Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (WBMDFC). Second Haj House is also being constructed. A nursing institute with hostel facilities and a vocational training centre shall be established on Gorachand Road at Kolkata.

Rate of scholarship under the West Bengal Merit & Means Scholarship for minority students shall be enhanced. The Department plans to start disability pension and widow pension for minorities. A new scheme for grant-in-aid for NGO for taking up education, health and skill development activities is proposed. Rural infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) would be accessed for

development of infrastructure for minorities in the rural areas. A corpus fund, namely - 'Minority Development and Welfare Fund' is being created to bridge critical gaps in implementation of development and welfare schemes for minorities by various Departments. A new scheme for grant-in-aid to Wakf Estate and Wakf Board is planned for development of Wakf properties.

Several new central schemes would be implemented for development and welfare of minorities while some of the scheme like Merit & Means Scholarship for professional and technical courses, post-merit scholarship for minorities and multi sectoral development for minorities are fully funded by the Central Government, pre-matric scholarship and grant-in-aid to WBMDFC is on matching share basis. Other central schemes like improvement of civic amenities and economic opportunities and entrepreneurship and skilled development through are likely to be taken up during the course of the Eleventh Plan.

Madrasah Education

Madrasahs are important for religious teaching and education. However, it should be noted that they are not homogeneous entities. There are three types of Madrasahs - [a] Recognized and unrecognized Madrasahs providing secular and religious education simultaneously; [b] Maqtabas, often attached to mosques, providing religious education to illiterates or students of 'mainstream' schools; and [c] Residential Madrasahs, whose objective is to provide religious-Islamic education. While the first type of Madrasahs is directly funded by the Government, the madrasahs of other types require mainstreaming and support. The State currently has 506 recognized Madrasahs and several hundred unrecognized Madrasahs. These are often the last recourse of Muslims, especially those lacking economic resources to bear the costs of 'mainstream' schooling or households located in areas where 'mainstream' educational facilities are absent. Therefore, efforts of the Government to strengthen Madrasahs are in line with its Constitutional obligation (under Article 21A) to provide good quality, subsidized 'mainstream' education. With a view to take up accelerated development of Madrasah Education in the State, it was tagged to this Department recently.

Following interventions would be taken to strengthen madrasah education.

- a) More Madrasahs will be recognized and all High Madrasahs would be upgraded to Higher Secondary level. Unrecognized Madrasahs can be assisted through appropriate components of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as alternative education centres.
- b) Additional educational facilities (more staff, new subjects) and infrastructural facilities (class rooms, girls' common room, equipment, furniture, toilets, drinking water facilities, etc.) will be provided in Madrasahs. In addition, steps would be taken for strengthening of science laboratories and computer education, and improvement of libraries.
- c) Centrally sponsored scheme for Madrasah Modernization and schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation would supplement state government scheme for development of madrasahs in the state.
- d) Overall, strengthening of Madrasah education would be done ensuring horizontal and vertical mobility of students from Madrasahs to the formal education system. For this purpose, Kamil and Mumtazul Muhaddathin curriculum may have to be suitably restructured.
- e) Vocational training shall be introduced in all eligible madrasahs over time.
- f) The West Bengal Board of Madrasah Education shall be strengthened. New Administrative Building for the Board would be set up.

Major thrust on development of Madrasah Education

During the Eleventh Five Year plan on development of Madrasah Education, major thrust would be on construction, extension and repair of buildings of recognized Madrasahs, provision of common room for girls' toilets and drinking water facilities. All these schemes for development of Madrasah Education system are on the pattern of development scheme for School Education with appropriate budget outlay. Kolkata Madrasah is being upgraded and declared as university. Infrastructural Development and academic re-organization will be taken up to give adequate support.

In addition the intervention under Sarba Siksha Abhijan and Mid Day Meal Scheme would continue to be implemented by the School Education Department in respect of the recognized Madrasahs. In addition the intervention under Sarba Siksha Abhijan and Mid Day Meal Scheme would continue to be implemented by the School Education Department in respect of the recognized Madrasahs.

The proposed outlays for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under '*Empowerment of Women & Development of Children*' is Rs. 251265.00 lakh

The proposed outlays for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under '*Social Services*' is Rs. 2414924.00 lakh

XI. GENERAL SERVICES

11.1 JAILS

11.1.1 Programme of the Jails Department

The main objective of the Jail Department during the Tenth five year plan was to bring about overall improvement in Correctional Home Administration. With this end in view, various schemes to provide better living conditions to inmates in judicial custody by ensuring spacious accommodation and other amenities, medical & hygiene facilities, vocational training and rehabilitation programmes which have been undertaken apart from the schemes relating to strengthening the security system. The Correctional Home Administration is primarily concerned with safe custody, security and general well-being of the prisoners. The schemes of this Department are such as cannot be segregated into three-tier Panchayat specific schemes. As per Jail Code for security reasons only P.W.D. will be the executive agency for all types of construction and allied works. The assets created through implementation of Plan-programmes can not be handed over to Panchayats for security reasons also. As such all the schemes of Jail Department may be treated as State Sector Schemes.

During the Eleventh five year plan, various schemes to modernize security system in Jails by installing electronic security devices will be undertaken apart from the schemes for providing better living conditions to the inmates of the Jails.

Over and above, four new sub-Jails at Kalyani, Haldia, Tehatta and Raghunathpur are being constructed to mitigate overcrowding in Jails.

Specific new Schemes

Construction of Sub C.H at Khatra, outreach of modern health and hygiene facilities to the inmates and staff of the other Correctional Homes and construction of new buildings will be taken up during 11th plan period.

The convicts and under trial prisoners are always kept separately in Central Correctional Homes. In order to ensure segregation of convicts and under trial prisoners in District/Sub Correctional Homes, separate accommodation for convicts is proposed extending existing infrastructure where necessary space is available in those Correctional Homes.

To minimize the accommodation problem of the staff, several schemes of construction of staff quarters and barracks will be taken up during 11th plan period.

To modernize the security system in jails and interview system, several schemes relating to construction of additional watch Towers, installation of various electronic security devices, raising height of boundary walls, construction of modern interview room etc. have been proposed during 11th plan period.

Moreover, the schemes relating to vocational training and rehabilitation programme for the inmates of the Correctional Home's will be taken up.

Creches and anganwadi centres for children of inmates to be set up outside the Correctional Homes as per order of Hon'ble Supreme Court. To begin with the Central Correctional Homes wherever land is available will be covered.

A Second Open Air Correctional Home for eligible prisoners will be set up.

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Five year Plan period under ‘Jails’ is Rs.2000.00 lakh.

11.2 STATIONERY & PRINTING

11.2.1 Programme of the Commerce & Industries Department

Under this programme support facilities are created for improved services of the West Bengal Government Presses. DTP Press has been functioning for printing of urgent jobs. The Stationery office under supervision of Superintendent, Stationery, West Bengal is also provided infrastructural support for smooth distribution of different stationery articles to the Government Offices located in Calcutta and vicinity.

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period under ‘Stationery & Printing’ is Rs.370.00 lakh

11.3 PUBLIC WORKS

11.3.1 Programme of the Food & Supplies Department

For maintenance of Public Distribution System with special focus on the poor, adequate storage facility is required to be provided by constructing/reconstructing/repairing of old godowns at different districts or sub-divisional levels. The following proposals will be considered during the 11th plan.

(i) Acquisition of Land

For construction of godowns etc. acquisition of land and/or compensation for requisition of land become necessary. Acquisition of land at GFD Shalimar, Howrah and at Ghatal is under active consideration of this Department and may be finalised during the 11th plan period.

(ii) Construction/Reconstruction/Repair of Food Storage Godowns

Consequent upon the implementation of the decentralized procurement of rice in the State, necessity for additional godown facility is felt for smooth functioning of Public Distribution System. In order to meet the said requirement Food & Supplies Department has been implementing the scheme of construction/reconstruction/repair of food godowns at the different points all over West Bengal.

(iii) Creation of accommodation for different offices

For better functioning of the departmental activities, sufficient office accommodation at the district and sub-divisional levels is essential. The Department provides fund for construction of office buildings.

(iv) Construction of workshop sheds of Garages at Tollygunge and Cossipore, Kolkata

The Lake Garage at Tollygunge, Kolkata under control of this Department has several sheds for accommodation of departmental vehicles etc. The sheds are very old and often require immediate repair.

11.3.2 Programme of the Finance (Revenue) Department

Finance (Revenue) Department, is concerned with the better administration and collection of State revenue.

The following schemes will be undertaken during the 11th plan period.

(a) (i) Acquisition of land and construction of office buildings, (ii) construction of layout work for proper checking of the goods vehicle besides the National Highway in the check-post, (iii) spill over works of incompleting schemes, (iv) major renovation/upgradation works of the buildings completed earlier in the various districts in West Bengal.

(b) Computerisation project of the Commercial Tax Directorate, networks has been taken up. Most of the major check-posts viz. Duburdihi (Burdwan), Chichira and Sonakonia (West Midnapore), Barovisa (Jalpaiguri), Buxirhat (Cooch-Bihar) and Dalkhola (Uttar Dinajpur) initially are connected through VSAT with the Central Server installed at C. T. Dte. H.Q., Beliaghata. This will be strengthened.

11.3.3 Programme of the Home (Police) Department

The primary objective of the Home (Police) Department is to maintain law and order in the State of West Bengal. With the rapid development and changes in Socio-economic structure in the national and regional scenario, the role of Police is changing every day. The pressure of population, the problem of unemployment and the scarcity of resources give rise to the criminal tendencies amongst some sections of the people. The threat to internal security due to rise in the terrorist activities of the certain groups of the people in the country and also in this State is of no mean proportion. The unrest created by the KLO militants in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and the left-wing extremist activities in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Paschim Medinipur continue to pose serious law and order problems. To cope with all such challenging tasks and to enable the police to maintain law and order successfully in the entire State, our approach to the 11th Five-year Plan is to modernize and upgrade the State Police Force by giving them more striking capabilities and by improving the existing infrastructure of the police force.

In order to achieve the above objective, it seems necessary that main thrust in the 11th Plan should be on the implementation of the schemes as noted below :-

CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE BUILDINGS

In order to strengthen and upgrade the existing infrastructure of the Police Forces, it is extremely essential to construct Police Stations / Out-Posts. Buildings, Administrative Buildings for Battalion Headquarters, Training Centre Buildings, Buildings for Forensic Science Laboratory, residential quarters for the Lower/Upper Sub-ordinates, Barracks, etc. During the 11th Plan, 50 Nos. of Police Stations Buildings are proposed to be constructed at a total cost of Rs.15.00 crores @ Rs.30.00 lakhs per unit. Besides, 2 Nos. of Battalion Headquarters Buildings at a total cost of Rs.23.00 crores - one for SAP, 11th and 13th Bns. at Borjora, Bankura and the other for 2nd I.R. Bn. at Siliguri - 4 Nos. of Training Centre Buildings at a cost of Rs.14.00 crores, Buildings for Forensic Science Laboratory at a total cost of Rs.5.00 crores @ Rs.1.00 crore per annum in different districts (including Kolkata) and Residential Quarters for upper sub-ordinates (500 Nos. @ Rs.5.70 lakhs per unit) and lower sub-ordinates (1000 Nos. @ Rs.3.00 lakhs per unit) at a total cost of Rs.58.00 crores are proposed to be constructed during the 11th Plan.

Vehicles (MPF)

Mobility may be regarded as the backbone of the police force. In order to increase the mobility of the force, it is necessary to procure light, medium and heavy vehicles as well as motorcycles.

Arms And Ammunitions (Weaponry) (MPF)

In order to combat left-wing extremists and other terrorists, it is unavoidably necessary that the force is equipped with such modern arms as AK-47 Rifles, 5.56 INSAS Rifles, 6-Glock Pistols, 9 m.m. Pistols, etc. along with their ammunitions. Besides, it is extremely necessary to provide the police personnel with Bullet Proof Jackets and Bullet Proof Vests for their security and safety.

Equipment (MPF)

Procurement of specialized equipment is extremely necessary for the detection and investigation of crimes, detection and disposal of Bombs, modernization of Communication System and also for Security and Training of police personnel

11.3.4 Programme of the Personnel & Administrative Reforms Department

For expansion and strengthening infrastructural facilities at districts and sub-division level quarters, construction of Administrative Buildings and Residential Quarters are taken up.

For restructuring of administrative units and for making optimum benefit of the institutions of the public and administration, new districts and subdivisions are created. Moreover, with rising expectation of socio-economic benefits from the Government modernisation in the administration of delivery system is to be addressed to ensure prompt services to public.

Additionally, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan shifting of district headquarters of South 24 Parganas from Alipur to Baruipore is likely to take up. Shifting of district headquarters of Purba Medinipur too is under active consideration of the Government. All these will necessitate bigger fund for construction of administrative building, residential quarters etc.

11.3.5 Programme of the Land & Land Reforms Department

Plans and programmes proposed to be implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan :

- Construction of the Office of the Land Reforms & Tenancy Tribunal
- Modernisation of State Level Analysis, Training & Research Institute Construction of Record Rooms at village level offices of the Land Reforms set up under the head of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records Computerisation in LR/ LA Offices .
- Upgradation and maintenance of circuit houses in the districts.

11.3.6 Programme of the Disaster Management Department

The programmes covered under this category are

- Construction of Flood/Cyclone shelters
- Construction of Relief Godown
- Construction of Relief Complex

The proposed plan outlay for the Eleventh Five year Plan period under ‘Public Works’ is Rs.35910.00 lakh .

11.4 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

11.4.1 Programme of the Personnel & Administrative Reforms Department

Training of officers and staff at various stages of their service career is considered to be an important input to ensure a responsive and effective administration. Induction of modern equipment, including computers, is also being accorded priority to add to the efficiency of the administrative machinery. The Administrative Training Institute at Bidhannagar, established in the year of 1981, now occupies a place of pride in the State. It is intended to serve as a Central Training Institute for the Government employees. Apart from imparting training to new entrants, refresher courses for in-service employees are also arranged on priority basis. The Administrative Training Institute (ATI) provides residential training for staff and officers. ATI also conducts, in addition to the regular courses, Induction and Refresher Courses, specialised training in subjects which include Environment, Natural Calamity and Disaster Management etc.

11.4.2 Programme of the Fire & Emergency Services Department

The objective under this programme head is to extend the coverage of fire service throughout the State, particularly in each District HQ, Sub-Div. HQ and Municipal Towns. The following work programmes are intended to be taken up during the 11th plan period.

- 1) Construction of new Fire Stations, renovation and repair of the old Fire Stations to the workable level in the State.
- 2) Acquisition of quality equipments and appliances including the vehicles, Fire Tenders by way of fresh purchase, replacement of unusable fire tenders and maintenance of the old ones.
- 3) Computerization and wireless network.
- 4) Area specific & special development programme of Fire Fighting infrastructure in densely populated and water source zones.
- 5) Deployment of manpower through fresh appointment & promotion and their periodic rigorous training regimen to tackle newer eventuality like chemical hazards, dirty bomb explosions of radio nuclides.

Construction/Renovation, Repair & Maintenance & Shifting of Rented Fire Stations to Departmental buildings.

The Department of Fire & Emergency Services is the Administrative Department of West Bengal Fire & Emergency Services.

Considering the changed scenario, on the growing population & urbanization, together with industrial growth of the State vis-à-vis technological advancement in Fire Science, the task of Fire Services has gained a different momentum.

With this idea in view, it has been obligatory on the part of the State Govt. in the Department of Fire & Emergency to amend the provisions of the West Bengal Fire Services Act and to extend the fire coverage throughout the State particularly in each District H.Q. and Sub-Divisional H.Q., in Municipal towns, urban agglomerate, SEZs and technology parks.

As well as look into the aspects of disaster management. Our endeavor is to periodically enhance the capacity of the Fire Stations so as to convert them into all hazards response unit.

With this objective in view, this Department has taken up a number of schemes for construction of new Fire Stations and also to shift the Fire Stations in rented buildings to the newly constructed one.

During 2006-07 the Department has already completed construction of 8 new Fire Stations and shifted 7 old Fire Stations to new buildings achieving the financial target for the 10th Plan in the process.

During 2007-08, within the 11th Plan, the Department has taken up construction of 9 new Fire Stations, viz. Kaliagunj, Gobardanga, Dalkhola, Guskara, Canning, Kakdweep, Dankuni, Jadavpur and Rajarhat etc and shifting of 10 old Fire Stations in new buildings. Viz. Hasimara, Bhadreswar, Bally, Rampurhat, Basirhat, Mathabhanga, Contai, Ranigunj, Kanchrapara and Barrackpore.

Apart from these, this Department has also taken up renovation, extension and modernization of the Institute of Fire Services, the training venue of this Department, and also some existing Fire Stations including the HQ Fire Station.

Purchase & Procurement :

The Department has taken up proposals for acquisition of new modern fire fighting equipments and appliances including vehicles both of conventional and sophisticated type such as fire retardant gum-boots, emergency adjustable lighting towers, utility van, fire proof helmet, portable pump set, jumping cushion, fire tender, fire jeep, water bouzer.

11.4.3 Programme of the Civil Defence Department

Civil Defence Department has 4 (four) distinctly separate organizations viz. (a) Civil Defence; (b) Home Guards; (c) National Cadet Corps and (d) West Bengal National Volunteer Force.

Members of these organizations, of which some are regular employees and some are volunteers in nature, are deployed for emergency duty as and when/where necessary within and even outside the State of West Bengal. Besides, a good number of personnel, both regular and volunteer, always perform their duties with/in aid of police sharing the responsibilities in maintaining the law and order protecting Govt. property, places, controlling traffic etc.

Now this Department is also concerned about training and rescue activities comprehensive preparedness and Capacity Building of the training part of Disaster Management. This department has also taken up a project on Community Based Disaster Preparedness.

This department has taken some welfare measures for Home Guards like (a) Exgratia on demobilization on attaining 60 years; (b) Casual leave with full allowance in a year; (c) Introduction of Maternity leave; (d) Enhancement of compensation; and (e) Hospital allowance for at least 50 days.

This Department has taken a decision for imparting training on disaster management to the NCC Cadets.

This Department is also imparting training to 4000 volunteers utilizing full capacity of the 4 (four) training centres. It helps them in sharing responsibilities with Police in maintaining law and order, controlling traffic etc.

Modernisation of these organizations is essential for imparting proper training, performing the duties combating the unpredictable eventualities, natural calamities and large scale social disturbances.

Indirectly it has a great impact on the people irrespective of caste, gender, age etc. when members of these organizations for whom the plan schemes are, rescue the lives from disastrous situations, maintain the rules and regulations of the traffic etc.

The following schemes will be executed during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) alongwith continuing scheme :

- a) Purchase of modern equipment under the scheme Modernisation of WBNVF.
- b) Upgradation of C.C.D.T.I. including construction of Hostel, Rescue Tower etc.
- c) Purchase of Modern equipment like Rescue Toys, Boat etc. for W.W.C.D and W.B.C.E.F.
- d) Purchase of modern equipment for office, training, in respect of B.W.H.G.

The proposed plan outlay under ‘Other Administrative Services’ during the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 24197.00 Lakh.

The proposed plan outlay under ‘General Services’ during the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 62477.00 Lakh.

GENDER PLAN AND CHILDREN PLAN

I. GENDER PLAN

In tune with faster and more inclusive growth embodied in the *Approach to the Eleventh Five year Plan for West Bengal*, the Eleventh Five year Plan of West Bengal has addressed economic and social areas in which empowerment of women can take place through sectoral programmes. In working out such sectoral programme right-based approach has been given appropriate consideration.

DEPARTMENTAL AND SECTORAL GENDER PLAN IN THE STATE

A. Agriculture and Allied Services

Due to out-migration of the male members of the farmer households during some seasons, there is increasing feminization of agriculture in families with small and marginal holdings. However, feminization of agriculture is not something new in India. In addition to families with small and marginal holdings, women from bargadar families and families of agricultural labourers are engaged in different types of agricultural work, e.g., preservation of seeds, preparation and bringing up the nursery, sowing of seeds, cleaning of weeds, use of pesticides and fertilizers, carrying crops to the storage site and in some cases to the market also. Many of them are poor, illiterate or semi-literate, pre-maturedly married and mother of a number of children. Generally they belong to the age group of 14-50 years. Hence arises the necessity of more training for skill development and capacity building exclusively for women to enhance their income generating capacity.

Agricultural Training of Farm Women

Agriculture and allied services provide subsistence and livelihood support to the farmer households in the rural areas. Women contribute significantly to the growth of SDP from agriculture and allied services and also provide a sizable portion of household income through their services. However, the scope of enhanced income and enlargement of service areas are important areas that need planning efforts. Accordingly, schemes have been designed for female agriculture workers and others to upscale their skill to increase their potential for enhanced income.

The following Agriculture and Allied related programme/schemes for farm women will be taken up:

- i) Short duration training course for farm women requiring crop specific and function specific services performed by such female workers will be taken up under agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, medicinal plants etc. Such training programme may be undertaken on and off the agriculture field as per the requirement of the training format.
- ii) Refresher training at a period of suitable interval would be arranged to update their knowledge and expose them to upcoming agriculture technology. Additionally, programme for regular monitoring of training and its evaluation in regard to their standard, relevance and application will be taken up.

- iii) Cost effective and time friendly training would be put in place in consultation with Panchayats/NGOs/SHGs as applicable by the concerned nodal department.
- iv) Programme for training on processing of the agriculture produce including food processing would be taken up. Such specialized training may also include packaging, production of mushroom, preparation of compost fertilizer etc.
- v) For improving entrepreneurship among the farm women, as identified, capacity building programme for women in agro-business management will also be undertaken.
- vi) Orchard, medicinal plants, aromatic plants, spices, etc. require considerable time to mature to be ready for harvesting. Dedicated short duration programme for alternative livelihood support during that period would be undertaken.
- vii) Scope, opportunities and access for marketing of the produce would be addressed through dedicated schemes and infrastructure relating to sale outlets, of such women producers, would be strengthened.
- viii) Credit linkage for farm women of different descriptions, working either in production, processing or marketing, requiring cooperative or institutional credit, would be addressed.
- ix) Support network of Creches and Day Care Centres for children would be provided as far as possible, for the farmer mothers.
- x) Occupation related medical care would be organized for such farming women to address their health care and ultimately contribute to the agriculture production process.

B. Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector provides opportunities for incremental income to women located in the production and distribution process in dairy/poultry/goatery/duckery/piggery. There are immense possibilities for growth of incremental income by skill addition to such women workers. Accordingly, skill upgradation training programme for such categories of women workers will be undertaken for (i) better feeding of animals/fodder collection (ii) identification of diseases at the primary stage etc.

For crisis management, well-planned schemes for prevention of bird flu and management of crisis of such bird flu crisis would be put in place to minimize its impact on the health of the sector and income of the women beneficiaries.

For social inclusion linkages will be effected with SCSP, TSP, OBC and Minority Welfare Fund.

C. Fisheries

Women participation in fisheries sector is phenomenal. The income of such women can be substantially improved through diversification of their current vocation by way of switching over from traditional culture of fish to cultivation of ornamental fish farming, fish seed production farm,

processing of fish (dry fish), preparation of fish feeds etc. by individual initiative or through women cooperative societies. Schemes will be designed to address these unmet needs comprehensively.

Fisherwomen falling victims in the Sundarban areas through tiger/crocodile attacks would be brought under social safety-net including prosthetic aid support wherever required.

Occupational diseases relating to fisherwomen are not adequately addressed. Dedicated schemes will be worked out to outreach such benefits to such women belonging to relatively lower income group of our society. Along with it social inclusion for appropriate linkages will be effected with SCSP, TSP, OBC and Minority Welfare Fund.

D. Food Processing Industries and Horticulture

The following schemes will be continued during the 11th Five Year Plan:

1. Specialized modern training to womenfolk for agri-horticulture-floriculture – plantation farming.
2. Specialized training for food processing
3. Specialized training for agro-business management.
4. Specialized training to women for testing the soil and identifying quality seeds.
5. Scheme for easy access to market of the produce by women;
6. Schemes for easy loan facility from credit-lending institutions like NABARD or through PPP initiatives.
7. Medical plants, aromatic plants, spices, orchard and several other plantation crops require time to be ready for mowing. Schemes would be introduced for sustenance to women and children during the period.
8. In co-ordination with the Deptt of Mass Education minimum literacy schemes for women will be undertaken.

E. Department of SHG

The following schemes will be continued during the 11th Five Year Plan:

1. Under Bangla Swanirbhar Karma Sansthan Prakalpa, special schemes for employment generation for womenfolk will be undertaken.
2. Schemes for diversification of activities by the women SHGs are necessary as per market demands. Separate schemes for urban and rural sector will be taken up.
3. Schemes for micro-financing/micro-loans exclusively for women will be encouraged by giving seed money to the SHGs.
4. Special incentives for those women SHGs who supervise and take up follow up methods for speedy recovery of loans will be arranged.

F. Economic Development Schemes of BCW Department

Economic development undertaken by the BCW Department covers eradication of poverty and creation of sustainable employment opportunity through income generation for SC/ST/OBC women, under SCSP, TSP and various other schemes of the GOI and State Government.

1. Schemes for ensuring women's share (at least 30%) in the bankable economic development schemes floated by West Bengal Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation (WBSCSTDFC), West Bengal Backward Classes Development and Finance Corporation (WBBCDFC) and WBTDCC shall continue.
2. Schemes for ensuring women's quota in the Micro Credit Schemes launched by the Deptt with financial assistance from NSFDC and NSTDC (at least 30%) will continue.
3. Scheme for revitalization of LAMPS give top priority to Minor Forest Produce (MFP) operations like collection and marketing of kenduleaves, sal seeds, sal leaves, (for making sal plates) etc. These are mainly practised by tribal women living in proximity to forests as seasonal employment and off time employment. LAMPS also promote other income generating schemes like piggery, goatery, compost fertilizers, vermi-compost etc. Women SHGs may be formed in SC/ST predominated areas which may improve economic position of women as well as their families.
4. Construction of creche/day care centre in the hamlets dominated by poor SC/ST people where both the parents work outside, throughout the day, will be taken up. Setting up of Anganwadi centres in coordination with Social Welfare Department will also take care of nutrition and pre-primary education of children.
5. Schemes for strengthening existing infrastructure for forward and backward linkages and market access of the produce by women of backward classes shall continue.
6. The WADI programme which is an agriculture-based farming system linked with processing and marketing of products, micro-finance initiatives, health components and women empowerment has been introduced in two blocks (Bundwan of Purulia district and Ranibundh of Bankura district). Schemes may be adopted to extend the WADI programme to other districts during 11th Plan period.

G. Panchayat and Rural Development

The following schemes shall continue during the 11th Five Year Plan:

1. In cases of wage employment (NREGS, SGRY and REGP) schemes for allocating district-wise women's share (at least 30 %) will be met giving priority to women living in areas of low productivity and low cropping intensity. In providing such employment particularly during the period after sowing till harvesting adequate wage employment programmes will be undertaken for women.
2. Schemes for organizing women SHGs, G.P wise into clusters and into Block Level Federations will help in maintaining liaison with GPs and Panchayat Samities for ensuring that the benefits reach the target groups properly.
3. Support programmes for enhancement of skills of women members.
4. Schemes for capacity building in entrepreneurship management for women.
5. Schemes for arrangement of loans from financial institutions for women SHGs.
6. Programmes motivating women panchayat members to encourage rural women to join SHGs and deliver basic services related to both economic and social sectors. Women panchayat functionaries to monitor women-related programmes with better transparency.

H. Mass Education

Census 2001 has indicated 17.41% gender gaps in literacy in aggregate with varying status among the districts. It has also captured varying literacy rates among the girls of SC, ST and the Minorities.

The Planning Commission has indicated in the monitorable targets that gender gaps in literacy have to be brought down from 17.4% to 3.4%. All these have been factored in designing the literacy programme for the 11th Five Year Plan.

In improving the standard and coverage of the literacy programme, the time beyond the usual work hours and also household works will be utilised. Evening school and off-season schools with flexibility of adjustment for migrating women would be put in place.

Along with continuous outreach of the literacy programme, women related issues covering community health, decent livelihood and elevation of social position will continue. During literacy programmes, issues regarding child marriage, early pregnancy, child labour, women and child trafficking with active involvement of the local level of Panchayats will be taken up.

I. Technical Education

Schemes are being introduced for effective vocational education and job oriented training for capacity building of women/girls having modern market-linkages, like apparel manufacturing and fashion designing, computer training (both software and hardware) mobile phone repairing, fax repairing, automobile repairing, beautician course, food processing etc., so that they can earn their own livelihood and contribute to their families' subsistence.

J. Higher Education

Having regard to the spread of opportunities for higher education and also taking into consideration the demand pull factors requiring more institutions for higher learning, new girls' colleges will be set up in the educationally backward region of the State. Opportunities for higher learning at technical institutes would be addressed by strengthening the existing colleges as far as possible. Additionally, new technical institute for higher learning would be set up in the State. Further, distance mode of learning would also be outreached to meet higher learning requirement for professional courses for the girl students.

The access to higher education from remote areas would also be addressed by setting up girls' hostels to the existing colleges. Facilities for such girls' hostels would also be added through support from SCSP/TSP/OBC/Minorities Welfare. Economic support through scholarship would be increased for the girl students for meeting both educational and accommodation expenses.

Women Study Centres addressing issues connected with gender empowerment would be further extended to all the universities in the State along with career guidance clinic to locate job opportunities in the upcoming market and appropriately guiding the girl students for better career prospect in future.

K. School Education

Improving the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) and checking the drop-out ratio of girls are the priority areas. Presently, the issue of motivation campaigns for teachers /workers in the field of elementary education is being addressed by Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission.

Evaluation programmes have been taken up by the department encompassing the status of the learning competency of students, specially girls and to identify the weak-spots of the learning process.

At the primary level, some of the targets for the 11th Plan are :

1. To bring all the children under coverage of SSAs;
2. To create resource centres at all levels from state to gram sansad level;
3. To strengthen the process for the involvement of parents and the community in primary education so as to improve the quality of education;
4. To pay special attention to disadvantaged groups like SC/ST, girl students, minorities, educationally backward areas/communities and physically handicapped children in order to bridge the social gap in education;
5. To increase the enrolment and retention of girl students;
6. SSA support to SSK and opening of similar short-term study centres in order to bridge the gaps in access to primary schools.
7. In general, for school education, attempts will be continued to highlight mainstream alternative schooling facilities like SSK, SSP and MSK and reduce the dropout rate at least up to the elementary level to zero. All out efforts will be continued to construct 'Pucca' school buildings with drinking water and separate toilet facilities for girls. Supply of dresses to girl students and free textbooks to students are likely to be extended up to the secondary level. Special efforts will be made to improve the enrolment of SC/ST girls. In this context, effective implementation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGVB) programme of G.O.I. will be ensured. More such institutes will be established.

The department started the process of establishing new Upper Primary schools in all those areas where access is difficult, where there is a felt need of students of backward communities, girl students and out of school children. The purpose is to set up Upper Primary / Secondary schools wherever there is an access gap as well as the scope of potential enrolment of children from feeder primary schools and SSKs.

The School Education Department desires to address critical gaps in access to Upper Primary Schools. Steps have already been taken to establish more Upper Primary Schools so that the ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools matches at least the all-India figure. Continuing Education Programme will also continue in all the districts. This will be supplemented by the project for 'eradication of residual illiteracy'.

L. Health and Nutrition

The Gender Plan on Health, would be based on lifecycle approach covering adolescent health care, pre and postnatal care, nutrition requirement and health care needs for preventive, curative and rehabilitative requirements.

As to adolescent health care needs, it would cover hygienic requirements, nutrition, counseling, along with components of clinical treatment. These would be outreached through the adolescent health care units tied up with Government sector health network. Additionally, qualified NGOs working in the area would be partnered.

For ensuring quality of pre and postnatal care, a gender friendly index would be put in place requiring infrastructural and other services to be included in such health care units. PP units will be strengthened. Requirement of gynecological specialist would be met as far as possible.

Unmet needs of contraception would be addressed by networking with rural and urban local bodies along with the NGOs. Besides, arrangement for institutional delivery would be improved upon and quick receipt of assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana would be ensured. Early marriage and early pregnancies would be addressed by networking with rural and urban local bodies and the civil society. Additionally, complete stoppage of female foeticide by strict implementation of PNDT Act would be ensured.

Tribal villages generally are situated at far flung areas where communication is difficult. In most cases it becomes difficult to take pregnant women to the primary health centres/referral centres for delivery which often leads to casualty cases. Schemes have been taken up for establishing mobile delivery units with locally available trained dais in the midst of a cluster of ST dominated villages.

The nutritional status of West Bengal as per the State Human Development Report is rather on the lower side as compared with the national average. Anaemia and iron deficiency among women and girls are major problem areas. This has also been corroborated by NFHS-3. During the 11th Five Year Plan the State is also required to improve the current status of anaemia from 62.7% to 31.4%. Accordingly, dissemination of health care practices, nutrition education and its inclusion in dietary system, meeting iron needs through IFA tablets etc. would be taken up through decentralized health care units and NGO professionals.

In addressing anaemia deficiencies leading to high MMR and IMR, convergence of programme with Women and Child Development & Social Welfare Department will be operationalised. Private sector service providers will also be partnered in, if possible.

Outreach camps will also be organized at the GP level for generating awareness and changing the present mind set and practices about intra family distribution of food. It would also campaign on food based dietary guidelines on locally available foodstuffs along with low-cost recipes.

Schemes for providing nutritious food at an affordable rate to poor families and convergence of nutrition-support care with WCD and SW Deptt programme (SNP and NPAG) will be taken up.

M. Housing

There is increased demand by women for housing accommodation. The share of women beneficiaries for housing under EWS would have to be considerably increased to take care of widows/single women/deserted/senior women citizen/women of SC/ST and Minorities communities. Rental Housing Schemes/Hostels for working women would also be considerably increased. Additionally, low cost shelter/accommodation for women construction workers would also be undertaken to protect such women from physical/sexual assault. For ensuring social safety, Night Shelter Programme would also be extended to cover as much women beneficiaries as possible having regard to commercial, occupational, professional, religious and/or cultural linkage. Further, under Chash-o-Basabaser Bhumidan Prakalpa (homestead and kitchen garden) and Indira Awas Yojana, women beneficiaries would be given appropriate coverage.

N. Science & Technology

Science and Technology Department with assistance of State Council will champion certain schemes to motivate women and girls as follows:

1. Science popularization programmes by organizing seminars, workshops, debate-competition, elocution, essay writing competitions in schools, colleges, universities and clubs with awards for the best three girl participants.
2. Publication of science-based Bengali popular magazines which may ignite interest among semi-literate rural girls and women.
3. Assistance to Paschim Banga Vigyan Mancha and similar other forums for organizing street play, opera or musical programmes video-shows, puppet shows, etc for generating scientific attitude and combating superstitions among rural women, particularly of SC/ST/minority categories in the far flung districts like Purulia, Bankura, Murshidabad and also ITDP areas.

O. Food Security

For ensuring food security to the aged and poor women beneficiaries appropriate coverage would be ensured. Accordingly, under the Annapurna and the Antyodaya programme 30% of women beneficiaries would at least be covered. Additionally, the Food & Supplies Department is to take up the initiative to supply vitamin fortified 'atta' to women (18-50 years) and adolescent girl card holders from Fair Price Shops.

P. Sports

The potentialities of "Sports" as career opportunities for the girl students have been taken into consideration for designing gender plan for sports. Accordingly, opportunities for athletics, gymnasium, swimming, karate centres etc. would be opened up at the decentralized level with qualified women instructors. Liberal scholarship would also be tied up for talented girls. Financial support to participate in national/international meets is required to be provided. Awards of varying recognitions would also be institutionalized to deepen the interest in sports for the young girl students.

Q. Municipal Affairs

The following schemes will continue in the 11th Five Year Plan :

1. All health-related schemes for women/children.
2. Nutrition schemes for adolescent girls.
3. Support services for aged women
4. Housing security and proper resettlement.
5. Low cost housing for migrant labour.

R. Women and Child Development & Social Welfare Department

The following schemes may be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan :

1. Programme for formulating a comprehensive Gender Plan after interacting with all partner departments. This plan will catalogue gender related issues and identify programmes for plan intervention with focussed approach to human development.
2. Scheme for functional mapping among the three tiers of the panchayats on the gender related issues in consultation with the P and RD Department.

3. Schemes for publishing Bengali version of important women-related Acts like Domestic Violence Act, PNDT Act etc. and reaching of the documents to all concerned. The State Women Commission can play significant role in this area.
4. Schemes for identifying gender wise disaggregated data of the beneficiaries of handicapped welfare including scholarships to handicapped students, composite homes, rehabilitation of PH/MR children, vocational training etc to fix up the target group district wise /block wise/g.p wise and fix up the target for the year depending upon budget allocation.
5. There is a scheme for vocational training for girls and women in Government Home. Such schemes are for intensifying special focus on skill development and diversifying livelihood options for women, specially for women of SC/ST/minority communities. This scheme will be revamped.
6. In view of high rate of MMR, schemes will be taken for effectively addressing the problem of nutrition of the pregnant and lactating mothers as well as adolescent girls who are would be mothers. This will require :
 - a) Improvement of functioning of Anganwari Centres under ICDS scheme
 - b) Effective SNP programme with special emphasis in those areas where MMR rate is comparatively high;
 - c) Due emphasis on NPAG programme .
7. Regulatory legislations are not adequately strengthened by required funding. All regulatory legislations under social welfare sector would be appropriately funded to ensure outcome of such social legislations. Besides, welfare of handicapped women in the shape of their accommodation, education, vocational training and rehabilitation would be further extended. Skill Development for women in general and physically and mentally challenged category in particular would be addressed to open up diversified livelihood options. The different pension schemes meant for women would be further outreached. Effective scheme would also be taken up to prevent trafficking in women.

S. Livelihood Support Programme

Livelihood Support Programme of various descriptions meets the subsistence of the rural and urban beneficiaries in general. These programmes do not necessarily reach the women beneficiaries. For enhancing the access of women beneficiaries to such livelihood related opportunities, 30% of the beneficiaries have at least to be covered for the women. Accordingly, the nodal department of the State Government for NRGs, SGRY and SGSY would be required to cover women beneficiaries substantially under this programme. Similarly, nodal department for urban employment would also require to ensure substantial coverage under SSRY in the urban areas. Along with the wage employment programme, enhancement of access and opportunities for women under Self-employment programme would be put in place. Under SCSP and TSP, dedicated programme for livelihood opportunities for women would also be extensively outreached to improve the quality of life of such women. Additionally, support of SHGs for augmenting livelihood opportunities would also be coordinated and extended.

II. CHILDREN PLAN

The Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan for West Bengal delineated inclusive areas of Children Plan to be operationalised during the 11th Five Year Plan. In implementing the Children Plan during the 11th Five Year Plan the rights of the child have been kept under utmost consideration and children specific support system will be institutionalized under sectoral programme interventions.

Health

The newborn care will be addressed, apart from the health care infrastructural support already in place, by setting up Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCU) and Sick Newborn Stabilization Units (SNSU). The Community Care Units would be partnered for supplementary services in this area. Selected Sub-centres attached to GP HQs would be strengthened to provide delivery services. The essentials of neonatal care would be disseminated during anti-natal stage through counseling and also by way of printed IEC materials.

Supporting health care will also be arranged for the children at the Anganwadi Centres with health professionals located at the decentralized level. Comprehensive immunization coverage would also be ensured at all levels. ECCR based health care monitoring for the children would be put in place. Health check-up to cover all school children would be institutionalized. Adolescent health care units would also be set up in selected government hospitals.

Safe drinking water to all schools and sanitation for students including girl students would be further strengthened along with hygiene education. Access to household latrines would be further extended to improve the sanitation friendly environment for the children of the household.

Nutrition

Nutrition care would be the central focus of children plan in West Bengal. Along with ensuring quality of nutrition under ICDS setup, supplementary feeding for children from 6 months post birth to 1 year will be strengthened. Pilot nutrition programme for 0 – 2 years of children would be extended to other relatively backward districts of West Bengal. Arrangement for meeting iron deficiency of adolescent girls would be addressed by nutrition education at the schools and also through supply of required IFA tablets. Further, mid-day meal programme in primary schools and Sishu Siksha Kendras will be continued to provide supplementary nutrition to school children. Additionally, efforts would be made to map status of nutrition in a lifecycle format.

Education

The Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan for West Bengal set monitorable targets for enrolment ratio for primary, upper primary and secondary education at 100%. Under Children Plan it would be ensured that this enrolment ratio is achieved.

The major thrust in primary education will be improving the performance under Sarba Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) and improvement of infrastructure including people teacher-student ratio. Focus of 100% retention through improved teaching by skill up-gradation of teachers and improvement in

classroom environment would be put in place along with upscaling innovative practices like SLIP+, ILIP etc. for improvement in quality of primary education. Gender disparity would also be appropriately addressed along with relatively low level of coverage for SC, ST and Minorities. Performances of national programme of education for girls at elementary level operationalised at 59 selected educationally backward blocks would be improved upon along with providing residential hostel facilities under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV). Innovative schemes for primary education for migrant children, deprived urban children and child labour would be put in place. Additionally, special needs of institutional support system including vocational education for physically challenged and mentally retarded children would be strengthened. Scholarship for institutional and non-institutional medium of learning would be extended for such children.

Sports

Sports will be an important item attached to educational institutions. Infrastructure for games and sports of various descriptions would be improved upon and opportunities to participate at the state and national level meet would be enlarged by way of assistance and scholarships.

Social security support

The implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, would be carried out universally to the rural and urban areas through programme support of the Government along with voluntary support of the civil society. National Child Labour Project for generation of awareness programme would be further strengthened. Enrolment of special schools for child labour running in districts would be further strengthened. All child protection issues would be addressed by providing funding support to meet the ends of such legislations for the protection of the children.

The vocational training needs for destitute boys and girls would be met along with special needs of street children. Programmes for Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection through voluntary organization would be further strengthened and coaching needs of such children would also be met. The implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, would be further perfected.

GN STATEMENT - A
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan
		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
	1. Crop Husbandry	15128.39	4948.51	9540.40	47714.00	3926.00	12624.71	7539.00
	2. Horticulture	2331.12	529.92	1784.24	11075.00	616.00	647.70	2424.50
	3. Soil & Water Conservation (incl. Control of shifting cultivation)	1272.40	62.91	328.55	3016.00	82.00	102.00	597.00
	4. Animal Husbandry	11033.27	1044.11	3704.43	22087.00	1979.00	5934.00	5888.00
	5. Dairy Development	3214.85	433.26	1387.37	6792.00	339.00	239.00	355.00
	6. Fisheries	17560.57	4108.17	15924.93	27178.00	6458.00	6108.00	7493.00
	7. Plantations	1485.97	207.00	1183.47	705.00	230.00	205.00	238.11
	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	300.68	70.23	181.13	2072.00	1230.00	256.42	700.00
	9. Agricultural Research and Education	4934.06	804.18	4202.62	3977.00	1116.00	1116.40	1344.00
	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	2522.07			7400.00	150.00	2150.00	2500.00
	11. Co-operation	9034.38	1672.20	6237.16	20514.00	3994.90	3495.00	6289.00
	12. Other Agricultural Programme	3921.86	301.23	855.17	10120.00	760.00	360.00	2540.00
	a) Agriculture Marketing							
	b) Other(Marketing & Quality Control)	3921.86	301.23	855.17	10120.00	760.00	360.00	2540.00
	Total - (I) (1 to 12)	72739.62	14181.72	45329.47	162650.00	20880.90	33238.23	37907.61
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
	1. Special Programme for Rural Development							
	(a) Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP)	90.15	103.15	378.33	1624.00	100.00	100.00	125.00
	(b) Desert Development Programme(DDP)							
	(c) Integrated Wasteland Dev. Proj. Schemes.		71.89	121.39	891.00	100.00	100.00	125.00
	(d) DRDA Administration							
	(e)Others(Backward Village Dev.& Promotion of SHG)		2000.00	2000.00	12000.00	2500.00	1850.00	1000.00
	Sub-Total (Special Programme for Rural Development)	90.15	2175.04	2499.72	14515.00	2700.00	2050.00	1250.00

GN STATEMENT - A
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

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		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2. Rural Employment							
	(a)Swamajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)	7072.07	2361.33	8410.98	24590.00	1450.00	3870.00	3770.00
	(b) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana(SGRY)	29792.01	5512.72	41042.27	1890.00	1900.00	1390.00	400.00
	(c) National Food for Work Prog./ National Emp.Guarantee Prog.		3372.22	3465.72	77819.00	14819.00	14830.00	11197.00
	(d) Others (BSKSP)				18000.00		3000.00	4500.00
	Sub-Total (Rural Employment)	36864.08	11246.27	52918.97	122299.00	18169.00	23090.00	19867.00
	3. Land Reforms	2171.92	1827.36	3180.34	16535.00	1735.00	2235.00	3700.00
	4. Other Rural Development Programmes							
	(a) Community Dev. & Panchayats							
	(b) Other Programmes for Rural Development.	322835.98	27884.97	116239.73	477424.00	57333.00	50376.45	60330.00
	Sub-Total (Other Rural Development)	322835.98	27884.97	116239.73	477424.00	57333.00	50376.45	60330.00
	Total - (II) (1 to 4)	361962.13	43133.64	174838.76	630773.00	79937.00	77751.45	85147.00
III.	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES							
	(a) Hill Areas Development Programame	16500.13	5265.52	17769.42	11810.00	3243.02	4734.84	3436.42
	(b) Other Special Areas Programme							
	i) Border Area Development Programme	14499.00	5461.87	19772.18	19796.00	3956.00	8972.51	3960.00
	ii) Backward Region Grant Fund(Backward Districts/Area Fund)		5550.00	16800.00	151660.00	25660.00	30501.00	25660.00
	iii)Grants under proviso to Art.275(1)		2151.00	7210.60	7660.00	1532.00	1854.89	1530.00
	iv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan		2846.50	8506.39	9910.00	1982.00	3235.50	1980.00
	v) Others (BEUP,PUP,UUP,Sunderban Dev.,CADC etc.)	75974.88	25408.63	89074.57	154868.00	33860.00	30660.00	31873.00
	Sub-Total (Other Special Areas Programme)	90473.88	41418.00	141363.74	343894.00	66990.00	75223.90	65003.00
	Total - (III) (a+b)	106974.01	46683.52	159133.16	355704.00	70233.02	79958.74	68439.42
IV.	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL							
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	68037.01	5925.29	26895.41	45000.00	8396.70	7720.23	9315.00
	2. Minor Irrigation	22977.20	3203.03	15406.06	55290.00	11398.00	8400.00	10973.00

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		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Command Area Development	5391.76	793.97	3070.86	6655.00	1031.00	1029.00	1631.00
	4. AIBP	22682.55	2021.73	8355.88	66500.00	7500.00	3103.79	16700.00
	5. Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)	70777.27	9380.26	43305.64	89231.00	18078.30	16081.20	18050.00
	Total - (IV) (1 to 5)	189865.79	21324.28	97033.85	262676.00	46404.00	36334.22	56669.00
V.	ENERGY							
	1.Power	784645.34	186972.94	612827.99	1742211.70	168710.00	179729.00	104207.00
	2.Non-conventional Sources of Energy.	904.57	849.65	2365.75	5547.20	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00
	3.Integrated Rural Energy Programme	282.07	33.42	98.36	252.10	50.00	50.00	56.00
	Total (V) (1 to 3)	785831.98	187856.01	615292.10	1748011.00	169760.00	180779.00	105363.00
VI.	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
	1.Village and Small Enterprises			2624.08				
	I) Small Scale Industries	20092.76	3493.97	9451.57	26493.00	4360.45	3889.04	6587.00
	ii)Handlooms/Powerlooms	2044.34	1697.60	6463.30	14795.00	1908.15	2070.77	3045.00
	iii)Handicrafts	3374.59	493.04	1362.16	3532.00	633.50	910.24	1827.50
	iv)Sericulture/coir/wool	2790.20	437.38	837.36	3030.00	490.90	499.95	610.50
	v)Food Processing Industries	4588.64	433.35	870.58	4860.00	2084.00	579.00	694.00
	Sub-Total (VSE)	32890.53	6555.34	21609.05	52710.00	9477.00	7949.00	12764.00
	2.Other Industries (other than VSE)	115907.69	38963.84	95960.61	138457.00	21096.89	47884.54	35641.21
	3.Minerals.	5352.43	173.72	1380.79	900.00	465.47	206.42	229.96
	Total - (VI) (1 to 3)	154150.65	45692.90	118950.45	192067.00	31039.36	56039.96	48635.17
VII.	TRANSPORT							
	1. Minor Ports							
	2. Civil Aviation	384.19	1067.60	1160.99	1100.00	530.00	530.00	201.00
	3. Roads and Bridges	190208.15	35044.89	119533.40	394045.00	64643.50	43851.29	68468.00
	a) Rural Roads (PMGSY)		280.35	350.35	12570.00	600.00	600.00	600.00

GN STATEMENT - A
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan
		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4. Road Transport.	41877.00	11342.10	51276.57	70000.00	11550.29	11750.29	13536.54
	5. Inland Water Transport	4841.69	279.56	1320.84	3000.00	719.71	719.71	570.50
	6. Other Transport Services (To be specified)	761.63		174.24	1585.00	3.00	31.68	394.96
	Total - (VII) (1 to 6)	238072.66	47734.15	173466.04	469730.00	77446.50	56882.97	83171.00
VIII	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	1. Scientific Research	1804.39	321.06	1230.54	5500.00	1083.00	1083.00	1355.00
	2. IT & E-Governance(SWAN,National E-Governance Plan,MMP Computerization of Municipalities, Land Records, Agr., Education)	5970.73	1313.44	4897.21	20000.00	3250.00	5327.80	4529.00
	3. Ecology & Environment	1571.06	478.58	3083.93	7000.00	1000.00	1050.00	1300.00
	4. Forestry & Wildlife	16443.14	1872.19	5330.59	22000.00	4200.00	2750.00	5390.00
	TOTAL - (VIII) (1 to 4)	25789.32	3985.27	14542.27	54500.00	9533.00	10210.80	12574.00
IX.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	746.47	121.37	429.85	1560.00	246.52	230.07	320.10
	2. Tourism	4380.80	752.69	1936.36	11050.00	1970.00	970.00	2450.00
	3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	225.31	0.33	84.72	125.00	20.00	22.00	33.00
	4. Civil Supplies	1740.67	422.21	1467.28	3600.00	707.00	697.58	750.00
	5. Other General Economic Services :							
	a) Weights & Measures	219.40	41.37	141.75	650.00	73.00	73.00	180.00
	b) District Planning/District Councils	18555.26	2702.99	10477.27	7850.00	1457.00	1457.00	1682.80
	c) Others (Gen Eco Service)			220.89				
	Sub-Total (Other General Economic Services)	18774.66	2744.36	10839.91	8500.00	1530.00	1530.00	1862.80
	TOTAL - (IX) (1 to 5)	25867.91	4040.96	14758.12	24835.00	4473.52	3449.65	5415.90
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES							
	1. General Education							
	a) Elementary Education	46444.36	44747.27	107380.48	296127.00	38153.00	52020.50	51409.00

GN STATEMENT - A
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan
		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b) Literacy / Adult Education	6530.31	1534.01	4772.63	13560.00	2074.00	1884.02	3350.00
	c) Secondary Education	15109.15	2326.91	3872.80	30200.00	3687.00	3380.80	8386.00
	d) Higher Education	11397.53	1832.92	5155.09	31500.00	2451.00	3295.50	9365.60
	Sub-Total (General Education) (a to d)	79481.35	50441.11	121181.00	371387.00	46365.00	60580.82	72510.60
	2. Technical Education	11277.64	12507.14	23614.46	61445.00	11058.00	9691.00	13446.70
	3. Sports	6738.63	1208.01	6622.18	15440.00	2210.00	2549.17	3638.00
	4. Youth Services	3479.40	2924.17	9138.41	5825.00	3930.00	1000.00	1400.00
	5. Art & Culture	3403.97	2024.08	5239.04	11710.00	1808.28	2340.37	2624.47
	Sub-Total : (Education) (1 to 5)	104380.99	69104.51	165795.09	465807.00	65371.28	76161.36	93619.77
	6. Medical & Public Health			32665.92				
	l) Primary Health Care							
	a) Rural	34907.26	17377.25	39240.77	112800.00	25609.85	21096.92	19485.00
	b) Urban					3710.49		
	ii) Secondary Health Care	52320.42	785.97	7214.51	116700.00	548.00	5779.17	7465.50
	iii) Tertiary Health Care / Super Speciality Services					3976.95		
	iv) Medical Education & Research	9075.04	6013.34	14009.61	52500.00	8598.64	11098.84	10986.00
	v) Training	303.33	220.56	415.02	1500.00	77.00	67.00	525.00
	vi) AYUSH		332.53	332.53	3500.00	227.75	193.75	1168.00
	vii) E.S.I.	901.05	33.44	153.56	600.00	115.00	115.00	126.50
	viii) Control of							
	a) Communicable diseases(to be specified)	210.27	142.32	232.97	1000.00	121.32	151.32	
	b) Non - communicable diseases(to be specified)	61.96	71.89	115.18	4900.00	469.50	575.00	1485.00
	ix) National Rural Health Mission(Activities to be specified)				90260.00	2000.00	2000.00	8269.00
	x) Other Programmes	5390.34	1767.16	5635.40	4540.70	2346.50	2456.10	904.90
	Sub-Total (Medical & Public Health)	103169.67	26744.46	100015.47	388300.70	47801.00	43533.10	50414.90

GN STATEMENT - A
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan
		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7. Water Supply and Sanitation			16822.57				
	i) Rural Water Supply	71155.12	14133.86	33321.34	179482.00	29508.00	28478.00	31778.00
	ii) Rural Sanitation		396.81	2126.73	15500.00	1500.00	3000.00	3000.00
	iii) Urban Water Supply	2161.88	763.70	2055.00	7130.00	1362.00	2392.00	1492.00
	iv) Urban Sanitation		200.00	258.00	1250.00	200.00	200.00	300.00
	Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)	73317.00	15494.37	54583.64	203362.00	32570.00	34070.00	36570.00
	8. Housing (incl. Police Housing)							
	i) Rural Housing (IAY)	17595.10	6669.02	18367.72	61000.00	3600.00	9800.00	9100.00
	ii) Urban Housing (Other Housing Programmes)	13028.67	1163.09	4986.28	20070.00	3804.10	3919.00	4289.00
	Sub-Total (Housing)	30623.77	7832.11	23354.00	81070.00	7404.10	13719.00	13389.00
	9. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Proj. & Slum Area Dev.)	348870.44	78818.82	173359.86	634601.30	174099.00	128061.53	200643.00
	10. Information & Publicity	2148.28	723.00	3288.35	2014.00	636.82	656.82	579.33
	11. Development of SCs, STs, OBCs			6912.96				
	i). Development of SCs	17346.90	2931.30	5916.97	19657.00	7021.14	4521.14	5653.50
	ii). Development of STs	22941.31	5171.58	11206.27	42641.00	6380.86	9279.68	12268.50
	iii). Development of OBCs	746.08	516.30	781.30	3373.00	312.00	312.00	970.00
	Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs)	41034.29	8619.18	24817.50	65671.00	13714.00	14112.82	18892.00
	12. Labour & Employment							
	A. Labour Welfare							
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	1062.36	7.02	146.52	4490.00	1106.00	697.20	1201.50
	ii) Social Security for Labour		2.05	2.05	5563.00		621.25	1600.00
	iii) Labour Education	102.42	21.96	40.36	6778.00	40.00	45.00	2049.00
	iv) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	31.51	6.99	7.09	60.00	5.00	8.80	12.00
	v) Child Labour	30.12		3.43	417.00	60.00	20.00	120.00

GN STATEMENT - A
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan
		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B) Employment Service	2419.83		0.85	30.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	C. Craftsmen Training (I.T.I.s) and Apprenticeship Training	2029.66	149.58	422.04	6996.00	25.00	642.00	2012.00
	Sub-Total (Labour & Employment)	5675.90	187.60	622.34	24334.00	1240.00	2038.25	6998.50
	13. Social Security & Social Welfare							
	i) Insurance Scheme for the poor through GIC etc.							
	ii) National Social Assistance Programme & Annapurna	19245.12	26964.23	47949.53	287275.00	31500.00	35700.00	49120.00
	iii) Welfare of Handicapped(incl.asistance for Voluntary Organ.)	1896.50	367.02	752.84	1056.00	290.45	291.50	303.60
	iv)Social Defence(including Drug Addicts, Rehabilitation Progs., HIV/AIDS etc.)							
	v) Others (Prog. of Relief,Rehabilitation,Other Social Welfare etc.)	22422.18	1745.18	8450.16	9721.00	3272.05	3131.33	2796.00
	Sub-Total (Social Security & Social Welfare)	43563.80	29076.43	57152.53	298052.00	35062.50	39122.83	52219.60
	14. Empowerment of Women & Development of Children							
	i) Empowerment of Women	978.60	450.10	1319.24	2471.00	462.50	492.04	595.50
	ii)Dev. of Children (includes Integrated Child Dev. Services, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Day Care Centres etc.)	12660.66	5217.14	13273.70	46843.00	7241.00	10341.96	13472.40
	iii) Nutrition	26828.96	20381.67	83311.53	143619.00	41895.00	31494.15	41305.50
	iv) Other Services	17621.57	4988.56	23755.46	58332.00	11092.00	11189.85	16892.00
	a) Programmes of Minority	5908.96	1128.44	3846.66	38247.00	4000.00	4996.10	11000.00
	b) Other Programmes	11712.61	3860.12	19908.80	20085.00	7092.00	6193.75	5892.00
	Sub-Total (Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children)	58089.79	31037.47	121659.93	251265.00	60690.50	53518.00	72265.40
	Total - (X) (1 to 14)	810873.93	267637.95	724648.71	2414477.00	438589.20	404993.71	545591.50

GN STATEMENT - A
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan	Annual Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan
		2002-07 Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 prices)	2006-07 Actual Expenditure	2002-07 Actual Expenditure	2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XI	GENERAL SERVICES							
	1. Jails	2986.80	229.21	1237.15	2000.00	400.00	400.00	600.00
	2. Stationery & Printing	85.22	26.82	52.52	370.00	30.00	140.40	140.40
	3. Public Works	82113.19	7265.29	37269.94	35910.00	10519.50	9287.33	14858.00
	4. Other Administrative Services :	6786.79	3757.60	11593.42	24197.00	9073.00	9484.00	10011.00
	i) Training							
	ii) Others (Training & Admn. Services)	6786.79	3757.60	11593.42	24197.00	9073.00	9484.00	10011.00
	Tota - (XI) (1 to 4)	91972.00	11278.92	50153.03	62477.00	20022.50	19311.73	25609.40
	GRAND TOTAL :-	2864100.00	693549.32	2188145.96	6377900.00	968319.00	958950.46	1074523.00

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES										
	1. Crop Husbandry		15128.39	7167.79	7960.60	9540.40	9540.40		47714.00	47714.00	
	2. Horticulture		2331.12	2277.28	53.84	1784.24	1784.24		11075.00	11075.00	
	3. Soil & Water Conservation (incl. Control of shifting cultivation)		1272.40	1033.88	238.52	328.55	328.55		3016.00	3016.00	
	4. Animal Husbandry		11033.27	4845.74	6187.53	3704.43	3704.43		22087.00	13181.00	8906.00
	5. Dairy Development		3214.85	2276.21	938.64	1387.37	1387.37		6792.00	6792.00	
	6. Fisheries		17560.57	13589.15	3971.42	15924.93	15924.93		27178.00	27178.00	
	7. Plantations		1485.97	1306.63	179.34	1183.47	1183.47		705.00	705.00	
	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing		300.68	300.68		181.13	181.13		2072.00	2072.00	
	9. Agricultural Research and Education		4934.06	4934.06		4202.62	4202.62		3977.00	3977.00	
	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions		2522.07	2522.07					7400.00	7400.00	
	11. Co-operation		9034.38	8807.14	227.24	6237.16	6237.16		20514.00	20514.00	
	12. Other Agricultural Programme		3921.86	3921.86		855.17	855.17		10120.00	7160.00	2960.00
	a) Agriculture Marketing										
	b) Other(Marketing & Quality Control)		3921.86	3921.86		855.17	855.17		10120.00	7160.00	2960.00
	Total - (I) (1 to 12)		72739.62	52982.49	19757.13	45329.47	45329.47		162650.00	150784.00	11866.00
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
	1. Special Programme for Rural Dev. :										
	(a) Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP)		90.15	90.15		378.33	378.33		1624.00	1624.00	
	(b) Desert Development Programme(DDP)										
	(c) Integrated Wasteland Dev. Proj. Schemes.					121.39	121.39		891.00	891.00	
	(d) DRDA Administration										

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Budgeted Outlay		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES										
	1. Crop Husbandry		3926.00	3926.00		12624.71	12624.71		7539.00	3125.00	4414.00
	2. Horticulture		616.00	616.00		647.70	647.70		2424.50	994.50	1430.00
	3. Soil & Water Conservation (incl. Control of shifting cultivation)		82.00	77.00	5.00	102.00	102.00		597.00	120.00	477.00
	4. Animal Husbandry		1979.00	772.00	1207.00	5934.00	5934.00		5888.00	2670.00	3218.00
	5. Dairy Development		339.00	339.00		239.00	239.00		355.00	355.00	
	6. Fisheries		6458.00	6458.00		6108.00	6108.00		7493.00	6301.00	1192.00
	7. Plantations		230.00	230.00		205.00	205.00		238.11	238.11	
	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing		1230.00	1170.00	60.00	256.42	256.42		700.00	700.00	
	9. Agricultural Research and Education		1116.00	1016.00	100.00	1116.40	1116.40		1344.00	1344.00	
	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions		150.00	150.00		2150.00	2150.00		2500.00	2500.00	
	11. Co-operation		3994.90	3994.90		3495.00	3495.00		6289.00	5455.00	834.00
	12. Other Agricultural Programme		760.00	760.00		360.00	360.00		2540.00	585.00	1955.00
	a) Agriculture Marketing										
	b) Other(Marketing & Quality Control)		760.00	760.00		360.00	360.00		2540.00	585.00	1955.00
	Total - (I) (1 to 12)		20880.90	19508.90	1372.00	33238.23	33238.23		37907.61	24387.61	13520.00
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
	1. Special Programme for Rural Dev. :										
	(a) Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP)		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		125.00	125.00	
	(b) Desert Development Programme(DDP)										
	(d) Integrated Wasteland Dev. Proj. Schemes.		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00		125.00	125.00	
	(d) DRDA Administration										

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(e)Others(Backward Village Dev.& Promotion of SHG)					2000.00	2000.00		12000.00	12000.00	
	Sub-Total (Special Programme for RD)		90.15	90.15		2499.72	2499.72		14515.00	14515.00	
	2. Rural Employment										
	(a)Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)		7072.07	7072.07		8410.98	8410.98		24590.00	24590.00	
	(b) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana(SGRY)		29792.01		29792.01	41042.27	41042.27		1890.00	1890.00	
	(c)National Food for Work Programme / National Empl.Guarantee Programme					3465.72	3465.72		77819.00	77819.00	
	(d) Others (BSKSP)								18000.00	18000.00	
	Sub-Total (Rural Employment)		36864.08	7072.07	29792.01	52918.97	52918.97		122299.00	122299.00	
	3. Land Reforms		2171.92	2171.92		3180.34	3180.34		16535.00	16535.00	
	4. Other Rural Development Programmes										
	(a) Community Dev. & Panchayats										
	(b) Other Programmes for Rural Development.		322835.98	105908.34	216927.64	116239.73	116239.73		477424.00	475424.00	2000.00
	Sub-Total (Other Rural Development)		322835.98	105908.34	216927.64	116239.73	116239.73		477424.00	475424.00	2000.00
	Total - (II) (1 to 4)		361962.13	115242.48	246719.65	174838.76	174838.76		630773.00	628773.00	2000.00
III.	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES										
	(a) Hill Areas Development Programame		16500.13	13165.94	3334.19	17769.42	17769.42		11810.00	11810.00	
	(b) Other Special Areas Programme										
	i) Border Area Development Programme		14499.00	14381.77	117.23	19772.18	19772.18		19796.00	19796.00	
	ii) Backward Region Grant Fund (Backward Dists./Area Fund)					16800.00	16800.00		151660.00	151660.00	
	iii)Grants under proviso to Art.275(1)					7210.60	7210.60		7660.00	7660.00	
	iv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan					8506.39	8506.39		9910.00	9910.00	

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMewise)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expendtture			Budgeted Outlay		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	(e)Others(Backward Village Dev.& Promotion of SHG)		2500.00	2500.00		1850.00	1850.00		1000.00	1000.00	
	Sub-Total (Special Programme for RD)		2700.00	2700.00		2050.00	2050.00		1250.00	1250.00	
	2. Rural Employment										
	(a)Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)		1450.00	1450.00		3870.00	3870.00		3770.00	3770.00	
	(b) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana(SGRY)		1900.00	1900.00		1390.00	1390.00		400.00	400.00	
	(c)National Food for Work Programme / National Empl.Guarantee Programme		14819.00	14819.00		14830.00	14830.00		11197.00	11197.00	
	(d) Others (BSKSP)					3000.00	3000.00		4500.00	4500.00	
	Sub-Total (Rural Employment)		18169.00	18169.00		23090.00	23090.00		19867.00	19867.00	
	3. Land Reforms		1735.00	1735.00		2235.00	2235.00		3700.00	3700.00	
	4. Other Rural Development Programmes										
	(a) Community Dev. & Panchayats										
	(b) Other Programmes for Rural Development.		57333.00	57327.00	6.00	50376.45	50356.45	20.00	60330.00	59830.00	500.00
	Sub-Total (Other Rural Development)		57333.00	57327.00	6.00	50376.45	50356.45	20.00	60330.00	59830.00	500.00
	Total - (II) (1 to 4)		79937.00	79931.00	6.00	77751.45	77731.45	20.00	85147.00	84647.00	500.00
III.	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES										
	(a) Hill Areas Development Programame		3243.02	3040.02	203.00	4734.84	4734.84		3436.42	3436.42	
	(b) Other Special Areas Programme										
	i) Border Area Development Programme		3956.00	3956.00		8972.51	8972.51		3960.00	3960.00	
	ii) Backward Region Grant Fund (Backward Dists./Area Fund)		25660.00	25660.00		30501.00	30501.00		25660.00	25660.00	
	iii)Grants under proviso to Art.275(1)		1532.00	1532.00		1854.89	1854.89		1530.00	1530.00	
	iv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan		1982.00	1982.00		3235.50	3235.50		1980.00	1980.00	

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	v)Others(BEUP,PUP,UUP,Sunderban Dev.,CADC etc.)		75974.88	73496.70	2478.18	89074.57	89074.57		154868.00	150868.00	4000.00
	Sub-Total (Other Special Areas Programme)		90473.88	87878.47	2595.41	141363.74	141363.74		343894.00	339894.00	4000.00
	Total - (III) (a+b)		106974.01	101044.41	5929.60	159133.16	159133.16		355704.00	351704.00	4000.00
IV.	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL										
	1. Major and Minor Irrigation		68037.01	39834.86	28202.15	26895.41	26895.41		45000.00	45000.00	
	2. Minor Irrigation		22977.20	9318.50	13658.70	15406.06	15406.06		55290.00	55290.00	
	3. Command Area Development		5391.76	5204.30	187.46	3070.86	3070.86		6655.00	6655.00	
	4. AIBP		22682.55	22682.55		8355.88	8355.88		66500.00	50500.00	16000.00
	5. Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)		70777.27	68053.90	2723.37	43305.64	43305.64		89231.00	89231.00	
	Total - (IV) (1 to 5)		189865.79	145094.11	44771.68	97033.85	97033.85		262676.00	246676.00	16000.00
V.	ENERGY										
	1.Power		784645.34	313976.37	470668.97	612827.99	612827.99		1742211.70	1742211.70	
	2.Non-conventional Sources of Energy.		904.57	904.57		2365.75	2365.75		5547.20	5547.20	
	3.Integrated Rural Energy Programme		282.07	282.07		98.36	98.36		252.10	252.10	
	Total (V) (1 to 3)		785831.98	315163.01	470668.97	615292.10	615292.10		1748011.00	1748011.00	
VI.	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS										
	1.Village and Small Enterprises					2624.08	2624.08				
	i) Small Scale Industries		20092.76	19289.49	803.27	9451.57	9451.57		26493.00	21702.00	4791.00
	ii)Handlooms/Powerlooms		2044.34	2044.34		6463.30	6463.30		14795.00	7795.00	7000.00
	iii)Handicrafts		3374.59	3374.59		1362.16	1362.16		3532.00	2900.00	632.00
	iv)Sericulture/coir/wool		2790.20	2790.20		837.36	837.36		3030.00	2570.00	460.00
	v)Food Processing Industries		4588.64	4588.64		870.58	870.58		4860.00	4860.00	
	Sub-Total (VSE)		32890.53	32087.26	803.27	21609.05	21609.05		52710.00	39827.00	12883.00

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Budgeted Outlay		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	v) Others (BEUP,PUP,UUP,Sunderban Dev.,CADC etc.)		33860.00	33560.00	300.00	30660.00	30660.00		31873.00	30873.00	1000.00
	Sub-Total (Other Special Areas Programme)		66990.00	66690.00	300.00	75223.90	75223.90		65003.00	64003.00	1000.00
	Total - (III) (a+b)		70233.02	69730.02	503.00	79958.74	79958.74		68439.42	67439.42	1000.00
IV.	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL										
	1. Major and Minor Irrigation		8396.70	8371.70	25.00	7720.23	7720.23		9315.00	9315.00	
	2. Minor Irrigation		11398.00	7104.64	4293.36	8400.00	8400.00		10973.00	10973.00	
	3. Command Area Development		1031.00	1031.00		1029.00	1029.00		1631.00	1631.00	
	4. AIBP		7500.00	7500.00		3103.79	3025.79	78.00	16700.00	11800.00	4900.00
	5. Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)		18078.30	13967.96	4110.34	16081.20	16081.20		18050.00	18050.00	
	Total - (IV) (1 to 5)		46404.00	37975.30	8428.70	36334.22	36256.22	78.00	56669.00	51769.00	4900.00
V.	ENERGY										
	1.Power		168710.00	166310.00	2400.00	179729.00	179729.00		104207.00	104207.00	
	2.Non-conventional Sources of Energy.		1000.00	1000.00		1000.00	1000.00		1100.00	1100.00	
	3.Integrated Rural Energy Programme		50.00	50.00		50.00	50.00		56.00	56.00	
	Total (V) (1 to 3)		169760.00	167360.00	2400.00	180779.00	180779.00		105363.00	105363.00	
VI.	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS										
	1.Village and Small Enterprises										
	i) Small Scale Industries		4360.45	4360.45		3889.04	3889.04		6587.00	6587.00	
	ii)Handlooms/Powerlooms		1908.15	1908.15		2070.77	2070.77		3045.00	3045.00	
	iii)Handicrafts		633.50	633.50		910.24	910.24		1827.50	1827.50	
	iv)Sericulture/coir/wool		490.90	490.90		499.95	499.95		610.50	610.50	
	v)Food Processing Industries		2084.00	2084.00		579.00	579.00		694.00	694.00	
	Sub-Total (VSE)		9477.00	9477.00		7949.00	7949.00		12764.00	12764.00	

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2.Other Industries (other than V SE)		115907.69	109563.95	6343.74	95960.61	95960.61		138457.00	138407.00	50.00
	3.Minerals.		5352.43	3067.73	2284.70	1380.79	1380.79		900.00	900.00	
	Total - (VI) (1 to 3)		154150.65	144718.94	9431.71	118950.45	118950.45		192067.00	179134.00	12933.00
VII.	TRANSPORT										
	1. Minor Ports										
	2. Civil Aviation		384.19	384.19		1160.99	1160.99		1100.00	1100.00	
	3. Roads and Bridges		190208.15	153666.87	36541.28	119533.40	119533.40		394045.00	394045.00	
	a) Rural Roads (PMGSY)					350.35			12570.00	12570.00	
	4.Road Transport		41877.00	41197.24	679.76	51276.57	51276.57		70000.00	70000.00	
	5. Inland Water Transport		4841.69	4389.20	452.49	1320.84	1320.84		3000.00	3000.00	
	6. Other Transport Services (To be specified)		761.63	761.63		174.24	174.24		1585.00	1585.00	
	Total - (VII) (1 to 6)		238072.66	200399.13	37673.53	173466.04	173466.04		469730.00	469730.00	
VIII	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT										
	1. Scientific Research		1804.39	1804.39		1230.54	1230.54		5500.00	5275.00	225.00
	2. IT& E-Governance(SWAN,Ne-G P,MMP,Computerization of Municipalities, Land Records, Agr., Edn.)		5970.73	5970.73		4897.21	4897.21		20000.00	20000.00	
	3. Ecology & Environment		1571.06	1571.06		3083.93	3083.93		7000.00	7000.00	5800.50
	4. Forestry & Wildlife		16443.14	6891.40	9551.74	5330.59	5330.59		22000.00	16199.50	
	TOTAL - (VIII) (1 to 4)		25789.32	16237.58	9551.74	14542.27	14542.27		54500.00	48474.50	6025.50
IX.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES										
	1. Secretariat Economic Services		746.47	746.47		429.85	429.85		1560.00	1160.00	400.00
	2. Tourism		4380.80	2298.25	2082.55	1936.36	1936.36		11050.00	11050.00	
	3. Census, Surveys & Statistics		225.31	225.31		84.72	84.72		125.00	125.00	

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Budgeted Outlay		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	2.Other Industries (other than V SE)		21096.89	20756.89	340.00	47884.54	47884.54		35641.21	35641.21	
	3.Minerals.		465.47	465.47		206.42	206.42		229.96	229.96	
	Total - (VI) (1 to 3)		31039.36	30699.36	340.00	56039.96	56039.96		48635.17	48635.17	
VII.	TRANSPORT										
	1. Minor Ports										
	2. Civil Aviation		530.00	530.00		530.00	530.00		201.00	201.00	
	3. Roads and Bridges		64643.50	64643.50		43851.29	43851.29		68468.00	68468.00	
	a) Rural Roads (PMGSY)		600.00	600.00		600.00	600.00		600.00	600.00	
	4. Road Transport.		11550.29	11550.29		11750.29	11750.29		13536.54	13536.54	
	5. Inland Water Transport		719.71	719.71		719.71	719.71		570.50	570.50	
	6. Other Transport Services (To be specified)		3.00	3.00		31.68	31.68		394.96	394.96	
	Total - (VII) (1 to 6)		77446.50	77446.50		56882.97	56882.97		83171.00	83171.00	
VIII	SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT										
	1. Scientific Research		1083.00	483.00	600.00	1083.00	1083.00		1355.00	1355.00	
	2. IT& E-Governance(SWAN,Ne-G P,MMP,Computerization of Muncipalities,Land Records,Agr.,Edn.)		3250.00	3250.00		5327.80	5327.80		4529.00	4529.00	
	3. Ecology & Environment		1000.00	490.00	510.00	1050.00	1050.00		1300.00	1300.00	
	4. Forestry & Wildlife		4200.00	2500.00	1700.00	2750.00	2750.00		5390.00	5390.00	
	TOTAL - (VIII) (1 to 4)		9533.00	6723.00	2810.00	10210.80	10210.80		12574.00	12574.00	
IX.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES										
	1. Secretariat Economic Services		246.52	246.52		230.07	220.07	10.00	320.10	220.10	100.00
	2. Tourism		1970.00	1660.00	310.00	970.00	970.00		2450.00	2450.00	
	3. Census,Surveys & Statistics		20.00	20.00		22.00	22.00		33.00	33.00	

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMewise)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	4. Civil Supplies		1740.67	1740.67		1467.28	1467.28		3600.00	3600.00	
	5. Other General Economic Services :										
	a) Weights & Measures		219.40	219.40		141.75	141.75		650.00	650.00	
	b) District Planning/District Councils		18555.26	18555.26		10477.27	10477.27		7850.00	7850.00	
	c) Others (Gen Eco Service)					220.89	220.89				
	Sub-Total (Other General Eco.Services)		18774.66	18774.66		10839.91	10839.91		8500.00	8500.00	
	TOTAL - (IX) (1 to 5)		25867.91	23785.36	2082.55	14758.12	14758.12		24835.00	24435.00	400.00
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES										
	1.General Education										
	a) Elementary Education		46444.36	32395.50	14048.86	107380.48	107380.48		296127.00	296127.00	
	b) Literacy / Adult Education		6530.31	6530.31		4772.63	4772.63		13560.00	13560.00	
	c) Secondary Education		15109.15	10592.78	4516.37	3872.80	3872.80		30200.00	30200.00	
	d) Higher Education		11397.53	11371.57	25.96	5155.09	5155.09		31500.00	22000.00	9500.00
	Sub-Total (General Education) (a to d)		79481.35	60890.16	18591.19	121181.00	121181.00		371387.00	361887.00	9500.00
	2. Technical Education		11277.64	11277.64		23614.46	23614.46		61445.00	61445.00	
	3. Sports		6738.63	6738.63		6622.18	6622.18		15440.00	15440.00	
	4. Youth Services		3479.40	3479.40		9138.41	9138.41		5825.00	5825.00	
	5. Art & Culture		3403.97	3301.91	102.06	5239.04	5239.04		11710.00	11710.00	
	Sub-Total : (Education) (1 to 5)		104380.99	85687.74	18693.25	165795.09	165795.09		465807.00	456307.00	9500.00
	6. Medical & Public Health					32665.92	32665.92				
	l) Primary Health Care										
	a) Rural		34907.26	9464.35	25442.91	39240.77	39240.77		112800.00	112800.00	
	b) Urban										

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Budgeted Outlay		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	4. Civil Supplies		707.00	707.00		697.58	697.58		750.00	750.00	
	5. Other General Economic Services :										
	a) Weights & Measures		73.00	73.00		73.00	73.00		180.00	180.00	
	b) District Planning/District Councils		1457.00	1457.00		1457.00	1457.00		1682.80	1682.80	
	c) Others (Gen Eco Service)										
	Sub-Total (Other General Eco.Services)		1530.00	1530.00		1530.00	1530.00		1862.80	1862.80	
	TOTAL - (IX) (1 to 5)		4473.52	4163.52	310.00	3449.65	3439.65	10.00	5415.90	5315.90	100.00
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES										
	1.General Education										
	a) Elementary Education		38153.00	34940.00	3213.00	52020.50	52020.50		51409.00	51409.00	
	b) Literacy / Adult Education		2074.00	2074.00		1884.02	1884.02		3350.00	3350.00	
	c) Secondary Education		3687.00	3287.00	400.00	3380.80	3380.80		8386.00	8386.00	
	d) Higher Education		2451.00	2451.00		3295.50	3295.50		9365.60	9365.60	
	Sub-Total (General Education) (a to d)		46365.00	42752.00	3613.00	60580.82	60580.82		72510.60	72510.60	
	2. Technical Education		11058.00	11058.00		9691.00	9691.00		13446.70	10846.70	2600.00
	3. Sports		2210.00	2210.00		2549.17	2549.17		3638.00	3638.00	
	4. Youth Services		3930.00	3930.00		1000.00	1000.00		1400.00	1400.00	
	5. Art & Culture		1808.28	1808.28		2340.37	2340.37		2624.47	2124.47	500.00
	Sub-Total : (Education) (1 to 5)		65371.28	61758.28	3613.00	76161.36	76161.36		93619.77	90519.77	3100.00
	6. Medical & Public Health										
	l) Primary Health Care										
	a) Rural		25609.85	25609.85		21096.92	21096.92		19485.00	19485.00	
	b) Urban		3710.49	3710.49							

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices			
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	ii) Secondary Health Care	}	52320.42	51627.11	693.31	7214.51	7214.51		116700.00	116700.00		
	iii) Tertiary Health Care / Super Speciality Services											
	iv) Medical Education & Research			9075.04	9053.37	21.67	14009.61	14009.61		52500.00	52500.00	
	v) Training			303.33	303.33		415.02	415.02		1500.00	1500.00	
	vi) AYUSH						332.53	332.53		3500.00	3500.00	
	vii) E.S.I.			901.05	901.05		153.56	153.56		600.00	600.00	
	viii) Control of											
	a) Communicable diseases(to be specified)			210.27	210.27		232.97	232.97		1000.00	1000.00	
	b) Non - communicable diseases(to be specified)			61.96	61.96		115.18	115.18		4900.00	4900.00	
	ix) National Rural Health Mission(to be specified)									90260.00	90260.00	
	x) Other Programmes		5390.34	3393.49	1996.85	5635.40	5635.40		4540.70	4540.70		
	Sub-Total (Medical & Public Health)		103169.67	75014.93	28154.74	100015.47	100015.47		388300.70	388300.70		
	7. Water Supply and Sanitation					16822.57	16822.57					
	i) Rural Water Supply		71155.12	52198.06	18957.06	33321.34	33321.34		179482.00	179482.00		
	ii) Rural Sanitation					2126.73	2126.73		15500.00	15500.00		
	iii) Urban Water Supply		2161.88	2161.88		2055.00	2055.00		7130.00	7130.00		
	iv) Urban Sanitation					258.00	258.00		1250.00	1250.00		
	Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)		73317.00	54359.94	18957.06	54583.64	54583.64		203362.00	203362.00		
	8. Housing (incl.Police Housing)											
	i) Rural Housing (IAY)		17595.10	17595.10		18367.72	18367.72		61000.00	61000.00		
	ii) Urban Housing(Prog. To be specified)		13028.67	11900.42	1128.25	4986.28	4986.28		20070.00	11523.00	8547.00	
	Sub-Total (Housing)		30623.77	29495.52	1128.25	23354.00	23354.00		81070.00	72523.00	8547.00	
	9. Urban Development(incl.State Cap.Proj.& Slum Area)		348870.44	265413.50	83456.94	173359.86	173359.86		634601.30	634461.30	140.00	

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)			
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expendtture			Budgeted Outlay			
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	ii) Secondary Health Care	}	548.00	548.00		5779.17	5779.17		7465.50	7465.50		
	iii) Tertiary Health Care / Super Speciality Services		3976.95	3976.95								
	iv) Medical Education & Research		8598.64	8098.64	500.00	11098.84	11098.84		10986.00	10986.00		
	v) Training		77.00	77.00		67.00	67.00		525.00	525.00		
	vi) AYUSH		227.75	227.75		193.75	193.75		1168.00	1168.00		
	vii) E.S.I.		115.00	115.00		115.00	115.00		126.50	126.50		
	viii) Control of											
	a) Communicable diseases(to be specified)		121.32	121.32		151.32	151.32					
	b) Non - communicable diseases(to be specified)		469.50	432.00	37.50	575.00	575.00		1485.00	1485.00		
	ix) National Rural Health Mission(to be specified)		2000.00		2000.00	2000.00	2000.00		8269.00	8269.00		
	x) Other Programmes		2346.50	2346.50		2456.10	2456.10		904.90	904.90		
	Sub-Total (Medical & Public Health)		47801.00	45263.50	2537.50	43533.10	43533.10		50414.90	50414.90		
	7. Water Supply and Sanitation											
	i) Rural Water Supply		29508.00	29508.00		28478.00	28478.00		31778.00	31778.00		
	ii) Rural Sanitation		1500.00	1500.00		3000.00	3000.00		3000.00	3000.00		
	iii) Urban Water Supply		1362.00	1362.00		2392.00	2392.00		1492.00	1492.00		
	iv) Urban Sanitation		200.00	200.00		200.00	200.00		300.00	300.00		
	Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)		32570.00	32570.00		34070.00	34070.00		36570.00	36570.00		
	8. Housing (incl. Police Housing)											
	i) Rural Housing (IAY)		3600.00	3600.00		9800.00	9800.00		9100.00	9100.00		
	ii) Urban Housing(Prog. To be specified)		3804.10	3704.10	100.00	3919.00	3919.00		4289.00	4289.00		
	Sub-Total (Housing)		7404.10	7304.10	100.00	13719.00	13719.00		13389.00	13389.00		
	9. Urban Development(incl.State Cap.Proj.& Slum Area)		174099.00	105325.00	68774.00	128061.53	128061.53		200643.00	199743.00	900.00	

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	10. Information & Publicity		2148.28	1725.47	422.81	3288.35	3288.35		2014.00	2014.00	
	11. Development of SCs, STs, OBCs					6912.96	6912.96				
	i). Development of SCs		17346.90	17346.90		5916.97	5916.97		19657.00	19657.00	
	ii). Development of STs		22941.31	15480.53	7460.78	11206.27	11206.27		42641.00	33641.00	9000.00
	iii). Development of OBCs		746.08	746.08		781.30	781.30		3373.00	873.00	2500.00
	Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs)		41034.29	33573.51	7460.78	24817.50	24817.50		65671.00	54171.00	11500.00
	12. Labour & Employment										
	A. Labour Welfare										
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare		1062.36	1062.36		146.52	146.52		4490.00	3990.00	500.00
	ii) Social Security for Labour					2.05	2.05		5563.00	4113.00	1450.00
	iii) Labour Education		102.42	102.42		40.36	40.36		6778.00	110.00	6668.00
	iv) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour		31.51	31.51		7.09	7.09		60.00	60.00	
	v) Child Labour		30.12	30.12		3.43	3.43		417.00	417.00	
	B) Employment Service		2419.83	2419.83		0.85	0.85		30.00	30.00	
	C. Craftsmen Trg. (I.T.I.s) and Apprenticeship Trg.		2029.66	2029.66		422.04	422.04		6996.00	6996.00	
	Sub-Total (Labour & Employment)		5675.90	5675.90		622.34	622.34		24334.00	15716.00	8618.00
	13. Social Security & Social Welfare										
	i) Insurance Scheme for the poor through GIC etc.										
	ii) National Social Assistance Prog. & Annapurna		19245.12	19245.12		47949.53	47949.53		287275.00	287275.00	
	iii) Welfare of Handicapped (incl.assistance for Voluntary Organisation)		1896.50	1896.50		752.84	752.84		1056.00	1056.00	
	iv) Social Defence(including Drug Addicts, Rehabilitation Programmes,HIV/AIDS etc.)										

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Budgeted Outlay		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	10. Information & Publicity		636.82	436.32	200.50	656.82	656.82		579.33	579.33	
	11. Development of SCs, STs, OBCs										
	i). Development of SCs		7021.14	7021.14		4521.14	4521.14		5653.50	5653.50	
	ii). Development of STs		6380.86	6380.86		9279.68	9279.68		12268.50	12268.50	
	iii). Development of OBCs		312.00	312.00		312.00	312.00		970.00	970.00	
	Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs)		13714.00	13714.00		14112.82	14112.82		18892.00	18892.00	
	12. Labour & Employment										
	A. Labour Welfare										
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare		1106.00	1106.00		697.20	697.20		1201.50	1201.50	
	ii) Social Security for Labour					621.25	621.25		1600.00	1600.00	
	iii) Labour Education		40.00	40.00		45.00	45.00		2049.00	49.00	2000.00
	iv) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour		5.00	5.00		8.80	8.80		12.00	12.00	
	v) Child Labour		60.00	60.00		20.00	20.00		120.00	120.00	
	B) Employment Service		4.00	4.00		4.00	4.00		4.00	4.00	
	C. Craftsmen Trg. (I.T.I.s) and Apprenticeship Trg.		25.00	25.00		642.00	642.00		2012.00	2012.00	
	Sub-Total (Labour & Employment)		1240.00	1240.00		2038.25	2038.25		6998.50	4998.50	2000.00
	13. Social Security & Social Welfare										
	i) Insurance Scheme for the poor through GIC etc.										
	ii) National Social Assistance Prog. & Annapurna		31500.00	31500.00		35700.00	35700.00		49120.00	49120.00	
	iii) Welfare of Handicapped (incl.assistance for Voluntary Organisation)		290.45	290.45		291.50	291.50		303.60	303.60	
	iv) Social Defence (including Drug Addicts, Rehabilitation Programmes, HIV/AIDS etc.)										

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay at 2001-02 Prices			Tenth Plan (2002-07) -Actual Expenditure			Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlay at 2006-07 Prices		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schemes
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	v) Others (Prog.of Relief,Rehabilitation, Other Social Welfare etc.)		22422.18	3840.01	18582.17	8450.16	8450.16		9721.00	9721.00	
	Sub-Total (Social Security & Social Welfare)		43563.80	24981.63	18582.17	57152.53	57152.53		298052.00	298052.00	
	14. Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children										
	i) Empowerment of Women		978.60	978.60		1319.24	1319.24		2471.00	2471.00	
	ii)Dev. of Children (incl. Integrated Child Dev. Services, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Day Care Centres etc.)		12660.66	12660.66		13273.70	13273.70		46843.00	46843.00	
	iii) Nutrition		26828.96	26778.53	50.43	83311.53	83311.53		143619.00	143619.00	
	iv) Other Services		17621.57	13544.53	4077.04	23755.46	23755.46		58332.00	58332.00	
	a) Programmes of Minority		5908.96	5908.96		3846.66	3846.66		38247.00	38247.00	
	b) Other Programmes		11712.61	7635.57	4077.04	19908.80	19908.80		20085.00	20085.00	
	Sub-Total (Empowerment of Women & Dev .of Children)		58089.79	53962.32	4127.47	121659.93	121659.93		251265.00	251265.00	
	Total - (X) (1 to 14)		810873.93	629890.46	180983.47	724648.71	724648.71		2414477.00	2376172.00	38305.00
XI	GENERAL SERVICES										
	1. Jails		2986.80	2986.80		1237.15	1237.15		2000.00	2000.00	
	2. Stationery & Printing		85.22	79.54	5.68	52.52	52.52		370.00	370.00	
	3. Public Works		82113.19	78674.41	3438.78	37269.94	37269.94		35910.00	35910.00	
	4. Other Administrative Services :		6786.79	5640.13	1146.66	11593.42	11593.42		24197.00	24197.00	
	i) Training										
	ii) Others (Training & Admn. Services)		6786.79	5640.13	1146.66	11593.42	11593.42		24197.00	24197.00	
	Tota - (XI) (1 to 4)		91972.00	87380.88	4591.12	50153.03	50153.03		62477.00	62477.00	
	GRAND TOTAL :-		2864100.00	1831938.85	1032161.15	2188145.96	2188145.96		6377900.00	6286370.50	91529.50

ANNEXURE-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS (SCHEMEWISE)

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Implementing Agency State Government/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Local Bodies	Annual Plan - 2007-08						Annual Plan (2008-09)		
			Budgeted Outlay			Anticipated Expendtture			Budgeted Outlay		
			Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Schmes
0	1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	v) Others (Prog.of Relief,Rehabilitation, Other Social Welfare etc.)		3272.05	2592.05	680.00	3131.33	3131.33		2796.00	2796.00	
	Sub-Total (Social Security & Social Welfare)		35062.50	34382.50	680.00	39122.83	39122.83		52219.60	52219.60	
	14. Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children										
	l) Empowerment of Women		462.50	462.50		492.04	492.04		595.50	595.50	
	ii)Dev.of Children (incl.Integrated Child Dev. Services, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Day Care Centres etc.)		7241.00	7241.00		10341.96	10341.96		13472.40	13472.40	
	iii) Nutrition		41895.00	41895.00		31494.15	31494.15		41305.50	37805.50	3500.00
	iv) Other Services		11092.00	11092.00		11189.85	10613.85	576.00	16892.00	11333.00	5559.00
	a) Progamme of Minority		4000.00	4000.00		4996.10	4420.10	576.00	11000.00	5441.00	5559.00
	b) Other Programmes		7092.00	7092.00		6193.75	6193.75		5892.00	5892.00	
	Sub-Total (Empowerment of Women & Dev .of Children)		60690.50	60690.50		53518.00	52942.00	576.00	72265.40	63206.40	9059.00
	Total - (X) (1 to 14)		438589.20	362684.20	75905.00	404993.71	404417.71	576.00	545591.50	530532.50	15059.00
XI	GENERAL SERVICES										
	1. Jails		400.00	400.00		400.00	400.00		600.00	600.00	
	2. Stationery & Printing		30.00	30.00		140.40	140.40		140.40	140.40	
	3. Public Works		10519.50	8319.50	2200.00	9287.33	9287.33		14858.00	14858.00	
	4. Other Administrative Services :		9073.00	6298.00	2775.00	9484.00	9484.00		10011.00	10011.00	
	i) Training										
	ii) Others (Training & Admn. Services)		9073.00	6298.00	2775.00	9484.00	9484.00		10011.00	10011.00	
	Tota - (XI) (1 to 4)		20022.50	15047.50	4975.00	19311.73	19311.73		25609.40	25609.40	
	GRAND TOTAL :-		968319.00	871269.30	97049.70	958950.46	958266.46	684.00	1074523.00	1039444.00	35079.00

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES :							
1.1	CROP HUSBANDRY							
	1.Modernisation and dev. of Agril. Seed Farm	No.	100	100				
	2. Strengthening of State Seed certification Agencies	Lakh	12.00	12.50				
	3. Dev. Of Seed Testing Laboratories	No.	3	3				
	4. Soil & Fertilizer Testing Facilities	No.	15	6				
	5. Bio Control Laboratory	No.	1	1				
	6. Dev. Of Cotton and other Fibre Crops	ha	8750.00	15000.00				
	7. Cotton Dev. Mission under State Plan	ha		3000.00				
	8. Integrated Scheme of Oil seed, pulses, oilpalm & Maize	ha (lakh)	3	3				
	9. Agril. Infor.Publicity cum demonstration camp	No(trg.).	4875	2067				
	10. Distb. of impv. high yielding varieties/Hybrid seed demon.	ha (lakh)	20	6				
	11. Support of State Extn. Prog. For Extn. Reforms	No..(dist)		6				
	12. Agril. Trg. Centre incl. Farmers' Study Tour	No.	17100	8309				
	13. Crop Insurance Economics & Statistics	No.(lakh)		32				
	14. Scheme for Estb. of and agency for reporting Agril. Stat.	Mouzas	40170	36319				
	15. Annual Micro Mode Work Plan	ha (lakh)	9	9				
	16. Cocstn. of Office Building	No.	15	10				
	17. Rural Infrastructure Dev. Fund	No.	114	114				
	18.Demonstration Centre	Ha	52000.00	23058.00				
	19.Purchase of Breeder & Foundation Seed	Qtl.	6660.00	8012.00				
	20.Distribution of Farm Implements & Equipments etc.	No.	18000	2025				
	21.Distribution of IPM DC	Ha	6420.00	350.00				
	22.ISOPOM	Ha		20000.00				

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	23.Demonstration Centre	Ha	4396.00	6252.00				
	24.Distribution of Implements & Equipments	No.	570	500				
	25.Farmers' Training	No.	150	100				
	26.Field Demonstration	No.	750	105				
	27.Training of Farmers	No.	290	90				
	28.IPM & FLD Implements	No.	56	18				
	29.Distribution of Pherom & Bioagents	Ha	8070.00	10000.00				
	30.Distribution of Sprayers	No.	2200	706				
	31. Demonstration Centre	Ha	7830.00	2950.00				
	32. Farmers' Training	No.	150	25				
	33.Mass Education	No.	880	216				
	34. Farmers' Sons Training	No.	350	165				
	35. Group Meeting (One Day Duration)	No.	3645	940				
	36.Dryland/Rain-fed Crop Demonstration	No.	23800	13314				
	37.Agricultural Training Centre incl. Farmers' Study Centre.	No.	17100	4250				
	38. EARAS Estab.of an agency for reporting Agril. Statistics	No. Mouzas		8034				
	39. Agricultural Census	No.		50				
	40. Modernisation of Aro-Met Net Work of the State	No.	250	179				
	41. NWDPRA	Ha	155941.00	81960.00				
	42. RVP & FPR	Ha	54428.00	32400.00				
	43. Dev. Of Coastal Saline & Lateritic	Ha	53948.00	27900.00				
	44. Integrated Progm. For Dev. of Problem Area (North Bengal)	Ha	60032.00	16000.00				
	45. Special Agril. Progm. In Areas affectly natural calamity	Ha		20400.00				
	46. ICDP-Rice	Ha	307411.00	380000.00				

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	47. SJDp	Ha	219038.00	200000.00				
	48. Sugarcane Dev. Programme	Ha	43073.00	54000.00				
	49. Integrated Pest Management	Ha	65190.00	28590.00				
	50. Soil Health Management Programme	Ha	18911.00	110768.00				
	51. Farm Machanisation	Ha		52514.00				
	52. Through demonstration on diversification of suitable crops	Ha	122451.00	44800.00				
	53. Strengthening of seed farm and production of quality seed	MT.		8780.00				
	54. Culture-Agriculture (Krishimela)	No.		10				
	55. Strengthening of Quality Control Laboratory	No.		160				
	56. Soil Survey Establishment linking with CSL	No.		50				
	57. Special Scheme for SC/ST	Ha		810				
	58. RIDF	No.		228				
	59. Scheme for intro. And pop. Of Improv. Implements	No.	1000	432				
	60. Lac Industries	Beneficia	25000	18905				
1.3	SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION :							
	1. Estb. Of Central Remote Censing Technique for Soil Survey	Ha	700000.00	140000.00				
	2. Sch. for Extn. for Soil Conservation Work on Waste Lands	Ha	35000.00	15500.00				
	3. Scheme for Dev. Of Soil Conservation Training Centre	Person	1000	200				
1.4	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
	1.Milk	.000MT	4375	7891	21835	4100	4225	
	2.Egg	Million	3100.00	6004.00	16369.00	3117.00	3193.00	
	3.Meat	.000Kg	500	987	2713	515	528	
	4.Wool	.000MT	700	1340	3506	682	690	
	5.A.I. done	Lakh	90.00	70.40	142.00	22.00	25.00	

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	6.Calves Born	Lakh	31.50	23.62	42.32	6.02	7.26	
	7.Pranibandhu Engaged	No.	3348	8042	15548	2900	3000	
	8.Cases Treated	Lakh	632.99	568.80	638.46	115.55	121.32	
	9.Vaccination done	Lakh	646.29	551.98	691.69	125.18	131.44	
	10.Health Camp Organised	000 Nos.	100	30	37750	7350	7200	
	11.No. cases treated in Health Camp	Lakh	70.09	52.95	71.54	12.95	13.59	
	12.No. of Vaccination done in Health Camp	Lakh	75.14	75.71	69.82	12.64	13.27	
	13.Production of Vaccination & Antigen	Core doses	9.1600	780.6800	9.7969	1.6047	1.7652	
	14. Number of Self Employment	000 Nos.			500	90	110	
	15. Number of Employment Generation	Lakh			1250.00	225.00	255.00	
1.6	FISHERIES							
1	Fish Production :							
	a) Inland	Lakh MT	50	23	55	12	13	
	b) Marine	Lakh MT	9	4	10	2	3	
2	Fish Seed Production	Million	63100.00	31471.00	69410.00	17600.00	18000.00	
3	a. FFDA area development	Ha	10000.00	5642.00	11000.00	2310.00	2500.00	
	b. Jhora Fishery	No.	700	300	770	187	190	
	c. Ornamental Fisheries	No.	625	210	688	138	140	
4	BFDA development	Ha	200.00	400.00		242.00	220.00	
5	Short term Agriculture credit	Ha	13000.00	7317.00	14300.00	3025.00	3200.00	
6	a. Quantity	MT	52000.00	23500.00	57200.00	13200.00	13500.00	
	b. Value	Crores	23.50	10.78	25.85	6.05	7.00	
7	Old age pension for fishermen	No.	10000	3865	11000	4500	6000	

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Non-tax Revenue	Rs.in lakh	250.00	157.83	275.00	60.50	70.00	
9	Employment Generation	000mandays	90000	38500	105000	18000	23280	
1.8	Agriculture Marketing							
	1. Subsi. to Small Farmers for const. & impv.of storage structure	No.	1584	546	7500	310	1500	
	2. Farmers Training in Post Harvest Technology	No.	200	30	400	56	80	
	3.Strengthening & Supervision of Cold Storages	Nos.		56	4000	400	800	
	4.Scheme for processing and preserv. of fruits & vegetables	Centre	23	20	540	25	135	
	5.Scheme for dev. of Farm to Market link road	Kms.	75.00	36.00	100.00	11.50	19.50	
	6.Dev. of Rural & Primary Market	Nos.	78	38	80	22	16	
	7.Scheme for training in grading of Jute	Nos.	400	117	200	38	40	
	8.Scheme for Export Promotion of Agricultural Commodities	No.	40	18	300		60	
	9.Trg. of Marketing Officials & Others	No.	15	9	1250	80	250	
	10 Scheme for Intro. of Pledge Fin. through Reg.Market Comm.	Nos.	25	10	25	2	5	
	11.Agril. Marketing Inform. Pub. & Exhibn Farm Prod. Marketing	Nos.	100	40	100	4	10	
	12. Subsidy to Bullock Cart Users	Bullock	692	1056	10000	625	2000	
		Van	232	35				
	13. Demon. of Better Packaging of fruits Vegetables	No.	150	25				
	14.Annual macro-Management Mode Work Plan	No.	375	31	18	16	3	
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
2.3	LAND REFORMS							
	1.Area declared surplus	Acre	12000.00	17500.00				
	2.Area taken possession	do	15000.00	18000.00				
	3.Area allotted	do	15000.00	33000.00				
	4.Area covered by litigation in Revenue Court	do		559408.00				
	5.Beneficiaries	No.	100000	35000				

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME								
a) Hill Areas								
	Other Hill Areas	Ha	8000.00	6480.00				
	Assistance to DGHC (Agril. Sector)	No.	3000	2505				
	1. Soyabean DC	Ha		740.00				
	2. Distribution of Farm	Ha		4340.00				
	3. Paddy DC	No.		8000				
	4. Manure Pit	No.		900				
b) Other Special Area Programme								
	1. Problem Areas like Kanksa, Bud Bud, Ausgram Prog. of Sunderban Affairs Deptt.	No.	3700	6740				
A	i) Input to growers(Rabi / Khariff Programme)	No. Ha	321900 21266.00	535138 7037.57		185000 27000	190000 30000.00	
	ii) Mushroom Cultivation	Benefi.	1220	2930		1850	2000	
	iii) Cotton Demonstration	No. ha	27000 3600	15346 2600		6900 925	7500 1000.00	
	iv) Distribution of fruits/ plants/ seedling	No.	1000000	897221		270000	300000	
	v) Agriculture & Allied Training	No.	5000	2090		1300	1450	
B	Plantation							
	i) Mangrove Plantation	Ha	370.00	1295.42		800.00	900.00	
	ii) Strip Plantation (Creation)	ha	225.00	708.19		550.00	600.00	
	iii) Farm Forestry (Raising of Seedlings)	No	1350000	943000		2000000	1100000	
C	Fish Culture							
	i) Fish Production	kg.	20000.00	9375.00		2500.00	2750.00	

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

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			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D	Minor Irrigation							
	i) Derelict Channel	km.	13	22.00		5.00		
	ii) Ponds	ha		100.00		5000.00	10000.00	
E	Non Conventional Energy	No.	103	85		15	10	
F	Cottage & Small Scale Industries							
	1.Persons trained	No.	220	150		50	60	
G	Transport							
	i) B.P./W.B.M. Road	km.	435	1044		225	250	
	ii) Bridge/Multiple Culvert	no.	24	75		10	10	
	iii) Black Topped Road	km.	85	63.5		18	20	
	iv) Jetty	no.	35	66		30	25	
H	Water Supply							
	1.Sinking of Tubewells	No.	800	630		150	300	
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Major & Medium Irrigation							
	1. Irrigation Potential	000 Ha	70	34	211	8	55	
	2. Restoration of lost potential created earlier	000 Ha			98			
	Minor Irrigation							
	i) Ground Water							
	a) Potential	000 Ha	67	50		22	23	
	b) Utilisation	000 Ha	57	43		19	19	
	i) Surface Water							
	a) Potential	000 Ha	33	29		10	16	
	b) Utilisation	000 Ha	26	24		8	13	

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Command Area Dev.	000 Ha	52	23		7	7	
	Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)							
	1. Re-excavation of canals	Km.	6.50	13.00				
	2. Ex-cavation of ponds	No.	400	1200				
	3. Length of Flood Embankment	km.	300.00	3.00	3.75		0.65	
	4. Length of drainage channel	Km.	200.00	3.00	4.00			
	5. Impv.by raising, strengthening of existing embankment	Km.	750.00	150.50	365.00	65.60	87.00	
	6. Anti erosion works for bank protection	Km.		314.00	355.00	95.00	111.00	
	7. Anti sea erosion works.	Km.	0.01	3.00	30.55	1.00	3.50	
	8. Impv.of existing drainage channel by resuscitation	Km.	300.00	163.00	413.00	29.60	10.00	
	9. Area benefited by new flood embankment & drainage channel	000 Ha		0.25	6		1	
	10. Area benefited by raising,streng.of existing embankment, anti-erosion works for bank protection,anti sea erosion work etc.	000 Ha		593	512	121	160	
	VI INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
	6.1 Village & Small Industries							
	1. New Units Setup	No.	30000	23994	25000	5000	5000	
		Employed	125000	80770	100000	20000	25000	
	2. Registration of SSI units done	No.	55000	52940	50000	10000	10000	
	3. Bio-Gas Plant Setup	No.	60000	42476				
	4. Entpreneurship Dev. Programme	Trainees	6000	3186	20000	3500	4000	
	5. State incentive	No.	4000	1601	2000	400	400	
	6. Haldia wn Stream Industries	No.	700	390	250	50	25	
	7. Handicraft Industries	Beneficia	25000	25165	30000	6000	6000	
	8. Bee Keeping	do	2500	1000	2500	500	500	

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STATE:WEST BENGAL

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			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9. Coir Industries	do	300	147				
	10. Training & Post Training Support	trained	220	250				
	11. Crab Culture	do	70	70				
	12. Apiary & Other	do		400				
	Sericulture :							
	1. New extension of area	Acre	5000.00	3245.00	7000.00	1448.00	1500.00	
	2. Annual Raw Silk Production	MT	1700.00	5950.00	2000.00	1660.35	1735.00	
	3. Additional employment	'000 No	40	46	56	12	12	
	4. Extension of area	Acre	3100.00	2552.00	6150.00	963.00	795.00	
	5. Annual Raw Silk Production	MT	38.00	113.00	47.50	39.09	44.60	
	6. Additional employment	'000 No	6	6	12	2	2	
	7. Sericulture	No.	12000	3800				
	2. Other Industries (other than VSE)							
	1. Imp. and Expan. of No. of Mechanised Brick Factory at Palta	No. of Fact.	1		1			
	VII Transport							
	7.1 Roads & Bridges	Km.	1700.00	2240.00				
	i) B.P./ W.B.M. Road	km.	435.00	505.00				
	ii) Bridge/Multiple Culvert	No.	24	44				
	iii) Black Topped Road	km.	85.00	47.00				
	iv) Jetty	No.	35	36				
	VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	8.1 Scientific Research							
	1. Remote Sensing - Ocean Development	No. of Sch.	1	1	10	3	3	
	2. Financial Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies for Research Projects/Survey/Training/Science Awareness etc.	No. of Sch.	1534	816	2000	280	366	

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

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			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Activities under State Natural Resources Management System	No.of Sch.	1		15	3	3	
	4. Imple. of Various Schemes/Projects under S&T Deptt.	No.of Sch.		4	15	3		
	5. Financial Assistance to Government Bodies for Research/Projects/Survey/Trng./Science Awareness.	No.of Sch.	40	19	40	7	10	
	6. Updating of River Courses - Weal Bengal	No.of Sch.	1	1	1			
	7. Financial Assistance for Pilot Schemes Lab-to-Land Schemes	No.of Sch.	12	9	25	2	6	
8.4	FORESTRY & WILDLIFE :							
i)	Plantation of Quick Growing Species	000 Ha	3.750	3.000				
ii)	Economic & Commercial Plantation	000 Ha	9.375	5.780				
iii)	Forestry Treatment	000 Ha	2.500	4.400				
iv)	Mangrove Treatment	000 Ha	1.000	0.620				
v)	Farm Forestry/Strip Plantation/Public Forestry/Nurseries	Lakhs	1.00	4.87				
vi)	Agro-Silviculture	000 Ha	0.500	0.160				
vii)	Coastal Shelter belt plantation	000 Ha	0.250	2.040				
viii)	Consolidation	Km.	1000.00	4.50				
ix)	Afforestation	000 Ha		0.590				
x)	Decentralised Peoples Nursery	Lakhs	10.00	5.70				
xi)	Improvement of Existing Roads	Km.	1875.00	1610.00				
xii)	Timber Extraction	'000 Cuk	800	196				
xiii)	Fuelwood Stacks	'000 Stacks	500	153				
xiv)	Protective Afforestation	'000 Ha	0.500	0.280				
xv)	Agro Silviculture	'000 Ha		0.200				
xvi)	Forestry Treatment	'000 Ha	1.000	0.476				

**ANNEXURE-II
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			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :								
9.2 TOURISM								
	1. Tourist Arrival	Lakhs	500	310	600	187	225	
	2. Publicity Materials	Nos.	245	105	300	60	65	
	3. Participation in fairs & festivals	Nos.	55	45	110	20	22	
	4. Area/Circuit/Destination	'000 Ha	15	24	80	13	21	
X SOCIAL SERVICES								
10.1 GENERAL EDUCATION								
1 Elementary Education Class I-V Age group 5-10								
a) Total Enrolment of All Categories								
	Boys	000 nos	30840	33924		6074	7240	
	Girls	do	27348	30083		5386	6421	
	Total	do	58188	64007		11460	13661	
b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes								
	Boys	do	8100	8910		1596	1902	
	Girls	do	5866	6453		1155	1377	
	Total	do	13966	15363		2751	3279	
c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes								
	Boys	do	1958	2153		385	459	
	Girls	do	1417	1558		280	333	
	Total	No.	3375	3711		665	792	
2 Class vi to viii, Age group 10+ to 12+								

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

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			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a)	Total Enrolment of All categories							
	Boys	000' nos	21390	24748		4495	5172	
	Girls	000' nos	18968	16098		3736	4453	
	Total	000' nos	40358	40846		8231	9625	
b)	Enrolment of Scheduled Castes							
	Boys	000' nos	5618	5390		1106	1318	
	Girls	000' nos	4068	3773		802	955	
	Total	000' nos	9686	9163		1908	2273	
c)	Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes							
	Boys	000' nos	1358	1513		267	318	
	Girls	000' nos	983	1090		193	230	
	Total	000' nos	2341	2603		460	548	
3	Class IX-X Age Goup 13-15							
a)	Total Enrolment of All Categories							
	Boys	000' nos	12007	14507		2365	2819	
	Girls	000' nos	10647	11629		2097	2499	
	Total	000' nos	22654	26136		4462	5318	
b)	Enrolment of Schedule Castes							
	Boys	000' nos	3153	3616		621	740	
	Girls	000' nos	2284	2654		450	536	
	Total	000' nos	5437	6270		1071	1276	
c)	Enrolment of Schedule Tribes							
	Boys	000' nos	762	933		150	178	
	Girls	000' nos	552	584		109	139	
	Total	000' nos	1314	1517		259	317	

**ANNEXURE-II
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STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Class XI-XII, Age Group 15-17							
a)	Total Enrolment of All categories							
	Boys	000' nos	6782	7841		1336	1592	
	Girls	000' nos	6014	6569		1184	1411	
	Total	000' nos	12796	14410		2520	3003	
b)	Enrolment of Schedule Castes							
	Boys	000' nos	1781	1997		350	418	
	Girls	000' nos	1290	1430		254	303	
	Total	000' nos	3071	3427		604	721	
c)	Enrolment of Schedule Tribes							
	Boys	000' nos	430	479		85	101	
	Girls	000' nos	312	351		61	73	
	Total	000' nos	742	830		146	174	
q	Higher Education							
	1.Prov. For Hostels for Girls' Students	No.		14	130			
	2.Dev. of Colleges for women	No.		13	130			
	MASS EDUCATION							
	1.Social Welfare Home	No.		10200				
	2.Education for the Handicapped	No.		4554				
	3.Scholarship to the Handicapped Students	do		3196				
	4.Adult High School	do		1240				
	5.Non Formal Education	No.						
	6.Audio Visual Education	film Show		980				

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ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.4 Sports & Youth Service								
	1.Dev. Of rural sports	Play field	200	250				
		balls	70000	50000				
	2.Maintenance of bldgs.	No.	30					
	3.Career information Centre at Block & Municipal level	No.	1200	280				
	4.Constrn. of gymnasium and distribution of gymnastic equipments.	No.	150	200				
	5.Setting up of Youth Hostel outside & inside the state	No.	10	5				
	6.Multipurpose District Youth Centre	No.	10					
	7.Annual Youth Festival	} Block Dist. State	5000	936				
			200	38				
			10	2				
	8.Socio Economic cultural survey and research on youth life	No.	1000	120				
	9.Schemes of ailing youth	No.	4000	1600				
	10.Vocational Training & Self Employment Schemes	No.	25000	10000				
	11.Promotion of mountaineering	No.	500	200				
	12.Promotion of science club activity	No.	40	16				
	13.Promotion of socio-economic activity of youth clubs	No.	100	40				
	14.Mini Indoor complex/Recreation complex	No.	30	14				
	15.Dev. Of Rural sports	Balls	60000	25000				
	16.Career information centre at Block/Municipal level	No.	600	60				
	17.Gymnasium & purchase of gymnastic equipments	No.	100	40				
	18.Bangla Swanirbhar Karmasanasthan Prakaipa	No.	50000	60000				
10.6 Medical & Public Health								
	1.Training of Nurses	No.	3564	1222				

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.7	Water Supply & Sanitation							
A	URBAN WATER SUPPLY							
	a) Augmentation Scheme							
	Town Covered	{	Number	80	23			
	Population Covered		000	654	494			
	b) AUWSP							
	Town Covered	{	Number	29	17			
	Population Covered		000	278	199			
B	Rural Water Supply							
	a) Piped Water Supply							
	Habitation Covered	{	Number	1132	600			
	Population Covered		000	1148	302			
	b) Spot Source							
	Habitation Covered							
	ZP	{	Number	4642	1120			
	RBTW		Number	1200	1800			
	Population Covered							
	ZP	{	000	1160	280			
	RBTW		000	300	450			
	i) ARWSP							
	a) Piped Water Supply							
	Habitation Covered	{	Number	1573	1544			
	Population Covered		000	905	965			

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			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b) Spot Source							
	RBTW	{	Number	3200	2580			
	Population Covered		000	800	645			
	c) Water Supply to Sourceless Schools		Number	4000	3000			
	d) South 24 Pgs. Project							
	Habitation Covered	{	Number	2046	672			
	Population Covered		000	1666	470			
	ii) PMGY							
	Population Covered	{	000	2000	315			
	Habitation Covered		Number	2000	630			
	iii) Sub Mission (ARWSP)							
	Population Covered	{	000	1000	853			
	Habitation Covered		Number	1000	2930			
	Housing(incl. Police Housing)							
	Urban Housing (other housing programme)							
	1. Night shelter Prog.		No.of Seats	140	64	96		
	2. Housing Sch.for Economically Weaker Sections		No.of Flats	3000	1664	1196		
	3.Const.of Houses under Middle Income Group		No.of Flats	20		6348	1500	1548
						(WB-48,WBHB-1300,PPP-5000)	(WBHB-500, PPP-1000)	(WB-48,WBHB-500,PPP-1000)
	4.Const.of Houses under Rental Hous. Sch.for State Govt.Emp.		No.of Flats	1459	747	780	120	120
	5. Rental Housing Sch.for Working Women		No.of Seats	300		282	102	60

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

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					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	6.Const.of Houses under Low Income Group	No.of Flats	192	64	6548 (WB-48,WBHB-1500,PPP-5000)	1500 (WBHB-500, PPP-1000)	1250 (WBHB-250, PPP-1000)	
	7. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	Acre	17.50	10.00	11.00	5.00	2.00	
	8.Const.of Multi-storied Office Bld.of Housing Deptt.at New Town	No.of Comp.	1		1			
	9. Replacement and Renovation of Existing Housing Estates	No.Hous.Est.	150	165	140	80	30	
	10. Purchase of Machineries and Equipments etc.	No.of equip.	72	31	50	18	15	
	11. Imp.of Krishnapur Canal with Infrac.Dev.of New Town	Excava.(km)		8.00	9.50	2.00	4.00	
	12. Rain water harvesting for diff.Housing Estates	No.Hous.Est.			3			
	13.Const.of Houses under Ind.Housing Sch.for Industrial Workers	No.of Flats			96			
	14. Subsidised Housing Sch.for Forest Villagers	No of Hous.			200			
	15. Ownership flat for State Govt.Employees	No.of Flats	18	12				
10.9	Urban Development(incl. State Capital Project)							
	1. Progm. For liberation of scavengers by conversion of service privies into sanitary latrines in Municipal Towns	No.	60000	2903	22500	7370	5200	
	S.J.D.A.							
	1.Widening of Kawakhali Road (incl. Land acquisition)	Mt.	1000.00	2000.00				
	2.Bridge over river Karala near Dinbazar(Widening & strength.)	Mt.	60.00	120.00				
	3.Bridge over River Fuleswariat Bharatnagar near NJP	Mt.	30.00					
	4.Bridge over River Fuleswariat Bharatnagar near NJP	Mt.	30.00					
	5.Widening of Road at PWD More, Jalpaiguri	Mt.	1100.00	2200.00				
	6.Widening of Sevak Road Phase II	Mt.	610.00	1220.00				
	7.Bridge over River Karala at near side of Sports Complex,Jal.	Mt.	60.00					
	8.RUB at Bagrakote	Mt.	230.00	460.00				
	9.RIB at Bharatnagar near Indoor Stadium	Mt.	340.00	340.00				

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kalyani							
1	Roads	km.		215.00				
	H.D.A.							
1	Water Supply							
	1) Laying of Water Supply line from Basudevpur to Ural India Ltd.	km.		10.00				
	2) Laying of Water Supply line from Basude. to Hindustan Ltd.	km.		5.00				
2	Traffic Transportation							
	1. Sutahata-Horekhali Bye Pass Road (B-Stage)	km.	1.50	1.50				
3	Sewerage Line							
	a). Renovation of Chunamara Khal	km.		5.00				
	b) Drain at Ramnagar Purba Raghunath Chak Rehab Colony	km.		3.76				
	c) Draii at H-Block, G-Block at Kumarcha	km.		1.05				
	d) Draii at Gandhinagar Rehab Colony	km.		3.50				
	e) Drain at Sukantanagar Rehab Colony	km.		3.50				
	f) Drain at Niveditanagar Rehab Colony	km.		3.50				
	DSDA							
	Afforestation	Acres	17.00	1.00				
	Roads							
	1.Constrn. Of link roads (100 nos) of 50 km. Length	km.	50.00	11.00				
	2.Repair of 50 nos. of roads having length 25 km.	km.	3.00	5.00				
3	Infrastructure Dev.							
	1) Dev. of Hotel Residential & mixed use sector with const. of 3km. Internal road	Acres	30.00	17.00				
	c) New Roads/ Widening	Sqm.	686000.00	320000.00				

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	d) Strengthening	Sqm.	710500.00	140000.00				
3	Sewerage & Drainage							
	a) Sewer Line	km	105.00	20.00				
	b) Desilting/ Resectioning/ Renovation/ Surface Drains	km	150.00	46.00				
4	Housing Units	No	3344	2112				
5	Bustee mprovement	Pop Covered	2	1				
	KIT							
	1.Widening of Dhakuria Stn. Road	Ft.	500.00	500.00				
	2.Constr. of Rehabilitation Building	Sq. Mtr.	1000.00					
	3.Widening of Golf Club Road	Ft.	1000.00	1000.00				
	HIT							
	1.Upgradation of Pavement of Southern Approach of Rishi Bankim Setu	Sq. Mtr.	940.00	940.00				
	2.Par Repl. of Steel Girder & deck under GT road By-pass	m-span	21.50	21.50				
	3.Renovation of Drainage connecting Bally Mahanala	mt.	300.00	300.00				
	4.Bus Terminus Commercial Complex at Tikiapara	Sq. Mtr.	700.00	700.00				
	5 Improvement of irrigation facilities of infras. of primary P.S.	Rs. In lakhs	18.50	18.50				
	10.Upgradation of present structure in southern & northern C/ W	Sq.mtr	1900.00	1900.00				
	11.Drainage along Anandanagar PWD Road	m	1000.00	1000.00				
	12.Renovation of Roads	Sq.mtr	28000.00	28000.00				
	13.Development work at scheme XIV of HIT	Sq.mtr	8000.00	5000.00				
	14.Creation of OfficeSpace	Sq.mtr	647.00	646.00				
	15.Development of Primary School	Sqm	260.00	260.00				

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SALT LAKE PROJECT							
	1.Const. of Local Centre at Block-FD	No.	100	100				
	10.11 Dev. Of SCs , STs , OBCs							
	1.Imp.of Residential School for Girls at Belpahari (ST)	No.of Student	500	630	14000		2000	
	2.Stipend for Tribal Boys & Girls for Quality Edu. at Pri. Level as feeder to Ekalavya Model Residential School(ST)	No.of Student	1725		5000		750	
	3.Book grants and Examination fees	No.of Student						
		SC	1250000	1073000	3700000	323000	700000	
		ST	350000	405500	3700000	200000	300000	
	4.Hostel Charges	No.of Student						
		SC	65000	21800	150000	18000	20000	
		ST	23000	12000	120000	15000	20000	
	5. Maintenance Charges	No.of Student						
		SC	250000	103800	300000	35000	40000	
		ST	250000	161500	300000	35000	30000	
	6. Merit Scholarship for Girls (V to X)	No.of Student						
		SC	10000	9900	36600	4400	6000	
		ST	4000	5100	24400	1000	4000	
	7. Merit Scholarship for Students (IX to XII)	No.of Student						
		SC	4800	500	9000	800	1500	
		ST	1000	140	3000	200	500	
	8.Post Metric Scholarship	No.of Student						
		SC	80000	73100	120000	17000	19000	
		ST	22000	20060	50000	1500	7500	

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9.Payment of maintenance charges to the students belonging to families having income not exceeding Rs.3600/- p.a.	No.of Student						
		SC	75000	70000	210000		38000	
		ST	75000	75000	210000		40000	
	10.Constrn. Maintenance & Improvement of Ashram Hostels(SC)	No.of Student	1000	850	2000		300	
	11.Award for Pre-matric Stipends for children of those who are engaged in unclean occupation(SC)	No.of Student	1250	2100	4000		600	
	Labour & Employment							
	1. Computerisation of Employment Exchanges (Upgradation)	Emp.Ex.(No)	24	24	71			
	2. Renovation Works of Holiday Home	No.	12	12	69			
	10.13 SOCIAL SECURITY SOCIAL WELFARE							
	1.Prosthetic Aid	No.	3000	2887	5000	837	1000	
	2.Scholarship	No.	32,000	3722	8000	3722	3722	
	3.Disability Pension	No.	1925	3127	6260	3,127	3127	
	4.Identity Card	No.	1,35,000	125000	125000			
	5.Cottage Scheme	No.	6,300	5510	7000			
	6.Addl.Honourarium	No.	56,760	55064	116372			
	7.Govt. Homes for Women	No.	8	8	8			
	8.Widow Pension	No.	3300	5310	11620		5310	
	9.Vagrants Home	No.	10	10	10			
	10.Old Age Pension	No.	2593	9121	18230		9121	
	11.Homes under J. J. Act	No.	13000	2189	2190			
	12.S. N. P. (50:50)	No.	60,00,000	5000000	6000000			
	13.P.M.G.Y.	No.	35,00,000	190000				
	14.N.P.A.G.	No.	24,75,000	200000	2500000	200000	200000	
	15.R I D F	No.	983	711	10000			

**ANNEXURE-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

STATE:WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	10th Five Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)			Remarks
			Tenth Plan Target	Actual Achievement	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
					2007-12 Target	2007-08 Anticipated Achievement	2008-09 Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	16.Economic Rehabilitation Grant for Small Trade and Security Machine	No.	10350	5400	11000	2000	2000	
		No.			2750	500	500	
	17.Construction of Rescue Shelter	No.	40	13	50	10	10	
	18.Construction of Relief Godown	No.	25	7	40	8	8	
	19.Scho for physically handicapped students below class IX	No.	8000	6000				
	20.Voluntary Organisation for welfare of children	No.	3500	666				
	21.Infrastructure Dev. Of Refugee Colonies	No.	9000	6124				
	Nutrition							
	1.Supplementary Nutrition Progm. for children and expectant nursing mother	No.	1440000	1960000				
	2.Provision against central assistance for nutrition progm. for adolescent girls	No.		120000				
	3.Establishment of ICDS Project	No.		34500				
	10.14 OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES							
	1. Construction of Muslims Girls' Hostel	Nos	15	5				
	2. Self Employment Scheme for Minorities	Nos	32500	2784				
	3. Boundary Wall	Nos	80	23				
	4. Constn. of Muslim Girls Hostel in the District Formulated by Minorities Dev. & Welfare Department	No.		5				
	5. State Assisted Schemes for Unorganised Workers	Benef(No)		843255	1700000	230378	180000	

ANNEXURE III
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - STATEMENT REGARDING EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

0	Name, Nature, location of the Project with Project code and name of external funding agency	Date of Sanction/ date of commencement of work	Terminal date of disbursement of external aid : a) Original b) Revised	Estimated Cost a) Original b) Revised (Latest)	Pattern of Funding a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	Tenth Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)	Annual plan 2007-08		Annual plan 2008-09
						(2002-07)	(2002-07)		Outlay	Anti. Expend.	Budgeted Oytlay
						Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 Prices)	Actual Expenditure (at current prices)		a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Other Rural Dev. Programme

1	DFID Assisted Scheme for strengthening Rural Decentralisation (SRD) in WB					4639.00	84000.00	15000.00	5000.00	6000.00
						4639.00	84000.00	15000.00	5000.00	6000.00

V. ENERGY

POWER

2	Purulia Pumped Storage,					13750.00	17206.84	8720.00	6150.00	19767.00	18462.00
						151250.00	133781.4	200078.00	35000.00		
						165000.00	150988.24	208798.00	41150.00	19767.00	18462.00

ANNEXURE III
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - STATEMENT REGARDING EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Annual plan 2007-08		11
									Outlay	Anti. Expend.	
									a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	
3	West Bengal Power Development BKTPP Unit 4 X 5					22000.00	19838.00	14000.00	10000.00	48827.00	22000.00
						117774.00	77965.76	50000.00	50000.00		
						139774.00	97803.76	64000.00	60000.00	48827.00	22000.00
4	Transmission Scheme under WBSEB					3000.00	2543.92		1000.00	1635.00	385.00
						23000.00	22783.55	1500.00			
						26000.00	25327.47	1500.00	1000.00	1635.00	385.00
VII. TRANSPORT											
Roads & Bridges											
5	West Bengal Corridor Dev. Programme						6687.45		4176.00	7750.00	13400.00
							9009.07		8824.00		
							15696.52		13000.00	7750.00	13400.00

**ANNEXURE III
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - STATEMENT REGARDING EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS**

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Annual plan 2007-08		11
									Outlay	Anti. Expend.	
									a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	
	Name, Nature, location of the Project with Project code and name of external funding agency	Date of Sanction/ date of commencement of work	Terminal date of disbursement of external aid : a) Original b) Revised	Estimated Cost a) Original b) Revised (Latest)	Pattern of Funding a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 Prices)	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Actual Expenditure (at current prices)	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)			Annual plan 2008-09 Budgeted Oytlay a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total
						a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total			

X. SOCIAL SERVICES

Technical Education

6	Technical Engineering Education quality impv. Project (TEEQNIP)						13000.00	5200.00	5200.00	1430.00	
							13000.00		5200.00	1430.00	
	Medical & Public Health										
7	Improvement of Primary Health Care (KFW)						14004.54		7986.00	2211.00	4160.00
							14004.54		7986.00	2211.00	4160.00

ANNEXURE III
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - STATEMENT REGARDING EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Annual plan 2007-08		11
									Outlay	Anti. Expend.	
									a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	
8	DFID Assistance Programme for Health System Dev. Initiative						23220.59		17000.00	17000.00	13500.00
	Urban Development(incl. State Capital Proj. & Slum Area Dev.)						23220.59		17000.00	17000.00	13500.00
9	Kolkata Environ. Improv. Project					24570.00	13886.65		15297.00	27305.00	35534.00
						80010.00	9926.85		24234.00		
						24930.00					
						129510.00	23813.50		39531.00	27305.00	35534.00
10	Kolkata Urban Services for poor					2520.00	14391.53		8792.00	10144.00	12000.00
						62601.00					
						65121.00	14391.53		8792.00	10144.00	12000.00

ANNEXURE III
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - STATEMENT REGARDING EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

0	1 Name, Nature, location of the Project with Project code and name of external funding agency	2 Date of Sanction/ date of commencement of work	3 Terminal date of disbursement of external aid : a) Original b) Revised	4 Estimated Cost a) Original b) Revised (Latest)	5 Pattern of Funding a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	Tenth Plan	Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan	Annual plan 2007-08		Annual plan 2008-09
						(2002-07)	(2002-07)	2007-12	Outlay	Anti. Expend.	Budgeted Oytlay
						Projected Outlay (at 2001-02 Prices)	Actual Expenditure (at current prices)	Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices)	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total	a) State's Share b) Central Assistance c) Other sources (to be specified) d) Total
						6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Italian Govt. Aided liquid & solid Waste Management						90.00		5000.00	424.00	4500.00
							90.00		5000.00	424.00	4500.00
12	Koplkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project					700.00			8220.00	712.00	5081.00
						700.00			8220.00	712.00	5081.00
	Nutrition Nutrition Programmes under DFID assisted HSDI Project										3500.00
											3500.00
GRAND TOTAL :							382975.15	358298.00	221879.00	142205.00	138522.00

ANNEXURE-IV

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - BHARAT NIRMAN PROGRAMMES -PROPOSED OUTLAYS

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Items / Programme	Annual Plan 2006-07	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan - 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09
		Actual Expenditure	Projected Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IRRIGATION					
	IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL					
	Major & Medium Irrigation	5925.29	45000.00	8396.70	7720.23	9315.00
	Minor Irrigation	3203.03	55290.00	11398.00	8400.00	10973.00
	Command Area Development	793.97	6655.00	1031.00	1029.00	1631.00
	A.I.B.P.	2021.73	66500.00	7500.00	3103.79	16700.00
	Total : (Irrigation)	11944.02	173445.00	28325.70	20253.02	38619.00
2	RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY					
	X. SOCIAL SERVICES					
	Rural Water Supply	14133.86	179482.00	29508.00	28478.00	31778.00
	Total: (Rural Drinking Water Supply)	14133.86	179482.00	29508.00	28478.00	31778.00
3	RURAL ROADS (PMGSY)					
	VIII. TRANSPORT					
	Roads & Bridges	280.35	12570.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
	Total : (Rural Roads)	280.35	12570.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
4	RURAL HOUSING					
	X. SOCIAL SERVICES					
	Rural Housing	6669.02	61000.00	3600.00	9800.00	9100.00
	Total : (Rural Housing)	6669.02	61000.00	3600.00	9800.00	9100.00
5	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION					
	V. ENERGY					
	Power	22031.27	129250.00	25000.00	450.00	25850.00
	Total: (Rural Electrification)	22031.27	129250.00	25000.00	450.00	25850.00
6	RURAL TELEPHONE CONNECTIVITY					
	VIII. COMMUNICATION					
	Grand Total (1 to 6)	55058.52	555747.00	87033.70	59581.02	105947.00

ANNEXURE-V
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan -2002-07				11th Plan 2007-12		Annual Plan (2007-08)				Annual Plan (2008-09)		Remarks	
			Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Projected Outlay		Budgeted Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Budgeted Outlay			
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CSS to be transferred to the States as per the decision of the NDC																
a)Already transferred																
X. SOCIAL SERVICES																
ii) National Social Assistance Programme																
i) NOAPS																
	50%	50%	14433.84	4811.28	24059.10	15760.46				14400.00	14400.00	15950.00	15950.00	22700.00	22700.00	
CSS in operation																
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES																
Horticulture																
1	Annual Macro Management Mode Work Plan on Horticulture & Vegetable Crops															
	90%	10%	6660.00	740.00		317.30				57.00		8.08				
Animal Husbandry																
1	Estb. of Poultry/Duck Farms in West Bengal															
	80%	20%	365.40	64.10	365.40	64.10	1200.00	300.00	228.00	60.00	285.00	146.00			40.00	
2	Samp.Surv.for esti.prod.of milk,meat,egg & wool.															
	50%	50%	87.60	87.60	87.60	87.60	150.00	150.00	28.00	28.00	24.50	24.50	28.00	28.00		
3	Nat. Proj. for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding Prog.															
	50%	50%	1158.00	641.00	1158.00	641.00	4500.00	1500.00	852.00	380.00	852.00	380.00	1000.00	300.00		
4	Livestock Insurance (New)															
	50%	50%	68.00		68.00		50.00				26.00	26.00				
5	Assist.for Control of Animal Diseases(ASCAD)															
	75%	25%	1133.00	368.2	1850.00	368.00	4000.00	1000.00	700.00	80.00	1250.00	4844.00	700.00	100.00		
6	National Proj.on Rinderpest Eradication(NPRE)															
	100%		135.00		135.00		170.00		80.00		25.00					
8	Profesional Efficiency-setting up of Vety.Council															
	50%	50%	75.45		75.45		150.00	150.00	30.00	15.00	13.10	79.90	30.00	30.00		
9	Assist.for conduct of 17th Livestock census															
	100%		1000.00		1000.00		500.00		90.00		455.00		600.00			
10	Regional Disease Diagnostic lab.(RDDL)															
	100%		400.00		400.00		750.00		133.00				155.20			
11	Assist.to State for impl.of Fodder Dev. Prog.															
	100%						750.00		10.00		136.00		200.00			
12	Threatened Breed															
	100%		200.00		200.00		350.00		70.00		60.80		70.00			

ANNEXURE-V
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.		Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan -2002-07				11th Plan 2007-12		Annual Plan (2007-08)				Annual Plan (2008-09)		Remarks
				Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Projected Outlay		Budgeted Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Budgeted Outlay		
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Fisheries															
1	Proj. on brakish water fish farming through BFDA	75%	25%	579.00	193.00	180.00	203.27	250.00	83.00	1.00	30.00					30.00
2	Dev. of aquaculture under FFDA Programmes	75%	25%	3780.00	1260.00	1382.37	982.95	1300.00	433.00	380.00	87.60	200.00	80.86	300.00	130.00	
3	Minor fishing harbours and fish landing centres	50%	50%			1641.34	390.68	800.00	800.00	200.00	100.00	273.12	550.00	250.00	300.00	
	II RURAL DEVELOPMENT															
1	SGSY	75%	25%	18500.40	6166.80		8410.98				1450.00		3870.00		3770.00	
2	SGRY	75%	25%	86747.31	28915.77		41042.27				1900.00		1390.00		400.00	
3	Training	75%	25%	1187.97	395.99		270.71				100.00		200.00		125.00	
4	I WDP						121.39				100.00		100.00		125.00	
	Land Reforms															
1	Strengthening of Revenue Administration & updating of Land Records-Modernisation of Survey works	50%	50%	600.00	600.00		97.59				300.00		565.79		200.00	
2	Modernisation of state level ARTI at Salboni, Midnapur	50%	50%	304.47	304.47		56.75				50.00		50.00		10.00	
	IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL															
1	Command Area Dev. Programme	50%	50%	3186.08	3186.08		3070.86				1031.00		1029.00		1631.00	
	VI INDUSTRY & MINERALS															
1	Grants to DDHPY Scheme to PWCS/SHGs/NGOs	50%	50%	575.00	525.00		219.61				50.00		21.50		3.00	
2	Market incentive Scheme under DDHPY	50%	50%	1860.00	1860.00		1740.20				250.00		11.00		650.00	
	VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT															
	Ecology & Environment															
1	1. Implem.of Action Plan for Conservation & Management of EKW in W.B	100%		23.75		23.75		150.00		0.50		27.00				
	Forestry and Wildlife															
1	Tiger Reserve in Buxa.	50%	50%	148.66	148.66		90.23				40.00		40.00		50.00	
2	Tiger Reserve in Sunderban	50%	50%	148.66	148.66		204.42				40.00		60.00		60.00	

ANNEXURE-V
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.		Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan -2002-07				11th Plan 2007-12		Annual Plan (2007-08)				Annual Plan (2008-09)		Remarks
				Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Projected Outlay		Budgeted Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Budgeted Outlay		
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
X	SOCIAL SERVICES															
	General Education															
1	Sarba Siksha Abhijan (SSA)	65%	35%				43617.12			25000.00		40000.00		44454.00		
2	Strength. of Teacher's Training Institute									513.00		513.00		525.00		
3	Computer Edu. in Non-Govt.Secondary school						371.01			400.00		400.00		420.00		
4	Integrated education for disabled children						100.94			200.00		200.00		400.00		
	Water Supply & Sanitation															
1	ARWSP	50%	50%	51606.47	51606.47		22277.35			8320.00		8558.44		10461.50		
2	Monitoring Cell & Investigation unit	50%	50%	180.00	180.00		77.26			67.00		67.00		72.00		
3	Management Inform. Sys.&Computerisation	80%	20%	250.00	250.00		69.22			30.00		30.00		36.00		
4	Arsenic Submission	75%	25%				10963.31			21060.00		19821.56		20767.50		
5	AUWSP	50%	50%	1740.51	1740.51		2352.89			1390.00		1390.00		1490.00		
6	Rural Sanitation	75%	25%	11879.67	3959.89		2126.73			1500.00		3000.00		3000.00		
	Housing (incl.Police Housing)															
i)	Rural Housing(IAY)	60%	40%	52574.10	17524.70		18367.72			3600.00		9800.00		9100.00		
	Urban Development															
1	Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana	75%	25%	3489.54	1163.18		2957.97	985.99	24000.00	8000.00	1350.00	450.00	450.00	1824.27	800.00	
	Development of SCs, STs & OBCs															
1	Post-matric Scholarship to SC & ST Students	34%	66%	6005.95	11658.60		3302.20	6410.15	26243.00	50943.00	3350.00	6299.90	403.04	5803.96	3350.00	6400.00
2	Const.of Hostel for SC & ST Girls	50%	50%	373.04	373.04		36.35	36.35	662.00	662.00	125.00	102.00	94.12	110.00		
3	Const.of Central Hostel for SC & ST Boys	50%	50%	410.34	410.34		26.78	26.78	1117.00	1117.00	125.00	162.00		170.00		
4	Setting up of Vocational Trg.Inst.for ST	100%					62.30		400.00		65.00	7.74		65.00		
5	Tribal Research & Trg.for ST	50%	50%	26.11	26.12		31.47	31.46	456.61	456.61	1.00	71.61	77.60	50.00	95.00	
6	P.E.T.C. for SC & ST Students	50%	50%	37.30	37.30				65.50	65.50		5.50		1.00	9.00	
7	Book Bank for SC & ST Students	50%	50%	14.92	14.92				6.25	6.25					1.00	

ANNEXURE-V
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.		Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan -2002-07				11th Plan 2007-12		Annual Plan (2007-08)				Annual Plan (2008-09)		Remarks
				Projected Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Projected Outlay		Budgeted Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Budgeted Outlay		
		Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	Prom.&Dissemination of Tribal Folk Culture(SC&ST)	50%	50%	130.56	130.57	3.35	3.35	273.00	273.00		33.00		26.04	20.00	60.00	
9	Pre-matric stipends for the children of those who are engaged in unclean occupation (SC)	50%	50%	33.57	33.58	8.52	8.52	126.50	126.50	11.00	16.50	15.94	12.38	20.00	20.00	
10	Constn.of Hostels for OBC Students	50%	50%			37.50	37.50	405.00	405.00		60.00		35.91			
11	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC Students	50%	50%			192.38	192.38	2830.00	2830.00	200.00	230.00	200.00	230.00	200.00	250.00	
12	Post-matric Scholarship to OBC Students	100%				426.22		2000.00		250.00		250.00		250.00		
	Labour & Employment															
	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	50%	50%	3.70	3.70	6.21	6.21	60.00	60.00	5.00	5.00	13.27	13.27	12.00	12.00	
	Nutrition															
1	Mid-Day Meal for Children	75%	25%					58589.20			25000.00		15000.00		20000.00	

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES									
	1. Crop Husbandry	15128.39	2125.54	743.90	47714.00	2209.75	204.00	7539.00	354.00
	2. Horticulture	2331.12	327.52	217.75	11075.00	383.71	34.50	2424.50	84.00
	3. Soil & Water Conservation (incl. Control of shifting cultivation)	1272.40	178.77	18.29	3016.00	13.75	2.50	597.00	2.50
	4. Animal Husbandry	11033.27	877.14	230.95	22087.00	2394.00	137.00	5888.00	171.00
	5. Dairy Development	3214.85	255.58	54.58	6792.00	950.00	15.00	355.00	45.00
	6. Fisheries	17560.57	790.23	278.49	27178.00	1074.00	283.90	7493.00	296.00
	7. Plantations	1485.97	89.16	20.00	705.00			238.11	
	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	300.68	18.04	14.52	2072.00	115.06	6.50	700.00	26.00
	9. Agricultural Research and Education	4934.06	693.24	13.00	3977.00	192.37	40.00	1344.00	65.00
	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	2522.07	151.32		7400.00			2500.00	
	11. Co-operation	9034.38	406.55	21.54	20514.00	87.71	28.58	6289.00	26.89
	12. Other Agricultural Programme	3921.86	551.02	124.48	10120.00	972.32	66.80	2540.00	281.80
	a) Agriculture Marketing								
	b) Other(To be Specified)								
	Total - (I) (1 to 12)	72739.62	6464.11	1737.50	162650.00	8392.67	818.78	37907.61	1352.19
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
	1. Special Programme for Rural Dev. :								
	(a) Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP)	90.15	12.67		1624.00			125.00	
	(b) Desert Development Programme(DDP)								
	(c) Integrated Wasteland Dev. Proj. Schemes.				891.00			125.00	
	(d) DRDA Administration								
	(e)Others(Backward Village Dev.& Promotion of SHG)			200.00	12000.00	1200.00	200.00	1000.00	100.00
	Sub-Total (Special Programme for RD)	90.15	12.67	200.00	14515.00	1200.00	200.00	1250.00	100.00

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2. Rural Employment								
	(a)Swamajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)	7072.07	424.32	188.55	24590.00	2282.89	350.00	3770.00	350.00
	(b) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana(SGRY)	29792.01	1787.52	492.74	1890.00	103.95	140.00	400.00	22.00
	(c) National Food for Work Programme / National Emp.Guarantee Programme				77819.00			11197.00	
	(d) Others (BSKSP)				18000.00	1500.00	150.00	4500.00	375.00
	Sub-Total (Rural Employment)	36864.08	2211.84	681.29	122299.00	3886.84	640.00	19867.00	747.00
	3. Land Reforms	2171.92	130.32	499.74	16535.00	4500.20	348.00	3700.00	1007.00
	4. Other Rural Development Programmes								
	(a) Community Dev. & Panchayats								
	(b) Other Programmes for Rural Development.	322835.98	19370.16	1462.67	477424.00	21419.00	2184.10	60330.00	2707.90
	Sub-Total (Other Rural Development)	322835.98	19370.16	1462.67	477424.00	21419.00	2184.10	60330.00	2707.90
	Total - (II) (1 to 4)	361962.13	21724.99	2843.70	630773.00	31006.04	3372.10	85147.00	4561.90
III.	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES								
	(a) Hill Areas Development Programame	16500.13	990.00	2794.37	11810.00	1238.40	990.00	3436.42	241.00
	(b) Other Special Areas Programme								
	i) Border Area Development Programme	14499.00	869.94		19796.00			3960.00	
	ii) Backward Region Grant Fund (Backward Districts/Area Fund)				151660.00	30332.00	5132.00	25660.00	5132.00
	iii)Grants under proviso to Art.275(1)			8753.60	7660.00	7660.00	1854.89	1530.00	1530.00
	iv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan			10488.70	9910.00	9910.00	3235.50	1980.00	1980.00
	v) Others (BEUP,PUP,UUP,Sunderban Dev.,CADC etc.)	75974.88	5698.12	6657.17	154868.00	15025.90	3052.50	31873.00	3481.15
	Sub-Total (Other Special Areas Programme)	90473.88	6568.06	25899.47	343894.00	62927.90	13274.89	65003.00	12123.15
	Total - (III) (a+b)	106974.01	7558.06	28693.84	355704.00	64166.30	14264.89	68439.42	12364.15

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV.	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL								
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	68037.01	5427.43	19.63	45000.00	3343.50	274.00	9315.00	519.50
	2. Minor Irrigation	22977.20	1516.50	735.75	55290.00	3133.28	524.01	10973.00	621.84
	3. Command Area Development	5391.76	343.48	72.01	6655.00	244.82	39.00	1631.00	60.00
	4. AIBP	22682.55		453.12	66500.00	4712.20	553.50	16700.00	1248.00
	5. Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)	70777.27	3205.22	689.75	89231.00	6629.90	1219.29	18050.00	1453.00
	Total - (IV) (1 to 5)	189865.79	10492.63	1970.26	262676.00	18063.70	2609.80	56669.00	3902.34
V.	ENERGY								
	1. Power	784645.34	15692.91	8052.00	1742211.70	97169.43	10826.00	104207.00	5812.00
	2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy.	904.57	67.84		5547.20	388.30	20.00	1100.00	21.00
	3. Integrated Rural Energy Programme	282.07	16.92	5.00	252.10	27.00	5.00	56.00	6.00
	Total (V) (1 to 3)	785831.98	15777.67	8057.00	1748011.00	97584.73	10851.00	105363.00	5839.00
VI.	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS								
	1. Village and Small Enterprises			40.87					
	I) Small Scale Industries	20092.76		290.21	26493.00	1409.92	210.86	6587.00	350.55
	ii) Handlooms/Powerlooms	2044.34		10.47	14795.00	462.07	28.55	3045.00	95.10
	iii) Handicrafts	3374.59		35.63	3532.00	236.76	37.25	1827.50	122.50
	iv) Sericulture/coir/wool	2790.20		74.56	3030.00	287.86	76.25	610.50	58.00
	v) Food Processing Industries	4588.64		2.24	4860.00	33.00	5.00	694.00	6.00
	Sub-Total (VSE)	32890.53	2122.64	453.98	52710.00	2429.61	357.91	12764.00	632.15
	2. Other Industries (other than V SE)	115907.69	3683.43	125.22	138457.00	855.00	206.00	35641.21	156.00
	3. Minerals.	5352.43	107.37		900.00			229.96	
	Total - (VI) (1 to 3)	154150.65	5913.44	579.20	192067.00	3284.61	563.91	48635.17	788.15

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VII.	TRANSPORT								
	1. Minor Ports								
	2. Civil Aviation	384.19	23.05		1100.00			201.00	
	3. Roads and Bridges	190208.15	19020.82	4177.66	394045.00	24350.50	1695.00	68468.00	4260.00
	a) Rural Roads (PMGSY)				12570.00			600.00	
	4. Road Transport.	41877.00	1884.47	132.00	70000.00	1215.23	132.00	13536.54	235.00
	5. Inland Water Transport	4841.69	290.50		3000.00	5.50	7.00	570.50	1.00
	6. Other Transport Services (To be specified)	761.63	45.70		1585.00			394.96	
	Total - (VII) (1 to 6)	238072.66	21264.54	4309.66	469730.00	25571.23	1834.00	83171.00	4496.00
VIII	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT								
	1. Scientific Research	1804.39	459.48	44.73	5500.00	61.07	25.86	1355.00	16.00
	2. IT & E-Governance(SWAN, Ne-G P, MMP, Computerization of Municipalities, Land Records, Agr., Edn.)	5970.73							
	3. Ecology & Environment	1571.06	101.29	56.50	7000.00	175.00	35.00	1300.00	35.00
	4. Forestry & Wildlife	16443.14	1512.77	372.69	22000.00	3612.00	273.00	5390.00	885.50
	TOTAL - (VIII) (1 to 4)	25789.32	2073.54	473.92	54500.00	4289.67	507.18	12574.00	1036.50
IX.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES								
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	746.47	30.79		1560.00			320.10	
	2. Tourism	4380.80	262.85	138.26	11050.00	1578.57	77.33	2450.00	350.00
	3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	225.31	13.52		125.00			33.00	
	4. Civil Supplies	1740.67	104.44		3600.00			750.00	
	5. Other General Economic Services :								
	a) Weights & Measures	219.40	13.16		650.00			180.00	

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	b) District Planning/District Councils	18555.26	1315.20	1010.93	7850.00	1870.00	102.00	1682.80	400.90
	c) Others (Gen Eco Service)								
	Sub-Total (Other General Economic Services)	18774.66	1328.36	1010.93	8500.00	1870.00	102.00	1862.80	400.90
	TOTAL - (IX) (1 to 5)	25867.91	1739.96	1149.19	24835.00	3448.57	179.33	5415.90	750.90
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES								
	1.General Education			1217.46					
	a) Elementary Education	46444.36	} 6621.83	5549.22	296127.00	20195.32	3986.00	51409.00	3506.00
	b) Literacy / Adult Education	6530.31		129.17	13560.00	650.41	125.48	3350.00	185.83
	c) Secondary Education	15109.15	1888.64	147.55	30200.00	1647.57	166.80	8386.00	422.50
	d) Higher Education	11397.53	683.85	62.94	31500.00	580.00	60.40	9365.60	66.00
	Sub-Total (General Education) (a to d)	79481.35	9194.32	7106.34	371387.00	23073.30	4338.68	72510.60	4180.33
	2. Technical Education	11277.64	676.66	2.60	61445.00	1163.80	210.50	13446.70	211.60
	3. Sports	6738.63		21.58	15440.00	270.00	140.00	3638.00	60.00
	4. Youth Services	3479.40	613.08	50.83	5825.00	262.13	33.00	1400.00	63.00
	5. Art & Culture	3403.97	204.24		11710.00	550.00	189.60	2624.47	100.00
	Sub-Total : (Education) (1 to 5)	104380.99	10688.30	7181.35	465807.00	25319.23	4911.78	93619.77	4614.93
	6. Medical & Public Health			212.91					
	l) Primary Health Care								
	a) Rural	34907.26	1131.32	2085.68	112800.00	7693.67	1930.37	19485.00	1329.00
	b) Urban								
	ii) Secondary Health Care	52320.42	5391.12		116700.00			7465.50	
	iii) Tertiary Health Care / Super Speciality Services								
	iv) Medical Education & Research	9075.04	53.10	50.20	52500.00	5734.57	68.00	10986.00	1200.00
	v) Training	303.33			1500.00			525.00	
					3500.00				

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	vi) AYUSH				600.00	112.37	10.00	1168.00	37.50
	vii) E.S.I.	901.05						126.50	
	viii) Control of								
	a) Communicable diseases(to be specified)	210.27	7.68	16.08	1000.00		11.00		
	b) Non - communicable diseases(to be specified)	61.96	2.04	0.04	4900.00	1048.90	38.50	1485.00	317.88
	ix) National Rural Health Mission (Activities to be specified)				90260.00	6778.51	150.00	8269.00	621.00
	x) Other Programmes	5390.34	120.77		4540.70			904.90	
	Sub-Total (Medical & Public Health)	103169.67	6706.03	2364.91	388300.70	21368.02	2207.87	50414.90	3505.38
	7. Water Supply and Sanitation			2553.42					
	i) Rural Water Supply	71155.12		2296.51	179482.00	17723.41	2596.40	31778.00	3138.00
	ii) Rural Sanitation				15500.00			3000.00	
	iii) Urban Water Supply	2161.88		135.21	7130.00	716.82	140.00	1492.00	150.00
	iv) Urban Sanitation				1250.00			300.00	
	Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)	73317.00	0.00	4985.14	203362.00	18440.23	2736.40	36570.00	3288.00
	8. Housing (incl.Police Housing)								
	i) Rural Housing (IAY)	17595.10	1752.47	321.01	61000.00	6100.00	950.00	9100.00	910.00
	ii) Urban Housing(Other Housing Programmes)	13028.67	148.95	9.84	20070.00	638.40	408.00	4289.00	95.00
	Sub-Total (Housing)	30623.77	1901.42	330.85	81070.00	6738.40	1358.00	13389.00	1005.00
	9. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Proj.& Slum Area Dev.)	348870.44	19060.45	1020.33	634601.30	28299.00	7043.48	200643.00	8867.88
	10. Information & Publicity	2148.28	128.90		2014.00	19.64	1.50	579.33	3.57
	11. Development of SCs, STs, OBCs								
	i). Development of SCs	17346.90			19657.00			5653.50	

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ii). Development of STs	22941.31	22941.31	12405.93	42641.00	42641.00	9279.68	12268.50	12268.50
	iii). Development of OBCs	746.08			3373.00			970.00	
	Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs)	41034.29	22941.31	12405.93	65671.00	42641.00	9279.68	18892.00	12268.50
	12. Labour & Employment								
	A. Labour Welfare								
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	1062.36	475.93		4490.00			1201.50	
	ii) Social Security for Labour				5563.00			1600.00	
	iii) Labour Education	102.42			6778.00	300.00		2049.00	100.00
	iv) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	31.51			60.00			12.00	
	v) Child Labour	30.12			417.00			120.00	
	B) Employment Service	2419.83		0.47	30.00	15.00	2.00	4.00	2.00
	C. Craftsmen Trng. (I.T.I.s) and Apprenticeship Trng.	2029.66			6996.00			2012.00	
	Sub-Total (Labour & Employment)	5675.90	475.93	0.47	24334.00	315.00	2.00	6998.50	102.00
	13. Social Security & Social Welfare			172.62					
	i) Insurance Scheme for the poor through GIC etc.								
	ii) National Social Assistance Programme & Annapurna	19245.12		1885.06	287275.00	22956.97	3020.00	49120.00	3922.40
	iii) Welfare of Handicapped (incl.assistance for Voluntary Organ.)	1896.50	53.20	61.21	1056.00	66.92	17.49	303.60	19.24
	iv) Social Defence (including Drug Addicts, Rehabilitation Progs., HIV/AIDS etc.)								
	v) Others (Prog. of Relief, Rehabilitation, Other Social Welfare etc.)	22422.18	5809.27	55.21	9721.00	378.38	87.62	2796.00	99.40
	Sub-Total (Social Security & Social Welfare)	43563.80	5862.47	2174.10	298052.00	23402.27	3125.11	52219.60	4041.04

ANNEXURE VI-A
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expenditure under TSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
				Expenditure Under TSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	14. Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children								
	i) Empowerment of Women	978.60	57.57	61.29	2471.00	156.43	29.09	595.50	37.70
	ii) Dev. of Children (incl. Integrated Child Dev. Services, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Day Care Centres etc.)	12660.66	1380.98	268.69	46843.00	2810.84	620.30	13472.40	808.42
	iii) Nutrition	26828.96	3487.76	5545.97	143619.00	8796.90	4985.00	41305.50	2530.00
	iv) Other Services	17621.57	616.75	0.34	58332.00	1801.65	500.30	16892.00	550.30
	a) Programmes of Minority	5908.96			38247.00			11000.00	
	b) Other Programmes	11712.61	616.75	0.34	20085.00	1801.65	500.30	5892.00	550.30
	Sub-Total (Empowerment of Women & Development of Children	58089.79	5543.06	5876.29	251265.00	13565.82	6134.69	72265.40	3926.42
	Total - (X) (1 to 14)	810873.93	73307.87	36339.37	2414477.00	180108.61	36800.51	545591.50	41622.72
XI	GENERAL SERVICES								
	1. Jails	2986.80	74.67		2000.00			600.00	
	2. Stationery & Printing	85.22	6.82		370.00			140.40	
	3. Public Works	82113.19	2025.46	10.17	35910.00	275.73	73.90	14858.00	95.00
	4. Other Administrative Services :	6786.79	305.41		24197.00			10011.00	
	i) Training								
	ii) Others (to be specified)								
	Tota - (XI) (1 to 4)	91972.00	2412.36	10.17	62477.00	275.73	73.90	25609.40	95.00
	GRAND TOTAL :-	2864100.00	168729.17	86163.81	6377900.00	436191.86	71875.40	1074523.00	76808.85
									7.15

**ANNEXURE VI-B
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP-II)**

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual Achievement		Target	Anticipated Achievement	2008-09
							Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES								
1.1 Crop Husbandry								
	1. Dev. of Cotton & Other Fibre Crops	ha				237.00		
	2. Cotton Dev. Mission	ha		100.00		59.17		
	3. Integrated Scheme for Oil Seed,Pulses,Maize	ha	30000.00	30000.00		4437.50		
	4. Demo Centre on Pulses,Oilseeds etc.	No.	2400	2005		950		
	5. Dist. of Imp. High Yielding/Hybrid varieties of seeds & other inputs through demo. Prgm.	No.	200000	10000		11833		
	6. Lac Industries	No.	25000	12600				
	7.Agricultural Training Centre including Farmers Study Tour	No.	3750	2000		592		
	8. Agril. Training on Farm Women	No.				17		
	9. Integrated Paste Management Training	No.				2		
	10. Farmers' Field School	No.				1		
1.3 Soil & Water Conservation								
	1. Forest Land	000 ha	0.380	0.100		0.630		
1.4 Animal Husbandry								
	1. A.I.done	Lakh	5.40	4.22	8.52	1.32	1.30	1.50
	2. Calves born	Lakh	1.89	1.42	2.54	0.36	0.34	0.44
	3. Cases treated	Lakh	37.98	34.13	38.31	6.93	6.10	7.28
	4. Vaccination done	Lakh	38.78	33.12	41.50	7.51	7.50	7.89
	5. Health Camp organised	000 Nos.	6	2		4	5	4
	6. No.of cases treated in Health Camp	Lakh	4.21	3.18	4.29	0.78	0.90	0.82
	7. No.of vaccination done in Health Camp	Lakh	4.51	4.54	4.19	0.76	0.80	0.80
	8. Production of Vaccination and Antigen	Crone doses	1.0000	0.4700	1.7600	0.0963	0.0900	0.5878
	9. No. of Prani Bandhu engaged	No.	201	483	933	174	171	180

**ANNEXURE VI-B
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP-II)**

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual Achievement		Target	Anticipated Achievement	2008-09
					Target			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10.No.of Self Employment	000 Nos.	12	5	30	6	4	7
	11.No. of employment generation	Lakh	15.00	7.56	75.00	13.50	4.32	15.50
1.6	Fisheries							
	1. Eco.Upliftment of Tribal People through Psciculture Dev.	No.of person	180000	29306	150000	24602	22000	24000.00
	2. Development of Aquaculture	Area(Ha)	7400.00	95.00	450.00	86.20	80.00	90.00
1.12	Agriculture Marketing							
	1. Subsidy to small farmers for constn. & improvement of storage structure	No.	500	172	1200	240	120	240
	2. Scheme for dev.of farm to Market Link Roads	Km.	30.00	22.00	18.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
	3. Dev.of Rural & Primary Markets	No.	30	18	50	10	10	10.00
	4. Subsidy to Bullock Cart Users/Van Rickshaw	No.	970	550	4000	400	200	800
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME							
	Hill Areas (Assistance to DHHC)							
	1. Demonstration Centre	No.				200		
	2. Distribution of Implements etc.	No.				200		
	3. Farmers' Training	No.				12		
	Other Special Areas Programme							
	Prog. of Sunderban Affairs Deptt.							
A	Agriculture & Allied							
	1. Crop Demon.	No.				3275		
	2. Farmers' Training	No.				92		
	3. Water Harvesting Structure	No.				262		
	4.Input to Growers(Rabi season Prog.)-Benefi.	No.	9650	31938		19651		
	5.Input to Growers(Rabi season Prog.)-Area	Ha	965.00	3403.00		2161.63		
B	Plantation							
	1.Farm Forestry	No.	39150	96200		62884		

**ANNEXURE VI-B
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP-II)**

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual Achievement		Target	Anticipated Achievement	2008-09
			3	4	5	6	7	8
C	Water Supply							
	1.Sinking of Tubewells	No.	20	21		8		
D	Cottage & Small Scale Industries							
	1. Persons trained	No.	78	31		33		
	Prog. of Agriculture Deptt.							
	1. Agricultural Development in Special Problem areas like Kanksa, Budbud,Ausgram DC of different pulses oilseds etc	No	3700	6000		38		
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
	Major & Medium Irrigation							
	1. Irrigation Potential	000 Ha	7	3	21		1	5
	2. Restoration of lost potential created earlier	000 Ha			10			
	Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)							
	1. Length of Flood Embankment	km.	29.57	0.30	0.37			0.06
	2. Length of drainage channel	Km.	19.71	0.30	0.39			
	3. Impv.by raising, strengthening of existing embankment	Km.	73.92	14.83	35.97		6.47	8.57
	4. Anti erosion works for bank protection	Km.		30.95	35.00		9.36	10.94
	5. Anti sea erosion works.	Km.		0.30	3.00		0.10	0.34
	6. Impv.of existing drainage channel by resuscitation	Km.	29.57	16.06	41.00		2.92	0.99
	7. Area benefited by new flood embankment & drainage channel	000 Ha		0.02	1			0.07
	8. Area benefited by raising,streng.of existing embankment, anti-erosion works for bank protection,anti sea erosion work etc.	000 Ha		58	50		12	16
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS							
6.1	Village & Small Industries							
	1. Small Scale Industries	No.	5000	516	1750		809	
	2. Handicraft Industries	No.	2000	359	500		180	

**ANNEXURE VI-B
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP-II)**

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target			Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Khadi & Village Industries	No.	9500		9500			
	4. Coir Industries	No.	400	44	100	20		
	Sericulture							
	i) Beneficiaries	No.	6000	4793				
	VII. Transport							
	7.1 Roads & Bridges	Km.	700.00	508.00		350.28		
	1. BP / WBM Road	Km.	70.00	67.00		62.55		
	VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
	8.1 1. Financial Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies for Research Projects/Survey/Training/Science Awareness etc.	No. of Sch.	130	62	150	10	10	11
	8.4 Forestry & Wildlife							
	Forestry :							
	i) Plantation of quick growing species	.000ha	1.150	1.003		0.626		
	ii) Economic & commercial Plantation	do	3.279	0.799		0.313		
	iii) Forestry Treatment	do	2.400	0.336				
	iv) Agro- silviculture	do	0.235	0.023				
	v) Improvement of existing Roads	Km.	1050.00	34.00		53.20		
	vi) Timber extraction	.000 cum	19	17				
	vii) Fuelwood stacks	do	116	36				
	X. SOCIAL SERVICES							
	10.4 Sports & Youth Services							
	1. Dev. of Rural Sports	Play field	100	40		60		
		Balls & others	5000	3500		1493		
	2. Career Information Centre at Block/Municipal level	No.	400	20		30		
	3. Vocational training & self employ schemes	No.	10000	2000		2986		
	4. Socio-economic cultural survey & research	Tour grant	250	14		21		

**ANNEXURE VI-B
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP-II)**

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual Achievement		Target	Anticipated Achievement	2008-09
			3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.7	Water Supply & Sanitation							
	i) Urban water supply	'000 Pop.	124	57		27		
	ii) Rural water supply	'000 Pop.	184	587		202		
10.8	Housing (incl. Police Housing)							
	Urban Housing (other housing programme)							
	1. Night shelter Prog.	No. of Seats	8		6	2		
	2. Housing Sch. for Economically Weaker Sections	No. of Flats	40		89	6		
	3. Rental Housing Sch. for Working Women	No. of Seats			21	3	3	9
	4. Subsidised Housing Sch. for Forest Villagers	No of Hous.			200			
10.11	Dev. of STs							
	1. Book grants and Examination fees	No. of Student	350000	405500	3700000	200000	200000	300000
	2. Hostel Charges	No. of Student	23000	12000	120000	15000	15000	20000
	3. Maintenance Charges	No. of Student	250000	161500	300000	35000	35000	30000
	4. Merit Scholarship for Girls (V to X)	No. of Student	4000	5100	24400	1000	1000	4000
	5. Merit Scholarship for Students (IX to XII)	No. of Student	1000	140	3000	200	200	500
	6. Post Matric Scholarship	No. of Student	22000	20060	50000	1500	1500	7500
	7. Payment of maintenance charges to the students belonging to families having income not exceeding Rs. 3600/- p.a.	No. of Student	75000	75000	210000			40000
	8. Stipend for Tribal Boys & Girls for Quality Edu. at Pri. Level as feeder to Ekalavya Model Resi. School.	No. of Student	1725		5000			750
	9. Imp. of Residential School for Girls at Belpahari	No. of Student	500	630	14000			2000
10.13	Social Security and Welfare							
	1. Scholarship for phy. handi students below class - I X	No.	1965	960	480	223	223	223
	2. Assisitt. to Physically handicapped in all districts-Disability Pensions	No.	184	376	375	200	188	188
	3. Voluntary Orga. for services of children in need of care and protection	No.	378	166	420	56	330	330
	4. Pension of destitute widows	No.	331	638	698	325	340	340

**ANNEXURE VI-B
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP-II)**

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR TSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target		Achievement	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Pension of destitute old people	No.	259	1094	1094		547	547
	6. Printing of Identity Cards for disabled	No.	17856	20000	7500	1800	1800	300
	7. Prevention of Juvenile Maladjustment	No.	946	318		130	150	150
	8. Supple. Nutrition Prog. for children, Expectant and Nursing Mother	No.	490000	350000	360000		350000	350000
	9. Supplementary Nutrition Prog. for children under 3 years (PMGY)	No.	290000	490000				
	10. Prov. against central assistt. for Nutrition prog. for adolescent girls	No.		12000	150000	12000	12000	12000
	11. Infrastructure facilities for Social Welfare Prog. under RIDF	No.		48	625			
	12. Establishment of ICDS Project	No.	3405	8625		3140		
	13. Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped Persons in all Districts	No.	300	16	300	50	50	50
	14. Economic Rehabilitation Grant : (a) Small Trade	No.	300	16	3000		400	450
	(b) Security Machine	No.			750		100	110

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual Expenditure Under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES								
	1. Crop Husbandry	15128.39	5514.30	1807.63	47714.00	5270.98	802.61	7539.00	837.00
	2. Horticulture	2331.12	912.77	244.01	11075.00	1121.43	137.00	2424.50	245.50
	3. Soil & Water Conservation (incl. Control of shifting cultivation)	1272.40	463.79	56.41	3016.00	178.65	21.00	597.00	51.00
	4. Animal Husbandry	11033.27	3100.35	854.11	22087.00	5806.00	302.00	5888.00	576.00
	5. Dairy Development	3214.85	903.37	157.44	6792.00	1280.00	21.00	355.00	102.50
	6. Fisheries	17560.57	10319.33	10987.46	27178.00	17286.00	4652.75	7493.00	4765.75
	7. Plantations	1485.97	326.91		705.00			238.11	
	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	300.68	109.60	13.65	2072.00	190.78	13.00	700.00	43.00
	9. Agricultural Research and Education	4934.06	1085.49	109.50	3977.00	1228.21	340.40	1344.00	415.00
	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	2522.07	554.86		7400.00			2500.00	
	11. Co-operation	9034.38	2168.25	173.93	20514.00	2002.83	124.02	6289.00	614.01
	12. Other Agricultural Programme	3921.86	1165.51	209.87	10120.00	2065.52	134.60	2540.00	589.60
	a) Agriculture Marketing								
	b) Other(To be Specified)								
	Total - (I) (1 to 12)	72739.62	26624.53	14614.01	162650.00	36430.40	6548.38	37907.61	8239.36
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
	1. Special Programme for Rural Dev. :								
	(a) Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP)	90.15	32.86		1624.00			125.00	
	(b) Desert Development Programme(DDP)								
	(c) Integrated Wasteland Dev. Proj. Schemes.				891.00			125.00	
	(d) DRDA Administration								
	(e)Others(Backward Village Dev.&Promotion of SHG)			700.00	12000.00	4200.00	650.00	1000.00	350.00
	Sub-Total (Special Programme for RD)	90.15	32.86	700.00	14515.00	4200.00	650.00	1250.00	350.00

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
				Expenditure Under SCSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2. Rural Employment								
	(a)Swamajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)	7072.07	1612.43	672.35	24590.00	7990.12	1320.00	3770.00	1225.00
	(b) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana(SGRY)	29792.01	6792.58	2172.69	1890.00	283.50	350.00	400.00	60.00
	(c) National Food for Work Programme /National Emp.Guarantee Programme			1000.00	77819.00	45223.56	5000.00	11197.00	6507.00
	(d) Others (BSKSP)				18000.00	4300.00	750.00	4500.00	1075.00
	Sub-Total (Rural Employment)	36864.08	8405.01	3845.04	122299.00	57797.18	7420.00	19867.00	8867.00
	3. Land Reforms	2171.92	521.26	959.81	16535.00	3414.25	517.00	3700.00	764.00
	4. Other Rural Development Programmes								
	(a) Community Dev. & Panchayats								
	(b) Other Programmes for Rural Development.	322835.98	74252.28	10777.42	477424.00	158003.77	16861.95	60330.00	19946.15
	Sub-Total (Other Rural Development)	322835.98	74252.28	10777.42	477424.00	158003.77	16861.95	60330.00	19946.15
	Total - (II) (1 to 4)	361962.13	83211.41	16282.27	630773.00	223415.20	25448.95	85147.00	29927.15
	III. SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES								
	(a) Hill Areas Development Programame	16500.13	3712.53	424.00	11810.00	880.60	438.00	3436.42	168.00
	(b) Other Special Areas Programme								
	i) Border Area Development Programme	14499.00	3189.78		19796.00			3960.00	
	ii) Backward Region Grant Fund (Backward Districts/Area Fund)				151660.00	75830.00	17671.00	25660.00	12830.00
	iii)Grants under proviso to Art.275(1)				7660.00			1530.00	
	iv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan				9910.00			1980.00	
	v) Others (BEUP,PUP,UUP,Sunderban Dev.,CADC etc.)	75974.88	18716.23	19557.48	154868.00	40579.87	8415.00	31873.00	9939.20
	Sub-Total (Other Special Areas Programme)	90473.88	21906.01	19557.48	343894.00	116409.87	26086.00	65003.00	22769.20
	Total - (III) (a+b)	106974.01	25618.54	19981.48	355704.00	117290.47	26524.00	68439.42	22937.20

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
				Expenditure Under SCSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL									
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	68037.01	20533.76	510.33	45000.00	13668.70	1450.00	9315.00	1766.00
	2. Minor Irrigation	22977.20	5792.90	3298.41	55290.00	14430.00	2105.34	10973.00	2823.81
	3. Command Area Development	5391.76	1249.03	240.32	6655.00	1387.31	155.00	1631.00	340.00
	4. AIBP	22682.55		491.45	66500.00	19150.00	2443.22	16700.00	6245.00
	5. Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)	70777.27	15669.98	2441.47	89231.00	27052.00	6675.63	18050.00	5103.00
	Total - (IV) (1 to 5)	189865.79	43245.67	6981.98	262676.00	75688.01	12829.19	56669.00	16277.81
V. ENERGY									
	1.Power	784645.34	125543.25	41624.27	1742211.70	399243.96	41244.00	104207.00	23880.00
	2.Non-conventional Sources of Energy.	904.57	214.83	664.63	5547.20	1175.00	184.00	1100.00	233.00
	3.Integrated Rural Energy Programme	282.07	62.06	15.50	252.10	45.00	10.00	56.00	10.00
	Total (V) (1 to 3)	785831.98	125820.14	42304.40	1748011.00	400463.96	41438.00	105363.00	24123.00
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS									
	1.Village and Small Enterprises			165.64					
	l) Small Scale Industries	20092.76		1617.34	26493.00	6065.00	739.20	6587.00	1507.95
	ii)Handlooms/Powerlooms	2044.34		118.72	14795.00	1694.26	114.87	3045.00	348.70
	iii)Handicrafts	3374.59		91.77	3532.00	795.50	176.27	1827.50	411.60
	iv)Sericulture/coir/wool	2790.20		59.93	3030.00	608.00	81.15	610.50	122.50
	v)Food Processing Industries	4588.64		34.00	4860.00	110.00	20.00	694.00	20.00
	Sub-Total (VSE)	32890.53	8066.04	2087.40	52710.00	9272.76	1131.49	12764.00	2410.75
	2.Other Industries (other than V SE)	115907.69	19644.96	191.65	138457.00	945.00	124.00	35641.21	174.00
	3.Minerals.	5352.43	674.90		900.00			229.96	
	Total - (VI) (1 to 3)	154150.65	28385.90	2279.05	192067.00	10217.76	1255.49	48635.17	2584.75

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
				Expenditure Under SCSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VII. TRANSPORT									
	1. Minor Ports								
	2. Civil Aviation	384.19	84.50		1100.00			201.00	
	3. Roads and Bridges	190208.15	64233.99	20981.28	394045.00	75329.50	6715.00	68468.00	13169.00
	a) Rural Roads (PMGSY)				12570.00			600.00	
	4. Road Transport.	41877.00	9212.94	528.00	70000.00	3232.00	530.00	13536.54	625.00
	5. Inland Water Transport	4841.69	1065.17	132.91	3000.00	220.86	105.46	570.50	42.00
	6. Other Transport Services (To be specified)	761.63	167.56		1585.00			394.96	
	Total - (VII) (1 to 6)	238072.66	74764.16	21642.19	469730.00	78782.36	7350.46	83171.00	13836.00
VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT									
	1. Scientific Research	1804.39	1684.75	239.44	5500.00	248.09	78.89	1355.00	65.00
	2. IT& E-Governance(SWAN, Ne-G P, MMP, Computerization of Municipalities, Land Records, Agr., Edn.)	5970.73		200.00	20000.00	2737.91	830.00	4529.00	620.00
	3. Ecology & Environment	1571.06	371.41	24.80	7000.00	250.00	50.00	1300.00	50.00
	4. Forestry & Wildlife	16443.14	4133.99	1324.79	22000.00	6096.00	627.48	5390.00	1493.50
	TOTAL - (VIII) (1 to 4)	25789.32	6190.15	1789.03	54500.00	9332.00	1586.37	12574.00	2228.50
IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES									
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	746.47	112.90		1560.00			320.10	
	2. Tourism	4380.80	1051.39	137.08	11050.00	2503.16	189.58	2450.00	555.00
	3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	225.31	49.57		125.00			33.00	
	4. Civil Supplies	1740.67	382.95		3600.00			750.00	
	5. Other General Economic Services :								
	a) Weights & Measures	219.40	48.27		650.00			180.00	
	b) District Planning/District Councils	18555.26	4453.26	2344.69	7850.00	5877.70	320.00	1682.80	1260.00

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
				Expenditure Under SCSP					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c) Others (Gen Eco Service)									
Sub-Total (Other General Economic Services)		18774.66	4501.53	2344.69	8500.00	5877.70	320.00	1862.80	1260.00
TOTAL - (IX) (1 to 5)		25867.91	6098.34	2481.77	24835.00	8380.86	509.58	5415.90	1815.00
X. SOCIAL SERVICES									
1.General Education				9713.60					
a) Elementary Education	46444.36	13041.11	10924.21	296127.00	75844.78	13692.50	51409.00	13167.00	
b) Literacy / Adult Education	6530.31		414.84	13560.00	2352.06	404.56	3350.00	495.17	
c) Secondary Education	15109.15	3701.74	96.85	30200.00	5911.44	521.00	8386.00	1516.50	
d) Higher Education	11397.53	2507.46	115.53	31500.00	1350.00	146.00	9365.60	239.50	
Sub-Total (General Education) (a to d)		79481.35	19250.31	21265.03	371387.00	85458.28	14764.06	72510.60	15418.17
2. Technical Education		11277.64	2481.08	12.77	61445.00	7032.30	821.50	13446.70	1278.60
3. Sports		6738.63	2247.97	131.72	15440.00	1706.25	300.00	3638.00	420.00
4. Youth Services		3479.40		75.66	5825.00	551.30	89.50	1400.00	132.50
5. Art & Culture		3403.97	748.87		11710.00	1100.00		2624.47	200.00
Sub-Total : (Education) (1 to 5)		104380.99	24728.23	21485.18	465807.00	95848.13	15975.06	93619.77	17449.27
6. Medical & Public Health				1330.62					
I) Primary Health Care									
a) Rural	34907.26	8377.74	4120.82	112800.00	27197.00	5578.81	19485.00	4698.00	
b) Urban									
ii) Secondary Health Care	52320.42	12556.90	44.72	116700.00	33819.63	2082.00	7465.50	2163.50	
iii) Tertiary Health Care / Super Speciality Services									
iv) Medical Education & Research	9075.04	2178.01	3356.40	52500.00	9079.74	3184.45	10986.00	1900.00	
v) Training	303.33	72.80		1500.00			525.00		
vi) AYUSH			140.00	3500.00	224.74	19.00	1168.00	75.00	

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual Expenditure Under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	vii) E.S.I.	901.05	216.25		600.00			126.50	
	viii) Control of								
	a) Communicable diseases(to be specified)	210.27	50.46	36.00	1000.00		19.00		
	b) Non - communicable diseases(to be specified)	61.96	14.88	6.00	4900.00	777.90	82.00	1485.00	235.75
	ix) National Rural Health Mission (Activities to be specified)				90260.00	24450.65	300.00	8269.00	2240.00
	x) Other Programmes	5390.34	1293.68		4540.70	339.56	100.00	904.90	50.00
	Sub-Total (Medical & Public Health)	103169.67	24760.72	9034.56	388300.70	95889.22	11365.26	50414.90	11362.25
	7. Water Supply and Sanitation			5630.77					
	i) Rural Water Supply	71155.12		7426.36	179482.00	45008.88	6872.00	31778.00	7969.00
	ii) Rural Sanitation				15500.00			3000.00	
	iii) Urban Water Supply	2161.88		300.20	7130.00	1792.06	345.00	1492.00	375.00
	iv) Urban Sanitation				1250.00			300.00	
	Sub-Total (Water Supply and Sanitation)	73317.00	17526.82	13357.33	203362.00	46800.94	7217.00	36570.00	8344.00
	8. Housing (incl.Police Housing)								
	i) Rural Housing (IAY)	17595.10	4468.80	1264.86	61000.00	43169.23	3850.00	9100.00	6440.00
	ii) Urban Housing(Other Housing Programmes)	13028.67	760.10	46.41	20070.00	989.50	155.00	4289.00	189.00
	Sub-Total (Housing)	30623.77	5228.90	1311.27	81070.00	44158.73	4005.00	13389.00	6629.00
	9. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Proj.& Slum Area Dev.)	348870.44	76751.50	21977.87	634601.30	118676.66	20523.84	200643.00	37546.04
	10. Information & Publicity	2148.28	472.62	4.80	2014.00	68.75	6.15	579.33	12.50
	11. Development of SCs, STs, OBCs								
	i). Development of SCs	17346.90	17346.90	8376.77	19657.00	23030.00	4521.14	5653.50	5653.50
	ii). Development of STs	22941.31			42641.00			12268.50	

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual Expenditure Under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
				4					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	iii). Development of OBCs	746.08	746.08	516.30	3373.00		312.00	970.00	970.00
	Sub-Total (Development of SCs, STs, OBCs)	41034.29	18092.98	8893.07	65671.00	23030.00	4833.14	18892.00	6623.50
	12. Labour & Employment								
	A. Labour Welfare								
	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	1062.36	356.30		4490.00	500.00		1201.50	250.00
	ii) Social Security for Labour				5563.00	1450.00		1600.00	400.00
	iii) Labour Education	102.42	34.35		6778.00	1000.00		2049.00	400.00
	iv) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	31.51	10.57		60.00			12.00	
	v) Child Labour	30.12	10.10		417.00			120.00	
	B) Employment Service	2419.83	811.58	0.38	30.00	15.00	2.00	4.00	2.00
	C. Craftsmen Trng. (I.T.I.s) and Apprenticeship Trng.	2029.66	680.73		6996.00			2012.00	
	Sub-Total (Labour & Employment)	5675.90	1903.63	0.38	24334.00	2965.00	2.00	6998.50	1052.00
	13. Social Security & Social Welfare			385.68					
	i) Insurance Scheme for the poor through GIC etc.								
	ii) National Social Assistance Programme & Annapurna	19245.12		4694.89	287275.00	57505.06	7160.00	49120.00	9838.40
	iii) Welfare of Handicapped (incl. assistance for Voluntary Organisation)	1896.50	219.58	266.30	1056.00	250.64	69.96	303.60	72.06
	iv) Social Defence (including Drug Addicts, Rehabilitation Progs., HIV/AIDS etc.)								
	v) Others (Prog. of Relief, Rehabilitation, Other Social Welfare etc.)	22422.18	11107.01	532.97	9721.00	3774.13	1099.83	2796.00	507.40
	Sub-Total (Social Security & Social Welfare)	43563.80	11326.59	5879.84	298052.00	61529.83	8329.79	52219.60	10417.86
	14. Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children								
	i) Empowerment of Women	978.60	254.44	167.06	2471.00	588.39	110.20	595.50	141.80

ANNEXURE VII-A
SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP)-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays (At 2006-07 prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan (2008-09) Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Actual Expenditure Under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
				4					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ii)Dev.of Children (incl.Integrated Child Dev. Services, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Day Care Centres etc.)	12660.66	3291.77	776.30	46843.00	11240.00	2480.92	13472.40	3232.68
	iii) Nutrition	26828.96	9240.80	25730.72	143619.00	39593.05	8129.15	41305.50	11387.00
	iv) Other Services	17621.57	2202.70	-0.03	58332.00	2206.60	1301.20	16892.00	701.20
	a) Programmes of Minority	5908.96			38247.00			11000.00	
	b) Other Programmes	11712.61	2202.70	-0.03	20085.00	2206.60	1301.20	5892.00	701.20
	Sub-Total (Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children)	58089.79	14989.71	26674.05	251265.00	53628.04	12021.47	72265.40	15462.68
	Total - (X) (1 to 14)	810873.93	195781.70	108618.35	2414477.00	542595.30	84278.71	545591.50	114899.10
XI	GENERAL SERVICES								
	1. Jails	2986.80	418.15		2000.00			600.00	
	2. Stationery & Printing	85.22	18.75		370.00			140.40	
	3. Public Works	82113.19	15393.46	67.98	35910.00	913.77	280.60	14858.00	340.00
	4. Other Administrative Services :	6786.79	1493.09		24197.00			10011.00	
	i) Training								
	ii) Others (to be specified)								
	Tota - (XI) (1 to 4)	91972.00	17323.45	67.98	62477.00	913.77	280.60	25609.40	340.00
	GRAND TOTAL :-	2864100.00	633063.99	237042.51	6377900.00	1503510.09	208049.73	1074523.00	237207.87
									22.08

ANNEXURE VII-B
SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCP-II)
ANNUAL PLAN(2008-09) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
1.1	Crop Husbandry							
	1. Dev. of Cotton & Other Fibre Crops	ha	2625.00	4500.00		2625.38		
	2. Cotton Dev. Mission	ha		300.00		262.54		
	3. Integrated Scheme for Oil Seed,Pulses,Maize	ha	90000.00	90000.00		19690.36		
	4. Crop Demonstration	No.		3070		936		
	5. Dist. of Imp. High Yielding/Hybrid varieties of seeds & other inputs through demo. Prgm.	No.	600000	50000		43756		
	6. Lac Industries	No.	5000	770				
	7. Annual Micro Management Mode Work Plan	ha	300000.00	300000.00		52507.61		
	8.Agricultural Training Centre including Farmers Study Tour	No.				14		
	9. Farmers' Sons' Training	No.				15		
	10. Agril. Training on Farm Women	No.				15		
	11. Integrated Paste Management Training	No.				5		
	12. Farmers' Field School	No.				14		
	13. Bio Villages	No.				3		
1.3	Soil & Water Conservation							
	1. Scheme for extension for soil conservation work on wastelands etc.	Ha	77.00	4080.00		1524.00		
	2. Dev. Of Land Resource	ha	10500.00	4000.00		1200.00		
	3. Forest Land	000ha	0.458	0.190		0.600		
1.4	Animal Husbandry							
	1. A.I.done	Lakh	21.15	16.54	32.66	5.06	5.00	5.75
	2. Calves born	Lakh	7.40	5.55	9.73	1.39	1.36	1.67
	3. Cases treated	Lakh	148.75	133.67	146.85	26.58	27.00	27.90

ANNEXURE VII-B
SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCP-II)
ANNUAL PLAN(2008-09) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4. Vaccination done	Lakh	151.88	129.71	159.09	28.79	30.00	30.23
	5. Health Camp organised	000 Nos.	24	7		2	2	2
	6. No.of cases treated in Health Camp	Lakh	16.47	12.44	16.45	2.98	3.00	3.13
	7. No.of vaccination done in Health Camp	Lakh	17.66	17.89	16.06	2.91	3.00	3.05
	8. Production of Vaccination and Antigen	Crore doses	2.1500	1.8300	2.2533	0.3691	0.3500	0.4000
	9. No. of Prani Bandhu engaged	No.	787	1890	3576	667	445	690
	10.No.of Self Employment	000 Nos.	52	21	115	22	21	24
	11.No. of employment generation	Lakh	65.00	26.50	290.00	56.50	51.75	59.50
1.6	Fisheries							
	1. Eco.Upliftment of S.C. People through Psciculture Dev.	No.of person	180000	11350	50000	11406	6500	7200
	2. Development of Aquaculture	Area(Ha)	7400.00	39.00	200.00		25.00	32.00
1.12	Agriculture Marketing							
	1. Subsidy to small farmers for constn. & improvement of storage structure	No.	1168	170	2700	540	130	540
	2. Farmers' training in Post Harvest Technology	No.	200	45	400	80	28	80
	3. Scheme for dev.of farm to Market Link Roads	Km.	70.00	27.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	4. Dev.of Rural & Primary Markets	No	36	34	35	7	5	5
	5. Scheme for training in grading of jute	No.	400	117	100	20	7	7
	6. Subsidy to Bullock Cart Users	No.of R/V	R/V01190	575	4000	800	200	200
	7. Dev. Of Regulated Markets	No.	124	35	200	44	12	40
III.	Special Area Programme.							
	Hill Areas (Assistance to DHHC)							
	1. Crop demonstration	No.	10000	2600		600		
	2. Distribution of Implements etc.	No.	5000	1000		600		
	3. Farmers' Training	No.				36		
	4.Soyabean DC	Ha		240.00		48.00		

ANNEXURE VII-B
SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCP-II)
ANNUAL PLAN(2008-09) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Distribution of Farm	Ha		3000.00		800.00		
	6. Paddy DC	No		4800		960		
	7. Manure Pit	No		580		136		
	Sunderban Affairs							
1	i) Input to Growers (Rabi Seasons Programme)	No.	160950	158608		52182		
		ha	15633.20	9726.00		1702.50		
	ii) Cotton Cultivation	No.	13650	18808		13344		
		Ha.	1800.00	2361.00		1779.23		
	iii) Mushroom cultivation	No.	610	924		667		
	iv) Distribution of plants/seedlings	No.	500000	423018		133442		
	v) Agriculture & Allied Training	No.	250	734		334		
2	Plantation							
	i) Mangrove Plantation	Ha	186.00	492.00		266.88		
	ii)Strip Plantation Creation	Ha	110.00	224.00		111.20		
	iii)Farm Forestry	No.	652600	300800		222403		
	iv)Fish Culture	Kg.	20000.00	3200.00		1779.23		
IV.	Irrigation and Flood Control							
	Major & Medium Irrigation							
	1. Re-excavation of Canals	Km	6.50	13.00		4.37		
	2. Excavatgion of ponds	No.	400	1200		699		
	3. Irrigation Potential	000 Ha	36	17	108		4	28
	4. Restoration of lost potential created earlier	000 Ha			50			
	Minor Irrigation							
	1.Rural Water Supply	No. of TWs	140	140		50		
	Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)							
	1. Length of Flood Embankment	km.	153.66	1.54	1.92			0.33

ANNEXURE VII-B
SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCP-II)
ANNUAL PLAN(2008-09) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2. Length of drainage channel	Km.	102.44	1.54	2.05			
	3. Impv.by raising, strengthening of existing embankment	Km.	384.15	77.09	187.00		33.60	44.56
	4. Anti erosion works for bank protection	Km.		160.83	182.00		48.66	56.85
	5. Anti sea erosion works.	Km.	0.01	1.54	16.00		0.51	1.79
	6. Impv.of existing drainage channel by resuscitation	Km.	153.66	83.49	211.00		15.16	5.12
	7. Area benefited by new flood embankment & drainage channel	000 Ha		0.13	3			0.34
	8. Area benefited by raising,streng.of existing embankment, anti-erosion works for bank protection,anti sea erosion work etc.	000 Ha		593	349		62	82
V.	Energy							
	1.Non-conventional Energy Sources	No.of SPV	160	180	330	73	73	60
VI	Industry & Minerals							
	1. Village and Small Industries							
	1. Small Scale Industries	No.	12000	1370	3000	534		
	2. Handicraft Industries	No.	10000	2102	5000	247		
	3. Khadi & Village Industries	No.	9000		9000			
	4. Coir Industries	No.	200	48	200	14		
	5.Training & Post-training Support	No.	108	108		39		
	Sericulture							
	I) Beneficiaries	No.	12000	3600	12500	4200	2956	4400
VII.	Transport							
	Roads and Bridges							
	I) Roads (BP Rds./VBM Rds)	Km.	357.50	202.00		249.62		
	ii)B.T.Roads	Km.	35.00	16.00		29.95		
	iii)Bridges & Culvert	No.	10	14		25		
	iv)Jetties	No.	19	12		17		

ANNEXURE VII-B
SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCP-II)
ANNUAL PLAN(2008-09) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII Science,Technology & Environment								
8.1	1. Financial Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies for Research Projects/Surveu/Training/Science Awareness etc.	No.of Sch.	512	384	850	110	110	155
8.4 Forestry & Wildlife								
1. Forestry								
	i) Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Ha.	0.780	2.322		0.949		
	ii) Economic and commercial plantation	'000 Ha.	7.761	6.161		0.395		
	iii) Forestry Treatment	'000 Ha.	18.000	5.360		0.710		
	iv) Mangrove Treatment	'000 Ha.	0.052	0.075		0.160		
	v) Agro-Silviculture	'000 Ha.	0.235	0.033		0.003		
	vi) Coastal Shelter bet plantation	'000 Ha.		0.175		0.158		
	a) Area oriented fuelwood and fodder plantation (State component)	'000 Ha.	2.000	1.227				
	b) Coastal shelter-belt plantation	'000 Ha.	0.100	0.260		0.104		
	c) Decentralised peoples' Nursery	Lakh	5.00	4.025		3.48		
X SOCIAL SERVICE								
10.4 Sports & Youth Services								
	1. Dev. Of Rural Sports	Balls	60000	24500		18051		
	2. Career Information Centre at Block/Municipal level	No.	600	60		43		
	3. Gymnasium & purchase of gymnastic equip.	No.	100	40		29		
	4. Vocational training & self employment schemes	No.	7000	2500		2166		
	5. Socio Economic Cultural Survey & Researrch on youth Life	No.	50	20		14		
10.7 Water Supply & Sanitation								
	i) Urban water supply	'000 Pop.	113	160		83		
	ii) Rural water supply	'000 Pop.	701	2576		614		
10.8 Housing(incl. Police Housing)								
	Urban Housing (other housing programme)							

ANNEXURE VII-B
SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCP-II)
ANNUAL PLAN(2008-09) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target		Achievement	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1. Night shelter Prog.	No.of Seats	28		15	5		
	2. Housing Sch.for Economically Weaker Sections	No.of Flats	200		183	18		
	3. Rental Housing Sch.for Working Women	No.of Seats	36		42	6	6	18
	10.9 Urban Development(incl. State Cap.Proj.)							
	1.Prog.for liberation of scav.by conv.of service privies into sanitary latrines in Municipal Towns	No.	60000	2903	22500	7370	7370	5200
	10.1 Welfare of SC							
	1. Book Grants & Examination Fees	No.of Student	1250000	1073000	3700000	323000	323000	700000
	2. Hostel Charges	No.of Student	65000	21800	150000	18000	18000	20000
	3.Maintenance Charges	No.of Student	250000	103800	300000	35000	35000	40000
	4. Merit Scholarship for Girls (V to X)	No.of Student	10000	9900	36600	3000	3000	6000
	5. Merit Scholarship for Students (IX to XII)	No.of Student	4800	500	9000	800	800	1500
	6. Post Matric Scholarship	No.of Student	80000	73100	120000	17000	17000	19000
	7.Payment of maintenance charges to the students belonging to families having income not exceeding Rs.3600/- p.a.	No.of Student	75000	70000	210000			38000
	8.Constn. Maintenance & Improvement of Ashram Hostels	No.of Student	1000	850	2000			300
	9. Award for Pre-Matric stipends for children of those who are engaged in unclean occupation	No.of Student	1250	2100	4000			600
	11.Opening of Ashram Hostels attached to Pry.Schools in Rural Areas	No.	1250	3150		3894		
	12. Constn. of Hostels for Girls	No.	1000	525		649		
	13. Family Oriented Stipend to SC Trainees in Vocational Training	No.	3500	2100		2596		
	14. Constn. of Central Hostel Bldgs for Boys	No.	750	315		389		
	Social Security and Welfare							
	10.1 1. Scholarship for physically handicapped students below class -I X	No.	6000	930	1860	950	900	900
	2.Assistt.to Phy.handicapped in all districts-Disability Pensions	No.	381	782	1564	782	782	790
	3. Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of children	No.	3500	1377	2754	1380	1400	1377

ANNEXURE VII-B
SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCP-II)
ANNUAL PLAN(2008-09) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
			Target	Actual	2007-12	Target	Anticipated	2008-09
				Achievement	Target		Achievement	Target
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4. Pension of destitute widows	No.	546	1452	1904		1452	1452
	5. Pension of destitute old people	No.	432	2279	4558	2280	2200	2280
	6. Printing of Identity Cards for disabled	No.	20000	31250	136250			
	7. Prevention of Juvenile Maladjustment	No.	3200	547	2720	540	541	540
	8. Supple. Nutrition Prog. for children, Expectant and Nursing Mother	No.	1440000	1500000	1500000			
	9. Supplementary Nutrition Prog. for children under 3 years (PMGY)	No.	1200000	1200000				
	10. Pro. against central assist. for Nutr. prog. for adolescent girls	No.	618750	50000	2475000	50000	50000	200000
	11. Infrastructure facilities for Social Welfare Programme under RIDF	No.		178	250	50		50
	12. Establishment of ICDS Project	No.		14190	29000	21967		
	13. Strengthening and remodelling of Govt. Homes for women	No.	8	8	8			

ANNEXURE- VIII
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS
FINANCIAL OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE FOR VOLUNTARY SECTOR

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Tenth Plan - 2002-07		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
		Projected Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
		0	1	2	3	4	5
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (including S&T.)							
1	Financial Assistance to other Scientific bodies for undertaking scientific projects/surveys/research/training and Science awareness & Science popularisation progms.		382.50	801.00	148.75	148.75	114.25
2	W.B. State Council of Science & Technology	78.98	149.18	460.00	92.00	92.00	101.00
3	Centre for Rural & Cryogenic Technologies	101.55	98.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Total : Scientific Research		180.53	629.68	1361.00	260.75	260.75	235.25
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1	Development of Infrastructure in Blind Schools of W.B. for IT Education		39.50		50.00	50.00	60.00
Total : Information Technology			39.50		50.00	50.00	60.00
Total : SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY&ENVIRONMENT		180.53	669.18		310.75	310.75	295.25
X. SOCIAL SERVICES							
Sports							
1	Expansion of Sports & Games for Women.		36.65		25.00	50.00	100.00
2	Improv.of Sports & Games		782.46	1499.95	247.00	600.00	500.00
3	Campus Works,Stadium,Playgrounds		1086.83	5656.00	950.00	1140.00	1900.00
4	Swimming Pool at Subhas Sarabar and Rabindra Sarabar		43.54	119.00	40.00	15.00	40.00
5	District Sports Council		1800.00	45.00	15.00	5.00	15.00
6	Sports Hostel				0.01		0.01
Total :Sports			3749.48	7319.95	1277.01	1810.00	2555.01
Youth Services							
1	Const. of Gym. & Distribution of Gymnastic Equipment		43.81		55.00	55.00	100.00
2	Socio Economic Cultural Survey & Research on Youth life.		3.85		12.00	12.00	17.00
3	Aid to the Coaching Cent.for Civil Serv.Exam.of all India level		5.07		10.00	10.00	10.00

ANNEXURE - VIII
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS
FINANCIAL OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE FOR VOLUNTARY SECTOR

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Tenth Plan - 2002-07		Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09 Budgeted Outlay
		Projected Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
		0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Vocational Training & Self-employment Schemes		17.76		30.00	30.00	59.00
5	Promotion of Mountaineering including Formation of working of W.B. Mountaineering.		85.92		50.00	50.00	75.00
6	Promotion of Science Club Activities.		14.27		10.00	10.00	29.00
7	Promotion of Socio Economic Activities of Youth Club		18.59		10.00	10.00	20.00
8	Promotion of Adventure Sports & setting up of working of State Adventure Academy.		14.20		15.00	15.00	20.00
9	Mini Indoor Games/Recreation Complexes		36.00		50.00	50.00	50.00
Total : Sports & Youth Services			239.47		242.00	242.00	380.00
Medical and Public Health							
AYUSH							
1	Development of existing Ayurveda Colleges & Hospitals and setting up of New Ayurvedic colleges & Hospitals under N.G.O.		15.20		10.00	10.00	12.00
Total :Medical and Public Health			15.20		10.00	10.00	12.00
Development of SCs, STs, OBCs							
1	Aid to Voluntary agency working for the dev.of SC		2.90		3.30	3.30	3.50
Total : Development of SCs, STs, OBCs			2.90		3.30	3.30	3.50
Social Security and Social Welfare							
Others							
1	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	105.58	81.02	125.00	25.00	19.95	25.00
Total :Social Security and Social Welfare			81.02		25.00	19.95	25.00
Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children							
Empowerment of Women							
1	Implementation of Swawlamban (NORAD)		101.64	500.00	100.00	160.25	200.00
Total : Empowerment of Women			101.64	500.00	100.00	160.25	200.00

ANNEXURE - VIII
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS
FINANCIAL OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE FOR VOLUNTARY SECTOR

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Tenth Plan - 2002-07		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan-2007-08		Annual Plan
		Projected Outlay	Actual Expenditure	2007-12	Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	2008-09
				Projected Outlay			Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Development of Children							
1	Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection	959.41	672.00	2500.00	320.00	284.76	450.00
2	Introduction of Vocational Training Centres for destitute boys		9.26		4.00	4.00	4.00
3	Welfare of Street Children		1.30		1.00	1.96	3.00
Total : Development of Children		959.41	682.56	2500.00	325.00	290.72	457.00
Total :Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children		959.41	784.20	3000.00	425.00	450.97	657.00
Total : SOCIAL SERVICES		959.41	4872.27	10319.95	1982.31	2536.22	3632.51
Grand Total		1139.94	5541.45	10319.95	2293.06	2846.97	3927.76

ANNEXURE IX-A
WOMEN COMPONENT IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR WC

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09 Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure Under WC	(At 2006-07 Prices)		Anticipated Expenditure Under WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC
					Total Outlay	of which flow to WC			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES									
Crop Husbandry									
	1. Agril. Training on Farm Women						15.00	30.00	30.00
	Sub Total : Crop Husbandry						15.00	30.00	30.00
2. Horticulture									
	1. Scheme on packaging and grading for Women Self-Help Groups							5.00	5.00
	Sub-Total : Horticulture							5.00	5.00
4. Animal Husbandry									
	1. Grants to PRIs for Women Dev. through Poultry. & small Animal dev. Prog				400.00	400.00		70.00	70.00
	Sub-Total : Animal Husbandry				400.00	400.00		70.00	70.00
	TOTAL : AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES				400.00	400.00	15.00	105.00	105.00
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
1. Special Programme for Rural Development									
	(e) Promotion of SHG Movement			2000.00			1850.00	1000.00	1000.00
2. Rural Employment									
	(a) Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	7072.07	7072.07	8410.98			3870.00	3770.00	3770.00
	(d) Others								
	1. Bangla Swanirbhar Karmasansthan Prakalpa	778.29	778.29	10520.19			3000.00	4500.00	4500.00
	Sub-Total (Rural Employment)	7850.36	7850.36	18931.17			6870.00	8270.00	8270.00

ANNEXURE IX-A
WOMEN COMPONENT IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR WC

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09 Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure Under WC	(At 2006-07 Prices)		Anticipated Expenditure Under WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC
					Total Outlay	of which flow to WC			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Other Rural Development Programmes									
	1.Assistance to Panchayati Raj Bodies for Community Health Care Management Initiative						10.00	50.00	50.00
Total : RURAL DEVELOPMENT		7850.36	7850.36	20931.17			8730.00	9320.00	9320.00
X. SOCIAL SERVICES									
General Education									
d) Higher Education									
	1. Provision for Hostels for Girls' Students	129.78	129.78	82.09	1025.00	1025.00	100.50	177.00	177.00
	2. Development of colleges for women	129.78	129.78	93.70	950.00	950.00	75.50	152.50	152.50
Sub Total :General Education		259.56	259.56	175.79	1975.00	1975.00	176.00	329.50	329.50
3. Sports									
	1. Expansion for Games & Sports for Women	99.41	99.41	36.65	500.00	500.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
Sub Total : Sports		99.41	99.41	36.65	500.00	500.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
6. Medical & Public Health									
	1. Training of Nurses	288.88	288.88	277.89			17.00	425.00	425.00
	2. Estb. of Post Partum Unit			2382.96			890.49	950.00	950.00
	3. Spl. Prog. For National Rural Health Mission						2000.00	8269.00	8269.00
	4. Improv. of the Nurses Trg. Centre at Manicktala	46.41	46.41	2.72			6.00	6.50	6.50
	5. Improv. of IPP-VIII in Kolkata Metropolitan District and Other Municipal Towns			6200.24	1270.70	1016.56	1813.10	423.40	423.40
Sub Total : Medical & Public Health		335.29	335.29	8863.81	1270.70	1016.56	4726.59	10073.90	10073.90

ANNEXURE IX-A
WOMEN COMPONENT IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR WC

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09 Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure Under WC	(At 2006-07 Prices)		Anticipated Expenditure Under WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC
					Total Outlay	of which flow to WC			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	8. Housing (including Police Housing)								
	1.Rental Housing Scheme for working women One Room Apartment	2820.70	2820.70	461.33	546.00		145.00	158.00	158.00
	4. Barracks for Female Warders in different Jails	381.17	381.17				20.00	20.00	20.00
	Sub Total : Housing	3201.87	3201.87	461.33	546.00		165.00	178.00	178.00
	9. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Proj. & Slum Area Dev.)								
	1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana	1009.16	1009.16	1050.06	8033.58	7368.04	579.00	425.71	425.71
	Sub-Total : Urban Development	1009.16	1009.16	1050.06	8033.58	7368.04	579.00	425.71	425.71
	9. Development of SC's, ST's & OBC's								
	1. Scheme for giving relief to the victims of atrocities			3.54			1.65	5.00	5.00
	2. Grants under Art.275(1) for ST Women Beneficiary	7660.00	3500.00	3600.00	7660.00	3500.00	700.00	1530.00	700.00
	3. Old Age Pension to ST-BPL Women Beneficiary			3600.00	30000.00	14000.00	2200.00	7400.00	3300.00
	Sub-Total : Dev. of SC's, ST's & OBC's	7660.00	3500.00	7203.54	37660.00	17500.00	2901.65	8935.00	4005.00
	12. Labour & Employment								
	A. Labour Welfare								
	1.Improv.of Working Condition of Child & women Labour	30.00	30.00	2.13	317.00	317.00		100.00	100.00
	Sub-Total : Labour & Employment	30.00	30.00	2.13	317.00	317.00		100.00	100.00
	14. Empowerment of Women & dev. Children								
	i) Empowerment of Women								
	1. Strengh.and remodeling of Govt.Homes for women	57.57	57.57		50.00	50.00		10.00	10.00
	2. Pention to Destitute Widows	786.72	786.72	1077.39	2210.00	2210.00	334.53	340.00	340.00
	3. Vocational Training for girls and women Govt. Home	14.39	14.39	4.75	22.50	22.50	4.12	4.50	4.50

ANNEXURE IX-A
WOMEN COMPONENT IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES-I
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR WC

STATE : WEST BENGAL

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head/Schemes	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlays (At 2001-02 Prices)		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2007-08	Annual Plan 2008-09 Budgeted Outlay	
		Total Outlay	Of which flow to WC	Actual Expenditure Under WC	(At 2006-07 Prices)		Anticipated Expenditure Under WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC
					Total Outlay	of which flow to WC			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4. Estab. of Women Development Undertakings	71.96	71.96	98.46	166.00	166.00	35.97	35.00	35.00
	5. Implem. Of Swawlamban			160.25	500.00	500.00	160.25	200.00	200.00
	6. Assist. to W.B. Women's Commission	47.96	47.96	19.48	34.00	34.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
	Sub-Total : Empowerment of Women	978.60	978.60	1360.33	2982.50	2982.50	540.87	595.50	595.50
	iii) Nutrition								
	1.Provision against central assistance for nutrition for adolecent girls			1253.63			1695.00	1860.00	1860.00
	2. Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and expectant nursing mothers	14400.17	14400.17	30499.20			14799.15	14845.50	14845.50
	Sub Total : Nutrition	14400.17	14400.17	31752.83			16494.15	16705.50	16705.50
	iv) Other Services								
	Programme of Minority								
	1. Support for estab. of Para Medical College,Nursing Institute,Working women Hostel etc. at Gorachand Road, Kolkata						50.00	400.00	400.00
	Sub Total : Other Services						50.00	400.00	400.00
	Sub-Total :Empower.of Women & dev.Children	15378.77	15378.77	33113.16	2982.50	2982.50	17085.02	17701.00	17701.00
	Total : X SOCIAL SERVICES	27974.06	23814.06	50906.47	53284.78	31659.10	25683.26	37843.11	32913.11
	GRAND TOTAL :	35824.42	31664.42	71837.64	53684.78	32059.10	34428.26	47268.11	42338.11

ANNEXURE IX-B
WOMEN COMPONENT IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR WC

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Target	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan (2007-08) Target
			Target	Actual Achievement		Target	Anticipated Achievement	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES								
Crop Husbandry								
	1. Agril. Training on Farm Women	No. of Trg.				51		
Animal Husbandry								
	1. Distribution of Chicks / Ducklings among women SHG	Lakh			10.00	2.00		2.00
X. SOCIAL SERVICES								
General Education								
Higher Education								
	1. Provision for Hostels for Girls' Students	Nos.		33	130	18		
	2. Development of colleges for women	Nos.		38	130	14		
Medical & Public Health								
	1. Improv. of the Nurses Trg. Centre at Manicktala	Nos.	100	100		20		
	2. Training of Nurses	Nos.	3564	3396		1540		
Housing (including Police Housing)								
	1. Rental Housing Scheme for working women	No. of Seats	300		282	102	102	60
	One Room Apartment	accommodation						
Development of SC's, ST's & OBC's								
	1. Grants under Art.275(1) for ST Women Beneficiary	No.	28000	28000				
	2. Old Age Pension to ST-BPL Women Beneficiary	No.			300000			50000
Labour & Employment								
A. Labour Welfare								
	1. Improv. of Working Condition of Child & women Labour	No. of Vocational Trg.	33	3		42		

ANNEXURE IX-B
WOMEN COMPONENT IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES-II
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12) - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSALS FOR WC

STATE : WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Major Head/Sub-head/Schemes	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Target	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan (2007-08) Target
			Target	Actual Achievement		Target	Anticipated Achievement	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Social Security & Social Welfare							
	1. Strength.and remodeling of Govt.Homes for women	Homes	10	20		11		
	2. Pention to Destitute Widows	No.	5000	5310	10000	6000	5310	6000
	Nutrition							
	1.Provision against central assistance for nutrition for adolecent girls	No. of Beneficiary		120000		63944		
	2. Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and expectant nursing mothers	do	1440000	1960000		1044414		
	Other Social Services							
	1. Support for estab. of Para Medical College,Nursing Institute,Working women Hostel etc. at Gorachand Road, Kolkata	Nos.	15	10		7		