



GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

DRAFT

ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

VOLUME I



PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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Sub. National Systems Unit,  
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## CORRIGENDA

Serial no.	Page no.	Para/Item	Line/Column	For figure/word	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<i>i</i>	1	3	light	high
2	<i>iii</i>	4	3	alleviation	alleviation
3	<i>iv</i>	4	3	obivalent	evident
4	<i>iv</i>	2	5	937	932.21
5	<i>iv</i>	5	2	2182.75	2177.96
6	<i>iv</i>	5	3	2917.25	2922.04
7	<i>iv</i>	5	6	1353.84	1358.14
8	<i>xxii</i>	9	5	..	403.75
9	<i>xxv</i>	Total	3	51000.00	510000.00
10	52	Anticipated Expenditure	1	29.61	28.45
11	53	Do.	3	140.08	172.03
12	53	Do.	5	108.56	94.41
13	53	Do.	9	33.93	49.56
14	53	Do.	11	65.73	64.48
15	53	Anticipated Expenditure Total	12	475.00	506.00
16	79	AI	5	167.00	194.00
17	79	AI	5	182.00	209.00
18	80	3	5	65.00	122.00
19	80	9(c)	5	15.00	25.00
20	80	Total	5	900.00	994.00
21	129	..	Anti expenditure	9.00	10.20
22	129	..	"	13.9	13.91
23	129	..	"	37.91	39.11
24	129	B.4	5	0.00	101.60
25	157	1	..	4087.00	3468.00
26	175	..	5	150.00	525.00
27	175	..	5	547.00	922.00
28	176	3.1	2	150.00	100.00
29	176	3.1	5	150.00	525.00
30	178	5	2	207.50	297.50
31	178	vi	1	Synopsia	Synopsia
32	241	9	Total	2158.75	2187.75
33	247	..	6	680.00	1116.47
34	247	Total	..	1941.25	2377.72
35	249	1	Expenditure	450.00	660.00
36	262	4(v)	3	145.00	65.00
37	292	A1	2	+200.00	+26.00
38	310	Total	3	1517.50	843.50
39	311	Total	7	1517.50	1343.50
40	320	Anticipated	..	278.00	379.60
41	322	3	..	1982	1972
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## INTRODUCTION

### I. MACRO ECONOMIC SITUATION

#### 1. Growth of State Domestic Product.

1. Although Bihar continues to be among the States with the lowest per capita income, the rate of growth of the State Domestic Product (SDP) has shown some significant increase from 1981-82, even if we ignore the very light growth rate of 11.27% in 1980-81 over that of the previous year i.e. 1979-80 which happened to be a year of severe drought with a low agricultural production base. The following figures show the annual growth rate from 1980-81 onwards:

				SDP at 1970-71 prices	Percentage change over previous year.
1980-81	..	..	..	3068.74	11.27
1981-82	..	..	..	3183.22	3.73
1982-83	..	..	..	3216.09	1.03
1983-84	..	..	..	3384.78	5.24
1984-85	..	..	..	3662.12	8.19

#### 2. Average annual growth rate 5.89%.

The lowest growth rate between 1981-82 and 1984-85 was in 1982-83 with 1.03% mainly due to fall in agricultural output that year due to an unsatisfactory monsoon. It picked up again and reached the level of 5.2 per cent in 1983-84 and 8.2 per cent in 1984-85. No abnormal situation has intervened since then to break that trend.

#### 3. Inter Sectoral growth rates.

An analysis of the inter sectoral growth rates reveals greater bougancy in the growth rate of the secondary and tertiary sectors than in the primary sector. The analysis further reveals that there is violent fluctuation in the growth rate of the primary sector pointing to unstable agricultural production which is not yet adequately protected from the vagaries of rainfall intensity and its distribution in area and time, The growth rate of the sub-sector of forestry and mining have also been uneven. The performance of the fisheries sub-sector has however been comparatively more steady. While the primary sector continues to predominate contributing 47.5% of the S.D.P., the secondary sector accounts for about 22.2 per cent and the tertiary sector for about 30.3%. While manufacturing and construction account for a large part of the contribution of the secondary sector (81.5%), trade accounted for 50.5% of the income from the tertiary sector followed by services (22.1 %) and transport and communication (16.7%).

#### 4. Structural changes in the economy.

The State's economy has undergone significant structural changes in the last 15 years in as much as the share of the primary sector in the total State Domestic Product has declined from about 62.8 per cent in 1970-71 to about 59.5 per cent in 1975-76 and to 51.7% and 47.5 per cent in 1980-81 and 1984-85 respectively. The share of the secondary and the tertiary sectors has on the other hand increased from about 16.8 and 20.4 per cent respectively in 1970-71 to about 22.2 and 30.3 per cent in 1984-85. Although this implies greater diversification in the economic activities of the State, which is a characteristic phenomenon of a developing society, it should

not mislead one to the conclusion that the full potential of the primary sector has been already realised. On the contrary Agriculture and Allied Sectors should continue to be the sheet anchor of the development strategy along with greater emphasis on development of small and village industries.

There has also been some change in the structure of employment of the State inasmuch as the percentage of workers engaged in agricultural activities i.e. cultivators and agricultural labourers, has declined from about 82.3 in 1971 to 79.1 in 1981. This decline, however, is due to a perceptible decline in the proportion of agricultural labourers which could be the result of land reform measures as evidenced by a small increase in the percentage of cultivators. There has also been a marked shift in the proportion of workers engaged in activities other than agriculture and industries, the percentage of workers engaged in the same having gone up from 12.7 in 1971 to 18.6 in 1981.

### 5. Standard of living of the People.

The results of a rapid pace of economic growth get reflected in the rise of the standard of living of the people. The commonly used indicators to measure this are the growth in the per capita income of the State and variation in the structure of consumption expenditure of the people. The following table indicates the growth of per capita income of the State:—

Table 2

Growth of per capita income of the State at 1970-71 prices.

				Amount in Rs.	Percentage change over the previous year.
1980-81	..	..	...	443	8.58
1981-82	..	..	..	450	1.58
1982-83	..	..	..	445	(—) 1.11
1983-84	..	..	..	458	2.92
1984-85	..	..	..	485	5.89
Average annual growth rate ..				..	3.57

From the above table it may be seen that the average rate of growth of per capita income of the State in the period 1980—85 has been 3.6% per annum. This could have been higher but for the annual rise of population at the rate of 2.4 per cent. It may also be seen that the growth of per capita income of the State reached the level of 8.6 per cent in 1980-81 but declined to 1.6 per cent in 1981-82 and to (—) 1.1 per cent in 1982-83. This was due mainly to fall in the output of foodgrains in the State in those years. It again rose to 2.9 per cent in 1983-8 and 5.9 per cent in 1984-85 due mainly to increase in output of foodgrains.

The rise in the per capita income of the State has also brought about a change in the structure of private consumption expenditure of the people. This would be evident from the following:—

Table 3

Monthly per capita consumer expenditure in Bihar in percentage term

	Rural		Urban		Total		
	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71 ..		78.40	21.60	68.34	31.66	77.39	22.61
1972-73 ..		79.59	20.41	76.79	23.21	79.31	20.69
1977-78 ..		75.46	24.54	69.38	30.62	74.70	25.30
1983 (Calendar year) ..		73.65	26.35	66.52	33.48	72.76	27.24

The percentage of expenditure on food items in the State in 1970-71 which was 77.4 declined to 72.8 in 1983. Similarly, the percentage of expenditure on non-food items in the State in 1970-71 was 22.6. It increased to 27.2 in 1983. Similar was the trend of expenditure on food and non-food items in respect of rural and urban areas of the State. It is common experience that as the per capita income rises there is a shift in private consumption expenditure away from food but in favour of non-food items, signifying a change in the standard of living. This experience in Bihar is also testified by the figures given above.

The above analysis is on a macro basis depicting the growth pattern of the State as a whole. Analysis elsewhere deals with changes in the prevalence of poverty showing that there has been substantial reduction in poverty also, on account of concerted measures taken to implement the poverty alleviation programmes more effectively.

## II. THE 7TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERFORMANCE IN 1985-86 AND 1986-87

The State Government had proposed a draft plan of Rs. 7002 crores which was quite modest and based on anticipated resources taking into account the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission, and the measure for resources mobilisation contemplated reasonable increases in market borrowings and central assistance over the corresponding figures of the sixth plan. The Planning Commission, however, approved a plan of Rs. 5,100 crores on the basis of a more conservative estimate of resources, although, the State Government had impressed on the Planning Commission that such a reduced plan would hardly meet the serious lag in the development indicators of the State as compared to other States. The Planning Commission had given the assurance that the plan size could be increased, if resources permit, through the annual plans.

2. The approved plan in the first year (1985-86) was Rs. 851 crores. With a significant improvement in the resource position of the State on account of certain new measures as well as increase in the mobilisation of national savings, th

State Government was able to step up the allocations in certain important sectors such as Irrigation, Agriculture, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Industries, Road etc. The additional outlays helped to complete several important ongoing schemes in sectors like Irrigation and Road development. The actual plan expenditure in 1985-86 was Rs. 937 crores.

3. Against a target of additional resource mobilisation in 1985-86 of Rs. 85.60 crores, the State was able to actually raise resources to the tune of Rs. 134.25 crores

### Annual Plan 1986-87

For 1986-87 Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs 1150 crores The scheme of financing of the approved plan is as follows—

	(Rs. in Crores)
(1) State's own resources without A.R.M. . . .	538.58
(2) Central Assistant (net) .. ..	440.24
(3) A.R.M. 1986-87 measures .. ..	121.18
(4) Carry over surplus of 1985-86 .. ..	50.00
	1150.00

2. The Planning Commission had adjusted 1/4th of the advance plan assistance of Rs. 120 crores of the previous year from Central assistance to be provided in 1986-87.

3. The State Government has taken steps to meet the A.R.M. target for the current financial year and is well preped to execute the plan approved by te Planning Commission for 1986-87. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1245.75 crores, the increase being in certain crucial sectors like Agriculture and allied services, Irrigation, Industries, Roads and Water Supply. The sectors/ schemes for which additional funds have been provided are either earmarked or those coming under the 20-point Programme, Special component plan or tribal sub-Plan.

4. The State Planning Department has paid adequate attention to close monitoring of both plan expenditure and physical performance, particularly in respect of the poverty elleriation programmes, the S.C.P. and the T.S.P. and the 20-Point Programme besides the production oriented and infrastructure schemes. Comprehensive instructions for setting up an effective and performance oriented information system from the field to the State Headquarters covering both expenditue and physical performance were issued. The performance of some of the public sector units was also toned up, through close monitoring and judicious application of resources.

5. Against the approved 7th plan of Rs. 5100 crores, the anticipated expenditure in the first two years i.e 1985-86 and 1986-87 will be over Rs. 2182.75 crores. Hence the balance available for the remaining three years of the plan will be Rs. 2917.25 crores. The State Government has tentatively fixed the size of the draft annual plan for 1987-88 at Rs. 1563.90 crores. On this basis, the balance of outlay available for the last two years of the plan will be around Rs. 1353.34 crores. This obviously calls for upward revision of the 7th plan size after a midterm review and reassessment of the resources. The Planning Commission working Groups for 1987-88 annual plan should not, however, be influenced by the constraint of the present sectoral ceilings while discussing the outlays proposed for 1987-88 under the different sectors. Otherwise the allocations recommended would not be realistic. The Planning Commission has already been moved in the matter.

### III. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE (1985-87)

A brief account of the performance of some of the important sectors is given below.

#### 1. Agriculture

The two Agricultural Universities in the State namely the Rajendra Agricultural University at Pusa and the Birsa Agricultural University at Ranchi were assisted to improve their infrastructure and campus facilities. The faculties of Veterinary sciences, Forestry, Fisheries and Horticulture in these Institutions were strengthened. The total financial assistance provided to these Universities in the two years 1985-86 and 1986-87 would amount to Rs. 7.35 crores.

Against a target of 115 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for the year 1985-86, and 1986-87 the actual achievement was 113 lakh tonnes. This shows an increase of 10 lakh tonnes over the production of 1984-85 which was 103.20 lakh tonnes. The productivity of foodgrains per hectare also increased from 1075 kilograms per hectare in 1984-85 to 1095 Kilograms per hect in 1985-86. The consumption of fertilizer increased from 3.88 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 5.02 lakh tonnes in 1985-86. The trend is continuing in 1986-87 also. The per hectare consumption of fertilizers in 1985-86 works out to 46 kilograms per hectare as against 35 kilograms in the previous year.

During the year 1985-86 5.3 lakh quintals of improved seeds were distributed and 50 lakh hectares were covered by high yielding varieties compared to 47.53 lakh hectares in 1984-85. The target of distributing improved seeds of 6.17 lakh quintals and covering 58 lakh hectare under high yielding varieties is likely to be achieved.

The Special Rice Production Programme could be taken up in 10 blocks during 1985-86 only for summer rice on account of late receipt of sanction. It has been implemented in 118 blocks during 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs 11.8 crores (50.50 G.O.I. and State share). The training and visit scheme of providing extension services which was in operation in 25 districts was extended to one additional district during 1985-86 and 1986-87. A scheme for increasing the production of certified seeds in the State was also implemented at a cost of Rs. 157 lakhs resulting in the production of 52600 quintals certified and foundation seeds in 1985-86. The targets for 1986-87 are production of 53,000 quintals of certified seeds and 16,000 quintals of foundation seeds.

Considerable emphasis was placed on the production of oil seeds and pulses and the achievement was 2.31 lakh tonnes and 8.11 lakh tonnes respectively in 1985-86 as against the target of 2.5 lakh tonnes and 10.00 lakh tonnes respectively. The current year's target of 11.0 lakh tonnes of pulses and of 3.0 lakhs tonne of oil seeds is likely to be achieved.

Soil Conservation work on identified water sheds was continued and the total area treated under different schemes comes to 37000 hectares in 1985-86.

#### 2 Forestry

The Social Forestry Project was implemented with notable success. The total area planted during the year 1985-86 under all the Schemes of the Forestry sector came to 46628.88 hectares including the NREP and RLEGP. The Forest Department distributed 450 lakhs seedlings during the year 1985-86. A scheme costing Rs. 6.00 crores for raising nurseries for supply of seedlings was sanctioned and the target was fixed at raising 26 crores plants. During 1986, 27.115 crore trees are expected to be planted. Tree plantation schemes on public lands, Government waste lands, along roads, canals and railways was organised systematically with striking success. The total area expected to be planted this year is 40120 hectares. A tree patta scheme for the weaker sections was implemented under which the allottees were given the right of enjoying the usufructs on patta of land allotted to them.

The newly created Department of Environment is taking active steps to create awareness among the people about the need for conservation and control of pollution. The Department is streamlining its regulatory functions also.

### Animal Husbandry

The Animal Husbandry Department has strengthened its infrastructure in the rural areas for providing the necessary health cover to live stock. 160 additional dispensaries and 320 sub-centres have been set up in the first two years of the 7th Plan. Total milk production increased to 24.20 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 as against 23.50 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. The target of 24.96 lakh tonnes of milk production for the current year is likely to be achieved. Similarly the number of AI centres in 1985-86 functioning increased to 1635 from 1475 in 1984-85. The total number of artificial insemination done in 1985-86 was 8.34 lacs (including 1.50 lakhs natural service) against 5.480 lakhs done in 1984-85. The target for the current year of 10 lakh AI is likely to be achieved.

4. *Dairy Development*.—The implementation of Operation Flood II project has picked up momentum and this project together with the dairy development activities outside the Operation Flood II area has contributed to a substantial increase in the number of milk producer's co-operative societies set up under the Anand pattern. At present there are 1733 milk producer Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 43,597 of whom 24.78 per cent were Scheduled Castes/Tribes as against 1,114 existing at the beginning of the plan. The total collection of milk through Co-operatives has also gone up from 34,014 its. per day in October, 1985 to 1,25,239 its. per day in October, 1986. The quantity handled in the dairies has increased from 74,634 its. per day in October, 1985 to 2,01,797 its. per day in October, 1986. The programme of upgrading milch cattle through cross-breeding has helped to increase milk yields substantially. The number of towns served by processed milk distribution system has gone upto 27.

5. *Fisheries*.—The inland fisheries project assisted by I.D.A. which could not make much headway in the Sixth Five Year Plan period now covers over 12,000 hectares of water spread. Fish farmers development agencies which were set up in 24 districts have been extended to 28 districts now. Fish production stood at 1,30,000 tonnes during 1985-86 and is expected to touch 1,35,000 tonnes during 1986-87. Against a target of commissioning 4 hatcheries, 2 have been commissioned and work in the remaining two is expected to start in 1987-88. The State Government have decided to transfer all the water areas, vested in the Revenue Department and suitable for fish production, to the control of the Fisheries Department. This is expected to give a boost to the production of fisheries in the State because long term lease of the rights would be possible now and institutional funds would be available to trained fishermen. A scheme for the development of Fisheries in the Mans (oxbow lakes) of East and West Champaran district has been taken up.

6. *Co-operation*.—The flow to the short and long-term credit from the Co-operative sector has shown a substantial increase in 1985-86 and 1986-87. A new strategy for revitalisation of the co-operatives at all levels and improving their management has been devised. As a result of the measures taken, such as infusion of additional share capital by the State for availing of NABARD refinance, collections of outstanding dues, advance of short-term credit for Kharif 1986 increased to 50 crores as against 10 crores in the previous year. As many as 29 District Central Co-operative Banks became eligible for NABARD's refinance to the District Central Co-operative Banks as against 10 in the previous year. The target of lending for Rabi cultivation in 1986-87 of Rs. 75 crores as against Rs. 7 crores in the previous year is likely to be achieved.

The Land Development Bank also has been already able to advance Rs. 31 crores in 1985-86 of long-term loan against a target of Rs. 33 crores for 1986-87. Advancement of upto Rs. 50 crores is expected to be achieved in 1986-87.



In regard to recovery, the collection at the level of the Central Co-operative Banks during 1985-86 was Rs. 44.32 crores or 45 per cent of the demand against 40 per cent in the previous year. The recovery level by the State Co-operative Bank stood at 70 per cent against 49 per cent in the previous year. The Land Development Bank has been able to recover 89 per cent in 1985-86. Biscoman has been put on a rehabilitation programme with the good offices of the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD. The performance of the Lamps, and Bicolamps in the tribal area has also substantially improved. A membership drive for increasing members of the S.C./I.T. and other weaker sections is being launched in order to ensure greater flow of credit to these sections. The Co-operative Department is working on a programme to achieve the credit flow levels assumed in the S.R. Sen Committee recommendations.

7. *Rural Development*.—The anti-poverty schemes of the Rural Development sector including the RLEGP have been implemented more seriously and purposefully. The impact of this has already been visible in as much as the percentage of the population below the poverty line has significantly dropped from 57.49 per cent in 1978 to 37 per cent in 1985. This progress has been further accelerated during 1985-86:

#### I.R.D.P.

Against a target of benefiting 3.10 lakhs of families in 1985-86, the achievement was 4.21 lakhs of whom 39.4% belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There was also notable improvement in the per capita subsidy and per capita total assistance which stood respectively at Rs. 1,047 and Rs. 3,357. This was possible by the adoption of the NABARD guidelines in the matter of unit cost ceilings and the approach of providing more than one productive asset to the members of a beneficiary family. Although there was considerable increase in the percentage of assistance provided in the tertiary sector, the drop in the share of the Agriculture sector and the slow growth of the share of the secondary sector which has great potential are matters of concern. The pendency of loan applications with the Banks especially in the backward and tribal areas like Singhbhum district was high.

During 1985-86 the total expenditure under IRDP was Rs. 49.54 crores against Rs. 49.52 crores released. During 1986-87 the total allocation is Rs. 70.97 crores with a target of assisting 4.25 lakh families of whom 2.74 lakhs are those families who were earlier assisted during the Sixth Five Year Plan) but who have to be provided assistance again since the earlier assistance was not adequate. Under TRYSEM 18,517 persons were trained against a target of 25,840 persons and an achievement of 71.66 per cent in 1985-86. The programme of development of Women in rural areas which has been in operation from 1983-84 in 24 blocks of 4 districts is being extended to 32 additional Blocks of which 10 will be in Palamau.

#### N.R.E.P.

An expenditure of Rs. 70.65 crores was incurred under this programme against a provision of Rs. 61.89 crores in 1985-86. Employment of 416.27 lakh mandays was generated against a target of 316 lakh mandays. But only 67526.8 M.T. of foodgrains could be utilised against the available 71550 MTs. However, the utilisation of foodgrains per manday showed considerable increase to 3,645 Kgs. per head per manday.

The allocation of 1986-87 under NREP is Rs. 72.34 crores including the share of the centre, with a target of creation of 290 lakh mandays of employment. The achievement upto the second quarter in 1986-87 was creation of 143.43 lakh mandays and expenditure of Rs. 31.38 crores which are much higher than the corresponding figures for comparable periods in previous years.

#### D.P.A.P.

The DPAP programme which was in operation in the districts of Godda and Palamau have been extended in Nalanda, Monghyr and Rohtas districts and presently

covers 64 blocks in all. Against a provision of Rs. 6.48 crores in 1985-86, the expenditure was only Rs. 7.11 crores including expenditure from previous year's balance. The current year's allocation is Rs. 405 lakhs which is expected to be released. Active steps have been taken to utilise the allotted funds in the current year.

8. *Irrigation.*—The expenditure in this sector in 1985-86 was Rs. 22031 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure in 1986-87 is Rs. 26688 lakhs. There is likely to be no shortfall in the total outlay on earmarked schemes of the major and medium irrigation sector this year. Against a target of creation of additional irrigation potential of 5700 ha. in 1985-86, the actual achievement was 5600 ha. The target of 65000 ha. for 1986-87 is likely to be fully achieved. Due to certain unforeseen circumstances there has been some slippage in the construction schedule of the Western Kosi project.

The Chausa Pump Canal Scheme, the Malay Irrigation scheme, the Surajgarha pump irrigation scheme, the Anraj reservoir scheme and the Tapkara irrigation scheme have been completed. Work on North Koel project, Upper Kiul project, the Reservoir schemes at Orhni, Anjan, Batane Latrato, Tarlo and Marahir and the Dakranala pump phase-I scheme has been accelerated. Partial irrigation has been provided from some of these project like North Koel, Western Kosi and Tarlo in 1986. Some additional projects may also provide partial irrigation in June, 1987.

Work on the Swarnrekha multipurpose project has gained momentum, since the initial teething troubles have been sorted out, such as land acquisition and rehabilitation of displaced persons. The commitment made to the World Bank for development of roads in the Swarnarekha project area is also being fulfilled by making a suitable provision in the Roads sector for 1987-88.

Some new medium irrigation projects in the drought prone areas of South Bihar and Chotanagpur have been taken up. Work on the modernisation of Kanchi irrigation scheme is in progress. The State Government have agreed to provide Rs. 60.00 crores in the first phase of the schemes costing Rs. 250 crores which is being posed for external assistance. Work on this project is expected to start in 1987-88. This project as well as phase II of the Swarnrekha project and the medium irrigation (composite) project are being pursued for early clearance for external assistance since there are hardly any major projects under implementation for which external assistance has been tied up except for the Tubewell project. Otherwise the State Government would not be able to avail of additional Central assistance earmarked for the 7th Plan in full.

There was a shortfall in the target for minor irrigation for 1985-86 since an additional potential of 1.8 ha. only could be created against a target of 2.50 lakhs ha. A significant development during the current year is the sanctioning of the World Bank assisted project for sinking 500 additional tubewells and rehabilitation and restoring to full capacity over 3000 existing tubewells at a cost of Rs. 120.00 crores. These tubewells have been taken over by the M.I. Department for management and the Tubewells corporation work up is being. Keeping in view the recommendations of the S.R. Sen Committee on increasing agricultural Production in the eastern region concerted action for providing minor irrigation through public tubewells as well as private tubewells/wells with State assistance has been taken. The target of creation of additional irrigation potential for 1986-87 is 2.5 lakhs ha. Steps have been taken to achieve the target. However some shortfall is apprehended for reasons explained in the concerned chapter.

9. *Power.*—The two thermal generation units which were test synchronised on 31st March, 1985 i.e., Unit no. 7 of Barauni and Unit no. 1 of Muzaffarpur with 110 M.W. each capacity became operational in 1985.

There had been slippage in the commissioning of thermal power plants of 110 M.W. capacity each in the Sixth Plan period. Of these one, viz. Unit No. 10 of Patratu (110 M. W.) was commissioned in April, 1986 and the other, viz Unit No. 2 of Muza-farpur (110 M. W.) was commissioned in July, 1986.

95 Km. of 220 K.V. transmission lines and 89 K.M. of 132 K.V. lines were added in 1985-86. 5 nos. of 132/33 K.V. grid sub-stations could also be commissioned in 1985-86. 5 nos. of 220/132 K. V. grid sub-stations and 6 nos. of 132/33 K.V. grid sub-stations are targeted for 1986-87, besides 60 K. M. of 400 K. V. lines, 182 Cir K. M. of 220 K. V. lines and 154 Cir K. M.s of 132 K. V. lines.

Against a generation target of 3372 million K. W. H., the achievement was 3348 million K. W. H. in 1985-86 and against the target of 4724 million K. W. H. for 1986-87, there is likely to be, an achievement of 4140 million K. W. H. The shortfall is on account of problems in the new units at Barauni and Muzaffarpur and in Unit No. 6 of Barauni.

Both the P. L. F. and reduction in the transmission and distribution losses have shown an upward trend. The plant load factor of the Board's thermal stations which was around 29.8 per cent in 1984-85, increased to 35.5 per cent in 1985-86 and is expected to further increase in 1986-87.

The actual T. and D. loss which stood at 23.14 per cent came down to 22.47 per cent in 1985-86. During 1986-87 the target is to reduce it to 22.0 per cent.

As regards rural electrification, the achievement in 1985-86 was 2,127 villages against a target of 2,000 villages bringing the total number of villages electrified to 34,992. The number of pump sets energised was 9,743 against a target of 12,000. The target fixed for 1986-87 namely of electrifying 3,500 villages is likely to be achieved. Steps have been taken to see that there is no shortfall in the target of energisation of tubewells.

The physical and financial performance of the Electricity Board have been under constant review both at the Board's level and Government level. There have been technical problems in newly installed equipment, due to poor quality of coal resulting in stoppages and high fuel consumption. The Board's working expenses have also increased because of higher fuel costs and agreements with labour union. On account of difficulties in servicing past loans from R. E. C., the net drawals, have not been adequate. Despite additional resources mobilisation in the shape of fuel surcharge there had been some increase in the projected resource gap of B. S. E. B. for the reasons stated above. The position is being closely monitored to prevent any serious shortfall in investment during 1986-87.

No new generation capacity was created in 1986-87 and the work on the Tenu-ghat Thermal Power Project stage I, which is the only ongoing project now is expected to pick up as contract has been awarded to B. H. E. L. on turnkey basis. This project may be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan. It has become necessary for the State Government to start work on the new Thermal Power Project near Patna and on Stage II of the Tenughat Project as otherwise no additional capacity could be created in the Eight Plan. This is a matter of extreme urgency. The State Government propose to avail of external assistance for the project through Government of India. This needs the immediate attention of the C. E. O. the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Finance.

The important transmission lines, are receiving a high priority.

There are four small hydel projects under implementation in the State which would provide a total generating capacity of 48.90 M. W. The progress has been somewhat slow due to delays in civil works entrusted to Hindustan Steel Works Ltd. However, it is expected that they would be commissioned by 1988-89. The State has also to initiate steps for taking up one or two large hydel generation schemes.

The Sankh Hydel Project is an eligible candidate for the purpose, stage II to be taken up first yielding an additional 316 M. W. Early clearance of the project by the C. E. A. is required. This project is also being posed for external assistance.

(10) *Road Sector*.—There were 113 ongoing schemes as on 1st April 1986 and 27 new schemes were taken up which made a total of 140. Out of these, 40 schemes were completed which resulted in the addition of 76 K. M. of black topped roads and 100 K. M. of widening. Good progress was made in the construction of additional two lanes of Mahatma Gandhi Setu at Patna, the bridges over river Kosi at Dumarighat, and the Gandak at Hajipur.

Some of the bridges completed are (1) Khudia in Chirkunda-Panchait road, (2) Paimar in Atri-Jathian Road, (3) Harhi in Chhatarpur-Japla road, (4) Kaithi in Ranchi Daltenganj road.

The total allocation of 3650.00 lakhs in 1985-86 was fully utilised.

For 1986-87 the total provision for roads is 3400.00 lakhs which is being increased by 900 lakhs for completing four laning of Gandhi Setu, since no assistance from the Government of India for this scheme has been sanctioned and also for completing the Kosi-bridge. The Gandak bridge at Hajipur has already been completed. Preliminaries work on the construction of a new Bridge on the Ganga at Bhagalpur is being taken up this year.

There were 100 ongoing schemes as on 1st April 1986 out of which 48 would be completed by the end of this year. And of the remaining schemes one scheme of the Fifth Plan, 31 schemes of the Sixth Plan and 57 schemes of the Seventh Plan will be continued in the next year (1987-88). Of these 89 schemes one of Fifth Plan, 28 schemes of the Sixth Plan and 18 schemes of the Seventh Plan will be completed in 1987-88 and work of the remaining schemes would be accelerated. During the year 1986-87 the anticipated physical achievement is construction of 100 K. M. of black topped road and 75 K. M. widening of the existing road.

For the first time road development in the Mining areas received a spurt with allocations made from the mineral development sector by way of infrastructure support for mining industries Rs. 165 lakhs were allotted in 1985-86 and Rs. 150 lakhs in 1986-87 from Mines Sector.

Rural Roads received attention with allocations under M. N. P. supplemented by funds from N. R. E. P., R. L. E. G. P. and funds from the Community Development Sector. The funds provided under the District Planning scheme are also being utilised for construction of rural roads coming in the M. N. P. category.

11. *Industries*.—The State Government pursued its policy of promoting the industrialisation of the State through a package of measures, including financial incentives vigorously. A number of units in joint and assisted sectors have come into production, such as the Bihar Caustics and Chemicals Ltd. Palamau, the Valshali Woollen Fabrics, Hajipur, the Bihar Fasteners Ltd., Adityapur, the Rajhans Steels Ltd., Mihijam (S. P.) and Shri Durga Cement, Ramgarh. During 1986-87 five public sector units have also been commissioned, which are, the Bihar Insecticides, the Antonia Bitarbonate of F. C. I., the Mica Paper of M. I. T. C. O., the Watch Project, Ranchi and the Bihar Solvent and Chemicals Ltd, Latehar. The Longwal Coal Mining Equipment of Bharat Werplalia has been commissioned in the private sector. Seven other units in the joint and private sectors are also scheduled to be commissioned by 1986-87. Some important projects of the B. S. I. D. C., like the Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd. Chandil, the Progressive Cement Ltd., Patratu, the Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project, Bhojpur, etc. are making good progress. The State Government have been able to revive some of the sick units, such as Nalanda Ceramics, the Katihar Jute Mills, Kumardhubi Metals and Engineering Works. However, some of the major

closed units, i. e. the Rohtas and the Ashok Paper Mills are yet to be re-opened, since these involve several complexities, including finance. The State Government have revised their industrial policy in 1986-87 in which the existing financial incentives have been rationalised and some additional incentives have been announced. A scheme for infrastructure development in 'No-Industry' districts six in number, have been sanctioned for which assistance is to be provided to the tune of Rs. 11.25 crores by the I. D. B. I. and the similar amount by the Government of India. The State Government has also to provide an equivalent amount plus an additional Rs. 2.3 crores as extra cost of land acquisition. The Department has also paid attention to bring improvement in the quality of products produced in the State and also upgrading of the technology adopted.

The Council of Science and Technology has started functioning and has finalised the programme of assistance for research and development projects having relevance for the development of the State. A Remote Sensing Agency is being set up by the Council for collecting and supply of adequate data for planning to Departments like Irrigation, Forests, Soil Conservation, Mining etc. Work on setting up of a Planetarium in Patna is to be started in the current year.

In order to give a boost to small and village industries, a new department has been created during the current year. This department is expected to concentrate on revival of closed S.S.I. Units, promoting and encouraging new S.S.I. units, besides giving a fillip to Village and Khadi Gram Udyog industries.

12. *Health sector*—An important development in 1985-86 was bifurcation of the Health Department into two, (i) Medical Education and Family Welfare and (ii) Health Department. The latter deals with primary health care in rural areas and medical care services upto the level of District Hospitals. The question of further rationalisation of division of work between the Departments is under examination.

Against a target of setting up 800 in 1985-86 additional sub-centres, 400 were operationalised by February, 1986 and another set of 350 sub-centres, sanctioned in March, 1986 are expected to be commissioned this year besides an additional 600 sub-centers are being set up against the target of 1986-87.

53 primary health centres were commissioned in 1985-86 out of which 50 were upgraded from Rural dispensary status and 3 were new. There is a time lag in the sanctioning of P.H.Cs. where no buildings are available on rent and the construction of a building for starting the centres is timetaking. Hence the target of commissioning 200 P.H.Cs. in 1985-86 could not be fulfilled although orders sanctioning construction of buildings for 152 P.H.Cs were issued 6 community health centres with referral facilities for specialised in patient services were also set up in 1985-86.

During the year 1986-87, the target of commissioning of 200 P.H.Cs. is expected to be met by upgrading 50 identified rural dispensaries, and commissioning 150 new P.H.Cs. where building sanctioned in the past have been completed or by locating them in rented building for the time being so that primary health care services are available to the people. The target of opening 600 sub-centres and 15 C.H.Cs. (referral Hospitals) this year would also be fulfilled.

Considerable progress has been made in improving the teaching facilities and hospital amenities in the medical colleges and attached hospitals to bring them in conformity with the requirement of M.C.I. regulation. Good progress has been made in developing the Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Science into a specialised institution for medical research and treatment in selected specialities. Departments like Gastro enterology, nephrology have already become operational.

Adequate attention has also been paid for encouragement and expansion of institution under the Indian system of medicine and Homeopathy.

There has been marked improvement in the performance in Family Planning although the targets could not be fully achieved. Maternal and child care services are being provided now in conjunction with the I.C.D.S. scheme where the nutritional and immunisational aspects of expectant mothers and children are also taken care of. The total number of functional I.C.D.S. projects by the end of 1986-87 would be 142.

The national programmes of control of Malaria, T.B., Leprosy and blindness are being implemented more seriously.

13. *Education*.—Under education, programme of enrolment in schools has been going on as per schedule. The target of enrolment in the age-group 5—11 in the first year was achieved. The target for 1986-87 will also be achieved. The Adult Education programme in the State has also made good progress with the target fixed for 1985-86 having been achieved. The target for 1986-87 will also be achieved. The State Government has taken steps to implement the new education policy with its emphasis on improving the quality of education at all levels and bringing higher education within the reach of all meritorious students. The scheme of opening Navodeya school is expected to be implemented in all the districts of the State in a phased manner.

14. *Drinking water supply*.—The objective of the 20-point programme of providing safe and clean drinking water to all villages is being pursued vigorously. All the villages that were identified in the 1978 survey as problem villages are expected to be covered by the end of the year. On the basis of the 1985 survey, over 8000 villages have been identified as problem villages. Concerted action for providing drinking water to 3200 villages targetted this year is being taken. The provision for rural water supply in the current year is an all time record of nearly 60 crores, inclusive of central funds released under the scheme. Good progress has been made in piped water supply schemes also in the rural areas. Progress has been made in the urban water supply schemes also. The major scheme of providing additional 15 million gallons of water per day from Getalsud Dam at Ranchi is likely to be completed soon. However, water supply schemes for the Ranchi and Dhanbad urban areas for which World Bank assistance has been sought, are yet to take off.

15. *Institutional Finance*.—Bihar has been an underbanked State from the point of view of banking facilities and bank credit made available in the State. Efforts made since the nationalisation of major banks have resulted in substantial improvement in the situation, particularly in the expansion of branches. The availability of a branch to an average population of over two lakh persons in July, 1969 has come down to about 17000 persons in Bihar. But compared to other States, the State still remains backward in terms of branch-population ratio. As at the end of June, 1986, there were 2423 branches of commercial banks and on 31st December 1985 the number of branches of Regional Rural Banks was 1773. These taken together, the number of bank branches in Bihar was about 4200 in June, 1986.

Flow of Bank credit in Bihar, however, continues to be unsatisfactory. While bank deposits have been rising at a rate at par with the all-India level, the rate of increase in total advances in Bihar has been very poor, leading to a situation of stagnation or even decline in the credit-deposit ratio. The total deposits mobilised in Bihar through the 2423 branches of commercial banks was Rs. 3991 crores as on 30th June, 1986, where as the R.R.B. had a total deposit of Rs. 199 crores. These two put together, the total bank deposits came to Rs. 4190 crores. Against this, the total advances outstanding was Rs. 1590 crores. The credit-deposit ratio thus came to 37.8%, when the deposits and advances of both the commercial banks and the Regional Rural bank are taken into account. The credit-deposit ratio of the commercial banks alone worked out to 35.5 per cent only on 30th June 1986 as against 69 per cent for the whole country. Efforts are being made at the level of the R.B.I. and N.A.-B.A.R.D. and the State Government to find ways and means to step up advances in Bihar to the agricultural and allied sectors as well as the secondary sector. In the case of advances for crop loans under Agriculture sector the performance of the Commercial banks has been most tardy with only about a crore of rupee advanced

for the purpose. The pendency of sponsored applications under I.R.D. was as high as 1,96,831 at the end of September, 1986. Although the per capita loan assistance for I.R.D. beneficiaries has shown some upward trend it is still low with Rs. 3357 in 1985-86.

### PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

There are 49 Public Sector Undertakings whose performance is monitored by the State Bureau of Public Enterprises. Out of these, 13 are Authorities and Boards which are non-commercial and are functioning mostly on State Government grants. The remaining 36 are commercial undertakings which have to maintain profit and loss Accounts. In this analysis only the performance of the commercial undertakings is being taken into consideration.

The following Tables will indicate the trend of Investment (paid-up capital plus long term loan) and the Turn-over.

TABLE I.

Investment Trend (Rupees in crores)

	March, 1983	March, 1984	March, 1985	March, 1986
Total investment .. .. .	1497	1643 (9.7%)	1963 (19.5%)	2305 (17.4%)
Out of which				
B.S.E.B's share .. .. .	1088	1225 (12.6%)	1414 (15.4%)	1645 (16.3%)

NOTE.—Figures in bracket indicate percentage change over previous year.

TABLE II.

Turn over Trend

	March, 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Total turnover .. .. .	444	507 (14.2%)	440 (-13.2%)	512 (16.4%)
Out of which				
B.S.E.B's share .. .. .	204	222 (8.8%)	244 (9.9%)	283 (15.9%)
B. S. R. T. C's share .. .. .	20	20 (0%)	18 (-10%)	16 (-11.1%)

NOTE.—Figures in bracket indicate percentage change over previous year.

It will be evident from the above Tables that whereas Investment increased by about 9 per cent in 1983-84, the turn over increased by about 14 per cent in 1984-85 Investment increased by 19.5 per cent but the Turnover decreased by 13.2 per cent. This was primarily because of a slump in the turnover of the Bihar State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation whose turnover decreased from Rs. 167 crores in 1983-84 to just Rs. 68 crores in 1984-85. But again in 1985-86 with an increase of 17.8 per cent in total investment, the total turnover rose by 16.4 per cent.

As regards profit and loss Account of the Public Sector Undertakings the position is indicated in the following Table ;—

TABLE III

Profit and loss trend	(Rupees in crores)			
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-8 6
Total Profit and Loss ..	(—)26.57	(—)46.43	(—)49.67	(—)162.54
Out of which				
B.S.E.B's share ..	(+ )9.03	(—)12.66	(—)9.64	(—)121.11
B.S.R.T.C's share ..	(—)11.02	(—)12.09	(—)15.59	(—)16.06
<b>TOTAL—Profit/loss (less B.S.E.B. and B.S.R.T.C.)</b>	(—)24.56	(—)21.68	(—)24.44	(—)25.37

It will be seen that the losses in the public sector undertakings have somewhat established in the last two or three year, if we exclude the Bihar State Electricity Board and the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation. On this basis, the loss in 1982-83 was Rs. 24 crores and Rs. 22 crores in 1983-84. In 1984-85 and in 1985-86 it was around Rs. 25 crores.

The large increase in the losses of the B.S.E.B. during 1985-86 was partly on account of a change in the accounting procedure introduced that year which alone accounted for over Rs. 50 crores. The other reasons are increase in fuel costs and establishment costs on account of agreements with the Labour Union.

The BSRTC's loss in 1985-86 has been more or less at the same level as in the previous year.

#### IV. PRIORITIES OF ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

The Annual Plan 1987-88 aims at accelerating the economic growth of the State by consolidating the gains already made and by selective investments for increasing production in the key sectors and crucial programmes such as the 20-Point Programme, 1986, MNP the TSP, the SCP and anti-poverty programmes. At the same time, infrastructure sectors like Power, Irrigation and Roads have been allocated resources on a realistic basis. The requirements and priorities in the Social Service Sectors like Education, Health, ICDS and Nutrition, Welfare of Backward Classes have also been kept in view. The main strategy has been to complete the ongoing schemes, whether they are Irrigation or power projects or water supply or road or building schemes and to provide for new schemes only after meeting the needs of ongoing schemes fully.



2. In Agriculture the programmes of Special Rice cultivation, production of improved seeds and then distribution expansion of areas under H.Y.V. Soil conservation and water management on macro water sheds in combination with technology for dry farming and rainfed cultivation, provision of extension services, schemes of increasing milk production in conjunction with anti-poverty programmes, Animal Husbandry and development of inland Fisheries have been given high priority by a sizeable step up of outlays. The recommendations of the S. R. Sen Committee for increasing agricultural production in the Eastern Zone have been kept in mind. The outlay for the afforestation programmes including social forestry have been increased keeping in view the targets envisaged in this sector of high priority.

3. The programmes of the Rural Development Department have been assigned funds on an adequate scale in keeping with the high priority of this sector. Steps have been taken to decentralise planning and implementation of this programme at the district and block levels. Block grants under the district planning schemes are provided for on a larger scale. The Apex Co-operative institutions such as the State Co-operative Bank, the L. D. B. and institutions such as Central Co-operative Banks, P.A.C.S and L.A.M.P.S are being strengthened with additional share capital for nursing them back to health.

4. Under Industries the emphasis has been on infrastructure development and removing imbalances among districts, completion of ongoing projects in the public, joint and assisted sectors. Provision for the liberalised incentives under the new State Industrial policy of 1985-86 has also been made.

5. The ongoing/major/medium irrigation schemes have been allocated funds to ensure not only quick results but also to contain the expenditure within the latest estimated costs. The allocations have been made keeping in view the target of additional irrigation potential envisaged. The allocations for the Swarnrekha multi-purpose projects, the North Koel Project, the Western Kosi Projects and projects of South Bihar have been stepped up to bring them to early completion. The World Bank assisted Tubewell project in the Minor Irrigation sector is now well set for implementation and a realistic provision has been made for this project in 1987-88.

6. Under Power the major scheme of generation at Tenughat Stage-I has been given priority and the emphasis is on consolidating the capacity already generated and increasing the PLF. Important transmission schemes have been funded on a selective basis. Schemes of Distribution and Rural Electrification have been allotted funds keeping in view the local requirements for distribution of power and target of villages to be covered. A larger allocation for hydel schemes and for non-conventional sources of energy has also been suggested as activity in this area has picked up.

7. The major schemes of Ganga Setu and Kosi Bridge in the Roads Sector will be completed this year. By concerted efforts the backlog of the 6th plan and pre-6th plan schemes have been very nearly cleared and the remaining schemes which are few will be completed in 1987-88. The State Government is now in a position to take up new roads and bridges with a view to providing, badly needed communication facilities in the State, particularly in North Bihar and the industrial and mining areas of South Bihar. Construction work on the Ganga bridge at Bhagalpur is expected to commence next year. A substantial allocation for rural roads and for MNP has been made. The performance of the BSRTC is being closely monitored and steps have been taken to improve its working.

8. Rural Water Supply schemes have received a high priority since over 8000 problem villages on the basis of 1985 survey have to be covered in the Seventh plan and the number of sources in non-problem villages has also to be increased based on the assessed needs of the local population. Under Urban water supply the emphasis is on completion of old schemes and to take up low cost schemes such as sinking of hand tubewells in towns where the water table is high. New water supply schemes for urban areas will be taken up on a selective basis from a shelf of

schemes already prepared by the State Government. Provision for the proposed World Bank assisted schemes at Dhanbad and Ranchi has been made. The second phase of Getajud scheme at Ranchi will be completed in 1987-88.

9. Provisions for health, medical education, general education and technical education, the ICDs and Nutrition projects, backward classes and handicapped sections of society have been stepped up. While drawing up the programme the requirements of the 20-Point Programme 1986 have been kept in view. Family Welfare schemes, control of communicable diseases expansion of the rural health infrastructure and making it function more efficiently, immunisation programme for mothers and children along with nutrition, supply of clean and safe water, housing for weaker sections, qualitative improvements in education in accordance with the new education policy, development of non-conventional sources of energy, encouragement of sports and youth and cultural activities, conservation control of pollution and a massive programme of afforestation have been provided for Vigorous and faithful implementation of poverty eradication programmes for the rural masses and of programmes of scheduled castes and tribes have received adequate attention.

The policy of introducing a decentralised system of district level planning in States has been adopted and the progress already made in that direction will be sustained.

The outlay envisaged for 1987-88 annual plan is Rs. 1563.91 crores out of which Rs. 366.74 crores is for the TSP. The sectoral allocations are given in the statement.

#### V. FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

The Planning Commission had worked out the resources for the Seventh Plan which were some what on the low side as it did not allow for any Annual growth rate of devolution to the State on account of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission which would naturally have its impact on the State's own resources. The projections of central assistance, market borrowing and additional resource mobilisation by the State were also on the conservative side with the result that the total resources for the 7th Plan on the basis of the estimates of the Commission was of the order of Rs. 5100 crores only. At the time of discussions of the Seventh Five-Year Plan of the State by the Chief Minister, Bihar with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, an assurance was, however, given that if the State's resources inclusive of market borrowing and central assistance to be provided every year during the 7th Plan period turned out to be higher, the 7th Plan size could be raised by appropriately fixing the annual size in each year.

2. During 1985-86, the Planning Commission fixed the size of the Plan at Rs. 851 crores and provided for an advance plan assistance of Rs. 120 crores in order to allow the State Government to have a reasonable increase in the Plan size for 1984-85 which was Rs. 750 crores only. A re-assessment of the resources of the State Government for the Plan in December, 1985, however, showed that there was a considerable improvement in the resource position of the State and an actual surplus of Rs. 108.89 crores after fulfilling a plan of Rs. 851 crores. The resource assessment for Annual Plan, 1986-87 made by the Planning Commission assumed that a surplus of Rs. 50 crores would be carried over from the previous year after allowing for some increase in the Plan size for 1985-86. The sources of financing of the Annual Plan, 1986-87 were fixed as follows :—

	(Rs. in Crores)			
State's own resource without ARM (for 1986-87) .. .. .	..	..	..	538.58
A.R.M. for 1986-87 .. .. .	..	..	..	121.18
Central assistance net .. .. .	..	..	..	440.24
Carried over surplus of 1985-86 .. .. .	..	..	..	50.00
				1150.00
			TOTAL	1150.00

Improvement in the financial resources during 1985-86 was on account of over fulfilment of the target of additional resource mobilisation made by the State Government for that year, increase in the central releases on account of the share of the State Government of Central taxes as per recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission and increase in the receipt of the State's share of collections from national savings.

3. Although only a sum of Rs. 50 crores was to be carried forward by way of surplus of the year 1985-86, the actual opening balance of the State Government with the Reserve Bank of India was substantially higher. The State Government has also been able to achieve the additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 121.18 crore during the current year. No abnormal situation has intervened to upset the position about the Plan resources for 1986-87 as assumed earlier. On the other hand on account of buoyancy in State taxes and control over non-plan expenditure the State is in a comfortable position in regard to resources for the current year's plan. The State Government has accordingly anticipated a modest increase of Rs. 95 crores in the approved plan of Rs. 1150 crores even after allowing for some inevitable shortfalls in certain sectors. The State's own resources without ARM as earlier assessed for 1985-86 was Rs. 257.65 crores which on being re-assessed by Planning Commission rose to Rs. 356.12 crores, showing an increase of 138 per cent. Market borrowing allowed to the State Government rose from Rs. 172.51 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 189.85 crores in 1986-87. Keeping these trends in view and the performance of the State Government in additional resource mobilisation so far and the new measures likely to be introduced in 1987-88 the State Government do not envisage any problem in executing a plan of Rs. 1563.91 crores. Since a detailed exercise of resource system for 1987-88 has not been completed by the Planning Commission, it has not been possible to spell out the resource position for 1987-88 in greater detail. It has, however, to be pointed out in this context that the per capita plan investment in Bihar in the first and second years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan happens to be one of the lowest in the country in spite of the serious gap between the development indicators of Bihar and the country as a whole. Hence, the plan size of Rs. 1563.91 crores suggested is the barest minimum the State could expect.

4. For Annual Plan 1987-88 the State Government have proposed a total outlay of Rs. 1563.91 crores which implies a step up of 36 per cent over the approved plan of 1986-87 against a step-up of 35.13 per cent in 1985-86. The sectoral distribution of the outlays proposed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88 of Rs. 1563.91 crores is given in the statement which would show that Irrigation sector, inclusive of the minor irrigation, accounts for 20.46 per cent of the Plan outlay, while the Power sector, including the non-conventional source of energy accounts for 18.80 per cent. A substantial increase in Agriculture, Industries, Roads and Water Supply have been envisaged in the allocations which are adequately in accordance with the strategies indicated in this chapter.

5. The outlay for the Tribal Sub-Plan is proposed at Rs. 368.74 crores which accounts for 23.58 per cent of the Plan outlay. The flow to the Special Component Plan has been proposed at Rs. 108.96 crores constituting 7 per cent of the total plan as against 5.4 per cent in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

6. The total outlay in the 20-Point Programme, as statement I of the T.P.Ps. would show, works out to Rs. 761.05 crores, or for 48.66 per cent of the outlay. This would show that the 20-Point, Programme accounts for the largest share of the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

## VI. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The performance of the State Government in ensuring an adequate flow of State Plan funds to the sub-Plan area has been quite good. Out of a plan expenditure of Rs. 3009 crores in the 6th Plan, 532.41 crores or 19 per cent of the Plan expenditure went to the TSP area. The utilisation of special central assistance in the 6th Plan period was also satisfactory.

2. In 1985-86, i.e. the first year of the 7th Plan out of a plan expenditure of Rs. 954 crores, Rs. 216 crores was the flow to the sub-Plan area constituting 23 per cent. Special Central Assistance of Rs. 1934.80 lakhs has also been utilised during 1985-86 against Rs. 1945.39 lakhs released by the Government of India.

3. The share of sub-Plan area in 1987-88 is expected to be of the same order as in 1986-87. The infrastructure development schemes in the Tribal Sub-Plan area account roughly for 50 per cent. Steps are being taken to ensure that the tribals get an increasing share of the allocations for schemes of direct benefit to them.

4. Out of 3,00,000 families of tribals to be assisted in the 6th plan to cross the poverty line 4,61,475 were actually assisted. The target of assisting families in 1985-86 was fulfilled and the current year's target of assisting 1,25,500 families is also likely to be achieved fully.

5. A significant achievement in the current year is the sanction of a special area development programme for the Kolhan area of Singhbhum district with an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 2.25 crores. This scheme aims at increasing the infrastructure facilities such as communications, water supply, irrigation, medical and educational facilities in this backward area.

6. Another notable step taken this year is introduction of mobile shops by the Civil Supplies Corporation for selling essential commodities to tribals in the hats and bazars where the tribals congregate. The LAMPS have also been strengthened by infusion of additional share capital for expanding their turnover in marketing the produce of the tribals and supplying them essential commodities.

7. The State Welfare Department has been made the nodal department responsible for all tribal welfare activities and monitoring in the TSP area, MADA areas as well as areas outside these two. The Tribal Welfare Commissioner of the Welfare Department who was incharge of Tribal Development Schemes in areas outside the TSP as now under the control of the Regional Development Commissioner.

8. The activities of the Apex Co-operative Institutions functioning in tribal areas namely, TCDC and BISCOLAMP have also been strengthened to enable them to market the forest produce which is so vital for the tribal economy by provision of additional share capital loan.

9. Many of the subdivisions in the TSP areas which are coterminus with ITDP projects have now become districts. With introduction of District Planning in the whole State and with the increasing emphasis on integrated planning of poverty alleviation schemes at the Block level, the ITDP administrative set up needs re-examination with reference to its relevancy in the present context.

## VII-SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

The major components of the SCP are schemes to tackle the problem of poverty of S. C. families by assisting them to increase their incomes and schemes to improve their quality of life and educational levels by taking up programmes, such as construction of approach roads to Harijan villages, water supply, lighting, sanitation improvement, facilities for education by opening hostels residential schools, provision of stipends and Health service etc. The flow of funds to the Special Component plan under the State Plan have been around 8% against a total outlay of Rs. 270.93 crores in the 6th plan, the expenditure on the SCP was Rs. 239.42 or 88.37%. During 1985-86, against an approved outlay of Rs. 67.28 crores, the actual utilisation was 56.22 crores. This was 6% of the State Plan expenditure of 937.33 crores. The shortfall was due to the fact that 1985-86 being first of the 7th plan, for certain

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new schemes that were taken up quantification and regulation of flow of funds to the SCP could not be done in time. There were some lapses also in monitoring the utilisation effectively.

2. There has been shortfall in the utilisation of the special central assistance provided by the Government of India. Steps have been taken to remedy procedural difficulties in formulation sanctioning and monitoring of schemes. From the current year, it is expected that there will be no shortfalls.

3. The 6th Plan target was to assist 10.48 lakhs (or 50% of the 20.96 lakhs) families estimated to be below the poverty line. The number of families assisted was 10.1 lakhs. The 7th plan envisages assisting the balance of 10.80 lakhs families. During 1985-88 3.00 lakh families were targeted to be assisted and the performance was 2.58 lakh families. The target of 2.43 lakh families for 1986-87 is expected to be fully achieved.

4. During the current year the flow from the State plan of Rs. 1150 crores to the SCP is quantified at Rs. 103.59 crores which forms 9%. The stipends covered by scholarships was increased to 50% in 1986-87 from about 33%. A programme of construction of 80 hostels for Harijan students in the blocks was taken up each with a capacity of 30. A special coaching scheme for S.V.C. students for appearing in competition examination is also expected to be commissioned this year. For 1987-88, the objective is to achieve a flow from State Plan of at least 10% by increasing the quantum of flow from the ongoing schemes and taking up additional schemes. Increasing attention is now being paid to step up expenditure on SCP by taking up habitation oriented programmes meant to improve the quality of their life such as water supply, roads, housing, etc. Medical and educational facilities for them are also being expanded. It is to be noted that the percentage of subsidy in the schemes of allotment of developed housing sites, provision of houses and minor irrigation for S. Cs. in the State is 100%. The members of the Scheduled Castes in the State have also received the maximum benefit in terms of allotment of ceiling surplus land and allotment of Government cultivable wastelands as well as assignment of homestead land.

5. The working of the Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation has been reviewed and the Corporation has been asked to concentrate mainly on income generating activities to the exclusion of other peripheral activities they had undertaken. The schemes under implementation by it are also being rationalised. Additional share capital of Rs. 1 crore is being provided to the Corporation this year.

6. The total outlay for the SCP proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 108.96 crores constituting 7% of the size of the plan of Rs. 1,63.91 crores.

### III. DISTRICT PLANNING SCHEME

The State Government have decided to implement the District Planning Scheme in stages as recommended by the Hanumantha Rao Committee. The total flow to the the district sector schemes as worked out on the basis of the sanctioned schemes of 1986-87 comes to 34.11 per cent. The State Government have provided Rs. 50 crores (4.35% of the total plan) by way of untied funds for district planning during 1986-87. This is proposed to be raised to 6% during 1987-88. These funds can be used for supplementing on-going plan schemes or taking new schemes according to the guidelines issued by the State Government with the approval of the District Planning and Development Council. It is also noteworthy that out of the 34.11% of the State Plan funds that has been identified as flow to the District Sector Schemes, 16% is already decentralised. Proposals for further decentralisation are under examination.

Powers for sanctioning schemes by field officers have been enhanced. The District Officers have been empowered to sanction schemes upto Rs. 5 lakhs and the Divisional Commissioners to sanction schemes upto Rs. 10 lakhs. The power of accordng technical approval by Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineers have also been similarly increased.

3. The Planning Department has already issued instructions to the District Officers to reorganise their District Planning Cell by pooling the services of all officers and staff available under him. The District Statistical Officers, the D. D. Cs., the District Development Officers and the Development Section of the Collectorate would form part of this organisation. Some additional posts have been sanctioned for the District Planning Cell, viz Asstt. Statistical Officer, Compiler and Credit Planner Rural Development Expert. A post of System Analyst is also being sanctioned.

With the increasing quantum of funds being allotted to the districts, the area of accounting for funds and financial scrutiny of projects would need strengthening as the arrangements for this at the district level at present are not adequate. It is suggested that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the District Planning Machinery may also include an Accounts Officer and supporting staff.

### The 20-point Programme

The State has consistently improved its position in inter-State ranking under the 20-point Programme. Its position has improved to the 13th from 15th in 1984-85. The performance under the different points in the first two years of the 7th plan are indicated below :—

There was a negligible shortfall of 1000, ha. of creation of irrigation potential from major and medium schemes in 1985-86 against a target of 57,000 ha. The position in regard to M.I. has not been as good with an achievement of 1.8 lakh against a target of 2.5 lakh ha, which was due to a variety of reasons including an over pitched target. The position in the current year is expected to improve considerably despite increase in costs and rates of subsidy for the weaker sections for welltube-wells/pumping sets. A substantial part of the assistance/benefit gone to the S.C. farmers and tribal farmers.

Soil and Water Conservation which is an important programme in the plateau and sub-plateau areas have been taken up on micro-water shed basis. There was some shortfall last year due to inadequate executive staff. The position has now improved. The current year's target will be fully achieved.

The performance in the production of oil seeds and pulses has been excellent and the target of production of 10.01 lakhs tonnes of pulses and 2.5 lakh tonnes of oil seeds exceeded in 1985-86. The current year's prospects are also good and there is likely to be no shortfall.

The utilisation of funds in 1985-86 was hundred per cent although there was a shortfall of one lakh in the target of 4.17 lakh families which was very high.

This shortfall was made up by the excess number of new families assisted over and above the target. The current year's target of 4.25 lakhs is expected to be fulfilled.

The performance in creation of employment under the N.R.E.D. was very good in 1985-86 with 399 lakh mandays of employment actually created against a target of 316 lakh mandays. The shortfall in the R.L.E.G.P. was made up under the N.R.E.P. The performance so far in 1986-87 has been encouraging. The minimum wages were raised from Rs. 10 per day to Rs. 15.85 in March, 1986. The performance under rehabilitation of bonded labourer was excellent with the target fulfilled. The current year's trend is also encouraging.

As regards the assistance to scheduled castes and tribes to cross the poverty line, the performance in regard to the scheduled tribes has been good as they are concentrated in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas, but in the cases of the S.C.P. there has been some shortfall. Concentrated efforts to increase the allocation for the relevant schemes has been taken to correct this situation in 1986-87.

The programme of providing drinking water supply in problem villages has been tackled with serious efforts and all the identified villages of 1978 Survey would be covered this year. Concentrated efforts are now directed towards tackling the villages numbering over 8,000 identified in the 1985 survey. Against a target of 3,200 such villages this year nearly one-third has been covered till now.

The achievements in the programme of allotment of developed sites to the rural poor, construction of houses for weaker sections and improvement of slums has been very good with targets over fulfilled. Similarly the performance in tree plantation and setting up of bio-gas plants was over 100 per cent. The target of electrification of villages of 2,000 villages was exceeded in 1985-86 while there was a shortfall in the number of tube-wells energised.

As regards the Health sector, the Planning Commission had been monitoring only the sanctioning of P.H.Cs. and sub-centres earlier. The policy is now to monitor the units actually commissioned. Since there is a time gap in the sanctioning and commissioning and new buildings have to be constructed where suitable buildings on rental basis may not be available in the rural areas, there has been shortfall in the P.H.Cs. commissioned in 1985-86. The monitoring is now directed towards early completion of buildings sanctioned earlier and commissioning them besides finding some rented accommodation initially for those places where buildings have to be constructed. Against a target of 800 sub-centres for 1985-86 sanction for 750 were issued and 400 were operationalised by February, 1986. The target for 1986-87 to set up 600 sub-centres including the backlog of 400 sub-centres. 1,000 sub-centres will be operations in the current year. The opening of I.C.D.S. projects has been according to schedule and there are 119 projects sanctioned in the State including 20 sanctioned this year. In regard to Family Planning target, the Health Department has now been bifurcated to pay greater attention to these programmes in which there had been shortfalls in the past.

The performance under primary education and adult education has been very good with achievement exceeding the targets of additional enrolment and number of adults rendered literate.

The other programmes for which no targets have been fixed up have also been given due attention such as the working of public enterprises etc.

The different items and sub-items of the 20-Point Programme, 1986 are now being examined in the State Government to identify the ongoing programmes which have to be strengthened for being implemented meaningfully and purposefully, and to formulate new schemes that have to be drawn up additionally for implementation with specific fund allotment and targets. The whole programme will be revamped during 1987-88. Additional provisions have been indicated in the sectoral chapters where ever necessary.

**STATEMENT**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Sector/ Sub-Sector.	Approved outlay for Seventh Five- Year Plan 1985-90	Proposed Outlay, 1987-88			T.S.P.	S.C.P.	D.S.S.
			State Plan	Of which Capital content	Of which M.N.P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agricultural Research and Education.	2000.00	400.00	..	..	170.00	..	..
2	Crop Husbandry ..	9565.00	2835.00	38.50	..	434.50	..	2451.35
3	Minor Irrigation ..	26000.00	9163.00	8816.00	..	2345.00	2906.00	8676.00
4	Soil and Water Conservation	2000.00	595.00	456.00	..	266.00	82.40	412.00
	(a) Agriculture Department	1600.00	445.00	445.00	..	216.00	82.40	412.00
	(b) Forest Department ..	400.00	150.00	11.00	..	50.00	..	..
5	Animal Husbandry ..	2400.00	618.00	159.45	..	144.00	154.50	199.50
6	Diary Development ..	1250.00	444.80	278.05	..	72.30	45.00	49.05
7	Fisheries ..	950.00	336.00	87.00	..	92.00	..	260.00
8	Forest and Environmental Development.	4600.00	1397.00	137.40	180.00	655.15	83.00	868.00
9	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutes.	800.00	403.75	..	..	160.00	..	..
10	Agriculture Marketing ..	1100.00	230.00	230.00	..	100.00	..	230.00
11	Storage and Warehousing	50.00	20.00	15.00	..	6.00	..	..
12	Community Development	2912.00	1340.00	400.00	..	264.00	..	1240.00
13	Panchayats .. ..	463.00	100.00	48.28	..	16.98	400.00	52.68
14	Command Area Development	3500.00	780.00	..	..	..	78.00	..
15	Special Programme for Rural Development—							
	(a) I. R. D. P. ..	14800.00	4480.00	..	..	851.00	..	4450.00
	(b) N. R. E. P. ..	20000.00	4400.00	..	..	836.00	..	4397.00
	(c) D. P. A. P. ..	1850.00	445.00	..	..	82.40	..	445.00
16	Land Reforms ..	5580.00	1300.00	..	..	272.00	45.40	814.90
TOTAL—Agriculture and Allied Sectors.		99880.00	29290.00	11069.43	180.00	6967.53	3876.70	24545.48
17	Co-operation .. ..	3200.00	3040.00	2325.00	..	1038.00	565.44	1575.00
TOTAL—Co-operation ..		3200.00	3040.00	2325.00	..	1038.00	565.44	1575.00



STATEMENT—Contd

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. no.	Name of the Sector/ Sub-Sector.	Approved outlay for Seventh Five- Year Plan 1985-90	Proposed Outlay, 1987-88			T.S.P.	S.C.P.	D.S.S.
			State Plan	Of which Capital content	Of which M.N.P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Major and Medium Irrigation.	128500.00	32000.00	32000.00	..	13687.00	..	..
19	Flood Control ..	14400.00	3500.00	3500.00	..	..	..	..
20	Power Projects ..	103500.00	29000.00	29000.00	2000.00	2044.00	..	..
21	Non-conventional Sources of Energy.	2000.00	400.00	..	5.00	52.00	2.50	..
TOTAL—Water and Power Development.		251400.00	64900.00	64500.00	2005.00	5833.60	2.50	..
22	Large and Medium Industries	9000.00	5400.00	5030.00	..	704.00	..	..
23	Weights and Measures ..	60.00	20.00	..	..	5.00	..	..
24	Village and Small Industries	7000.00	2612.00	2010.33	..	648.00	260.00	777.37
	(a) Industry Department	6960.00	2600.00	1998.33	..	643.00	260.00	777.37
	(b) Co-operative Department.	40.00	12.00	12.00	..	75.00	..	..
25	Mineral Development ..	5600.00	727.00	559.00	..	297.50	..	..
TOTAL—Industries and Miner		21660.00	8759.00	7599.33	..	1734.50	260.00	777.37
26	Roads and Bridges ..	37000.00	10915.00	10360.00	5000.00	1679.00	461.00	5335.00
	(a) P. W. D. Roads ..	15700.00	5200.00	..	..	624.00	..	835.00
	(b) Rural Roads ..	19100.00	5000.00	..	5000.00	900.00	461.00	4500.00
	(c) Urban Roads ..	1700.00	625.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Roads in Sugarcane Areas.	500.00	90.00	..	..	..	..	..
27	Road Transport ..	2500.00	1400.00	1400.00	..	210.00	..	..
28	Water Transport ..	45.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	..
29	Civil Aviation ..	65.00	30.00	21.50	..	16.00	..	..
30	Tourism and Pilgrim Deve- lopment.	700.00	250.00	210.00	..	60.00	..	140.00
TOTAL—Transport and Communication.		40310.00	12615.00	12011.50	5000.00	1965.00	461.00	5475.00

**STATEMENT—contd.**

*(Rs. in lakhs.)*

Sl. no.	Name of the Sector/ Sub-Sector.	Approved outlay for Seventh Five- Year Plan 1985-90.	Proposed Outlay, 1987-88			T.S.P.	S.C.P.	D.S.S.
			State Plan	Of which Capital content.	Of which M.N.P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31	Education including Raj Bhasha,	30150.00	2400.00	1595.54	4450.00	1512.35	960.00	5361.52
32	Sports and Youth Services and Physical Education.	905.00	290.00	83.00	..	78.75	19.65	67.05
33	Art and Culture ..	220.00	120.00	12.50	..	20.40	..	6.00
34	Science and Technology ..	1100.00	400.00	134.00	..	63.50	..	..
35	Health .. ..	2204.00	2673.00	755.00	15.15	531.00	260.00	1605.00
36	Medical Education and Family Welfare.	5436.00	2440.00	1564.11	..	221.10	..	..
37	Sewerage and Water Supply	18000.00	4500.00	4240.00	2970.00	1424.00	1456.00	..
	(a) Urban Water Supply	6530.00	1500.00	1500.00	..	450.00	490.00	..
	(b) Rural Water Supply	11470.00	3000.00	2740.00	2970.00	974.00	966.00	..
38	Housing .. ..	5500.00	2750.00	2750.00	250.00	741.00	462.50	..
	(a) Housing .. ..	2800.00	2000.00	2000.00	..	..	280.00	..
	(b) House Sites for Rural Landless.	1200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	..	182.50	..
	(c) House Building Advance	1500.00	500.00	500.00	..	..	..	..
39	Police Housing ..	3380.00	1100.00	1100.00	..	294.00	..	..
40	Urban Development ..	1900.00	480.00	480.00	130.00	115.00	115.00	..
41	Information and Publicity	200.00	60.00	16.00	..	15.00	2.10	..
42	Labour and Labour Welfare.	500.00	135.00	31.60	..	43.20	6.00	25.60
43	Welfare of Backward Classes	6300.00	2000.00	750.00	..	892.00	1000.00	1796.00
44	Social Welfare ..	410.00	116.00	33.00	..	30.00	..	27.00
	(a) Welfare Department	335.00	100.00	33.00	..	30.00	..	27.00
	(b) Jail Department ..	75.00	16.00	..	..	..	..	..
45	Nutrition .. ..	3500.00	1200.00	..	1200.00	350.00	480.00	1200.00
<b>TOTAL—Social and Com- munity Services.</b>		<b>86685.00</b>	<b>24664.00</b>	<b>13544.76</b>	<b>10515.00</b>	<b>6332.80</b>	<b>4761.25</b>	<b>9988.17</b>

**STATEMENT—Concl'd.**

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. no.	Name of the Sector/ Sub-Sector.	Proposed Outlay, 1987-88.			T.S.F.	S.C.P.	D.S.S.	
		Approved outlay for Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-90	State Plan.	Of which Capital content.				Of which M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	Food and Civil Supplies ..	..	390.00	382.00	..	245.00	127.00	..
47	Planning Machinery including District Plan.	1325.00	8500.00	8420.00	..	1505.00	842.00	8420.00
48	Statistics .. ..	185.00	75.00	1.00	..	15.15	..	..
49	Evaluation .. ..	25.00	5.00	..	..	4.15	..	..
50	Printing Press .. ..	80.00	22.00	22.00	..	4.00	..	..
51	Buildings .. ..	4600.00	2457.00	2419.00	..	603.17	..	..
52	Autonomous Development Authority.	450.00	100.00	..	..	80.00	..	..
53	Project Administration ..	..	30.00	..	..	30.00	..	..
54	Establishment for Monitoring of 20-Point Programme.	150.00	33.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
55	Man Power Training ..	50.00	10.00	10.00	..	10.00	..	..
56	Special Area Programme	..	1500.00	1500.00	..	535.00	..	1500.00
	(i) Welfare Department	..	500.00	500.00	..	500.00	..	500.00
	(ii) Rural Development Department.	..	500.00	500.00	..	85.00	..	500.00
	(iii) Irrigation Department	..	500.00	500.00	..	..	..	500.00
<b>TOTAL—Miscellaneous ..</b>		<b>6865.00</b>	<b>13122.00</b>	<b>12754.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8003.47</b>	<b>969.00</b>	<b>9920.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>		<b>81000.00</b>	<b>156390.55</b>	<b>123804.01</b>	<b>17700.00</b>	<b>36874.40</b>	<b>10896.89</b>	<b>52281.00</b>



## CHAPTER 1

### AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

There are two agricultural universities in Bihar, namely the Rajendra Agricultural University with the campus located at Pusa and Agricultural Colleges located at Dholi, Sabour and Birsa Agricultural University located at Kanke, Ranchi. The universities impart higher agricultural education in the State and are responsible to best the latest Technologies and Research findings to the farmers but also to relate their research and education programmes to the requirements of farming conditions in different agro-climatic situations obtaining in their Jurisdiction.

During 1985-86 Plan provision of Rs. 360.50 lakhs was made available to the Universities for development. The outlay for 1986-87 under this sector is Rs. 375 lakhs which will be utilised entirely. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 400.00 lakhs. It is proposed to continue all the schemes taken up during the first year of the 7th Plan and provide funds for strengthening and expanding the facilities with necessary infrastructure to carry on the work of education and research.

The detailed programmes of these two universities for the year 1987-88 are given below—

#### Rajendra Agricultural University.

##### 1. Institute of Horticulture at Sabour

It is proposed to establish an Institute of Horticulture at Sabour to strengthen research in fruit and vegetable cultivation, Floriculture and pomology, for which there is great scope in the State and the existing campus is best suited.

The estimated expenditure on the establishment of this Institute in the First five years is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. It is proposed to spend Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

##### 2. Bihar Veterinary College, Patna

The Bihar Veterinary College, Patna which has to cater to the needs of farmers of North and Central Bihar with the highest animal density in the country, needs to be reorganised and strengthened for better performance in the field of teaching and research.

It is proposed to earmark Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

##### 3. Department of Plant Breeding

The Department is engaged in breeding short duration varieties to suit the existing crop condition in the State.

The proposed expenditure for 1987-88 is Rs. 1.5 lakhs for improving upon the existing facilities of the Department.

##### 4. Department of Soil Science

With a view to evolve low cost technology to the farmers, the Department is engaged in basic and applied research in pedology and Soil Survey, Soil Chemistry, Soil Physics, Microbiology and soil technology. The laboratory facilities need to be improved.

The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

### **5. Department of Agronomy**

The genetic manipulation of crop plants can be harnessed to the maximum only by Agronomic-manipulation, which involves varietal trials fertilization and host of other Agronomic practices. The proposed expenditure for 1987-88 will be Rs. 1.00 lakh.

### **6. Department of Plant Pathology**

The Department is concerned with teaching and research in the field of Mycology, Pathology, Bacteriology and Virology.

The expenditure proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

### **7. Department of Entomology**

The Department is engaged in teaching and research works in the field of Entomology.

The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 0.50 lakh.

### **8. Department of Mematology**

This Department is doing research in the field of Nematology. Since Nematodes cause considerable damage to fruit and vegetable crops Rs. 1.5 lakhs have been proposed for this Department during 1987-88.

### **9. Department of Agriculture Economics**

This Department undertakes teaching and research works in the field of Agricultural Economics. The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 1.00 Lakh.

### **10. Department of Extension Education**

This Department has undertaken teaching and research works in the field of Agricultural Extension and speedy transfer of technologies to the farmers.

The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

### **11. T.C.A., Dholi**

The college provides undergraduate education to award B.Sc.(Ag.) degree to the students.

The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

### **12. Bihar Agriculture College, Sabour**

This College provides degree level education in Agriculture and post-graduate teaching in Horticulture. Plans have been drawn to develop necessary infrastructural facilities like Gymnasium, Library building, etc. The proposed expenditure for 1987-88 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

### **13. Agricultural Research Institute, Patna**

The Institute is engaged in conducting research in different crops of importance to the farmers of Patna and Magadh divisions especially on paddy for the heavy clay soil zone and on oilseeds and pulses for the rainfed belts of the south. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

### **14. Sugarcane Research Institute, Pusa**

The Institute plays a very important role in development of high yielding Sugarcane varieties with higher sucrose content for the cultivators of Bihar besides working on agronomy and crop management, insect pest and diseases. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

### 15. College of Basic Sciences and Humanities

This college is engaged in research and teaching in basic sciences and it is proposed to strengthen the laboratory facilities in the different Departments during the Seventh Plan period. It is also proposed to start post-graduate teaching in Genetics and Ph.D. programme in Botany and plant physiology in the next session.

The proposed provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

### 16. College of Home Science

The College provides undergraduate teaching in Home Science to raise a cadre of trained personnel to undertake home science extension work among the women who form a major component of the farm families. Post-graduate teaching is also proposed to be started during the Seventh Plan period. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

### 17. Agricultural Engineering

The College established to impart under-graduate teaching in Agriculture Engineering is expected to be developed fully in about 5 years time. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

### 18. Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Dairy Technology, Pusa/Patna

The Institute has been setup to prepare a cadre of trained personnel with degrees in Dairy Science and Technology for manning the Dairy Industry in the State which is coming up. The expenditure proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

### 19. Animal Production Research Institute, Pusa

It is proposed to increase the strength of dairy cattle and poultry at the animal production institute to cater to the increasing demand of students and staff of the Dholi-Pusa Campuses of the University. The outlay for 1987-88 proposed for this purpose is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

### 20. College of Fisheries Science and Technology, Dholi

It is proposed to establish a College of Fisheries Science and Technology at Dholi to provide under-graduate and post-graduate teaching to develop a cadre of trained graduates to harness the fish production potential of the State through teaching research and extension. The proposed outlay for the First Five-Year is Rs. 90.00 lakhs. It is proposed to spend Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

### 21. University Library

It is proposed to enrich the library to provide better consultation facilities and reference materials for the students, teachers and research workers of the University. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

### 22. Campus Development

It is proposed to improve the residential and non-residential facilities at the Pusa and Sibur ambiss by constructing Farmers and Students Hostel, Residential quarters, Auditorium, Gymnasium, etc., during the Seventh Plan. Outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 49.55 lakhs.

**23. Headquarters Administration**

With the expansion of the activities of the University it is essential to strengthen the Headquarters Administration of the University. A sum of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

**24. Directorate of Extension Education**

For strengthening the Directorate it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1987-88.

**25. Registrars office**

With the increase in the number of faculties in the University, the workload of Registrars office has immediately increased; Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1987-88 for strengthening the Registrars office.

**26. Directorate of Research**

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for strengthening the Research Directorate of the University during 1987-88.

**27. Planning Cell**

It is proposed to strengthen the Planning and Monitoring Cell during the Seventh Plan. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent during 1987-88.

**28. Directorate of Students Welfare**

In order to strengthen the Directorate of Students Welfare a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

**29. Comptrollers office**

In order to strengthen the Comptrollers Office, a sum of Rs. 0.22 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88, RAJENDRA AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY  
(On going Scheme)**

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme/Project	7th Five-Year Plan		1988-87		1987-88	
		1985-90	Actual	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which Capital Content.
		(Rs. in lakhs)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bihar Veterinary College, Patna.	112.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
2	Department of Plant Breeding.	5.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
3	Department of Soil Science.	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
4	Department of Agronomy	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00



**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88, RAJENDRA AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY**  
(Ongoing Scheme)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme/ Project	7th Five-Year 1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Plan 1985-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which Capital Content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Department of Entomology.	5.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50
6	Department of Pathology	5.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
7	Department of Nematology.	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
8	Department of Agriculture Economics.	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9	Department of Extension Education.	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Department of Food Science and Technology.	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.13
11	T.C.A., Dholi ..	54.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	18.00	18.00
12	Bihar Agriculture College Sabour.	59.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	18.00	18.00
13	Agriculture Research Institute, Patna.	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
14	Sugarcane Research Institute, Pusa.	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00
15	College of Basic Science	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
16	College of Home Science	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
17	College of Agriculture Engineering.	75.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
18	Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Dairy Technology, Pusa/Patna.	130.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00
19	Animal Research Institute and Poultry Farm.	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
20	University Library ..	15.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
21	Campus Development (Security and Medical) Workshop.	225.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	49.55	49.55
22	Head quarters Administration.	4.00	0.75	1.80	1.00	1.10	1.10
23	Office of Director, Extension Education.	4.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88, RAJENDRA AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY**  
(Ongoing Scheme)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme/ Project	7th Five-Year 1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Plan 1985-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which Capital Content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Office of the Registrar	4.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
25	Director of Research ..	4.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
26	Planning Cell ..	5.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27	Student Welfare Cell ..	4.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
28	Comptroller Office ..	5.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.22	1.22
29	ICAR Co-ordinated Pro- ject.	200.00	35.00	21.00	21.00	37.00	37.00
30	Communication Centre..	15.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total ..		1055.00	192.25	178.50	178.50	230.00	230.00

**THE BIRSA AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY, KANKE, RANCHI**

A brief description of the main programme is given below:—

**1. Continuation and strengthening of University Headquarters**

For proper administration, direction, control and supervision of all University activities relating to education, research, extension education, the existing University headquarters needs to be continued and strengthened.

For this purpose a sum of Rs. 48.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88.

**2. Development of faculties**

The University has at present three faculties, viz., Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and Faculty of Forestry. These Faculties require to be duly developed and the existing facilities augmented. A sum of Rs. 68.00 lakhs has been proposed during the period 1987-88 for this purpose. The faculty of agriculture has at present 11 departments, Post-graduate teaching has been introduced in 9 departments and the rest 2 departments are also to be provided. But necessary infrastructure in the form of staff and laboratory facilities are to be improved. In order to provide these facilities a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed. Similarly for the development of faculty of Veterinary Science and A.H. a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed. Since the faculty of Forestry in a new institution it requires more attention. For that purpose a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been proposed for its continuation and development.

### **3. Welfare Programmes**

These relate to the programme for promoting welfares of student and staff. The main activities will be scholarship, educational tour, hostel facilities, games and sports, medical aid, water supply and such other welfare amenities.

The proposed allocation for carrying out these activities a sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

### **4. Development of main university campus**

Since this is a new University there is need to develop the existing University Campus. The programmes will relate to construction of residential and non-residential buildings, compound wall, development of park, improvement of water and electric supply, etc.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed during the period.

It includes Rs. 10.00 lakhs for continuing schemes and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for new construction programme.

### **5. University units**

The University Units are University library, University Farms, University press and publication, Seed Production Farm, Bio-fertilizer Research and Production and Transport pool. For their continuation and proper development a sum of Rs. 19.52 lakhs been proposed for 1987-88.

### **6. Extension Education Programmes**

These programmes include training, Adaptive Research, Trials, Establishment of District Gyan Kendra and Kisan Mela.

The proposed Gyan Kendra will be established at Gumla/Lohardaga districts.

Training of Extension Officers as well as farmers in modern technique of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry is one of the important extension programmes.

Adaptive research trials are conducted in selected villages of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas during the Rabi and Kharif seasons.

For this purpose a sum of Rs. 4.68 lakhs has been proposed.

### **7. Animal Husbandry Research Programmes**

For carrying out essential animal husbandry research programme in the field of breeding, feeding, management and disease control, a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been allocated.

Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed during the annual plan, period, 1987-88.

## ABSTRACT OF DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88.

(By: in table)

	Approved Outlay, 1986-87			Anticipated expenditure, 1986-87			Proposed Outlay, 1987-88			
	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Sector - Agriculture Education and Research.</b>										
1. Rajendra Agricultural University	221.00	..	..	221.00	..	..	230.00	..	..	..
2. Birsa Agricultural University	154.00	154.00	..	154.00	154.00	..	170.00	170.00	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>154.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>154.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

## Draft Annual Plan, 1987-88 of Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi.

(Revised)

Sl. no.	Name of Programmes/Schemes	Continuing Schemes.			New schemes.			Grand Total (Cols. 6 and 10)		
		Pay and Allowances	Equip. maint.	Contn. Agency	Pay and Allowances	Equip. ment.	Contn. Agencies			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Continuation and strengthening of B.A.U. Headquarters.	31.00	3.50	7.00	41.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	6.50	48.00
2.	Faculties Development—									
	(i) Agriculture	19.81	1.65	1.85	23.11	2.50	3.50	0.69	6.89	30.00
	(ii) Vety. Sc. and A.H.	2.00	0.50	14.28	16.78	0.50	1.00	1.72	3.22	20.00
	(iii) Forestry	9.50	1.75	3.25	14.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	3.50	18.00
	Total(2)	31.11	3.90	19.38	54.39	4.50	5.50	3.61	13.61	68.00
3.	Welfare Programmes—									
	(i) Student welfare—									
	(a) Scholarship fellowship	..	..	1.40	1.40	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.90
	(b) Educational Tour	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	0.40	0.40	2.40
	(c) Sports and Games	..	0.10	0.30	0.40	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.60
	(d) Furnishing of Hostels	..	..	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.50
	Sub-Total (3) (i)	..	0.10	4.00	4.10	..	..	1.30	1.30	5.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>(ii) Staff Welfare—</b>										
(a) Medical Aid .. ..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	0.30	0.30	1.30
(b) Water Supply .. ..	..	..	..	10.00	1.00	..	0.20	0.30	0.50	1.50
(c) Recreational amenities* of staff.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50
(d) Other staff welfare activities.	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.90
Sub-total (3)(ii) .. ..	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	0.20	1.50	1.70	4.20
Total (3) .. ..	..	0.10	6.50	6.60	..	0.20	0.80	3.00	3.00	9.60
<b>4. Development of main Uni- versity Campus.</b>										
(a) University Library .. ..	..	0.40	1.00	1.40	..	0.20	0.80	1.00	2.40	2.40
(b) Development of Univer- sity Farm.	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.90	1.00	1.90	2.40	2.40
(c) University Press and Publication.	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	2.50	0.50	3.00	6.00	6.00
(d) Development of Seed Production Farm.	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
(e) Continuation and Deve- lopment of Bio-fertilizer Des. and Production.	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.22	..	0.22	0.73	0.73
(f) Transport Pool .. ..	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	4.00	4.00
(g) Continuation and Deve- lopment of Farmers' Service Centre/Inpur Centre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00
Total (5) .. ..	..	0.40	9.00	9.40	..	4.82	5.32	1.12	19.52	19.52
<b>6. Extension Education Programmes—</b>										
(a) Training .. ..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.60
(b) Adaptive Research .. ..	..	..	..	0.70	0.70	..	..	0.14	0.14	0.84
(c) Establishment of district Gyan Kendra.	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.40	1.50	2.40	2.40
(d) Kisan Mela .. ..	..	..	..	0.70	0.70	..	..	0.14	0.14	0.84
7. Animal Husbandry DES Pro- grammes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	1.75	2.00	2.00
<b>8. Other Items—</b>										
(a) State share to ICAR .. ..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	8.00	2.00	12.00
(b) Revision of C.L.A. .. ..	1.00	..	..	1.00	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	1.20
Total .. ..	1.00	..	10.00	11.00	0.20	..	..	8.00	2.20	13.20
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. ..	53.11	9.40	62.28	134.79	7.70	13.67	31.80	55.21	190.00	190.00

## STATEMENT I

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88—BIRSA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY,  
KANKE, RANCHI.

Sl. no.	Schemes	Actual allocation during 1986-87	Proposed allocation during 1987-88
1	2	3	4
1	Continuation and strengthening of University Headquarters	31.00	37.00
	Pay and allowance .. .. .	..	26.00
	Office Equipment .. .. .	..	26.00
	Misc. contingencies .. .. .	..	5.00
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>..</b>	<b>94.00</b>
2	Development of Faculties—		
	(a) Agriculture Faculty .. .. .	27.00	27.00
	(b) Vety. Science and A.H. .. .. .	17.00	17.00
	(c) Faculty of Forestry .. .. .	15.00	5.00
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>59.00</b>	<b>49.00</b>
3	Welfare Programmes		
	(a) Student Welfare .. .. .	4.50	5.40
	(b) Staff Welfare .. .. .	3.50	4.20
	<b>TOTAL..</b> .. .. .	<b>8.00</b>	<b>9.60</b>
4	Development of Main University Campus	25.00	25.00
5	University Units—		
	(a) University Library .. .. .	2.00	2.40
	(b) Development of University Farm .. .. .	2.00	2.40
	(c) University Press and Publication .. .. .	5.00	6.00
	(d) Development of Seed Production Farm .. .. .	2.50	3.00
	(e) Continuation and Development of Bio-Fertiliser Research and Production.	0.60	0.72
	(f) Transport pool .. .. .	4.00	4.00
	(g) Continuation and Development of Farmers Service/ Input Centre.	..	1.00
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>16.10</b>	<b>19.52</b>
6	Extension Education Programme—		
	(a) Training .. .. .	0.50	0.60
	(b) Adaptive Research .. .. .	0.70	0.84
	(c) Establishment of District Gyan Kendra .. .. .	2.00	2.40
	(d) Kisan Mela .. .. .	0.70	0.84
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.68</b>
7	Animal Husbandry Research Programme	..	2.00
8	Other Items—		
	(a) State share to ICAR .. .. .	10.00	12.00
	(b) Revision of C.L.A. .. .. .	1.00	1.20
	<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>11.00</b>	<b>13.20</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>154.00</b>	<b>170.00</b>

## OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE, BIRSA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, RANCHI

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme/ Project	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87		1987-88	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	At which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Strengthening of University Headquarters.	130.00	31.30	31.00	31.00	31.00	2.50
2	Development of Faculties—						
	(a) Agriculture ..	113.00	25.00	27.00	27.00	29.00	3.50
	(b) Vety. Sc. and A.H.	60.00	16.00	17.00	17.00	19.00	1.00
	(c) Forestry ..	57.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	1.00
	Total— (2) ..	230.00	53.00	59.00	59.00	65.00	5.50
3	Welfare Programmes—						
	(a) Students welfare ..	30.00	4.00	5.50	5.50	5.40	..
	(b) Staff welfare ..	10.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	4.20	0.20
	Total— (3) ..	40.00	5.50	9.00	9.00	9.60	0.20
4	Construction programme	140.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	2.00
5	University Unit—						
	(a) University Library	14.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.40	0.20
	(b) Development of University Farms.	29.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.40	0.90
	(c) University Press and Publications.	14.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	2.5
	(d) Seed Production Farm.	10.00	1.80	2.50	2.50	3.00	..
	(e) Bio-Fertilizer Research and production.	2.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.72	0.22
	(f) Extension Education including training.	10.00	0.50	3.00	3.00	0.60	..
	(g) Transport Pool ..	24.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00
	(h) Establishment of District GyanKendra.	35.00	..	..	..	2.40	0.40
	(i) Adaptive Research	5.00	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.84	—
	(j) Kisan Mela ..	3.00	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.84	—
	(k) Farmer's Service Centre/Input centre.	20.00	2.00	..	..	1.00	..
	(l) Vety. and A. H. Research.	14.00	..	..	..	2.00	0.25
	(m) University Workshop.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total— (5) ..	190.00	16.20	19.50	19.50	26.20	5.47

## OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE, BIRSA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, RANCHI

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme/ Project	Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87		1987-88	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	At which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>6 Other Items—</b>							
	(a) State share of I.C.A.R. Scheme.	60.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	..
	(b) Revision of C.L.A.	5.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.20	..
	(c) Leave salary con- tribution.	5.00	0.50	..	..	..	..
	Total— (6) ..	70.00	9.00	10.50	10.50	13.20	..
	<b>GRAND TOTAL— (1 to 8)</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>154.00</b>	<b>154.00</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>15.87</b>



## CHAPTER-2

### CROP HUSBANDRY

The target of foodgrain production for the seventh Plan of the State has been kept 151 lakhs tonnes, out of this it is expected that in the second year of seventh plan i.e. during the Year 1986-87, a production level of 116.50 lakhs tonnes will be reached. The target for the production of food grains for the year 1986-88 has been proposed at 130 lakh tonnes.

Some of the special programmes launched during the first two years of the seventh plan are:—

- (i) Production of foundation and certified seeds in the selected Government Farms.
- (ii) Intensification of programme for development of pulses and oil seeds in order to increase productivity and total production of pulses and oil seeds.
- (iii) Introduction of special Rice production programme in 118 selected blocks of the State.
- (iv) For increasing Productivity of Crops, Arrangements for timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc have been streamlined and as a result of this the consumption of seeds, fertilizers and pesticide has increased considerably. Regular training programmees are being arranged to pass on the latest technology evolved in the field of crop production to the farmers for increasing production.

In the Annual plan 1987-88 a total outlay of Rs. 2700 lakhs for crop production have been proposed out of which Rs. 424.50 lakhs is meant for the tribal sub-plan. The following programmes are proposed to be implemented during 1987-88.

#### 1. Direction and Administration

##### The Bihar Agriculture Extension and Research project—

The Bihar Agriculture Extension and Research Project became effective in May 1978 and during the first phase the total districts covered were 17 including Madhepura. In 1984-85 this programme was extended to six more districts and in 1985-86 it was further extended to one more district in tribal area. Now this scheme is operative in 24 districts (26 districts after reorganisation). The entire scheme has been sanctioned for 1986-87 also at a total cost of Rs. 1100 lakh of which 100 lakh are for the sub-plan area.

It is proposed to extend this programme to all the districts of Darbhanga and Dumka divisions during 1987-88. The total outlay of Rs. 1293.25 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. Out of this Rs. 170.00 lakhs will be for sub plan area.

#### 2. Supporting Staff for Director of Agriculture, Ranchi

The Director of Agriculture, Ranchi has not been provided with requisite number of supporting staff for efficient management and therefore, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1987-88 for this purpose.

#### 3. Creation of post of J.D.A.D.A.C.V., S.A.O. Administration

A sum of of Rs. 3.0 lakhs is being provided for the other areas and Rs. 4.0 lakhs under tribal sup-plan for the newly created offices of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Dumka, District offices at Deoghar, Godda, Khagaria and Madhepura and new Sub-divisional offices at Dalsingarai, Sheohar, Shekhpura and Uda-Rishanganj.

#### 4. Project Planning and Monitoring Cell (P.P.M. Cell) at H.Q.

The project planning and Monitoring Cell has been created at Head Quarters with a view to formulate projects/plans and monitor the schemes at the State level. It is proposed to continue this scheme under the plan during 1987-88 for which a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed.

#### 5. Buildings

Most of the State level offices of Agriculture Department are running in rented buildings. So is the case at Divisional and district levels. Quarters for Officers and staff at the field level are also required.

A building programme has already been taken up. Besides this, new building programme are also proposed. A sum of Rs. 50.0 lakh will be required to complete these buildings during 1987-88. Out of this, Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed under tribal sub-plan.

#### 6. Vehicles

Vehicles are necessary for mobility of officers and staff to attend to field work. Some of the old vehicles also need replacement. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1987-88. Out of this Rs. 6.0 lakhs will be for the tribal sub plan.

Details of schemes under sector "Direction and Administration" is given below:—

Sl. no.	Name of the scheme	(Amount in lakhs)		
		Allocation proposed for 1987-88		
		Other area	Sub-plan	Total
1	World Bank Agriculture Extension Project ..	1123.25	170.0	1293.25
2	Supporting staff Director of Agriculture, Ranchi..	..	4.00	4.00
3	Creation of post of J.D.A. D.A.O. and S.A.O. ..	3.00	4.00	7.00
4	Strengthening of PPM Cell .. ..	3.50	..	3.50
5	Buildings .. .. ..	40.00	10.00	50.00
6	Vehicles .. .. ..	6.00	6.00	12.00
7	Head quarters Administration .. ..	0.50	..	0.50
	Total .. ..	1176.25	194.00	1370.25

## II. SEED MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION

It is a well known fact that use of high yielding varieties of seeds suiting to different agro climatic situations are must for increasing production and productivity of crops.

To maintain the production efficiency of high yielding varieties, it is highly essential to replace the traditional seeds by certified seeds. As per national seed policy, the replacement rate by the end of 7th Five year plan has been fixed at 10/ in

the case of Wheat and Paddy, 100% in the case of hybrid maize, 8% for Potato and 10% for Pulses and Oilseeds. For achievement of this goal, the requirement of certified seed in the terminal year of the 7th Five year Plan i.e. in the year 1989-90 has been estimated to be 6,58,450 quintals.

The production of certified seeds are dependent on availability of foundation seeds of desirable varieties. They, in turn, are dependent on supply of breeder seeds. The production of breeder seeds is the responsibility of State Agriculture Universities and Research Institutes. Whereas, the production of foundation seed is the responsibility of the State Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Universities and National Seeds Corporation.

The requirement of certified seeds are increasing. Similarly the requirement of foundation and breeder seeds are also going up. The University have geared up production of breeder seeds of required varieties. The N.S.C. has not been able to meet the total requirement of foundation seeds of desired varieties in time. This has proved to be a major constraint on seed front. Therefore, the State Government has taken up production of foundation seeds on selected farms to meet the requirement of the State. Besides other seed farms of the State Government will continue to produce certified seeds of cereals, oilseeds, pulses and potato.

The following schemes under this head will be continued during 1987-88.

- (i) Production of quality seed.
- (ii) Certification of seed.
- (iii) Testing of seed.
- (iv) Quality Control i.e. enforcement of seed Act.

It is proposed to continue all the schemes sanctioned during 1986-87 in the Annual Plan 1987-88. A brief description alongwith allocation proposed for each scheme is given below:

#### 1. Share Capital to Bihar Rajya beeg nigam (BRBN)

It is the responsibility of BRBN to produce quality seeds in the State. In order to enable the BRBN to produce sufficient quantity of certified seeds, it is necessary to augment its share capital. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 20.0 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88, out of which a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is for the sub-plan area.

#### 2. Share Capital to seed certification agency.

The Bihar State seed Certification Agency was established in the year 1979 with a view to make available high quality seeds to farmers. It is proposed to provide grants-in-aid to the extent of 6.0 lakhs during the year 1987-88 to the agency for meeting the gap on its requirements. Out of the total amount of Rs. 6.0 lakhs a sum of Rs. 3.0 lakhs will be for the Tribal sub plan.

#### 3. Production of foundation and certified seeds :

To meet the growing demand of quality seeds, production of foundation and certified seeds has been taken up in 33 selected State Farms, and 3000 quintals of certified seeds and 16000 quintal of foundation seeds are expected to be produced in 1986-87 at a total cost of Rs. 126.00 lakh. This scheme is proposed to be continued at a total cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in the annual Plan 1987-88, out of which a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is meant for the Tribal sub plan.

#### 4. Construction of farm godown

There are altogether 422 Government Farms in this State. Out of these only 33 Farms have been selected under the programme for production of foundation and certified seeds. The remaining farms have to be developed and godowns, threshing

floors and fencing have to be newly constructed considering the need of the farms. Similarly implements have also to be provided.

It is proposed to provide a total sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.0 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-Plan in the Annual plan 1987-88.

#### 5. Farm Irrigation

It is a continuing scheme as assured irrigation is an important input for production which is not fully available in most of the farms. A sum of Rs. 16.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in Annual Plan 1987-88 out of which a sum of Rs. 3.0 lakhs is for Tribal sub-Plan.

#### 6. Farm equipments

It is a continuing scheme, in most farms, basic working facilities are yet to be provided like, furniture, seedbins, sprayers, duster, weighing balances etc. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during Annual plan 1987-88. Out of this Rs. 2.00 lakhs meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

#### 7. Farm power

Tractors and Power Tillers are needed at Farms. Old tractors available in different farms require replacement and repairs. Some other implements like thrashers, cultivators etc. are to be provided in farms for land preparation and other agricultural works. In some farms where power is not available bullocks are to be purchased for farm work either for replacement of old ones or for augmenting the farm power. Some bullock drawn implements are also needed. It is a continuing scheme. As such, a sum of Rs. 13.0 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1987-88 is proposed to be provided. Out of which Rs. 3.0 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

#### 8. Strengthening of farm staff

It is proposed to continue the post of farm Accountant at District and Sub-divisional level to look after the farm work. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88 out of which a sum of Rs. 1.0 lakh is meant for Tribal sub-plan.

#### 9. Purchase of vehicle and post of jeep driver

For the effective supervision of the farms and to give technical guidance to the farm staff a jeep is essential. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs in Annual plan 1987-88; out of which a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-plan.

#### 10. Seed testing laboratory

It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1987-88 at a total cost of Rs. 13.0 lakhs; out of which Rs. 3.0 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-plan. All divisional headquarters will have one seed testing laboratory during 1987-88.

#### 11. Seed inspection and quality control

It is a continuing scheme under the existing scheme sanctioned for the enforcement of seed Act. Posts of 15 seed inspectors with a Deputy Director of Agriculture (Seed Inspection) with Headquarters at Patna have been created. Due to increase in the number of sub-centres all over Bihar it has become difficult for him to cope up with the work of inspection. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the inspection staff.

In the Annual plan 1987-88 it is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 5.0 lakhs for this scheme.

**DETAILS OF ALLOCATION IN ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88 UNDER THE SECTOR**

*(Amount in lakhs)*

Sl. no.	Name of Scheme	Allocation during 1987-88		
		Other area	Tribal sub-plan.	Total
1	Share Capital to BRBN .. ..	12.00	8.00	20.00
2	Share Capital to seed Certification Agency ..	3.00	3.00	6.00
3	Production of Foundation and Certified seeds ..	100.00	20.00	120.00
4	Construction of Farm Godowns .. ..	8.00	2.00	10.00
5	Farm Irrigation .. ..	13.00	3.00	16.00
6	Farm equipments .. ..	6.00	2.00	8.00
7	Farm Power .. ..	10.00	3.00	13.00
8	Strengthening of Farm Staff .. ..	0.50	1.00	1.50
9	Purchase of Vehicles and Post of Jeep Drivers..	5.00	1.50	6.50
10	Seed Testing Laboratory.. ..	10.00	3.00	13.00
11	Seed Inspection and Quality Control ..	5.00	--	5.00
<b>Total .. ..</b>		<b>172.50</b>	<b>46.50</b>	<b>219.00</b>

**III. MANURES AND FERTILIZER :**

**1. Soil Testing Laboratory :**

To maintain the existing Soil Testing Laboratories, a total outlay of Rs. 13.0 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88, out of this Rs. 5.0 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

**2. Quality Control Laboratory :**

Quality control of pesticides and fertilizers is essential in order to get the desired results and enforce quality control Act of Fertilizers and pesticides. With the increase in the consumption of fertilizers, and pesticides, quality control has to be tightened up for quality. One of quality control laboratory is working at Patna, another one has been set up at Muzaffarpur. It is proposed to establish two more quality control laboratories, one each at Bhagalpur and Ranchi during 1987-88.

A total outlay of Rs. 7.0 lakhs is proposed during Annual Plan 1987-88. Out of this Rs. 2.50 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-plan.

### 3. Central Soil Testing Laboratory :

A Control Soil Testing Laboratory is working at Patna which requires further strengthening. In Annual Plan 1987-88 it is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the continuing scheme.

Requirement fund for different schemes under Manures and Fertilizer in Annual Plan 1987-88 is given as follows :

Details of the allocation kept in Annual Plan 1987-88 under the Sector :—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed during 1987-88		
		Other Area	Tribal Sub-Plan.	Total
1	Soil Testing Laboratory .. ..	8.00	5.00	13.00
2	Quality Control Laboratory .. ..	4.50	2.50	7.00
3	Central Soil Testing Laboratory .. ..	2.0	--	2.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..		<b>14.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>22.00</b>

### IV. PLANT PROTECTION :

Plant Protection Measures have assumed greater importance especially for the high yielding varieties which do not give optimum yields without such measures.

It is proposed to continue all the schemes taken up in the Annual Plan 1986-87 and set up one more Mobile squad and Biological control unit each in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

#### 1. Opening of Plant Protection Centre :

Altogether 495 Blocks are having plant protection Centres 464 Blocks are under Non-Plan and 31 under Plan. It is essential to have at least one Plant Protection Centre in each Block.

It is proposed to continue the plan scheme of 1986-87 during 1987-88 and open 30 new Plant Protection Centres during 1987-88 at a total outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs ; out of which a sum of Rs. 3.8 lakhs is proposed under Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### 2. Strengthening of Plant Protection Services :

This scheme is proposed to be continued in Annual Plan 1987-88. Some of the Plant Protection Centres will be strengthened by providing them with plant protection equipments and other appliances to run the programme efficiently. A sum of Rs. 12.0 lakhs is proposed in Annual plan 1987-88 ; out of which Rs. 1.0 lakh is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### 3. Surveillance Units :

Surveillance Units have been sanctioned for Muzaffarpur and Dumka during 1986-87. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1987-88. Besides, four such units are

proposed to be established at Darbhanga, Saharsa, Bhagalupur and Hazaribagh at a total cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### 4. Endemic Area Programme (C. S. S.) Control of Endemic pests and disease :

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 58 per cent of the cost is borne by the Central Government.

The object of the scheme is to control some of the pests and diseases endemic to a particular area at its initial stage so that it may not take an epidemic form. It is proposed to continue this scheme with central assistance and a total outlay of Rs. 21.0 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-88 ; out of which Rs. 6.80 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### 5. Subsidy on Plant Protection Chemical and Equipments :

The Plant Protection Service makes available to the Farmers pesticides, appliances and latest technology of crop protection against attack of pests and diseases. The poor, small and marginal Farmers are allowed subsidy on plant protection items. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for this. The whole amount is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### Details of Allocation kept in Annual Plan 1987-88 under Plan Protection Sector.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay Proposed.		
		Other Area	Tribal Sub-Plan.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Opening of Plant Protection Services ..	10.00	3.00	13.00
2	Strengthening of Plant Protection Services	11.00	1.00	12.00
3	Surveillance Unites ..	4.00	1.50	5.50
4	Endemic area Programme (CSS) ..	15.00	6.00	21.00
5	Subsidy on Plant Protection Chemicals Equipt.	..	5.00	5.00
TOTAL ..		40.00	16.50	56.50

#### V. COMMERCIAL CROP

##### 1. Centrally Sponsored National Pulses development Project:

This project has been started during 1986-87 on the recommendation of government of India and has been taken up on 50:50 basis, Rs. 20 lakhs have been proposed for this including Rs. 3.50 lakhs for T.S.P. for 1987-88.

##### 2. Tal Area development Scheme:—

Tal Area of the State comprises of approximately one lac. Hectare of cultivable area of the State. Pulse variety grown in this area are very much Susceptible to disease. Tal area scheme aims at identification of new suitable variety for the region, fast introduction of new variety through minikits, demonstration in order to train the farmers in modern technique to get higher yield and control of insects. Under this scheme there is provision to make available Pesticides and P.P. equipments to farmers at subsidised rates. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for this during 1987-88.

### 3. Tobacco development scheme:—

Tobacco development scheme envisages introduction of new improved variety of chewing tobacco, replacement of certain areas by more economical crop of Biri and Cigarette tobacco, and through training of farmers conduct demonstration of new crop technique. The scheme is a continuing scheme sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.0 lakh for 1986-87. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1986-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.0 lakh.

### 4. Small and Marginal Farmers:—

To make quality seed of oilseed and pulses available to the small and marginal farmers the 20 point programme provides for supply of minikits to them free of cost. Financial allocation of Rs. 293 lakh at the rate of Rs. 0.50 lakh per block has been made as per Government of India scheme.

### 5. Intensive Jute Development Scheme:—

Cultivation of Jute in the State is centralised in Koshi region. In order to improve the quality of jute fibre grown in this region as also to increase the production an intensive development programme has been taken up from 1986-87 on the suggestion of Government of India on 50:50 basis. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1987-88 an estimated outlay of Rs. 33 lakhs (50:50 basis)

The main features of the scheme are:—

- (a) Popularisation of improved seed through minikit distribution.
- (b) Training of Farmers in proper cultivation and grading.
- (c) Large size demonstrations.
- (d) Subsidy on public retting tanks.
- (e) Subsidies on minikit to cultivators.

### 6. National Oilseeds Development Project:—

The National oilseed Development project for the development of oilseeds has been sanctioned as a centrally sponsored scheme in 1986-87. It is proposed to be continued during 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.00 lakh as State share out of which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakh is meant for Tribal sub-plan.

#### Details of Allocation kept in Annual Plan 1987-88 under Commercial Crops.

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay proposed 1987-88.		
		O.A.	Tribal Sub-plan.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Pulses Development Scheme ..	16.50	3.50	20.00
2	Tal Area Development Scheme ..	15.00	..	15.00
3	Tobacco Development ..	1.00	..	1.00
4	Small and Marginal Farmers ..	118.75	28.00	146.75
5	Jute Development Scheme ..	8.00	..	8.00
6	National Oil Seed Project ..	33.00	15.00	48.00
	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>192.25</b>	<b>46.50</b>	<b>238.75</b>



## VI. EXTENSION AND FARMERS TRAINING.

### Opening of Training Centres and training of V.L.W's

It is a continuing scheme for improving the infra structure of the Training Centres by providing necessary equipment and repair of buildings. An allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is being proposed for this purpose during Annual Plan 1987-88; out of this a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### 2. Exchange of Farmers :

This is also a continuing Scheme, for Annual Plan 1987-88, Rs. 4.50 lakhs are proposed out of which Rs. 1.50 lakh is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Under this programme selected progressive farmers of blocks are sent to agriculturally developed areas of other States for making them aware with the technologies adopted in those states in crop production. The selected farmers are paid daily allowances and actual transport cost.

#### 3. Strengthening of Agriculture Information Schemes :

The scheme is meant for the purpose of disseminating information relating to scientific Agriculture in popular languages amongst farmers of the State through the Information wing of Agriculture Directorate which has a press and other audio visual aids for publicity works.

It is proposed to continue the scheme in the Annual Plan 1987-88 at a total cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### 4. Publicity work by the Range Joint Directors :

It is Proposed to continue the scheme of publicity work by Joint Directors in each range of State. During Annual Plan 1987-88 at a total outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 1.0 lakh is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

Details of Schemes under this sector proposed in Annual Plan 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed for 1987-88		
		Other areas.	Tribal Sub-Plan.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Opening of Training Centres and Training of V.L.W's.	25.00	5.00	30.00
2	Exchange of Farmers .. ..	3.00	1.50	4.50
3	Strengthening of Agricultural information schemes.	4.00	2.00	6.00
4	Information work of Joint Director ..	2.00	1.00	3.00
	<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>43.50</b>

## VII. AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING.

**1. Popularisation of Agricultural Implements :**

It is proposed to Continue this Centrally Sponsered Scheme in Annual Plan 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh is meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Under this scheme intentive demonstration of improved agricultural implements and establishment of Agro-Service Centre has been taken up in 111 blocks of 18 districts.

**2. Establishment of Engineering Workshop :**

It is proposed to continue the scheme in annual plan 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 6.0 lakh is meant for Tribal sub-plan, Workshops at Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saharsa in other areas and at Ranchi, Chaibasa and Dumka in T.S.P. will be established.

**3. Share Capital to Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation :**

For popularisation of improve Agriculture equipment Agro-Industries Corporation have been entrusted the manufacture of the equipment required for distribution under different Centrally sponsored Scheme. It is proposed to give Share Capital support so that the Corporation may be in a position to take up this programme.

It is proposed to provide Rs. 20.00 lakhs as share capital to the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation in Annual Plan 1987-88, out of which Rs. 500 lakh is meant for Tribal sub-Plan.

**4. Demonstration of Improved Agricultural Implements and Subsid :**

The object of the Scheme is to demonstrate use of improved agricultural tools and implements in the selected areas which are not covered by the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Popularisation of improved Agricultural Implements. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs. 2.00 lakh will be under T.S.P.

Details of Schemes under this Sector Proposed in Annual Plan 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1987-88		
		Other area	Tribal Sub-Plan.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Popularisation of Agricultural Implements	8.00	4.00	12.00
2	Establishment of Engineering Workshop	4.00	6.00	10.00
3	Share Capital to Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation.	15.00	5.00	20.00
4	Demonstration of Improved Agricultural Implements and Subsidy.	2.00	2.00	4.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>46.00</b>

## VIII. HORTICULTURE AND TUBER DEVELOPMENT.

### 1. Establishment of Coconut Nursery.

Coconut cultivation is catching up in the State. Coconut Development Board is giving assistance to farmers for establishing coconut Nursery.

50% of the total cost of the scheme is born by Coconut Development Board. Under this scheme quality seed is procured by coconut Board and seedlings are raised in the State for distribution to farmers.

It is proposed to continue this scheme at total out lay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in the Annual plan 1987-88.

### 2. Potato and Tuber Development Scheme.

It is a continuing scheme with three components namely potato seed multiplication Demonstration and Training. In Annual Plan 1987-88, it is proposed to continue the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 14.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

### 3. Strengthening of Horticulture Development Scheme.

Post under the original contunuing scheme under Horticulture Development Scheme have transfered to non plan. There is no provision under plan for the continuind staff. It is proposed to continue this scheme in the Annual Plan 1987-88 with a total outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

### 4. Share capital to Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation.

The Bihar State Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation is promoting production processing and marketing of fruit and vegetable products in the State. The Corporation propose to set up processing plants for fruits and Vegetables in suitable areas of the State. It is proposed to provide Rs. 12.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1987-88 as share capital. Out of which Rs. 2.00 is meant for Tribal sub-plan.

### 5. Horticulture Development including Naterhat orchard.

The programme for developing Nurseries is of prime importance to get sufficient number of graft, gooties anb other planting materials for distribution to farmers.

In Annual Plan 1987-88 it is proposed to continue this scheme with total outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 12.00 lakhs is meant for Tribal sub-plan.

### 6. Subsidized distribution of fruit plants.

To make cultivation of fruit plants popular among farmers, the scheme for distribution of fruit plants on 50. percent subsidy basis is proposed to be continued in the Annual plan 1987-88 with a total outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs. Out of which a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh is meant for tribal sub-plan.

## DETAILS OF SCHEME OF HORTICULTURE SECTOR IN ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Outlay proposed during 1987-88		
		Other area.	Tribal sub-plan.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Establishment of coconut Nursery .. ..	4.00	..	4.00
2	Potato and Tuber Development .. ..	12.00	2.00	14.00
3	Strengthening of Horticulture Development .. ..	2.00	..	2.00
4	Share Capital to Bihar State Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation.	8.00	2.00	10.00
5	Horticulture Development including Netarhat Orchard.	12.00	12.00	24.00
6	Subsidized distribution of Fruits and Plants .. ..	20.00	4.00	24.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..		58.00	20.00	78.00

## IX. OTHER SCHEMES

### 1. Diara Development Scheme

It is proposed to continue this scheme in Annual Plan, 1987-88.

The Diara Land of Ganga extends from Buxar to Sahibganj covering 450 square kilometers of Geographical area in eleven districts of Bihar. The main components of the scheme are as follows:—

- (1) Reclamation of Kans and Jhaui infested lands.
- (2) Tapping ground water for Rabi and Summer cultivation.
- (3) Cultivation of improved varieties of crops specially of shorter duration to escape of ravages of Flood Water.
- (4) Demonstration of crops.
- (5) Training of farmers.
- (6) Construction of raised Threshing Floor etc.

A total outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is being proposed to continue this scheme during 1987-88.

### 2. Dry Land Farming

It is proposed to allocate Rs. 10.0 lakhs in Annual Plan 1987-88. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 6.0 lakhs is meant for Tribal Sub-Plan.

### 3. Special Rice Production Programme

The productivity of rice in Bihar is very low in comparison to other Southern States. In order to boost up production, the Government of India started Special Rice Production Programme in 118 blocks of Bihar during 1985-86. Specific block plans were prepared. The constraints were identified and existing infrastructure were taken into consideration while finalising the plans.

During 1985-86, it was decided that a token scheme of Rs. 169.92 lakhs be taken up during summer 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 162.32 was spent during the year. Out of which 50% expenditure was incurred by Government of India and 50% by State Government.

In the year 1986-87, this scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 1180 lakh of which 50% cost was to be borne by State Government and rest 20% by Government of India.

During 1987-88, the scheme will be continued in 118 blocks with a total outlay of Rs. 590 lakhs in the Annual Plan as State share out of this 45 lakhs are meant for tribal sub-plan. The similar matching grant will be given by Government of India.

### 4. Contingency Plan

Contingency plan aims at meeting the unexpected adverse situations created by the vagaries of nature on account of either flood or draught occurring in the course of a particular year such as switching over to alternative crops for which seeds and other inputs may be necessary. It is proposed to continue the scheme in Annual plan 1987-88 with a total outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs out of this, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is meant of tribal sub-plan.

### 5. Subsidy on Seed and Exchange of Paddy Seeds

It is a continuing scheme for the benefit of the tribal farmers. The traditional varieties produced by the tribal farmers are exchanged for certified and H.Y.V. seeds supplied under the scheme.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is meant for tribal sub-Plan Area for 1987-88.

**Details of Schemes under the Sector in Annual Plan, 1987-88**

(Amount in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of Scheme.	Outlay proposed for 1987-88		
		Other Area.	Tribal Sub-Plan.	Total
1	Diara Development Scheme	7.00	..	7.00
2	Dryland Farming	4.00	6.00	10.00
3	Special Rice Production Programme	545.00	45.00	590.00
4	Contingency Plan	3.00	1.00	4.00
5	Subsidy on seed and exchange of paddy seed	..	15.00	15.00
Total		559.00	67.00	626.00

**ABSTRACT OF DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88**

Sector	Anticipated Outlay, 1986-87.			Anticipated Expenditure, 1986-87.			Proposed Outlay 1987-88.		
	State Plan.	Sub-Plan.	S.C.P.	State Plan.	Sub-Plan.	S.C.P.	State Plan.	Sub-Plan.	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Crop Husbandry</b>									
Direction and Administration	600.75	126.00	..	600.75	126.00	..	1370.25	194.00	137.00
				318.00					
				918.75					
Multiplication and distribution of seeds.	250.00	50.00	..	250.00	50.00	..	219.00	46.50	..
Manures and Fertilizers	23.00	7.50	..	23.00	7.50	..	22.00	7.50	..
Plant Protection	54.50	16.50	4.00	54.50	16.50	4.00	56.50	16.50	10.00
Commercial Crops	389.25	161.50	113.75	389.25	101.50	113.75	238.75	46.50	96.75
Extension and farmer training	42.50	11.50	1.50	42.50	11.50	1.50	43.50	9.50	1.50
Agriculture Engineering	46.00	17.00	2.00	46.00	17.00	2.00	46.00	17.00	7.00
Horticulture and Tuber Dev.	6.00	20.00	2.00	66.00	20.00	2.00	78.00	20.00	9.00
Other Programmes	621.65	65.00	122.00	621.00	65.00	122.00	626.00	67.00	119.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2093.00</b>	<b>475.00</b>	<b>245.25</b>	<b>2411.00</b>	<b>415.00</b>	<b>245.25</b>	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>424.50</b>	<b>250.25</b>

## LAC DEVELOPMENT

Lac is an important cash crop in the tribal economy. India is the largest producer of lac in the world. More than 60% of the country's production of lac comes from Bihar and nearly one million tribal and rural people in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas are engaged in the cultivation of lac.

### 2. Objective of the Seventh Plan

The major objectives of lac development programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan are maintenance of brood lac farm, development of new farms, free supply of brood lac, manufacture of sealing wax and French polish.

### 3. Achievement during 1985-86 and 1986-87

The plan expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 12 lakhs. During the year 1986-87 the approved outlay is Rs. 12 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised. The existing 11 brood lac farms were maintained in 1985-86 from the plan allocation. These farms are also being maintained in 1986-87 from the Plan fund. The achievement of free distribution of brood lac was 20.50 M.T. in 1985-86. Production of sealing wax was 13.25 M.T. During that year 800 litres of French Polish were also produced. During 1986-87 the target of free distribution of brood lac is 43 metric tonnes. The target of production of sealing wax is 5 M.T. and French Polish 3,000 litres, which are expected to be achieved.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88. The programme for 1987-88 include maintenance and development of the 111-011 brood lac farms, free supply of 43 M.T. brood lac to the local people and manufacture of 2 M.T. of seed lac and 6 M.T. of shellac. It is also proposed to manufacture 5 M.T. of sealing wax and 3,000 litres of French polish. The organisation for implementation of this scheme will be strengthened by creating a post of Conservator and 3 DFOs.

An abstract of the outlay scheme-wise in the prescribed proforma is enclosed at Annexure-I.

#### Tribal Sub-Plan

Out of total allocation proposed during 1987-88 of Rs. 15 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be spent in the tribal sub-Plan area. The flow is 66.6% as against 6.1% in 1986-87.

#### Special Component Plan

Out of the outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs proposed for 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for the benefit of scheduled caste beneficiaries which comes to 13.33 % of the total proposed outlay. The number of beneficiaries of this group to be covered is 5,000.

## ANNEXURE I

Item	Approved Outlay in 1986-87				Anticipated Expenditure in 1986-87				Outlay Proposed for 1987-88			
	State sector	Distt. sector	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	State sector	Distt. sector	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	State sector	Distt. sector	S.C.P.	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>A. Continuing schemes</b>												
(i) Centrally Sponsored schemes												
(ii) State Plan schemes—												
(a) Lac Deve. schemes.	12.00	..	2.00	8.00	12.00	..	2.00	8.00	15.00	..	2.00	10.00
<b>B. New Scheme</b>												
(i) Centrally sponsored schemes.												
(ii) State Plan schemes ..												

## Sugarcane Development

## Introduction

Sugar Cane is an important cash crop for farmers accounting for 2% of the cropped area and providing the raw material for an agro based industry. The objection of palanned development in this sector is to improve the quality of the cane and the productivity per h.a. not only to provide a higher income to the Sugar Cane Growers but also to make the Sugar Industry more viable.

2. The Seventh Plan Outlay for this sector is Rs. 500.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 112.882 lakhs as spent in 1985-86. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 95.00 lakhs has been allocated. The actual development of last two years and expected progress of current year 1986-87 is given below :—

Serial no.	Item.	1984-85 Actual	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Expected	1987-88 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Area under sugar cane (in lakh hec.)	1.17	1.29	1.47	1.50
2	Total production of sugarcane (in lakh tonnes).	35.00	47.52	54.00	60.00
3	Productivity of Sugarcane per hectare (in tonnes).	30.00	38.60	38.00	40.00
4	Cane crushed by the sugar factories (in lakh tonnes).	15.00	26.33	30.00	35.00
5	Sugar produced .. ..	1.45	2.30	3.15	3.30
6	Value of produced sugar ..	70 crores	115 crores	152 crores	153crores
7	Consumption of fertilizers (in lakh kg. per hectare).—				
	(i) Nitrogen .. ..	51.84	53.99	55.00	60.00
	(ii) Phosphores .. ..	35.40	37.08	40.00	43.00
	(iii) Potash .. ..	14.17	14.53	15.00	15.50
	(iv) Financial Assistance to the crushers (Rs. in crores).	..	3.20	38.00	40.00

3. The proposed outlay under this sector during 1987-88 is 120.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 63.10 lakhs will be for District Plan Schemes and Rs. 18.00 lakhs for special component plan.

4. The target of sugarcane coverage has been fixed at 1.30 lakh hectares in each year of the Seventh Five Year Plan as the emphasis is on improving quality and productivity rather than expending the area. During 1985-86, the actual coverage was 1.29 lakh hectares and 26.33 lakh M.T. of cane was crushed ; The total production of



sugar was 2.50 lakh M.T. valued at Rs. 125.00 crores. During 1986-87, the expected coverage is, however, 1.47 lakh hectares. Keeping this trend in view the target for coverage for the year 1987-88 is proposed at 1.50 lakh hectares.

5. During the current financial year *i.e.* 1986-87, the plan outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is likely to be utilised in full on approved schemes of development.

6. The schemes mentioned below are proposed to be continued to active the following targets.—

(a) Area under cane .. .. .	1.50 lakh hectares.
(b) Total production .. .. .	60.00 lakh Mts.
(c) Yield in Mts/hectares .. .. .	40.00
(d) Cane to be crushed.. .. .	36.00 lakh Mts.

7. The item-wise break up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs for 1987-88 *vis-a-vis* the actual allocation for 1986-87 is indicated below :—

Name of Schemes.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1986-87	Proposed for 1987-88
1. Subsidy on cane seed transportation .. .. .	10.00	13.00
2. Premium on Cane Seed Production .. .. .	8.00	10.00
3. Expenditure on cane demonstration .. .. .	6.00	6.00
4. Subsidy on pesticides .. .. .	10.00	10.50
5. Subsidy on urasa spraying on ratoon crop .. .. .	7.00	7.00
6. Expenditure for training .. .. .	2.00	2.00
7. Grant-in-aid to zonal Development Councils of sick sugar Factories for Cane Development Work.	4.50	4.50
8. Subsidy on Gur Development Work .. .. .	1.00	1.00
9. Subsidy for Maist Hot Air Treatment Plants .. .. .	2.88	1.80
10. Subsidy on Plant Protection Equipment .. .. .	2.00	2.80
11. Subsidy on Bullock drawn cane seed planter .. .. .	1.00	1.50
12. Recurring expenditure on Jeeps purchased under this scheme	3.39	2.90
13. Expenditure on Seed Multiplication Programme .. .. .	3.00	3.99
14. Grants-in-aid to Bihar State Sugar Corporation for cane deve- lopment works in the area gets factories.	30.00	50.00
15. Extension of the sanctioned establishment from 1985-86 .. .. .	2.83	4.00
16. Grant-in-aid to Sugarcane Research Institute Pusa for estab- lishment of laboratory for biological control pest.	1.00	..
17. Grant-in-aid to Sugarcane Research Institute, Pusa for streng- thening of Institute for Sugarcane Development.	0.40	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>

## CHAPTER 3

### MINOR IRRIGATION

The target for additional irrigation potential from Minor Irrigation works has been fixed at 11.48 lakhs ha. for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. For the first year of the plan, i.e., 1985-86 for an outlay of 49.5 crores a target of 2 lakh 50 thousand ha. was fixed against which the achievement was only 1.80 lakh ha. Since the co-relation between the financial input and the target had not been rationally worked out, the inference is that the target was overpitched, given the type of schemes and the pattern of financial allocation as between different types of schemes. The allocation included a substantial amount of subsidy for BWDC and BHALCO and also the expenditure on overheads in the form of Survey and Investigation Divisions, Tools and Plants, etc., from which there could be no direct impact on additional potential creation. An important component of finance required in the creation of this irrigation potential consisted of institutional finance and the private finance of individual beneficiaries. The exact amount contributed by these sources in the realisation of the additional irrigation potential cannot be estimated precisely. All these factors may explain the shortfall in achieving the target in 1985-86.

2 The target for 1986-87 was initially fixed at 2 lakh 50 thousand ha. and the total budgetary provision made for this purpose was Rs. 56.11 crores including items which do not result in any increase in potential created directly such as the outlay for the World Bank assisted Tube-well Project, which is still in the teething stage and other items referred to in the previous para. A number of other factors have since intervened necessitating re-examination of this target. Some of them may be briefly cited. The rates of subsidy admissible to beneficiaries of private irrigation schemes like private borings, B.D. wells, dug wells and pump sets have been considerably liberalised. As a matter of fact, all beneficiaries who belong to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, who hold land not exceeding 10 acres, are now entitled to full grant, subject to the standard estimates prescribed for each item. There has also been an expected upward revision of the unit cost for these schemes also. In addition, the estimates for many lift irrigation schemes as well as minor irrigation schemes like construction of reservoirs, weirs, etc., directly implemented by the department had also to be revised upward. Hence the target of 2.5 lakhs ha. has to be revised to make it more realistic and in consonance with the financial allocations and higher average unit costs. The State Government is, however, making all possible efforts to achieve a potential of 2.01 lakhs ha. by making some changes in the allocation *inter se* among the schemes, giving a higher priority to private bamboo borings/tube-wells/wells in the allocation of resources and also diverting the inescapable savings under the World Bank assisted project to the subsidy scheme. The table I A will explain the position regarding reallocation of

resources during 1986-87 the funds available from S.C.A. of S.C.P. and T.S.A. and balances of the previous years available with the D.R.D.A.S. which also being utilised to achieve the revised target.

3. The sourcewise distribution of the original target of 2.5 lakhs ha. and revised target of 2.01 lakhs ha. is indicated in Table I B.

TABLE IA

*Position of fund during 1986-87 under State Plan Sector.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Original outlay (State Plan)		Revised outlay proposed on the basis of fund required.		
	State Plan Outlay.	Tribal Sub-Plan	Fund required.	State Plan Outlay	Tribal Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
L. I. Scheme .. .. .	1520.00	720.00	1052.00	1052.00	452.00
M. I. Scheme .. .. .	422.00	139.00	700.00	700.00	407.00
Subsidy on Private Irrigation Scheme ..	1000.00	197.00	5482.00	2200.00	225.00
World Bank Project .. .. .	2070.00	..	1070.00	1070.00	..
Share Capital to Bhalco .. .. .	98.50	98.50	80.00	80.00	80.00
Subsidy to BHALCO .. .. .	31.50	6.50	31.00	31.00	6.00
<b>Survey and Investigation :</b>					
Surface Water .. .. .	34.00	4.00	38.00	38.00	8.00
Ground Water .. .. .	17.00	2.00	17.00	17.00	2.00
Maintenance of L. I. and M. I. Scheme ..	28.00	28.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Subsidy to BWDC .. .. .	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	..
Machine and Equipment .. .. .	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..
Administration, Motor Vehicles Building construction.	169.00	41.00	200.0	200.0	34.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5611.00</b>	<b>1436.00</b>	<b>8893.00</b>	<b>5611.00</b>	<b>1236.00</b>
<b>Fund available from other sources —</b>					
1. Special Component Plan Central Additive .. .. .	..	..	..	400.00	..
2. T. S. P. Central Additive .. .. .	..	..	..	207.00	..
3. Funds available with D. R. D. A. on 1st April 1986.	..	..	..	2675.00	..
				3282.00	(- )3282.00
					5611.00

TABLE B

Revised Target for potential creation during 1986-87.

Name of Scheme	Original Target Fix		Revised Target	
	Number of schemes to be completed.	Target for potential creation (in Hector)	Number of schemes to be completed.	Target for potential creation (in Hector)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. Departmentally :</b>				
(1) L. I. Scheme .. .. .	397	31,660	300	24,000
(2) M. I. Scheme .. .. .	179	17,000	212	14,320
<b>2. Unaided :</b>				
L. I. Scheme .. .. .	98	6,500	98	5,880
<b>3. B. W. D. C. :</b>				
(1) Energisation of L. I. Scheme .. .. .	..	10,000	..	..
(2) Tube-well Execution .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<b>4. Financial Restriction :</b>				
(1) Private Boring .. .. .	56,900	1,70,700	Private Boring 42,900 Bamboo Boring 14,000	1,28,700
(2) Dug Wells .. .. .	14,300	14,300	56,900 14,300	14,000 14,500
(3) Distribution of Pump Sets .. .. .	10,000	..	10,000	..
TOTAL .. .. .	..	2,59,160	..	2,61,260

The World Bank assisted Bihar Tube-well Project for which a provision of 20.70 crores of rupees has been made for the current year, is yet to get off formally, as clearance of the Project is still awaited from the World Bank. Around 10.70 crores of rupees are expected to be spent on the Project during the current year. Since the necessary field establishments have been constituted for this purpose and most of the staff at the field level have been placed in position, payment of salary and allowances to them from the project fund will have to be made for which 2 crores of rupees will be required during the current year. As suggested by the World Bank, the Department is going ahead with other activities preparatory to the formal launching of the Project. This includes purchase of stores and stocks to be used during 1986-87 and 1987-88, vehicles, etc. These are likely to entail an expenditure of 8.70 crores of rupees during the current year. Thus, there is expected to be a total savings of 10 crores of rupees from the funds earmarked for this Project for the current year. It is proposed to divert this sum for the realisation of the target set for the private irrigation schemes discussed above.

Since the progress of Lift Irrigation Schemes has received some setback owing to non-availability of pipes of the requisite specifications and delayed supply of certain other major inputs required for these schemes, it is proposed to reduce the provision for L.I. Schemes for the year 1986-87 to 10.52 crores of rupees and reallocate a sum of Rs. 2 crores for private irrigation schemes. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan from the funds earlier allotted for L.I. Schemes which amounted to Rs. 7.20 crores, Rs. 2.68 crores have been reallocated for minor irrigation works like reservoirs, weirs, etc. The total provision for minor irrigation under the Tribal Sub-Plan thus comes to Rs. 4.52 crores and that for the entire State comes to 10.52 crores of rupees.

4. The fund required for minor irrigation proposed for 1987-88 is 112.66 crores of which Rs. 24.45 crores will be in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Out of the total of Rs. 112.66 crores of fund required, a sum of Rs. 21 crores will be met from RLEGP, SCA from special component plan, central additive from T. and P. Central Sector as given in Table 2A and the balance of Rs. 91.66 crores is proposed from State Plan during 1987-88. It is expected that an additional potential of 2.3 lakh hectares will be created.

The schemewise allocations proposed for 1987-88 and the potential to be created from different schemes may be seen in Tables 2A and 2B.

TABLE 2A

Statement showing the proposed Financial Target for the year 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme.	Fund required.	Outlay under State plan.	Tribal sub-plan scheme.	Scheduled Caste share.
1	2	3	4	5
1. L. I. Schemes .. .. .	1450.00	1450.00	900.00	100.00
2. M. I. Schemes .. .. .	600.00	600.00	100.00	30.00
3. Subsidy :				
(1) Private Boring .. .. .	3700.00	..	40.00	2340.00
(2) Bamboo Boring .. .. .	116.00	..	..	72.00
(3) B. D. Wells .. .. .	1300.00	..	1100.00	64.00
(4) Pumping sets .. .. .	500.00	..	75.00	140.00
	5816.00			
	(- )2100.00	3516.00		
4. World Bank Project .. .. .	3000.00	3000.00	..	150.00
5. Share Capital to BHALCO .. .. .	200.00	200.00	150.00	10.00
6. Assistance to BHALCO .. .. .	50.00	50.00	30.00	
7. Survey and Investigation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
8. Administrative .. .. .	..	..	..	..
9. Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..
10. Building Construction .. .. .	350.00	350.00	150.00	..
11. Machine and Equipments .. .. .	..	..	..	..
12. Maintenance of L. I. and M. I. Scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	11266.00	9166.00	2545.00	2906.00
1. R. L. E. G. P. .. .. .	600.00		32.96 per cent of the total expenditure on scheme items.	
2. S. C. A. from Special Component Plan.	500.00			
3. Central Additive from T. and P.	300.00			
4. Central Sector .. .. .	700.00			
	* 2100.00			

TABLE 2B

Statement showing the proposed Physical Target for the year 1987-88.

Name of Scheme	Number of schemes to be completed.		Tribal Sub-Plan Target.		Number of Scheduled Caste families to be benefited.
	Numbers	Potential Hecotor	Numbers	Potential Hecotor.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. L. I. Schemes .. .. .	540	45,000	225	18,000	2,700
2. L. I. (BHALCO) .. .. .	100		75	6,000	500
3. M. I. Schemes .. .. .	300	15,000	60	3,600	1,500
4. Private Boring .. .. .	45,000	1,85,000	300	900	18,000
5. Bamboo Boring .. .. .	15,000	15,000	..	..	6,000
6. B. D. Wells .. .. .	10,000	10,000	3,000	3,000	300
7. Pumping sets .. .. .	10,000	..	1,200	..	2,000
8. World Bank Project .. .. .	..	10,000	..	..	1,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	..	<b>2,80,000</b>	..	<b>36,500</b> Hec.	<b>32,000</b> families.

5. As can be seen from the foregoing tables, the lion's share of the physical target is expected to be realised by private irrigation schemes and a substantial proportion of the total provision has also been suggested for them. By far the largest single item is the construction of private borings.

Bihar has been the pioneer in the introduction of the now popular bamboo borings. They have already made a headway in the agriculture of several districts of North Bihar. It is felt that in view of their popularity and low cost, it should be possible to introduce bamboo borings in the districts of Purnea, Saharsa, Madhepura, Katihar and Diara areas where sandy strata are available on a much larger scale, than has been done so far. However, one bamboo boring irrigates only one hectare as against 3 hectares irrigated by a private boring. A target of 15,000 bamboo borings has been kept for the abovementioned districts for 1987-88.

6. On the basis of estimated command, the total area likely to receive irrigation from the borings of different types mentioned above will come to 1.5 lakh hectares.

7. B. D. Wells have been very popular in the South Bihar districts of Chotanagpur as well as Santhal Parganas. They also provide irrigation on a stable basis and require virtually no maintenance cost. A provision of 10,000 wells has been made for 1987-88; and they are expected to provide irrigation to 10,000 hectares. This also includes a small number of dug wells which will be financed out of this provision in certain districts of Central Bihar where this type of irrigation has been traditionally operative.

8. Lift Irrigation Schemes have provided irrigation to their command areas on a stable basis for many years in many parts of the State. Although, in terms of gestation period and capital investment, their cost is comparatively high, when set against private irrigation schemes of the type discussed above, a great deal of the irrigation potential

created in the State has been the result of L. I. Schemes. Notwithstanding the comparatively long gestation period and high investment cost in view of its potential particularly the plateau areas where the percentage of irrigated area to net cropped area is very small, these schemes have to be taken up. An average L. I. scheme is expected to irrigate 80 hectares. The Seventh Plan started with a spill over of 320 incomplete Lift Irrigation Schemes. In addition to these, 401 new schemes were taken up during the first year of the Seventh Plan, i.e., 1985-86 making a total of 721 schemes under implementation. At the end of the year, 359 schemes were completed leaving a balance of 362 schemes at the beginning of 1986-87. 313 new schemes have been taken up this year making a total of 675 schemes under implementation in 1986-87. Since, however, the funds for L. I. Schemes are limited, it is estimated that only 300 schemes will be completed by the end of the year. This will leave a balance of 375 schemes, work on which will be only partially completed by the end of the year. It is proposed to complete all these schemes in 1987-88. Besides, 215 new schemes will be taken up in 1987-88 out of which 165 schemes are expected to be completed during that year. Thus, 540 schemes are expected to be completed during 1987-88. On this basis, the proposed target of 540 schemes are expected to yield an irrigation potential for 43,100 hectares. Another 100 L. I. Schemes are expected to be taken up by the BHALCO yielding an irrigation potential for 6,000 hectares. Going by past experience, however, it may not be realistic to assume that all the 540 schemes will be complete in all respects yielding the estimated potential of 80 hectares each. Therefore, in the estimation of the target for 1987-88, it is being assumed that 39,000 hectares will be realised. The remaining 50 L. I. Schemes would not be in a position to yield any results during the year 1987-88 and are expected to be completed only in the following year. Thus, all L. I. Schemes put together are expected to provide an irrigation potential for 45,000 hectares in 1987-88.

9. The World Bank assisted Bihar Tube-wells Project is expected to be in the second year of its implementation in 1987-88. This Project, implementation of which is to be spread over 5 years, is expected to provide irrigation on an assured basis for 10,000 hectares during 1987-88. For this purpose, renovation and modernisation of existing tube-wells, which are for all practical purposes defunct now, will be taken up in clusters. Provision has also been made for dedicated power lines to be exclusively drawn from the sub-stations of the Bihar State Electricity Board for the purpose of energisation of these clusters. A sum of Rs. 30 crores has been provided for this purpose for the year 1987-88. Provision for simultaneous extension work for agriculture like Training and Visit system will ensure quick returns from this investment in terms of raising agricultural productivity of the area.

10. Minor Irrigation Schemes like reservoirs and weirs have been traditionally very popular and found extremely useful, particularly in the Gangetic plains of Central Bihar as well as several hilly districts. Two important advantages which the schemes enjoy are comparatively low cost of maintenance and no use of energy. So far as minor irrigation schemes (reservoirs, weirs etc.) are concerned, the Seventh Plan started with a spill over of 180 incomplete schemes. To this was added 108 new schemes in the first year of the Seventh Plan, 1985-86. Out of these 288 schemes, 166 were completed by the end of the year. The current year, i. e., 1986-87, started with a balance of 122 incomplete schemes. Another 135 new schemes have been taken up. Out of this total 257 schemes under implementation this year, as many as 212 are expected to be completed before the end of the year. The year 1987-88 will thus start with an opening balance of 45 incomplete schemes. Another 255 new schemes are expected to be taken up during that year. Provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made for 300 schemes which are expected to yield an irrigation potential for 15,000 Ha.

11. The different categories of schemes discussed in the foregoing paragraphs are thus expected to yield an additional irrigation potential for 2 lakhs 30 thousands Ha.

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LOC. No... 3480  
Date... 22/12/86

12. There is also provision for distribution of pump sets to Scheduled Caste and scheduled tribe beneficiaries on the basis of full grant within the limits of the estimated cost and to other eligible beneficiaries on the basis of a graded subsidy pattern, similar to that under the IRDP. Provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for this purpose.

### Special Component Plan

13. Columns 5 and 6 of Table 2A give the break-up of targets for each scheme the Special Component Plan. It will be seen that the target of beneficiaries in the Special Component Plan has been fixed at 32,000 families as against 15,000 for 1986-87 and the flow to the S. C. P. 32.96 per cent.

14. The table 2A will show the flow of funds to the T. & P. of Rs. 25.45 crores to the T. & P. for 1987-88.

### 20-Point Programme

15. So far as the 20-Point Programme is concerned, this department is concerned with the creation of additional irrigation potential under point no. 1. Similarly under points no. 7(a) and 7(b) irrigation facilities are to be provided to families of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It has been proposed to create during 1986-87 additional potential for 2,00,000 hectares of land. Against this additional potential for 59,586 hectares of land have already been created. For the year 1987-88 the proposed target is 2,30,000 ha. as per details given in Table 2.

Under points 7(a) and 7(b) there is a target for providing irrigation facilities to 15,000 families of the scheduled castes and 5,000 families of the scheduled tribes during the year 1986-87. By now irrigation facilities to 5,501 scheduled caste families and 2,655 families of scheduled tribes have been provided. A target for the provision of irrigation facilities to 32,000 scheduled caste families and 10,000 scheduled tribe families has been kept for the year 1987-88. This represents a much higher step-up than the suggested 5 per cent increase over the outlay for 1986-87.

### District Plan Schemes

16. The district sector plan consists of:—

- (1) Subsidy on private irrigation schemes, such as private T. Wells, Dug Wells, Bamboo Boring and Pump sets.
- (2) L. I. Scheme.
- (3) M. I. Scheme.
- (4) Maintenance of L. I. and M. I. Scheme.
- (5) T/Wells Project (World Bank Projects).

Keeping in view the popularity of private irrigation schemes the State Government have liberalised the rates of subsidy. Farmers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes holding land up to 10 acres are entitled to full grant according to estimated costs for private T. Wells and Dug Wells and Pump Sets. The lion share of the budget estimate for the year 1987-88 has been earmarked for this sector. The



total subsidy on such schemes has been estimated at Rs. 5616.00 lakhs out of this Rs. 3516.00 lakhs is proposed to be met from the State plan and the balance Rs. 2100.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided as follows:—

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
(1) R. L. E. G. P. (Dug wells)	...	600.00
(2) Special Comp. Plan	... ..	500.00
(3) Central Additive	... ..	300.00
(4) Central Sector	... ..	700.00
	Total ...	2100.00

## CHAPTER 4

### SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION.

#### A. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

##### 1. Introduction

1.1. The State has about 19 lakh hectares of degraded land which can be brought under stable agriculture along with pasture development and social forestry with suitable soil and water conservation measures.

The problems of soil erosion and degradation is confined to the regions of Chhotanagpur, Santhal Parganas and the sub-plateau regions of South Bihar in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Nawada, Gaya, Aurangabad and Rohtas. These areas are mostly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste farmers who are poor. Left to themselves they may not be in a position to improve their denuded land. These areas are mainly monocropped for which soil conservation measures are imperative.

1.2. The measures include terracing, bunding, land levelling, gully reclamation, construction of lift, detention dams, water harvesting structures and farm forestry, socio-economic objectives, such as, provision of employment to the rural landless, higher income to small and marginal farmers and better water availability for human, cattle and crops. Farm forestry programme meets the local requirement of fruits, fuel and timber.

1.3. Soil and water conservation measures are taken up in selected watersheds. The priority is fixed on extent of degradation based on detailed soil survey report.

##### 2. Description of the schemes

2.01. *Direction and Administration.*—The Directorate for Soil Conservation is responsible for execution and evaluation of soil conservation measures based on integrated planning of watersheds development. The programme includes (1) Identification of drainage basins, survey and planning of works in watersheds and (2) execution of Soil Conservation Measures. So far about 1,120 watersheds have been identified, out of which detailed survey and planning in 405 watersheds have been done. During 1985-86 the Directorate have spent about Rs. 9.25 crores from State and Central Sector on works to treat about 37,206 hectares of agriculture land along with 409 W. H. T. and 735 S. D. D. S. were constructed. Farm forestry and Social Forestry works were executed over an area of 496 hectares. Irrigation potential for 1,500 hectares could be created. The work load of the organisation has been increasing. It has, therefore, become imperative to strengthen the headquarter for direction, administration and to monitor the programme.

An allocation of Rs. 3.00 lakhs were earmarked under this head during 1986-87 but no new post could be created. It is proposed to earmark Rs. 3.00 lakhs under this head for 1987-88.

2.02. *Soil and Water Conservation Research.*—Research studies have revealed that the foliage crops with closed spacing when grown on 2 to 3 per cent slope have minimised run off and stop flow of silt under Chhotanagpur soil conditions. It has also been observed that the yield of legumes can be raised with light irrigation under such soils.

Further research on soil conservation would be highly regarding. It is necessary to undertake further research with the following objectives:—

- (a) To design and study the impact of water harvesting structures as a Soil Conservation Measures for different watersheds.
- (b) To evolve a package of agricultural practices and its adoption as applied research and demonstration in patches over newly reclaimed farm land. This may include soil amendment, suitable cropping pattern, recycling of measured quantity of stored water during dry period and use of organic as well as inorganic manures.
- (c) To evaluate the impact of executed schemes an allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme. Same amount were allocated during 1986-87 which will be fully utilised.

**2.03. Soil Survey.**—Detailed Soil Survey and Soil Testing are not only desirable but are forerunner programme for execution of Soil Conservation Schemes. The Directorate has only one Assistant Soil Survey Officer with three units whose capacity is hardly 30,000 hectares per annum as against the massive Soil Conservation Programme to cover an area of 4.96 lakhs hectares through different sectors during the Seventh Plan period. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Soil Survey and Soil Testing Wing. Directorate also proposes to undertake Soil Survey through Soil Survey Wing of Rajendra Agriculture University on payment basis. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made during 1987-88 under this scheme.

**2.04. Training of Personnel and Farmers.**—The Directorate has a training centre at Hazaribagh which is meant for training of Amin. Surveyors and Field Supervisors, etc. Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers, such as Soil Conservation and Assistant Soil Conservation Officers are sent outside the State for training which is time consuming. From 1986-87 training programme for farmers have also been started. In view of the proposed expansion of the Soil Conservation Programme, it is necessary to suitably strengthen the existing training centre for which sufficient infrastructure has to be created at Hazaribagh. It is proposed to construct lecture hall, hostel and residential quarters at Demotaur farm, Hazaribagh under this scheme for which an allocation of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88.

**2.05. Survey, Investigation and Planning.**—Due to heavy work load of R. L. E. G. P., this wing has to be strengthened properly to meet the increased work load. Provision for investigation and evaluation has also to be made for proper quality of works. For this an allocation of Rs. 8.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme during 1987-88.

**2.06. Bihar State Land Use Board.**—This is a new Scheme proposed during Seventh Five-Year Plan. The Scheme has been formulated on recommendation of working group of Planning Commission. The first meeting of National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission held in February, 1984 also recommended that 'A Senior Officer and a small nucleus staff should be identified by each State/Union Territory to provide support for the State Land Use Board'.

"Bihar State Land Use Board" has been formed under the chairmanship of Chief Minister. It is proposed to provide one Senior Officer with few staff to assist this Board under the scheme. An allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1987-88. Similar amounts were allocated during 1986-87 but no post could be sanctioned.

projects in the sub-plan as well as in other areas matching contribution for D. P. A. P.

2.07. Soil Conservation works in rainfed areas and in the catchment of irrigation and National Watershed Development Programme.—(a) Soil and Water Conservation works under rainfed conditions have been in operation in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Gaya, Nawadah, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Deoghar, Dumka, Sahebganj, Lohardagga, Rohtas and Palamau since 1980-81.

(b) Soil Conservation Works in the catchment of the following irrigation projects have been in operation since 1980-81:—

(i) Chandan and Badua Projects in the district of Bhagalpur.

(ii) Kutku Dam Project in the district of Palamau.

(iii) Getalsud and Subarnarekha Projects in the districts of Ranchi and Singhbhum respectively.

(c) From 1986-87 matching contribution is being provided for D. P. A. P. and National Watershed Development Programme. During 1986-87 Rs. 341 lakhs were provided which will be fully utilised. For 1987-88 it is proposed to raise this allocation to Rs. 412 lakhs.

### 3. Tribal Sub-Plan

Soil conservation works in the State is undertaken in 112 blocks of South Bihar which come under tribal populated area. Hence nearly 50 per cent of the total allocation proposed for 1987-88 have been earmarked for tribal sub-plan areas. Out of Rs. 445 lakhs proposed for 1987-88 Rs. 216 lakhs have been earmarked for Tribal Sub-plan.

### 4. Special Component Plan

Soil conservation is an area programme. The execution of Soil Conservation Schemes are being done on the basis of priority decided by detailed soil survey report. Therefore, Component Plan as such are prepared by the Directorate. But as per instruction 20 per cent of the total proposed allocation for works during 1987-88, i.e., Rs. 82.4 lakhs have been earmarked for special component plan.

### 5. 20-Point Programme

The old 20-Point Programme consisted of Development of Dry land farming. It identified watersheds in the rainfed areas and also undertook land development works in the watersheds selected every year on priority basis. The dry land farming programme under old TPP was started during 1983-84. So far 1,200 watersheds have been identified out of which 65 watersheds were selected for dry land farming during 1983-84, 150 watersheds during 1984-85 and 150 watersheds during 1985-86 on priority basis. As a part of integrated development of the selected watersheds the Directorate has been operating in all these selected watersheds and the objective is to saturate the selected watersheds with all possible soil and water conservation measures. So far 28,417 hectares of land have been treated and 563 nos. of S. D. D. and 344 nos. of WHT have been constructed under the programme.

Under the new twenty-point programme, the scope of soil conservation sector has further been intensified. Now the entire activity of Soil Conservation Directorate comes under point 2(A) of the new twenty-point programme, which includes better management of soil and water resources and technical development for the maintenance of

moisture in the soil. Management of soil and water resources in the theme of soil conservation programme. Thus in the light of the thrust given on this sector under new TPP, it is proposed to treat 18.73 thousand hectares of land with different soil and water conservation measures during 1987-88 under State Plan. The area proposed for treatment includes nearly 200 silt detention dams and 200 water harvesting tanks which are very useful in increasing moisture status of the land treated.

#### ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Total	T.S.P.	S.C.P.	D.P.
1	Survey Investigation and Planning ..	8.00	4.00	..	..
2	Research and Demonstration ..	2.00	..	..	..
3	Education and Training ..	8.00	2.00	..	..
4	Soil Survey and Testing ..	10.00	5.00	..	..
5	Direction and Administration ..	3.00	..	..	..
6	Soil and Water Conservation in rain-fed areas and in the catchment of Irrigation projects/Dams	412.00	205.00	82.40	412.00
7	Bihar State Land use Board ..	2.00	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		445.00	216.00	82.40	412.00

*N. B.*—The entire allocation proposed for scheme no. 6, i.e., Soil and Water Conservation works in rainfed areas and in the catchments of irrigation projects/dams has been earmarked for District plan during 1987-88. Similar was the case during 1986-87 when 306 lakhs were earmarked for district sector schemes which is likely to be utilised fully.

#### B. FOREST DEPARTMENT

*Objective.*—The programme of Soil and Water Conservation seeks to tackle the acute problem of soil erosion and degradation of land in the plateau regions of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas and the Sub-plateau regions of South Bihar which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled tribes. The physical components of the programme include contour trenching on hill slopes, gully plugging, check-dams and diversion channels. The afforestation programme consists of planting grass, shrubs and tree species primarily to conserve soil/water. Protection against grazing and destruction of firewood is also provided.

The actual expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 99.42 lakhs under this sector achieving a physical target of treatment of 2,970.25 hectare. This includes 1,697 ha. of

area where advance work had been done for planting in the next year. The allocation approved for 1986-87 is Rs. 85.00 lakhs with the physical target of 3,407 hectares which is expected to be achieved. This includes an advance work over an area of 1,627.0 ha.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to treat 1,627.00 hectares of plantation over vulnerable sites providing check-dams and gully plugging, etc. In addition an advance work over 2,710 ha. will also be done during 1987-88. So the total targeted area for the year comes to 4,337 ha. A post of Divisional Forest Officer, four Range Officers, 10 Foresters and Subordinate staff are proposed to be created as per standard norms for a new Afforestation Division at Gumla. This would cost 4.27 lakhs during the year 1987-88 out of total of 150 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 on Soil Conservation work inclusive of the cost of creation of a new Division at Gumla is Rs. 150 lakhs out of which Rs. 50 lakhs is earmarked for the Sub-plan area.

## CHAPTER 5

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The main objectives in the Animal Husbandry Sector of the Seventh Plan are follows :—

- (i) To increase the production of livestock products such as milk, eggs, meat and wool and also drought capacity for bullocks by intensification of controlled breeding programme.
- (ii) To consolidate and strengthen the existing infrastructural facilities for livestock development in the State.
- (iii) To promote animal husbandry as a viable subsidiary source of income and occupation especially for the rural poor particularly by upgrading the stock proper feeding and management and animal health cover.

2. The Seventh Plan outlay for Animal Husbandry Sector is Rs. 2400 lakhs including Rs. 375.00 lakh for the Tribal Sub-Plan. For Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh was approved out of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs were earmarked for the sub-plan. In addition a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakh was also provided as an additional allocation out of which Rs. 78.22 lakh were meant for other areas and Rs. 71.72 lakh for sub-plan Area. Thus out of a total allocation of Rs. 550.00 lakh, a sum of Rs. 445.30 lakh was utilised during 1985-86. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 475.00 lakh has been approved including Rs. 89.00 lakh for sub-plan which is likely to be utilised fully. The scheme-wise position and the proposals for 1987-88 are dealt with in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### 3. Sectoral Programmes for the Annual Plan (1987-88)—

3.1. *Direction and administration.*—The details of schemes with their expenditure during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and proposed for are as hereunder.

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		Actual Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Proposal for continuation of the Scheme for the Establishment of Saran and Magadh Range and Khagaria and Madhepura district.	7.12	7.76	8.00
2	Continuation of the Scheme for the establishment of Engineering Cell at the field level.	2.24	2.50	2.60

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan		
		1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
3	Scheme for the continuation of the office for the newly created district of Deo-ghar and creation of new district of Jahanabad.	0.20	0.75	1.10
4	Scheme for purchase and replacement of vehicles, tractors and other equipments for various institutions.	3.44	4.00	5.50
5	M. E. S. S. Scheme for the creation of the office for the newly created division of Dumka and new districts, Lohardaga, Gumla, Goda and Sahibganj.	3.67	5.00	5.90
Total .. ..		24.67	29.61	23.10

3.2. *Veterinary Education and training.*—A good number of technically trained personnel are required for properly managing the animal husbandry programmes and this is being given great importance than before. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh is expected to spent and 60 personnel trained.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been proposed for the training of 60 personnel as per scheme detailed below;—

(Rs. in lakh)

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scheme for training of personnel in India and abroad.	0.13	1.50	1.50
Total .. ..		0.13	1.50	1.50

3.3. *Veterinary services and animal health.*—A total number of 1,062 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries including 38 mobile veterinary dispensaries were existing at the end of Sixth Plan in the State. A sum of Rs. 201.40 lakh was utilised during 1985-86 on Animal Health and Veterinary services out of which 94 class-I Veterinary dispensaries, 16 in other Areas, 72 in Special Component Plan and 6 in Sub-Plan were opened. Besides 6 mobile Veterinary dispensaries were also established during 1985-86 as centrally sponsored scheme. Besides, schemes for construction of Class-I Veterinary dispensaries located in Harijan bustees/Tolas under S. C. P. were taken up along with continuation of scheme for A. H. P. I. at Darbhanga and the scheme for bottling of carbon tetrachloride, scheme for modernisation of Hospitals and Dispensaries and expansion of A. H. P. I., Patna and Ranchi. During the year 1985-86 altogether 18 buildings for Class-I dispensaries were constructed. At the A. H. P. I., Patna 79.93 lakh doses of vaccines were produced as against the production capacity of 64.00 lakh doses. Also 6.60 lakh heads of cattle were administered carbon tetrachloride.



During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 140.08 lakh is anticipated to be spent out of which 66 class-I Veterinary Dispensaries (40 other areas, 12 in special component plan and 14 in sub-plan) will be opened along with continuation of other schemes. The mobile Veterinary Dispensaries opened during 1985-86 have been taken over under the State Plan as per advice of the Working Group. In addition other schemes mentioned above were continued.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 210.90 lakh has been proposed for the continuation of the above schemes and establishment of 60 new class-I Veterinary dispensaries (35 in other areas, 15 in S. C. P. and 10 in sub-plan) 3 new mobile dispensaries will also be established during 1987-88, the schemewise details are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	Annual Plan		
		1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
	2	3	4	5
1	Establishment of Class I Veterinary Dispensaries.	2.26 +13.09 S. C. P.	13.27 +26.43 +7.50 T. S. P.	31.55 +36.05 S. C. P. +9.00 T. S. P.
2	Scheme for construction of building for Veterinary dispensaries under S. C. P.	35.00 S.C.P.	39.80 S.C.P.	43.45
3	Scheme for Expansion and Strengthening of Animal Health and Production Institute, Darbhanga.	4.70	8.00	10.00
	Scheme for bottling of carbon Tetrachloride.	3.50	4.25	Transferred to non-Plan.
4	Scheme for modernisation and strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries.—			
	(1) Other Area .. .. .	16.00	5.03	12.85
	(2) Sub-Plan Area .. .. .	20.32	15.00	5.00
5	Scheme for expansion of B. P. Section of Animal Health and Production Institute, Patna and Ranchi—			
	(1) Other Area .. .. .	54.29	15.00	23.00
	(2) Sub-Plan Area .. .. .	52.28	3.00	35.00
6	Establishment of mobile Veterinary dispensaries.	Centrally sponsored.	2.50	5.00
	Total .. .. .	201.54	140.08	210.90

3.4. *Investigation and Statistics*—A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been suggested for 1987-88 for continuing the Statistical Cell under the Sub-Plan as detailed below:—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
	Strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation Cell.	2.63	7.20	Transferred to Non-Plan.
	M. E. S. S. O. Continuation of Statistical unit in Sub-Plan.	C.A.	0.50	0.50
	Total .. ..	2.63	7.70	0.50

3.5. *Cattle Development*.—To accelerate the pace of cattle development in the State, it is proposed to cover additional 5.00 lakh cows under cross breeding programme with exotic dairy breeds and by frozen semen for which 500 A.I. Sub-centres are being equipped. Strengthening of the existing frozen semen stations has also been taken up for which purchase of containers and breeding bulls with a view to replacing the old unserviceable ones at semen collection centres as also to deploy some of them for natural service in area where it is difficult to extend artificial insemination facilities has been taken up. The cattle breeding farms of the State are being strengthened by providing facilities for irrigation, equipment, tractors, buildings etc. The bull rearing farm at Gauriakarma and Tekuna would be suitably strengthened. The State has some locally recognised breeds of cattle and buff with milk production potential. In the absence of proper care they are extinguishing. To preserve them selective breeding is being carried out. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 151.00 lakh has been proposed for these schemes details of which are given below :—

Serial no.	Name of the schemes	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scheme for strengthening of Government Cattle Farms and provision of additional herd strength of Haryana and Murrah Buff. cow in Saraikella—			
	(1) General Plan Area .. ..	6.05	18.00	10.00
	(2) Sub-Plan .. ..	5.50	10.00	10.00
2	Scheme for distribution of approved bulls..	2.65	2.48	5.00
	Scheme for continuation of Mini I. C. D. Block, Katihar (S. C. P.)	5.36	5.65	Transferred to Non-Plan.

Serial no.	Name of the schemes	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
3	Scheme for training of farmers in Animal Husbandry Practices (S. C. P.)	1.50	1.00	3.20
4	Scheme for continuation of Frozen Semen Bank, Banka.	24.08	28.25	40.00
5	Scheme for strengthening of Bull Rearing Farms, Gouriakarma, Tekuna.	2.80	3.00	5.00
6	Scheme for one million A. I. ..	13.01	3.50	15.00
7	Scheme for strengthening of Frozen Semen Bank—			
	(1) General Plan Area .. ..	43.28	20.18	15.00
	(2) S. C. P. .. ..	..	..	7.80
	(3) Sub-Plan Area .. ..	..	16.50	40.00
	Scheme for strengthening Key Village Blocks, A. I. Centres and Sub-Centres.	..	..	..
	Total .. ..	104.23	108.56	151.00

3.6. *Poultry Development*.—As a result of execution of the poultry programmes during the proceeding plan period not only poultry production in the State has gone up but also poultry husbandry has come to be accepted as a subsidiary occupation. The programmes include strengthening and expansion of existing 5000 layers and 2000 layers farm to 10000 layers and 5000 layers farms respectively. In these farms facilities for maintaining broilers, hatcheries, poultry feed preparation etc. will be expanded. One of the 10000 layers farm will be declared as Apex farm where the best strain of the birds will be produced by scientific breeding, feeding, disease control and management and the rest farms will be multiplier farm from where chicks will be distributed in the field. For the preservation of egg and poultry products a cold storage plant at Patna Ranchi will start operating. The existing intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres will be reorganised and strengthened. The Duck Breeding Farm at Supoul would be continued. A new duck farm has also

been established in the Sub-Plan Area implementation have to continue till the end of Seventh Plan. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 39.00 lakh has been proposed as per schemes detailed below :-

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scheme for strengthening and expansion of Poultry Farms—			
	(1) General Plan Area .. .. .	11.53	14.75	15.00
	(2) Sub-Plan Area .. .. .	..	5.00	10.00
	M. E. S. S. O.—Continuation of Cold Storage Plan at Ranchi.	..	3.00	1.00
	M. E. S. S. O.—Scheme for setting up Backyard Poultry Farm of 100 layers/ Broiler in Sub-Plan.	23.00	..	..
	Scheme for continuation of Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres Daltongang, Nawada, Dehri-on-Sone and Jamui under S. C. P.	9.18	8.50	Transferred to non-Plan
2	Scheme for continuation of Duck Breeding Farm, Supaul 9d Hotwar, Ranchi—			
	(1) General Plan Area .. .. .	3.79	5.00	9.00
	(2) Sub-Plan .. .. .	..	3.60	4.00
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>47.50</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>39.00</b>

3.7. *Sheep and Goat development.*—The main strategy under sheep and goat development is to improve the production potential of the local sheep population by cross-breeding and upgrading them with exotic ram and improved bucks. Two Intensive Sheep Development Project at Dehri-on-Sone and Daltongang would be strengthened. It is also proposed to distribute rams and bucks free of cost and ewes on 75 percent subsidy among selected beneficiaries. A pure Beetal breed goat farm was established at Chatra during 1985-86. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 36.78 lakh was spent and a sum of Rs. 31.55 lakh is anticipated to be spent during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 42.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88 on per details given below—

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
	Strengthening and reorganisation of Sheep and Goat Extension Centres.	1.00	..	Dropped.
1	Scheme for introduction of Sheep and goat in mixed farming economy—			
	(1) General Plan Sector .. .. .	1.16	1.00	5.00

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
	(2) S. C. P. .. .. .	1.34	1.00	10.00
	(3) Sub-Plan .. .. .	7.00	S.C.A.	S. C. A.
2	Scheme for strengthening of goat breeding farms, Tekuna in other Area and Hotwar, Thaitaitangar and Bolba in Sub-Plan Area—			
	(1) General Plan .. .. .	4.13	7.00	8.00
	(2) Sub-Plan .. .. .	10.11	8.00	9.00
	Scheme for strengthening of large Sheep Brooding Farm, Chatra.	9.89	10.00	Transferred to the non-plan.
3	Scheme for strengthening of Intensive Sheep Development Block at Dehri-on-Sone and Daltoriganj.	2.15	2.75	5.00
4	Establishment of Pure beetal breed goat farm at Chatra.	..	1.80	5.00
	Total .. .. .	36.78	31.55	42.00

3.8. *Piggery Development.*—According to the livestock Census, 1982 the number of pigs in the State was 14.46 lakhs. They are mostly concentrated in the plateau region of Chhotanagpur and certain areas of the North Bihar of the State. Tribal people have special interest in and aptitude for pig husbandry. Cross breeding of Deshi pigs with boars of exotic breeds is being intensified. The scheme for fattening of weaned pigs, which involves grant of subsidy in kind to the pig breeders for feeding and fattening of the piglets before sale to the Bacon Factory is also being continued. To maintain the supply of breeding sows, boars and piglets breeding farms order various extension programme, it is, essential that existing pig farms are be strengthened and expanded in respect of breeding, stocks, feeds and infrastructure. One of existing pig farms will be declared as Apex or germ plasm farm where best germ plasm will be produced through scientific breeding, feeding, disease control and management and the other farms will be multiplier farms. Scheme-wise details are given below—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scheme for cross-breeding of Desi Pigs (S. C. P.)	2.00	2.00	5.00
2	Scheme for continuation of Intensive Piggery Development Block Katihar (S. C. P.).	4.60	5.59	6.00

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
3	Scheme for Establishment of Intensive Piggery Development Block at Purnea (S. C. P.).	3.14	3.50	7.00
4	Scheme for fattening of weaned pigs—			
	(i) S. C. P. .. .. .	3.40	3.50	5.00
	(ii) Sub-Plan .. .. .	10.00	..	..
5	Scheme for continuation of marketing and publicity of Product of Bacon Factory (Sub-Plan Scheme).	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Total .. .. .	23.64	15.09	23.50

3.9. *Other Livestock Development Programmes.*—In the newly created divisions and districts, it is difficult problem to obtain suitable accommodation for offices, residence and guest houses for inspecting staff. Provision has been made for construction, repair and maintenance of administrative block, staff quarters and guest houses. The scheme of cattle shows and fairs will be implemented. The animal husbandry information and extension service would be suitably strengthened. For 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 46.50 lakh's is proposed as detailed below :—

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scheme for construction, repair and maintenance of dispensary, buildings, electricity and water supply—			
	(1) General Plan Sector .. .. .	15.48	15.00	20.00
	(2) Sub-Plan .. .. .	14.34	12.00	15.00
2	Scheme for Cattle Fair and Shows ..	1.11	2.00	5.00
3	Scheme for strengthening of A. H. Information and Extension Services.	2.00	3.52	6.00
4	Scheme for Muzzle Print .. .. .	1.41	1.41	0.50
	Total .. .. .	34.34	33.93	46.50

**3.10. Feed and Fodder Development.**—Inadequate feed, fodder and growing resources in the State is one of the covers constraints to livestock development. As a first step, it is necessary to increase supply of quality fodder seeds. Only Government Cattle Farms are producing fodder seed which are not sufficient to meet the growing needs. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage, private growers to produce good fodder seeds and supply them with improved seeds. The seeds produced by these farmers will be purchased by the Government for distribution. Fodder Banks having storage and transport facilities will be established in selected divisional and district head-quarters. For 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh, has been proposed as detailed below:—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scheme for fodder demonstration and Extension—			
	(1) General Plan Sector .. ..	1.00	1.00	1.00
	(2) S. C. P. .. ..	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total .. ..	2.00	2.00	2.00

**3.11. State share towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**—The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of rendering assistance to marginal, small farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing cross-bred calves, poultry piggery and sheep and goat as well as the control of foot and mouth disease and Rinderpest Programme will be continued. 50 per cent of the total requirement is to be arranged from the State Plan as matching share. A sum of Rs. 78.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88 as detailed below:—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86 Actual.	1986-87 Anticipated.	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1	S. L. P. P. Scheme for rearing of cross-bred calves, poultry, piggery, sheep and goat by small farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers—			
	(1) General Plan Sector .. ..	12.91	18.00	15.00
	(2) S. C. P. .. ..	13.74	15.00	20.00
2	Scheme for control of Food and Mouth Disease.	2.91	2.85	3.00
3	Scheme for Establishment of R. P. Surveillance Unit.	2.63	2.72	3.00

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	1985-86 Actual.	1986-87 Anticipated.	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
4	Scheme for systematic control of livestock disease Surveillance.	2.08	2.00	3.00
5	Scheme for survey on estimation of production of milk, egg, wool and meat.	0.24	0.86	0.99
6	Scheme for development of Goshala	14.73	8.25	15.00
7	Scheme for systematic control of livestock disease of national importance and other related aspect.	2.65	3.25	3.50
8	Strengthening of Pig Breeding Farms ..	2.60	3.00	3.50
9	Estt. of vety. Council .. ..	0.01	1.26	0.01
10	Estt. of Backyard Poultry Farms (S:C.P.)	3.00	3.00	5.00
11	Strengthening of sheep Breeding Farms, Chatra.	4.01	5.54	6.00
	Estt. of Betel Breed Goat Farm ..	1.85	Transferred to State Plan.	
	Estt. of Mobile Vety. Disp. .. ..	4.62	do.	
	Total 50% State share .. ..	67.98	65.73	78.00
	50% Government of India share ..	67.98	65.73	78.00

4. *District Sector Scheme*.—The plan scheme have been duly bifurcated into State Sector and district Sector schemes as shown in formats D. P. I. and D. P. II. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 141.55 lakh (29.08%) is anticipated to be spent during 1986-87, as against total expenditure of Rs. 475.00 lakh. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 199.50 lakh (32.28 %) is proposed as against the total outlay of Rs. 618.00 lakh.

5. Sub-head of Development wise outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakh.)

Serial no.	Name of the Sub-heads.	1986-87 Approved outlay			1986-87 Anti Expenditure			1987-88 Proposed outlay		
		State Plan	Sub-Plan	S. C. P.	State Plan	Sub-plan	S. C. P. Plan	State plan	Sub-Plan	S. C. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Direction and Administration.	29.61	5.00	..	29.61	5.00	..	23.10	7.00	..
2	Extension and Training	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..



(Rs. in lakh.)

Serial no.	Name of the Sub-heads	1986-87 Approved Outlay			1986-87 Anti Expenditure			1987-88 Proposed Outlay		
		State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Vet. Services and Animal Husbandry.	140.08	25.50	66.53	140.08	25.50	66.53	210.90	49.00	79.50
4	Adm. Investigation and statistics.	7.70	0.50	..	7.70	0.50	..	0.50	0.50	..
5	Cattle and Buffalo Development.	108.56	26.50	9.13	108.56	26.50	9.13	151.00	50.00	16.00
6	Poultry Development ..	39.25	11.00	8.50	39.25	11.00	8.50	39.00	13.00	..
7	Sheep and Goat Deve- lopment.	31.55	8.00	1.00	31.55	8.00	1.00	42.00	9.00	10.00
8	Piggery Development ..	15.09	0.50	14.59	15.09	0.30	14.59	23.50	0.50	23.00
9	Other Livestock Deve- lopment.	33.93	12.00	..	33.93	12.00	..	46.50	15.00	..
10	Feed and Fodder Deve- lopment.	2.00	..	1.00	2.00	..	1.00	2.00	..	1.00
11	50 percent state share towards Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	65.73	..	18.00	65.73	..	18.00	78.00	..	25.00
Total - Animal Husbandry		475.00	89.00	118.75	475.00	89.00	118.75	618.00	144.00	154.50

## CHAPTER 6

### DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

1. The major objective of dairy development programme in the Seventh Plan is to increase milk production by encouraging dairying as a self supporting and economically viable activity especially for small and marginal farmers and rural landless labourers in conjunction with other programmes, such as I. R. D. P. To enable this the production per animal will have to be increased through scientific cross-breeding and up-grading of milch cattle, by providing the necessary infra-structure for this as also health cover for animals and other technical inputs and for quick collection, processing and marketing of milk through producers organisations. Funds allocated in the Seventh Plan will be used largely for non-operation flood-II areas for completion of on going schemes and for enhancing milk production and augmenting milk supply. The commitments of the state under the Operation Flood-II project would be fully met and some critical gaps would be filled up.

2. The target in the VIIIth Plan is to cover 40 towns inclusive of 35 towns covered under Operation Flood-II programme with total installed handling capacity of 14 lakh lits per day organising 5050 milk Producers' Co-operative Societies and 20 Milk Unions inclusive of 9 Unions in Operation Flood-II area by 1989-90.

3. Rs. 1,250.00 lakh has been earmarked under Dairy Sector during VIIIth plan period, of which Rs. 225.00 lakh has been earmarked as flow to the sub-plan Rs. 300.00 lakh are expected to be availed as Special Central Additive.

4. Rural Dairy Development in the districts outside Operation Flood-II also will be taken up on the pattern of Operation Flood-II. Efforts will be made to provide A. I. and Vety. first aid facilities at the door step of the farmer through co-operative institutions, apart from departmental institutions.

5. Voluntary organisations like B. A. I. F. is proposed to be involved to ensure technical inputs to enhance milk production. This will be done mostly in the sub-plan area and in a few other selected pockets.

#### II. Financial and Physical Progress during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (Anticipated)—

During 1985-86, the plan allocation was Rs. 250.00 lakh which was subsequently raised to Rs. 376.00 lakh. Against this, the expenditure was Rs. 375.43 lakh. Apart from this Rs. 48.92 lakh was utilised from Special Central Assistance.

(2) For the year 1986-87 an allocation of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been made. In addition a sum of Rs. 47.00 lakh has been allocated under Special Central Assistance. The entire allocation is likely to be spent.

(3) (a) *Programme and Progress in operation Flood-II Area.*—(a) Milk Federation is functioning in 3 Milk Sheds namely : Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Begusarai (six districts). Progress in respect of different activities are given below :

Particular.	Achievement.		1985-86.	
	1984-85.	Target.	Target.	Achievement.
1	2	3	3	4
1. D. C. S. functional (nos.) .. .. .	172		510	347
2. Membership (nos.) .. .. .	1,542		14,700	8,715
3. Cattle Feed Sale (M.T.) .. .. .	200.92		868	464.3
4. D. C. S. under Cattle feed sale (nos.) ..	61		..	117
5. D. C. S. under A. I. (nos.) .. .. .	..		140	21
6. D. C. S. under First Aid facilities (nos.)	..		200	40

(b) The Patna Dairy Project (N. D. D. B.) is operating in the district of Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Vaishali and Saran. Its performance in respect of organisation of societies and provision of inputs is as follows :

Particulars.	1984-85		1985-86.	
	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.	
1	2	3	4	
1. D. C. S. functioning (nos.) ..	417	No target	440	
2. ebership (nos.) .. ..	11,828	Ditto	14,974	
3. Cattle Feed Sale (MT) .. ..	6,223	Ditto	7,507	
4. D. C. S. under Cattle feed sale (nos.) ..	410	Ditto	408	
5. D. C. S. cattle feed sold (MT) ..	790	Ditto	1,027	
6. (a) D. C. S. under A. I. (nos.) ..	61	Ditto	72	
(b) Number of A. I. Performance ..	1,188	Ditto	3,609	
7. D. C. S. under First Aid facilities (nos.)	85	Ditto	85	

4. *Procurement and Marketing of Milk.*—(a) Procurement :—As per Government Resolution, all milk supply scheme/chilling centres/milk product factories being managed by Bihar State Dairy Corporation were handed over to the Federation between January, 1984 to June, 1984. Milk procurement of different dairies are as below (ending March) :—

Name of the project.	Installed capacity (LPD)	Achievement 1984-85 (LPD)	Target 1985-86 (LPD)	Achievement 1985-86 (LPD)	October, 1986 (LPD) Av.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. C. M. P. Barauni including C.C. Khagaria/Samastipur.	1,00,000	2,155 inclusive Samastipur.	3,500	5,927	63,770
2. M. S. S., Muzaffarpur ..	25,000	1,214	1,500	1,574	9,000
3. Patna Dairy Project ..	1,00,000	16,795	13,000	16,105	42,083

(b) *Marketing*.—Under Operation Flood-II Programme all towns having population more than one lakh are to be covered under milk marketing programme. There are 16 Class-I cities having more than one lakh population and 24 Class-II towns having population above 50,000 and one lakh. Currently milk is supplied to 27 towns.

Name of the Plants.	Installed capacity (LPD)	Coverage of towns.	Average supply 1984-85 (LPD)	Average supply 1985-86 (LPD)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Feeder and Balancing Dairy	1,00,000	Patna, Biharsharif, Nawadah, Arah, Hazipur.	23,026	28,264
2. M. S. S., Muzaffarpur ..	25,000	Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, Motihari, Bettiah and Barauni.	4,157	10,486
3. M. S. S., Jamshedpur ..	25,000	Jamshedpur, Ghatsila, Chaibassa, Chakradharpur.	12,214	13,768
4. M. S. S., Bokaro ..	25,000	Dhanbad, Sindri, Gomia, Bokaro, Giridih, Bermo.	4,497	5,460
5. M. S. S., Ranchi ..	6,000	Ranchi .. ..	1,257	2,914
6. M. S. S., Gaya ..	6,000	Gaya, Aurangabad ..	1,021	2,166

#### Dairy Development Activities outside Operation Flood-II Area,

5. The Dairy Development activities are being implemented similar to the pattern being followed under Operation Flood-II Programme. The Dairy Directorate through Regional and District level officers are implementing the programme through Co-operative Institutions viz., Unions at District level and Dairy Co-operative at village level. Only 5 district Milk Unions have been registered and 4 are functioning at Ranchi, Lohardaga, Bhagalpur and Daudnagar. Milk Unions at Gumla, Singhbhum, Sahebganj and Hazaribagh are in the Process of organisation. 285 societies have been registered of which nearly 200 societies are functional.

#### Milk Procurement and Marketing

6. The Milk Unions at Bhagalpur, Daudnagar each have 200 LPD Chilling/processing facilities and are presently handling 2,200—2,300 LPD. The Milk Union at Lohardaga has a facility to chill 4,000 LPD and is functioning at full capacity. Chilled milk is supplied to the Military Dairy Farm, Namkum and Milk Federation at Ranchi. Action has been initiated to procure milk through Co-operatives in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum Districts. In Ranchi district milk is directly supplied through the Co-operative to the Federation. 2 Chilling Centres each of 2,000 LPD at Bundu and Khunti have been completed. The Khunti unit has been commissioned recently. A Chilling Centre at Sahebganj of 2,000 LPD is in the process of Installation.

Keeping in view the potentialities of Dairy Development in Bhagalpur, Lohardaga, Hazaribagh and Gumla Districts Milk Supply Scheme/Chilling Centre of 25,000 LPD 10,000 LPD/2,000 LPD have been sanctioned during 1986-87. These milk processing plants will be handed over to the respective Milk Unions for operation after commissioning.\*

#### Programmes for 1987-88 Cattle Feed Plant, Ranchi

7. *Spill Over and Completion and Consolidation of existing Dairy Schemes.*—The plan was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 144.00 lakhs. OMPFED was made implementing agency for the project. A sum of Rs. 78.00 lakh was advanced to COMPFED upto 1984-85 and Rs. 20.00 lakh was made available during 1985-86. Civil construction and installation work could not be taken up in time due to delay in finalisation of site at Hotwar Farm, Ranchi. COMPFED has advanced Rs. 40.00 lakh to N. D. D. B. for civil construction and installation work.

Tenders have been received and are under scrutiny. It is expected that work will start during 1986-87 and will be completed by 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 21.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 1987-88 under the sub-plan flow. The entire amount will be the capital expenditure.

7. (b) *Chilling Centre, Daudnagar.*—An expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakh was incurred for consolidation of chilling centre, Daudnagar during the year 1985-86. A further sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been sanctioned during the year 1986-87 to provide additional bulk cooler and other equipments to raise the handling capacity from 2,000 LPD to 4,000 LPD. The bulk cooler has since been installed and the handling capacity has been increased. At present plant is handling 2,300 LPD and milk is marketing locally and through Gaya Dairy.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed to complete the remaining work of chilling centre and amount will be utilised as capital expenditure.

(c) *Chilling Centre, Sahebganj.*—An expenditure of Rs. 6.89 lakh was incurred during 1985-86 from Special Central Additive for the establishment of 2,000 LPD chilling centre. Land has been acquired and civil construction work has been started.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 4.10 lakh has been sanctioned from Special Central Additive to continue and complete the work. The plant is likely to be commissioned by June, 1987.

During 1987-88, Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed from State Plan for completion and operation of plant. Out of Rs. 2.00 lakh the capital expenditure will be Rs. 1.00 lakh and rest will be recurring expenditure.

(d) *Chilling Centre, Saraikela.*—A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been sanctioned during 1986-87 to complete the civil work of the chilling centre.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1987-88 for completion of the civil construction work and for recurring expenditure.

(e) *Chilling Centre, Naugachhia.*—During 1985-86 a scheme to set up a chilling centre of 2,000 LPD capacity at Naugachhia under institutional financing scheme, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.75 lakh.

The Bhagalpur Co-operative Milk Union was made the implementing agency and was advanced a sum of Rs. 4.35 lakhs during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for 1987-88 which is towards capital cost.

(f) *Milk Supply Scheme, Bhagalpur.*—It is proposed to establish a 25,000 LPD Milk Supply Scheme at Bhagalpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 167.50 lakh through COMPFED. Rs. 15.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme during the year

1986-87. Expenditure will be incurred during the year over site development and civil construction work. Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 1987-88 to continue civil construction work and purchase of plant and equipments. The entire amount will be on capital expenditure.

(g) *Rural Dairy-cum-Chilling Centre, Lohardaga.*—It is proposed to set up a Rural Dairy-cum-Chilling Centre of 10,000 LPD. at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.53 lakh through the Co-operative Milk Union, Lohardaga. During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme under the sub-plan flow. It is expected that entire amount will be spent over site development and civil construction work.

A sum of Rs. 23.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the year 1987-88 to continue civil construction work. The entire amount which will be under sub-plan will be spent as capital cost.

(h) *Rural Dairy-cum-Chilling Centre, Hazaribagh.*—It is proposed to set up a Rural Dairy-cum-Chilling Centre of 2,000—4,000 LPD capacity at Hazaribagh. A sum of Rs. 8.80 lakh has been earmarked during the current financial year. It is anticipated that entire amount will be utilised for purchase of plant and equipment.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the year 1987-88 to continue the work, of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent to meet establishment cost Rs. 2.00 lakh for other recurring expenditure and remaining Rs. 7.00 lakh as capital expenditure.

(i) *Chilling Centre, Gumla.*—A scheme to establish a chilling centre at Gumla at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.05 lakh has been sanctioned during the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 6.20 lakh has been sanctioned during the year 1986-87 under the sub-plan. The sanctioned amount will be spent over civil works and for purchase of plant and equipments.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme during the year 1987-88 to continue the work. Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent to meet establishment cost, Rs. 0.50 lakh as other recurring expenditure and Rs. 3.50 lakh as capital cost.

## 9. State Contribution to Operation Flood-II Programme

Operation Flood-II Programme at present is being implemented in 11 districts out of 22 districts, earmarked as project area.

Details of fund made available during 1985-86, sanctioned during 1986-87 and proposed for the year 1987-88 under different heads are detailed below :

Name of the Head.	Actual expenditure 1985-86.	Sanctioned during 1986-87.	Anticipated expenditure 1986-87.	Proposed during 1987-88.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Seed money to COMPFED to raise working capital.	17.00	43.00	43.00	40.00
2. To make available land/water/ electricity.	1.00	28.50	28.50	40.00
3. Construction of headquarters building of COMPFED.	20.00	..	..	..
4. Deficit of Audit Board ..	3.00	2.00	2.00	..
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>73.50</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>

The entire amount proposed during 1987-88 will be to meet capital expenditure.

#### 10. Additional Facilities to Compfed for Implementation of Operation Flood-II Programme

With the implementation of Operation Flood-II Programme in the State, all Dairy Projects/Chilling Centres which were being managed by the Bihar State Dairy Corporation were handed over to COMPFED for management. The COMPFED needed funds for repair/renovation of Plants and some additional items for smooth running of the projects, besides, for consolidation of Engineering, Marketing cells as well as for meeting recurring expenditure over technical input.

Details of fund made available to COMPFED during the year 1985-86, sanctioned during 1986-87 and proposed for the year 1987-88, under different heads is detailed below :

Name of the Head.	Actual expenditure 1985-86.	Sanctioned during 1986-87.	Ancitipated expenditure 1986-87.	Proposed during 1986-87.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Purchase of 2 Road Milk Tankers	15.00	..	..	..
2. Purchase of Rail Tanker ..	..	17.50	17.50	17.50
3. Purchase of 2 power boats ..	15.00	..	..	..
4. Telecommunication ..	3.87	..	..	..
5. Vehicle for Engineering and Marketing Cell.	5.40	..	..	..
6. Purchase of Plastic Crates and Cans.	11.70	..	..	..
7. Establishment of whole day milk booths.	5.00	..	..	..
8. Provision of T. I. P. including Milk Tester.	8.86	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>64.63</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>17.50</b>

#### Rural Dairy Development Activities

Dairy Co-operatives on "Anand Pattern" have been accepted as the instrument of Dairy Development. Milk Collection, transportation, payment to the milk producers on quality basis is arranged through co-operative societies, apart from milk production enhancement programme, including arrangement for A. I. Veterinary First Aid, Primary health Care, feed and fodder, Fodder Seed and Cutting Supply. To manage day to day work of the co-operatives, paid secretary/milk tester/A. I. worker are engaged by the society. Societies need not only financial assistance at the initial stage to make them viable but also need support for milk testing outfits, chemicals, milk cans, building for collection of milk and storage of feed.

Members of the weaker section especially belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are not adequately represented in dairy co-operatives. As such there is a need to assist them for their enrollment as members of the society by paying share money contribution and providing them with milch animals under Government subsidy and bank financing scheme.

Transportation of milk in both the shifts from societies to road side and from road side to Dairy Dock, especially in hilly and under developed areas is very costly. In the initial years the volume of milk being inadequate, it becomes uneconomic venture to bear the transport cost. Thus, to make the society/union viable and to initiate collection through societies, it is necessary to subsidise transportation cost.

During 1986-87, apart from technical input programme for enhancement of Milk Production, incentive price for production of milk was introduced to give further impetus to the milk producers for more production and supply of milk through societies. The result was very encouraging. As against average per day collection through societies in organised sector of 30,000 LPD in October, 1985, the milk procurement in October, 1986 rose to 1,25,000 LPD. Continuation of incentive price for a few years appears to be necessary. However, instead of paying cash, it may be paid in terms of cattle feed.

During 1985-86, 584 societies, 3 District Milk Unions were awarded Managerial assistance, 163 societies were provided with Milk testing outfits, 90 societies with A. I. facilities, 136 societies were provided with veterinary first aid kit boxes. Fodder demonstration was organised over 2,290 acres, through 7,839 members producers of which 2,111 members belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. All the aforesaid activities are being pursued in 1986-87 and will be continued in 1987-88.

Apart from aforesaid activities through departmental institutions, it is proposed to entrust the work of A. I., Veterinary Aid, primary health care, livestock management, fodder production, supply of fodder mini kit, Silvi pasture, community fodder demonstration work in an integrated manner to Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation Pune (BAIF) in certain selected pockets in sub-Plan area and selected pockets of areas outside O. F. II.

BAIF will set up a number of centres and will extend its mobile service at the door steps of the beneficiaries within the radius of 15 km. from its centre. They may charge Rs. 60,000 per year per centre. During 1987-88, it is proposed to establish about 30 centres through BAIF after finalisation of terms. Thereafter requirement of fund for BAIF will be worked out.

During 1985-86, under Rural Dairy Development Programme an expenditure of Rs. 89.54 was incurred of which Rs. 8.46 was under sub-plan.

During 1986-87 Rs. 90.57 lakh has been sanctioned including 28.175 lakh under sub-plan so far. Further a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakh is in the process of sanction.



During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 171.25 lakh is proposed for the following schemes of which Rs. 4.00 lakh is sub-plan flow :—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	Proposed outlay for 1987-88.		of which capital content.
		State Plan.	Sub-Plan.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Managerial Assistance to Society/Union (Inclusive of O. F. II area).	12.00	..	..
2	Milk testing outfits/Chemicals (outside O. F. II area).	2.00	..	..
3	Milk room for Co-operative Society (Inclusive of O. F. II area).	5.75	..	5.75
4	Provision of technical input (Inclusive of O. F. II area).	25.00	3.00	4.00
5	Incentive Price for Milk (Inclusive of O. F. II area).	100.00	..	..
6	Subsidy on Milk Transportation (Outside O. F. II area).	4.50	..	..
7	Purchase of Milch animals (Inclusive of O. F. II area).	20.00	..	20.00
8	Purchase of Milk Can (Outside O. F. II area).	2.00	1.00	2.00
TOTAL		171.25	4.00	31.75

**12. Other Dairy Extension Activities.**—The extension services have to motivate the farmers to take up Dairying as an economic proposition, besides, training the society personnel to initiate milk procurement. Extension staff will also transfer the new technology of cattle breeding and enhancement of Milk production. They would hold demonstration, film shows, exhibition and also conduct milk yield competitions, publish news bulletin and will keep milk records.

The availability of large number of upgraded milch animals is very inadequate in the State. Even under I. R. D. programme, a large number of families opt. for which animals which are not readily available. Therefore, in order to make available adequate number of upgraded/cross bred animals in the State, it is proposed to encourage setting up of Dairy units of 5/10/20 animals by progressive farmers/unemployed youths in some of the milk shed area.

Dairy units (5 animals) Breeding Farm (20 animals) will be economically viable to attract financial institutions to finance the scheme with some element of subsidy assistance from Government. In case of Mini Dairy (5/10 animals), the assistance

and subsidy will be to meet expenditure on transportation at the rate of 500 per animals from other states, payment of Insurance charges on 100 per cent basis in 1st year and on tapering basis in subsequent years, supply of calf starter for cross bred female calves born, seed money (interest free loan at the rate of 10 per cent of the total project cost). In case of 20 animals unit, subsidy at the rate of 10 per cent of (5 per cent in the form of 100 per cent grant and 5 per cent seed money) the estimated project cost (amounting Rs. 1.25 lakh) will be to meet transport, insurance and calf starter for female cross breed calves.

During 1985-86, 90 units (each of 5 animals) were sanctioned. Land Development Bank has agreed to finance the Scheme. 15 Units could be set up due to out break of rinderpest, remaining units are being established during 1986-87. During 1986-87, 131 units (each of 5 animals) has been sanctioned and are in the process of setting up through commercial Banks.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to set up 196 units (each of 5 animals) and 40 units (each of 20 animals) at an estimated cost of 20 lakh as subsidy/seed money.

Tribal families are now coming forward to take up dairying as their subsidiary occupation. The scheme envisages to provide milch animals to primitive tribal families as well as facilities for breeding, feeding and management in an integrated manner. This scheme is proposed to be taken up in hilly areas, predominately dominated by primitive tribes.

Miltone is supplied to school going children in and around Ranchi town covering 5,000 children where more than 50 per cent children belong to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. This programme is proposed to be extended to the rural area around Ranchi covering an additional 5,000 children.

During 1985-86 milk yield competitions were organised in 469 societies and 1,407 producer members were awarded artificial prizes.

During 1985-86, under other dairy extension activities Rs. 15.20 lakh was spent. During 1986-87, Rs. 16.40 lakh has been sanctioned of which Rs. 3.40 is under sub-plan.

A sum of Rs. 25.50 lakh is proposed to be earmarked for 1987-88 as detailed below. No new post is proposed to be created.

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay, 1987-88		Capital Content	Remarks.
		State plan	Sub-plan		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Milk yield competition fair/exhibition.	3.00	..	..	
2	Establishment of—				
	(a) Mini Dairy (5 animals)	15.00	..	7.50	
	(b) Breeding Farm (20 animals).	5.00	..	2.50	
3	Development of primitive tribe.	2.50	2.50	1.00	
4	Supply of, miltone	..	..	..	from S.C.A.
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>11.00</b>	

13. **Training.**—Suitable induction programme for farmers is required to be arranged to acquaint them with Dairy Development Technology. Short Term Training Courses will be required to trained persons who will work as Milk Tester/Paid Secretary/A. I. Workers/Farmer training centre will have to be maintained to continue training among farmers.

During 1985-86, 1,709 persons were imparted training. A sum of Rs. 4.44 lakh was spent in other area while Rs. 3.10 lakh was spent in sub-plan area.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been sanctioned for training programmes which Rs. 4.80 lakh is sub-plan flow. A target to train 1,852 persons have been fixed which is likely to be achieved. For 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for this item.

14. **Survey and Statistics.**—During 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 0.66 lakh was incurred under this programme of which 0.13 lakh was in sub-plan area.

During 1986-87, the approved outlay is Rs. 2.37 lakh of which 0.77 lakh is in sub-plan. It is proposed to purchase a Data processing Machine.

For the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent on establishment and the remaining 1.00 lakh over other recurring expenditure.

15. **Direction and Administration.**—(a) An expenditure of Rs. 4.57 lakh was incurred during the year 1985-86 of which 1.96 lakh was under sub-plan. Purchase of one Diesel Station Wagon each was made for the Directorate and for the Range Office at Ranchi.

During 1986-87 approved outlay is 9.575 lakh of which Rs. 6.00 lakh is under sub-plan. Purchase of a vehicle has been sanctioned for sub-Range Office at Dumka.

For the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 16.75 lakh is proposed of which Rs. 9.00 lakh is under sub-plan. It is proposed to create District Offices at Betiah, Katihar, Nawadah, Giridih and Deoghar. In sub-plan area it is proposed to establish a District Office at Godda.

The aforesaid amount will be utilised as follows :—

*Rupees in lakhs.*

(a) Establishment .. .. .	10.00
(b) Other recurring .. .. .	2.00
(c) Capital .. .. .	4.75

(b) *Establishment of New Dairy Extension Units.*—During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 0.155 lakh has been allocated under sub-plan for strengthening of District Dairy Development Office, Lohardagga.

For the year 1987-88, Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be in sub-plan. In sub-plan area it is proposed to establish new Dairy Extension Units at Latehar, Jamtara and Pakur. The amount is proposed to be utilised as under :—

*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

	State Plan	S. C. A.
Establishment .. .. .	3.00	1.00
Other expenses .. .. .	1.00	1.00

16. **Share Capital Contribution to Milk Unions.**—During the year 1986-87, lakh has been sanctioned under sub-plan flow of which Rs. 2.00 lakh is for Lohardagga Union and Rs. 0.75 lakh for Ranchi Union.

For the year 1987-88, Rs. 2.80 lakh is proposed under State Plan towards share capital contribution to Milk Union in sub-plan area.

17. **District Sector Schemes.**—The following schemes have been identified for inclusion in the District Sector Schemes for the year 1987-88 and has been shown in the abstract.

		Proposed outlay for 1987-88 (Rs. in lakh)	
		Other Area	Sub-Plan flow
1.	Consolidation and completion of C. C., Daudnagar ..	2.00	..
2.	Managerial Assistance to society/Unions ..	12.00	..
3.	Milk Testing outfit/chemicals ..	2.00	..
4.	Milk room for co-operative societies ..	5.75	..
5.	Subsidy on milk transportation ..	4.50	..
6.	Purchase of milch animals ..	20.00	..
7.	Supply of milton ..	..	..
8.	Share capital to Milk Union ..	..	2.80
<b>TOTAL</b> ..		46.25	2.80

Thus a total sum of Rs. 49.05 is proposed for district sector schemes.

District Sector scheme will be implemented by the respective Dairy Development Officer under the guidance of District Planning and Development Council. The implementation of the Schemes will also be monitored by District Planning and Development Councils as well as by the Department.

18. **Special Component Plan.**—A sum of Rs. 45.00 lakh is expected to be the flow to the special component plan.

Serial no.	Items	State plan outlay divisible scheme 1987-88	Proposed for 1987-88
1	2	3	4
1	Subsidy on purchase of milch animals ..	20.00	20.00
2	(a) Managerial assistance ..	12.00	1.50
	(b) Milk testing outfits and chemicals ..	2.00	0.50
	(c) Share capital contribution ..	..	..
	(d) Milk rooms etc. ..	5.75	5.75
3	Technical Input Programme—		
	(a) Veterinary First Aid and A. I. facilities etc. Input to society members. }	25.00	1.70
	(b) Supply of feeds/fodder seed cutting etc. ..	..	2.05
4	Training ..	5.00	1.50
5	Incentive Price ..	100.00	12.00
<b>TOTAL</b> ..		169.75	45.00

19. **Tribal Sub-Plan.**—The Major thrust is on rural development on the pattern being followed in operation flood-II area. The Dairy Directorate through Regional and District offices are implementing the programme through co-operative institutions. Milk Unions at Gumla, Singhbhum and Sahebganj are in the process of organisation. Currentl, Milk Union of Ranchi and Lohardaga and 120 Societies are functioning.

Milk Supply Schemes established in this region at Jamshedpur and Ranchi are being managed by Milk Federation. During 1985-86, they supplied on an average 16.682 L P D to the consumers, against installed capacity of 31,000 Lpd. Besides, this, they also supplied Miltone to 5,000 school going children of Ranchi town of which more than 50 per cent belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Chilling Centre of 4,000 Lpd establishment at Lohardaga in 1985-86 is running at full capacity. Cattle Feed Plant is in the process of establishment.

During 1985-86, 100 societies, 2 District Milk Unions were awarded managerial assistance, 100 societies were provided with Milk Testing outfits and chemicals, 50 societies with A. I. facilities, fodder demonstration was organised in 440 acre. 577 persons were imparted short training in different facia of Dairying. During 1986-87, these activities are being persued.

During 1985-86, 103.98 lakh inclusive of 18.92 lakh from S. C. A. was spent. During 1986-87, Rs. 113.00 lakh inclusive of 47.00 lakh from S. C. A. has been allocated. All schemes under sub plan have been sanctioned.

During 1987-88, against proposed outlay of 444.80 lakh under State plan, Rs. 72.30 lakh is proposed under sub- plan for the following schemes :—

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay 1987-88 flow to sub-plan
1	Spill-over and completion and consolidation of existing dairy scheme/ continuing schemes.	53.00
2	Rural Dairy Development activities .. .. .	4.00
3	Other Dairy Extension activities .. .. .	2.50
4	(a) Direction and Administration .. .. .	9.00
	(b) Establishment of new dairy extension units .. .. .	1.00
5	Share capital contribution to Milk Unions .. .. .	2.80
	<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>72.30</b>

20. **Point Programme.**—In the dairy sector, major expenditure is over organising milk procurement, processing and marketing and also for creating infra-structure for dairy development which will accure indirect benefit to the weaker section of the society. Programme which have been taken up under the special component plan for upliftment of the weaker sections viz. providing them with milch animals on subsidy-cum-loan basis. Co-operative society building, incentive price for milk production will be monitored under 20 point programme. The name of the schemes have been indicated in T. P. P. 1 and T. P. P. 2.

25-Plan.—

21. Summarising the proposed outlay for 1987-88 are as follows :—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Items	Proposed State plan outlay	Special component flow	Flow to sub-plan
1. Spill-over and completion consolidation of existing dairy schemes/continuing schemes.	120.00	..	53.00
2. Commitment under O. F.-II programme ..	80.00	..	..
3. Additional Facility to COMPFED for implementation of O. F.-II programme.	17.50	..	..
4. Rural Dairy Development activities ..	171.25	43.50	4.00
5. Other Dairy Extension activities ..	25.50	..	2.50
6. Training .. .. .	5.00	1.50	..
7. Survey and Statistics .. ..	2.00	..	..
8. (a) Direction and Administration ..	16.75	..	9.00
(b) Establishment of new dairy extension units.	4.00	..	1.00
9. Share capital contribution to Milk Unions	2.80	..	2.80
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>444.80</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>72.30</b>

## CHAPTER 7

### FISHERIES

Bihar has extensive inland fishery resources of different types. Culturable water area in the form of tanks, ponds, lakes and reservoirs cover about 1.60 lakhs hectares. Flowing water areas in the form of rivers and canals bear natural fish population in 3,200 km. length. Among culturable water areas, ponds and tanks constitute major part covering an area of 95,000 hectares. Next to it, reservoirs cover 60,000 ha. and another 5,000 ha. is covered by ox-bow lakes in North Bihar.

The Seventh Plan target is to achieve fish production of 155.0 thousand metric tons through developmental activities such as raising 400 million fry/fingerlings from riverine source and by induced breeding, setting up of hatcheries and improvement of culturable water areas creating conditions suitable for optimum fish production. Base level production by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan was 110.0 thousand metric tons of fish and 145.0 million fry/fingerlings, against which during 1985-86 fish production reached 130.0 thousand metric tons and is expected to reach 135.0 thousand metric tons by 1986-87. Similarly, base level production of fry/fingerlings was 145 million which reached 175 million during 1985-86 and is expected to reach 200 million by the end of 1986-87. As per perspective plan for overall development of fisheries in the State, nearly 500 million of fish seed is required to be raised by rearing 100 metric tons of brood stock in about 4,736 ha. of rearing space for complete saturation of cultural water area. The full achievement of these targets would depend on outlay provided for this sector in the remaining three years and also on certain policy decisions of the State Government for transfer of water area under control of the Revenue department. Under the World Bank aided Inland Fisheries Project, 12,036 ha. of private and public ponds were brought under intensive fish production by the end of 1985-86 against the target of 20 000 ha. to be achieved by 1987-88. Provision of institutional finance for renovation of ponds and first year input and establishment of mini hatcheries in private sector is the main thrust for development of culturable water during the Seventh Plan. In Government sector also the Bihar State Fish Seed Development Corporation will establish two more hatcheries at Darbhanga and Madhubani in addition to two existing hatcheries at Patna and Sitamarhi.

Against Rs. 950 lakhs allocated for the fisheries sector in the Seventh Plan, Rs. 248 lakhs is earmarked for the tribal sub-plan area. A sum of Rs. 193.66 lakhs was utilised during 1985-86 against the approved outlay of Rs. 195 lakhs. The outlay approved for 1986-87 is Rs. 230 lakhs including 63 lakhs in the tribal sub-plan area which is likely to be fully utilised. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 336.0 lakhs including Rs. 92.0 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan area.

The salient features of the schemes that would be taken up during 1987-88 are as follows:—

#### 1. Reclamation and Development of tank fisheries.

Under this continuing scheme emphasis will be given on physical development of ponds/tanks including fish seed production and distribution, extension of existing farms and demonstration of composite fish culture in Government tanks. The physical development of tanks/ponds will be done by providing subsidy and bank finance on the same pattern of assistance as under the FFDA programme and making them suitable for

intensive production. 100 hectares of tanks/ponds would be taken up outside the FFDA project districts for their physical development. The target of fish seed production in Government sector for 1987-88 would be 80 million and 40 million in the sub-plan area. 100 hectares of Government ponds/tanks will be taken up for demonstration of composite fish culture. A sum of Rs. 72.0 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1987-88 out of which 44.0 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area.

## **2. Development of reservoir fisheries**

This is a continuing scheme. There are 24 small, medium and big reservoirs with the total water area of about 8,000 hectares under the control of the Fisheries department. Production from these reservoirs is very low, but regular stocking with fingerlings has raised the production level from 2 to 3 kg/ha/yr to 5 to 20 kg/ha/yr. The main item of work under this scheme include production of 10 million fingerlings, both by induced breeding and from riverine source for stocking these reservoirs and extension of nursery and rearing areas of the existing fish seed farms of the reservoirs. An outlay of Rs. 10.0 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 7 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area.

## **3. Intensive fish culture in blocks**

This scheme is running in the tribal sub-plan area in the five selected blocks of Ranchi district namely, Khijri, Bandu, Silli, Tamar and Sonahatu. The component of work include development of water resources, fish seed production and distribution, training of fish farmers, and subsidy for seed production under private sector. An outlay of Rs. 5.0 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

## **4. Fisheries Research Scheme**

This is a continuing scheme. The items of work include working on the problems encountered in day to day piscicultural operations and suggesting remedial measures. Besides this specific work would also be taken up on pen and cage culture and fresh water prawn culture. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area.

## **5. Fisheries Marketing-cum-Statistical Scheme**

Under this continuing scheme, fish marketing stalls would be set up in the remaining eight Regional headquarters. Fish farmers with whom long term settlement of public ponds have been done through FFDA's would be organised to supply fish from their ponds in rotation to be sold through stalls at fixed price. This unit would also be responsible for collection and maintenance of fishery resource statistics, fishermen engaged in fish and fish seed production and fish trade including movement of fish and fish seed within and outside the State. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme during 1987-88.

## **6. Fisheries Extension Scheme**

This continuing scheme is intended to establish an effective link with fish farmers at the grass root level and provide required extension support and technical guidance. Items of work under this scheme include short term training of fish farmers at the district level, demonstration of improved techniques of fish culture in private and Government ponds, extension support to private fish seed growers, holding exhibition and setting up demonstration stalls in village melas and fairs. A fishermen training school is also functioning at Getalsud in Ranchi for training fish farmers. The



physical target include training of 100 farmers besides 80 SC/ST fishermen to be trained at Cetalsud. Demonstration of improved technique of fish culture would be taken up in 3,000 acres of Government ponds. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area.

#### **7. Strengthening of the Fisheries Organisation**

This is a continuing scheme under which State Project Unit was set up at the Directorate level for co-ordinating, monitoring and supervising the work under World Bank aided Inland Fisheries Project. In addition to this, some strengthening of the Regional level in the sub-plan area and also at the Directorate level was done. Actual expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 4.66 lakhs. However, in view of the State Government decision to transfer entire water resources of the State to the Fisheries department for proper development and management for optimum fish production, additional strengthening, especially at the field level, on similar lines as approved this year under the FFDA programme by the Empowered Committee was proposed. A screening committee has since been constituted to scrutinise this proposal before it is put up before the Empowered Committee. The proposed strengthening has been phased out over a period of five years. The first year expenditure comes to about Rs. 39.62 lakhs. In view of the time lag in putting staff in position, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area.

#### **8. Supply of Fishery Requisites including Subsidy**

This is a continuing scheme under the tribal sub-plan area. Under this scheme 50% of the cost of digging newponds and nursery tanks subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000 and 50% of the cost of renovation of old ponds subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 is provided as subsidy. This scheme is continuing in the sub-plan area since 1982-83 under which so far 408 tanks have been developed and brought under intensive production. Beneficiaries are mostly tribals and schedule casts. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1987-88 also for which a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

#### **9. Fish Farmers Development Agency**

Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) were set up in 24 districts of Bihar and 4 more were added up from this year under the World Bank aided Inland Fisheries Project. In the first phase the project period was extended by one year with revised target of 12,036 hectares of pond area to be developed by March 1986. The second extension is also under consideration of the World Bank with the revised overall target of developing 15,000 hectares of pond area by September 1987. Under this project, 50 per cent cost of incremental staff consisting of extension officers, extension supervisors, training of fish farmers, subsidy on pond development, cost of vehicles and equipment is met by Government of India as grant and the balance amount is provided by the State Government. Till October 1986, 12,268 hectares of pond area were developed and brought under intensive fish production. It is proposed to cover the entire 15,000 hectares by the end of September 1987 and addition 500 hectares would be developed by the new 4 FFDAs, September, 1987 and additional 500 hectares of pond area would be developed and brought under intensive production. A sum of Rs. 150.0 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 10.0 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area.

#### **10. Fish Seed Development Corporation**

Under the revised target, Bihar State Fish Seed Development Corporation (FSDC) was expected to complete 4 hatcheries by September 1986. Two hatcheries, one at Patna

and another at Sitamarhi, have already been completed and gone into production. Two remaining hatcheries, one at Madhubani and another at Darbhanga, is expected to be completed by June 1987. The State Government is meeting the entire cost of land as grant besides meeting 30 per cent cost of construction as share capital contribution and the remaining 70 per cent cost is met by institutional finance as loan. Work on Madhubani hatchery has started and the land acquisition process for Darbhanga hatchery is at the final stage. Since only two hatcheries do not generate income sufficient to meet the entire establishment cost of the FSDC, State Government has been providing Rs. 10.0 lakhs per year for meeting the establishment cost of the FSDC. This situation will continue until at least four hatcheries have been completed and gone into full production. In view of this Rs. 30.0 lakhs (Rs. 10.0 lakhs for meeting the establishment cost and Rs. 10.0 lakhs as the cost of land and Rs. 10 lakhs equity share for the Darbhanga hatchery) has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

#### **11. Fisheries Extension Officers Training Centre**

This training centre has been established in Mithapur, Patna to train the Fisheries Extension Officers/Supervisors posted in the FFDA's. World Bank assistance is available in the form of reimbursement of 75 per cent cost of construction of training centre building, hostel and vehicles. The building was constructed by the Building Division of the State PWD and is almost complete at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.80 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88 for meeting the cost of furnishing and running cost of this training centre.

#### **12. Man Fisheries Development Scheme**

*Mans* are left over courses of rivers, choked with vegetation and yielding low quantity of fish. *Mans* are located in the districts of East and West Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. It is proposed to develop 1,275 hectares of *Man* area by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Since the World Food Programme has not yet cleared this scheme, it is proposed to develop these *Mans* for the State Plan allocations in a phased manner. During 1986-87 Rumi *man* with an area of about 40 hectares has been taken up for development at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.0 lakhs which is expected to give an annual receipt of about Rs. 1.0 lakh after development. A sum of Rs. 10.0 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 for taking up few other selected *Mans* for intensive production.

#### **13. Fisheries Co-operatives**

There are about 400 registered fishermen co-operative societies in Bihar with an apex institution namely Bihar Prantiya Matsya Jeevi Sahyoy Sangh and five Regional co-operative federations. So far these societies were under the administrative control of Co-operation Department. With a view to have proper linkage and effective guidance, it has been decided to put these societies under the administrative control and technical supervision of the Fisheries Department from 1987-88. Besides share capital contribution and subsidy on nets and fishing gears, a new scheme of Group Accident Insurance for fishermen was implemented last year. It is proposed to continue this scheme this year also. The annual premium is Rs. 9 per person of which 50:50 is shared by the State and the Central Government. It is also proposed to strengthen a few selected societies in the most potential districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Madhubani with NCDC assistance. A sum of Rs. 6.0 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 2.0 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area.

**New Projects:****(i) Subsidy for construction of hatcheries under private sector**

With the increasing emphasis on pond development programme the demand of quality fish seed is increasing. To cope up with the increased demand of quality fish seed, establishment of mini hatcheries in private sector has been emphasised by Government of India. Three model schemes of one, one and half and three hectares was recommended by NABARD and Government of India which have been adopted by private fish seed growers in West Bengal. In order to encourage the private fish seed growers, Rs. 20,000 per hatchery would be provided as subsidy to each of such private fish seed growers who would be prepared to set up hatchery of their own through bank finance. A sum of Rs. 1.0 lakh has been proposed for this purpose during 1987-88.

The details of proposed plan allocations in the fisheries sector during 1987-88 under various schemes are as such—

*Rs. in (lakh).*

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	State Plan		Sub-Plan	
		1985-90	1987-88	1985-90	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Reclamation and Development of tank fisheries ..	170.00	72.00	85.00	44.00
2	Development of reservoir fisheries .. ..	50.00	10.00	40.00	7.00
3	Intensive fish production in blocks .. ..	15.00	5.00	15.00	5.00
4	Fisheries Research Scheme .. ..	10.00	4.00	8.00	2.00
5	Fisheries Marketing-cum-Statistical Cell ..	5.00	1.00	..	..
6	Fisheries Extension Scheme .. ..	90.00	7.00	4.00	4.00
7	Supply of fishery requisites and subsidy ..	35.00	10.00	35.00	10.00
8	Strengthening of fisheries organisation ..	60.00	20.00	15.00	8.00
9	Fish Farmers Development Agencies .. ..	250.00	150.00	38.00	10.00
10	Fish Seed Development Corporation .. ..	100.00	30.00	..	..
11	Fisheries Extension Training Centre .. ..	25.00	10.00	..	..
12	Man fisheries Development Scheme .. ..	100.00	10.00	..	..
13	Fisheries Co-operatives .. ..	40.00	6.00	8.00	2.00
<b>New Scheme</b>					
14	Subsidy for construction of hatcheries in private sector.	..	1.00	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>		<b>950.00</b>	<b>336.00</b>	<b>248.00</b>	<b>91.00</b>

The proposed State/District Sector Schemes are as such:—

State Sector Schemes	1987-88 State Plan Outlay in lakhs	District Sector Schemes	1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Fisheries Research .. ..	4.00	1. Reclamation and Development of tank fisheries.	72.00
2. Statistical-cum-marketing .. ..	1.00	2. Development of reservoir fish ..	10.00
3. Strengthening of Fisheries Organisation	20.00	3. Intensive fish production in blocks	5.00
4. Fisheries Extension Training .. ..	10.00	4. Fisheries Extension Scheme .. ..	7.00
5. Fish Seed Development Corporation ..	30.00	5. Fish Farmers Development Agency ..	150.00
6. Subsidy for hatchery in private sector	1.00	6. Fishermen Co-operatives .. ..	6.00
7. Man fisheries development .. ..	10.00	7. Supply of fishery requisites and subsidy.	10.00
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>76.00</b>	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>260.00</b>

## CHAPTER 8

### FOREST AND ENVIRONMENTAL

#### DEVELOPMENT

##### (A) Forestry—Introduction

Bihar has a total geographical area of 1,73,877 Sq. kms. of which forest covers an area of 29,232 Sq. kms. accounting for 16.8 per cent of the total area, which is much less than the all India average of 23 per cent and is almost half of the 33 per cent stipulated under the National Forest Policy. The per capita forest area works out to 0.05 ha. against 0.14 ha. for the country as a whole. The output of timber and other forest produce has also been very low. Forests play an important role in the economy. The bulk of forests exists in the tribal belt. Therefore appropriate measures to accelerate the pace of development of forestry in the State is imperative.

##### Performance Report 1985-86 and 1987-88

##### A. FORESTRY SECTOR.

The outlay approved for the VIIth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 4500 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 768.4 lakhs was spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87 Rs. 900.00 lakhs is proposed under Forestry sector out of which Rs. 458.00 lakhs is for the sub-plan area, which will be fully utilised.

In view of the much higher planting target set under the Government of India's directions and the 20-point programme 1986, the outlay will have to be substantially stepped up in 1987-88. Hence Rs. 1371 lakhs are proposed out of which Rs. 650 lakhs are earmarked for the sub-plan area.

The performance of plantation in 1985-86, 1986-87 and targets for 1987-88 are indicated below:—

##### A—Seedlings.

Year	Target	Achievement
1985-86	15.00 Crore seedlings	15.22 Crores
1986-87	18.00 crore seedlings through Forest Deptt.	18.25
1986-87	1.00 crore seedlings through Soil Cons. Deptt. 2.00 crore seedlings through Agricultural Department.	8.865
	5.00 crore seedlings through Rural Development Department.	
TOTAL	26 crores	27.115
1987-88	35.00 crore seedlings (Provisional)	

**Planting.**

Seril no.	Item.	Achievement 1985-86	Achievement 1986-87	Target 1987-88
1.	Plantation of quick growing species for commercial and industrial purposes.	1648 ha.	1672 ha.	1600 ha.
2.	<b>Farm Forestry</b>			
	Extension Forestry, Roadside plantation & Rural Fuelwood plantation.	5	5	5
	(a) Block plantation (Ha.)	.. 12849	10380	5230
	(b) Linear plantation (Km.)	.. 315	193	340
3.	<b>Social Forestry (SIDA aided)</b>			
	(a) Block plantation (Ha.)	.. ..	6521	6000
	(b) Linear plantation (Km.)	.. ..	22	21

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES TO BE EXECUTED DURING 1987-88**

The Schemewise break up is as below:—

**FORESTRY SECTOR****1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme:***(a) Social Forestry Including Rural Fuelwood Plantation*

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Govt. of India have selected 11 districts in the State, namely, Bhagalpur, Santhal Parganas, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Gaya, Aurangabad, Nalanda, Rohtas, Nawadah and Monger for raising fast growing tree species. The main objectives of the scheme is to meet the growing demand of fuel. It is proposed to raise 5230 ha. of plantations in 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs as State share is proposed out of which Rs. 40.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan Area. A matching 50 per cent grant will be available from Government of India.

*(b) Project Tiger*

This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The objectives of this scheme are to provide complete protection to tigers and conserve their population. Fifty per cent of the cost is shared by the central Government. It is proposed to create a second Tiger project in the West Champaran district of Bihar adjoining Nepal. The complete block of forests is rich in wildlife and hold a good prospect for development as Tiger project area. The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India presently. The allocation of State Government share for 1986-87 is Rs. 15 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

## 2, Direction and Administration

### (a) Intensification of Management.

Provision has already been made for expenditure over the staff already appointed for implementation of an expanded programme. The reorganisation and strengthening, for achieving the plantation targets and close supervision of protection of forests, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed as against Rs. 36.294 lakhs of 1986-87.

### (b) Planning Monitoring & Evaluation.

There is a Planning Cell headed by a Deputy Conservator of Forests. Some statistical staff is needed urgently to strengthen this Cell during 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed out of State plan during 1987-88.

## 3. Research.

### Research & Evaluation.

A research and Evaluation Division has been created for conducting research in plantation forestry. Under this division there are four different research centres in four different agro-climatic zones viz Maheshpur (Ranchi), Motileda (Giridih), Gamharia (Singhbhum) and Kusabija (Gaya). An additional centre for soil testing and conservation dynamics has been established at Hazaribagh. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 against Rs. 8.00 lakhs in 1986-87 Out of the proposed allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be earmarked for the Sub-plan area.

## 4. Forest Training Facilities ( Education & Training).

At present there are one Foresters' Training School at Chaibassa and two Forest Guards' Training Schools at Mahilong ( Ranchi) and Koderma. A wild Life Training School at Hazaribagh is also being run. The new Foresters' Training Schools at Mahilong and Hazaribagh are being developed. At present training of officers of the rank of Ranger and above is arranged by the Government of India and the State Government bear the cost of training.

During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed out of State plan of which Rs. 30 lakhs is earmarked for Sub-plan Area for meeting the cost of training and also on the creation of new post. The summary expenditure under different broad heads is as below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Number to be trained	cost
1. Cost of training of—		
(a) State Forest Service Officers .. .. .	47	} 30 lakhs
(b) Range Officers .. .. .	80	
(c) Foresters .. .. .	120	
(d) Forest Guards .. .. .	300	
2. Cost of establishment of training schools at Hazaribagh, Koderma, Ranchi & Chaibassa.		10 lakhs.
3. Completion of school buildings & hostels. .. .. .		5 lakhs.
	Total .. .. .	45 lakhs.

## 5. Forest Conservation & Development.

### (a) Fire Protection and Flying Squad (Continuing)

Fire Protection measures are necessary to be intensified for the protection of flora and fauna. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs out of the State Plan is proposed for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 12.00 lakhs will be for Sub-Plan area against the total outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

**(b) Cultural Operation.**

Silvicultural operation is carried out in areas where trees have been felled as per the approved Working Plan. The Operation is proposed to be carried out in an area of over 40000 hectares of Sal Forest in Singhbhum district. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 out of State Plan. The entire amount will be spent in Sub-Plan area.

**6. Survey of Forest Resources.**

In order to develop Forest based industries in the State, a comprehensive survey of the forest resources is essential. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent in 1987-88 from the State Plan out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is for Sub-Plan area.

**7. Plantation Scheme.**

The following schemes are proposed to be undertaken.

**(a) Production Forestry.**

Plantation of quick growing species for commercial/industrial purposes and cottage industries.

Plantation of quick growing species like *Ducalyptus* *Cassia* *Siamea* etc. is proposed to be undertaken over 1000 hectares. During 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed out of State Plan for the scheme of which a sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs will be for Sub-Plan Area.

**(b) Social Forestry SIDA aided.**

SIDA aided Social Forestry Project will be executed as per instruction contained in the appraised document. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88 of which 250 lakhs is for Plan Area. Besides, a sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is expected out of the Special Central Additive.

The Programme includes planting on following lands:—

---

1	Farm Forestry	.. ..	..	185 lakhs plants equivalent to 7000 hectares.
2	Rehabilitation of degraded forest		..	6400 hectares.
3	Strip Plantation	.. ..	..	90 Kms.

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**(c) Urban Forestry (including Roadside Plantation.)**

One of the measures for protection of environment particularly in the major cities and industrial area will be to create green belts under Urban Forestry Programme. An outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs including 90 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan is proposed to be provided during 1987-88 out of State Plan.

**(d) Extension Forestry (including Canal Embankment Plantation.)**

Under this programme trees are planted along roadside, Canal Embankment and on community and Panchayat land. During 1987-88 it is proposed to raise plantation over 250 Kms. Besides, development of nursery will be for the Plantation programme according to the target. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided under this project in 1987-88 out of the State Plan.



### 8. Forest Produce : Development of Minor Forest Produce.

Collection and marketing of minor forest produce such as Oil seeds of Sal, Mahua, Kusum, and Karanj are being done by the State Forest Development Corporation. It is proposed to maintain and increase the output of Sisal fibre to 90 MT. and raise plantation of medicinal herbs over 1.6 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs (entirely sub-plan) is proposed during 1987-88 out of State Plan.

### 9. Communication and Building.

#### (a) Communication.

Fuller extraction and optimum utilization of forest produce require existence of a net work of roads. In order to improve communication, it is proposed to construct 17 R.C.C. Culverts, bridges and Causeways of small span. It is also proposed to construct 2 K.M. of road. In addition to this 4 Kms of road will also be repaired. For all these an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs (including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for sub-plan) is proposed for 1987-88 out of State Plan.

#### (b) Housing Accommodation.

A number of Officers and staff quarters are under construction which are proposed to be completed during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs (including Rs. 15.00 lakhs for Sub-Plan) is proposed for 1987-88 out of State Plan.

### 10. Reservation of Wildlife.

#### (a) Wildlife and Environmental Conservation.

In Bihar, Wildlife sanctuaries cover 4607 Sq. Kms. of forest area constituting 15 per cent of total forest area. There are in all 16 sanctuaries in the State namely Topchanchi, Bhimbandh, Mahuadanr, Dalma, Betla, Nakti, Parasnath, Rajgir, Hazaribagh, Gautam Budh, Lawalong, Balmikinagar, Udaipur, Kaimur, Koderma and Nagi. The management of Wildlife Sanctuaries requires special attention developmental activities. In view of this a post of Additional Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife was created during 1985-86. At present the Wildlife Sanctuaries are mainly managed through the Territorial Forest Divisions. In view of increasing load of plantation targets and other forest problems, the wildlife Sanctuaries should be managed exclusively under the Wildlife wing of the Department. It is proposed to create two new posts of Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife) with the headquarters at Hazaribagh, and Gaya during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs including 10 lakhs in Tribal Sub-Plan is proposed during 1987-88 out of Sub-Plan.

#### (b) Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park at Patna.

The Biological Park (with a Botanical garden and a zoo) established at Patna is proposed to be further developed by introducing more animals and birds like Zebra, Giraffe, Ostrich, etc. Besides, enclosures for Zoo animals and other infrastructural facilities will be developed. Improvement of Botanical garden will also be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88 out of State Plan as against the outlay of Rs. 20.50 lakhs of 1986-87. The main item of expenditure included construction of animal enclosures, purchase of materials like animal feed and maintenance of Park.

#### (c) Biological Park at Ranchi.

A Biological Park at Ranchi is proposed to be developed. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 out of State Plan. Introduction of new animals and development of infrastructural facilities such as construction of roads, fencing of the area etc. will be undertaken.

## 11. Other Schemes.

### (a) Forest Publicity and public Relation.

It is necessary to carry out adequate publicity and to educate the public about the present development programme and the importance of conservation. Rs. 3 lakhs are proposed for 1987-88 in the Sub-Plan.

### (b) Share capital to Bihar State Forest Development Corporation limited.

The State Forest Development Corporation carries out State trading in collection and marketing of oil seeds of Sal, Mahua, Karanj and Kusum. A number of storage-godowns have also to be constructed. In addition, the Corporation will be carrying out felling and extraction of timber in Champaran district. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction as share capital to the Corporation during 1987-88 out of State Plan.

## 12. Special Component Plan.

Special Component Plan is an important part of certain schemes under the State Plan. Under this Scheme the department grows fruit grafts on the Harijan's land and also constructs wells for drinking water in the Harijan villages.

During 1986-87 out of a total outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been earmarked under Special Component Plan which comes to 4.92% of the plan outlay. During 1986-87 the provision made for various schemes under the following schemes is as under—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Social Forestry (SIDA) Aided Project .. .. .	23.50
2. Extension Forestry (including Canal Embankment) .. .. .	7.00
3. Production Forestry (Plantation of Quick growing species) .. .. .	12.50
4. Lac Development .. .. .	2.00
Total .. .. .	45.00

During 1987-88 out of a total proposed outlay of Rs. 1371 lakhs, it is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs. 83 lakhs under the Special Component Plan and Rs. 649 lakhs under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

**SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF PLAN PROGRESS AND PROPOSED FOR 1987-88**

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Name of the scheme	Approved Outlay in 1986-87				Anticipated Expenditure in 1986-87				Outlay Proposed for 1987-88				
	State sector.	District sector.	SCP	TSP	State sector.	District sector.	SCP	TSP	State sector.	District sector.	SCP	TSP	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>A. CONTINUING SCHEME—</b>													
<b>(i) Centrally sponsored—</b>													
1. Social Forestry including Fuelwood Plantation.	Rural	167.00	167.00	..	42.00	167.00	167.00	..	42.00	180.00	180.00	..	40.00
2. Project Tiger, Palamau ..	..	15.00	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	15.00	20.00	..	..	20.00
Total	..	182.00	167.00	..	57.00	182.00	167.00	..	57.00	200.00	180.00	..	60.00
<b>(ii) State Plan Scheme.</b>													
<b>1. Director and Administration ..</b>													
(a) Intensification of Management ..		36.30	..	..	9.00	36.30	..	..	9.00	40.00	..	..	10.00
(b) Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.		2.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	..	..	3.00
2. Research and Evaluation ..	..	8.00	..	..	4.00	8.00	..	..	4.00	10.00	..	..	5.00
3. Training facilities ..	..	35.00	..	..	24.00	35.00	..	..	24.00	45.00	..	..	30.00
<b>4. Forest Conservation and Development—</b>													
(a) Flying Squad and Fire Protection		15.00	..	..	10.00	15.00	..	..	10.00	20.00	..	..	12.00
(b) Cultural Operation ..	..	4.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	4.00	10.00	..	..	10.00
<b>5. Forest Resources Survey—</b>													
(a) Survey of Forest Resources ..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	..	..	1.00

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>6. Plantation Schemes—</b>												
<b>(a) Production Forestry—</b>												
Plantation of Quick growing species	89.206	89.206	12.50	55.00	89.206	89.206	12.50	55.00	100.00	100.00	25.00	65.00
<b>(b) Social Forestry—</b>												
1. Social Forestry including Rural-fuel-wood Plantation.	167.00	167.00	..	42.00	167.00	167.00	..	42.00	180.00	180.00	..	40.00
1. Social SIDA aided project ..	328.00	328.00	23.50	189.00	328.00	328.00	23.50	189.00	400.00	400.00	35.00	250.00
2. Extension Forestry including canal Embankment plantation.	70.00	70.00	7.00	..	70.00	70.00	7.00	..	80.00	80.00	8.00	..
3. Urban Forestry including Road and side Plantation.	65.00	65.00	..	50.00	65.00	65.00	..	50.00	280.00	280.00	..	95.00
<b>7. Forest Produce—</b>												
(a) Development of Minor Forest produce	10.00	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	10.00	12.00	12.00	..	12.00
<b>8. Communications and Building—</b>												
(a) Communication ..	6.00	6.00	..	4.00	6.00	6.00	..	4.00	8.00	8.00	..	5.00
(b) Housing Accommodation ..	20.00	..	..	12.00	20.00	..	..	12.00	25.00	..	..	15.00
<b>9. Protection of Wildlife—</b>												
(a) Protection of Environment and Wildlife.	15.00	..	..	8.00	15.00	..	..	8.00	45.00	..	..	10.00
(b) Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park..	20.50	..	..	..	20.50	..	..	..	25.00	..	..	..
(c) Ranchi Biological Park ..	14.00	..	..	14.00	14.00	..	..	14.00	50.00	..	..	50.00
d) Project Tiger Planctu ..	15.00	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	15.00	20.00	..	..	20.00
<b>10. Other Schemes—</b>												
(a) Share Capital to the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.	2.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	13.00	..	..	13.00
(b) Forest Publicity and Public Relation.	4.00	..	..	3.00	4.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	3.00
<b>TOTAL FORESTRY SECTOR ..</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>792.206</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>418.00</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>792.206</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>458.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>1060.00</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>649.00</b>

**18. District Sector Schemes--**

Of the scheme mentioned in the above table, the following schemes are under District Sector Schemes.

Items.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1986-87 Approved Outlay	1987-88 Proposed Outlay
A. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rural Fuelwood Plantation.		
B. State Plan Scheme--		
I. Social Forestry (SIDA) ..		
II. Soil Conservaton .. ..	630.00	868.00
III. Urban Forestry and Road side Plantation.		
VI. Extension Forestry including Canal side Plantation.		

A SUM OF RS. 1374.00 LAKHS IS PROPOSED FOR FORESTRY SECTOR  
DURING 1987-88 AS DETAILED BELOW:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. no.	Items	Outlay	
		state plan	Tribal sub-plan
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Direction and Administration—</b>			
	(a) Intensification of management .. .. .	40.00	10.00
	(b) Planning : Monitoring and Evaluation Cell .. .. .	3.00	3.00
<b>II. Research—</b>			
	(a) Research and Evaluation .. .. .	10.00	5.00
<b>III. Education and Training—</b>			
	Training facilities .. .. .	45.00	30.00
<b>IV. Forest Conservation and Development—</b>			
	(a) Fire protection and flying squad .. .. .	20.00	12.00
	(b) Cultural Operation .. .. .	10.00	10.00
<b>V. Survey of Forest Resources—</b>			
	Forest Resources Survey .. .. .	2.00	1.00
<b>VI. Plantation Schemes—</b>			
	(a) Plantation of quick growing species for commercial and industrial purposes and cottage industries.	100.00	65.00
	(b) Social Forestry—		
	(a) Rural fuel wood plantation (Centrally-sponsored Scheme, 50:50).	180.00	40.00
	(b) Social Forestry (SIDA) .. .. .	400.00	250.00
	(c) Extension forestry including Canal embankment .. .. .	80.00	..
	(d) Road side including Urban Forestry .. .. .	280.00	95.00
<b>VII. Forest Produce—</b>			
	Development of Minor forest produce .. .. .	12.00	12.00
<b>VIII. Communication and Building—</b>			
	(a) Communication .. .. .	8.00	5.00
	(b) Housing Accommodation .. .. .	25.00	15.00

1	2	3	4
<b>IX. Reservation of wild life—</b>			
(a)	Wild life and Environmental Conservation ..	45.pp	10.00
(b)	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park at Patna ..	25.00	..
(c)	Biological Park at Ranchi .. .. .	50.00	50.00
(d)	Project Tiger, Palamau .. .. .	20.00	20.00
<b>X. Other Programmes—</b>			
(a)	Forest Publicity and Public relation .. .. .	3.00	3.00
(b)	Share capital to Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.	13.00	13.00
(c)	Forest Development Works .. .. .	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>1371.00</b>	<b>649.00</b>

Out of the outlay of Rs. 1371.00 lakhs proposed in the State Plan for 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 649.00 lakh is for the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Besides, a sum of Rs. 110.00 lakh is expected out of the special Central Additive.

#### **(B) Environmental Protection and Development and water Pollution Control—**

A separate Department of Environment had come into being from September, 1983 which serves as a nodal department with responsibility for examination and clearance of all project with in the State and enforcing the regulatory enactments for pollution control through the State Pollution Control Board. It is also responsible for taking care of the environmental and ecological problems of the State in their totality. Besides preparation of a 'State of Environment report' the Department has also taken up studies relating to the 'State of Environment of the Singhbhum Iron Ore belt' and of the 'Kaimur Limestone belt'.

2. A programme of creating a mass environmental awareness through Seminars/conference, video film shows and mass media and support to environmental research and promotion of eco-generation has been taken up. Steps have also been taken to incorporate environmental education in the school syllabus upto Secondary stage.

3. The SPCS constituted in 1974 enforces the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 with three regional offices. It has a total strength of 44 scientific and technical personal.

4. During the first two years of seventh plan the SPCB has granted consent to 90 major/medium industries, processed 33 cases of major/medium industries, launched 9 cases for prosecution, identified hazardous industries and notified emission regulation in respect of 14 industries.

5. In the seventh Plan, a provision of Rs. 135 lakhs has been made for development schemes of the Board. The allocation for 1985-86 and 1986-87 was Rs. 20 lakhs each. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is also kept at the same level. The Board also uses the cess funds transferred to it under non-plan and the plan support is additional. It has been requested to prepare an integrated plan of development showing the cost of financing from different sources.

6. The financial outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and proposed outlay for 1987-88 are given below—

Name of the scheme.	1986-87 approved outlay		1986-87 anticipated expenditure		1987-88 proposed outlay	
	State Plan.	Sub-plan	State Plan	Sub-plan	State Plan.	Sub-plan
1. Environmental Development.	6.00	1.15	6.00	1.15	6.00	1.15
2. Pollution Control Board.	20.00	5.00	20.00	5.00	20.00	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>6.15</b>

*Environmental Development.*—The provision for this scheme is meant towards meeting the cost of the establishment created under the Department of Environment and Contingent expenditure on publicity, publication, advertisement, seminars etc.

*Pollution Control Board.*— The Board is setting up a State level laboratory at Patna both for air and water pollution analysis. Regional Laboratories have been set up one for air at Dhanbad and another for water at Ranchi. The provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is meant for the pay and allowances and running cost of the above laboratory.



## CHAPTER-9

### INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

#### (i) DEBENTURE SUPPORT TO LDB.

(I) As in previous years, debenture support to the Land Development Bank is proposed to be continued. Under the debenture support programme the NABARD provides the Land Development Bank with 95 per cent debenture support, the State Government 2.5 per cent and the Government of India the balance 2.5 per cent. In 1986-87 the Land Development Bank based on its excellent performance of collection, which in 1985-86 went upto 89 per cent (a record high), the NABARD agreed to provide debenture support at a level of Rs. 5000 Lacs. For 1987-88, it is proposed to introduce a more ambitious programme of lending by the Land Development Bank and seek NABARD'S support of at least Rs. 7500 lacs. For this purpose the amount of the state Government contribution would go upto Rs. 200 Lacs. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 including Rs. 80.00 lakhs for T.S.P. against Rs. 150.00 Lakhs. 1986-87

#### (II) NON-OVERDUES COVER TO C.C.Bs.

(i) In the category of short-term credit non-overdues cover is an extremely important component. The revitalisation of the Central Cooperative Banks in Bihar is the key factor in re-opening the cooperative credit lines without it is difficult to sustain any long term programme of revitalisation of cooperative institutions specially at the primary level. In the year 1986-87, it is estimated that Rs. 2,564 lacs would be required for non-overdue cover support. Similarly, in the year 1987-88, it is estimated that the requirement of non-overdue cover support would be Rs. 2,562 lacs. However due to constrained of funds only Rs. 200.00 lakhs is being proposed for non-overdue cover to C.C.Banks.

#### (ii) Share capital to R.R.B's.

For extending banking facilities to the rural areas, 22 Regional Rural Banks have been set up in the state under the R.R.Bs. Act of 1976. These Banks had 1793 branches at the end of December, 1985 and cover the whole state except the district of Dhanbad.

Each Regional Rural Bank has an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs and paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs which is shared amongst Government of India, State Government and the sponsor Bank in the ratio of 50: 15 : 35: respectively. Accordingly, the state Government have paid Rs. 3.75 lakhs as their share to each of the 22 R.R.B's.

To improve their resource position, the share capital base of 3 of the 22 R.R.Bs. has been raised to Rs. 50 lakhs on the recommendation of NABARD. A sum of Rs. 11.25 lakhs is being sanctioned for the three R.R.Bs. at the rate of Rs. 3.75 Lakhs each during this year. The amount was provided by adjustment from within the overall plan provision for the current year. There is no indication at the moment about the need for raising the share capital base of any of the remaining R.R.Bs. during 1987-88, which will be decided by the Government of India in consultation with the NABARD. But in view of the difficult resource position of some of the R.R.Bs. it is likely that the share capital of some of the Banks will require to be raised during 1987-88. In the context of these uncertainties, a token provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88, as state Governments share for raising the capital base of one Bank.

## CHAPTER-10

### AGRICULTURE MARKETING

A Fair Price to the farmers for his produce particularly to the small and marginal farmers without staying capacity is a major concern in agricultural development planning. A good marketing system with adequate marketing infrastructure such as market, yards, godowns, road, transport and institutional finance, assures a fair return to the farmers, helps to reduce the margin between farmer's price and final consumer price thus eliminates abuses by middlemen and brings a proper equilibrium between supply and demand. For these reasons the Five-Year Plans in the past had laid emphasis on development of marketing infrastructure.

#### 2. Physical Progress

2.1 *Regulated Markets.*—There are 672 wholesale agricultural produce markets in the State. All the wholesale markets have been brought under the purview of Bihar Agricultural Produce Markets Act by establishing 122 Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the State. Out of 122 regulated markets, 52 market yards have already been completed and market yards at another 13 places are under construction. In addition, construction of sub-market yards at Chakradharpur and Ramgarh is under progress.

2.2 *Development of Rural Markets.*—There are about 7,000 rural markets working in the State. Out of these, development work in 272 rural markets has already been completed by the end of 1984-85. In addition to the rural markets being developed with Central assistance, development work in 18 rural markets with assistance under State Plan at the rate of Rs. 8.00 lakhs sanctioned during 1985-86 is under progress. During 1986-87, development of 4 rural markets, namely those at Bero, Sons, Mangla hat and Gumla hat are being taken up with assistance under State Plan of Rs. 22.50 lakhs to each of them.

2.3 *Construction of Rural Godowns.*—Rural godowns are being constructed under the centrally sponsored scheme of National Grid of Rural Godowns. Out of 132 rural godowns sanctioned so far, 73 have already been completed and work is under progress at the remaining places. Under the prescribed pattern, 25 per cent of the cost is met by Government of India, 25 per cent by the State Government and the balance 50 per cent by the Market Committee. It is not proposed to sanction any new scheme for rural godown in 1987-88. Attempts will be made to complete the ongoing schemes for which State contribution has already been released on the original sanctioned list.

#### 3. Financial Progress

An outlay of Rs. 11 crores has been earmarked in the Seventh Plan for Agricultural Marketing Schemes, out of which Rs. 189.10 lakhs was utilised during 1985-86 against the approved outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 229.00 lakhs.

#### 4. Annual Plan 1987-88

4.1 An outlay of Rs. 230 lakhs is proposed for Agricultural Marketing Schemes to be included in the Annual Plan 1987-88, out of which Rs. 110 lakhs would be spent in the tribal sub-plan area.

4.2 The Sectoral Programme and item of work proposed to be undertaken during 1987-88 are briefly indicated below:—

- (a) *Construction of additional facilities in constructed market yards.*—52 principal market yards have already been constructed and principal market yards at another 13 places and sub-market yards at two places are under construction. For proper functioning of these markets and diversion of trade to them

additional facilities are required to be provided; but some of the market committees are financially so weak that they are unable to arrange funds from any source. In some cases the Central Government have already released its share for construction of terminal market, but work is being delayed due to non-availability of funds with the concerned market committees. In a few cases ongoing works are also held up due to paucity of funds. It is, therefore, proposed to earmark Rs. 100 lakhs for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1987-88. The following works are proposed to be undertaken in these market yards :—

Market	District	Item	Proposed amount of State grant.
			<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(i) Darbhanga ..	Darbhanga ..	Raising of compound wall	6.00
(ii) Musallahpur ..	Patna ..	Fruit, vegetable and fish shops.	20.00
(iii) Biharsharif ..	Nalanda ..	Terminal market	10.00
(iv) Arrah ..	Bhojpur ..	Terminal market	11.00
(v) Jhanjharpur ..	Madhubani ..	For ongoing works	10.00
(vi) Jainagar ..	Madhubani ..	For ongoing works	10.00
(vii) Samastipur ..	Samastipur ..	Vegetable shops	15.00
(viii) Begusarai ..	Begusarai ..	Covered platforms and internal road.	6.00
(ix) Chapra ..	Saran ..	Trader shop	11.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>100.00</b>

(b) *Construction of new market yards.*—The construction of market yard at Hajipur (Vaishali) has been recently started at an estimated cost of Rs. 60.85 lakhs. This is one of the 13 market yards under construction. In order to complete construction work swiftly, it is essential to provide State assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs to this market committee during 1987-88. Hence a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this purpose. Balance funding will be from the Committee's own funds and from financial institution.

(c) *Development of Rural Markets.*—At present the Government of India provides Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the shape of grants-in-aid for developing basic infrastructure comprising covered platform, water and sanitary arrangements in a rural market but the requirement of comparatively bigger rural markets cannot be met with such a meagre amount. They need more facilities to be created for better functioning. During 1986-87 four selected rural markets are being fully developed with the State grant of Rs. 22.50 lakhs to each of them. During 1987-88 it is proposed to take up development of another 6 selected rural markets in tribal sub-plan area, details of which are as noted below:—

Name of the primary market.	Market committee	District	Proposed amount of State grant.
			<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(i) Chandil ..	Saraikele ..	Singbhum ..	20.00
(ii) Brambay ..	Ranchi ..	Ranchi ..	20.00
(iii) Khunti ..	Khunti ..	Ranchi ..	10.00
(iv) Latehar ..	Latehar ..	Palamau ..	15.00
(v) Kisko ..	Lohardegga ..	Lohardegga ..	15.00
(vi) Hiranpur ..	Pakur ..	Sahebganj ..	20.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>100.00</b>

(d) *Land Acquisition.*—The State Government is committed to meet the cost of land acquisition for the market developed with IDA assistance. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be provided for meeting extra land acquisition costs due to court awards.

4.3 Thus an outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs is for Tribal sub-Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 1987-88	
	State Plan.	Sub-Plan.
1. (a) Construction of additional facilities in constructed market yards.	100.00	..
(b) Construction of additional markets	20.00	..
2. Development of Rural Markets (Hats/Bazars/Fairs)	100.00	100.00
3. Land Acquisition costs	10.00	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## CHAPTER 11

### STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

The State Warehousing Corporation is provided with share capital by the State Government on matching basis with the Central Warehousing Corporation. In 1986-87, the amount proposed for this was Rs. 8 Lacs. However, it was decided that until and unless the Central Warehousing Corporation actually releases its share (the Central Warehousing Corporation has yet to release its share of previous two years) the provision of Rs. 8 Lacs in 1986-87 would not be released. However, Warehousing is an important aspect of providing storage space in the rural country side. With a view to accelerating the activities of the State Warehousing Corporation, it is proposed to provide Rs. 15 Lacs to the State Warehousing Corporation as the State Government's share for 1987-88. The Central Warehousing Corporation would be requested to release a matching amount and also release the amounts due of the previous years.

(ii) There is a National Grid Scheme for the construction of godowns, which is being operated by the State Warehousing Corporation and it is proposed to provide a subsidy of Rs. 5 Lacs to the State Warehousing Corporation towards the completion of this scheme. In this scheme, the Government of India provides an equal matching amount.

## CHAPTER 12

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

#### Community Development.

Funds under Community Development Sector are allocated for (i) Complementary Schemes of local importance, (ii) Construction of Block Buildings and (iii) Purchase of Jeep.

#### Complementary Small Schemes of local importance.

To improve the conditions of rural areas it was felt necessary that each elected representative of Assembly/Parliamentary Constituency should direct an active part in the development work in their respective Constituencies and should be associated with the selection of schemes of local importance like construction and repair of village roads, drinking water wells, construction and repair of school buildings, construction of Sulabh Shauchalayas, pynes, etc.

The scheme was initially started in the year 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs. 324 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per Assembly Constituency. Subsequently Lok Sabha Constituencies were also included in 1981-82 and funds at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per Lok Sabha Constituency was provided.

During the year 1984-85 the State Government have decided to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for each M.L.A.'s and M.P.'s Constituency, respectively. It has been decided to continue this scheme in the Seventh Plan period for which the Seventh Plan outlay proposed was 2,912 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 432 lakhs had been approved for the year 1985-86 out of which 58 lakhs was earmarked for the tribal Sub-Plan area. At the end of the year 1985-86 it was decided the M.L.Cs. should also be associated with selection of schemes of public utility in their area of residence at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. An addition provision of Rs. 61 lakhs was provided for this purpose. In the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 432 lakhs has been approved for this scheme. The State Government have decided that the financial limit required should be increased to Rs. 3 lakhs for M.Ps and Rs. 2 lakhs for M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. from 1987-88. Accordingly Rs. 940 lakhs is proposed for this scheme out of which 137 lakhs will flow to Tribal Sub-Plan area.

#### (II) Construction of Block Building.

Some Block Headquarters of this State had remained without any buildings of their own and buildings are to be provided at these places. Besides in many old buildings the shalimar roofing provided in the fifties and sixties have to be replaced by inclined RCC roofing roofs. Out of 585 blocks buildings in 557 blocks have already been constructed. 531 block buildings were constructed with shalimar roofing. The total Seventh Plan outlay for construction/improvement of block buildings was fixed at Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 96.00 lakhs was utilised on this scheme during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 20 new block buildings, extension of space in existing buildings and replacement of shalimar roofs in 20 buildings during 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of this a sum of Rs. 113.00 lakhs is approved for 1986-87 for construction of 7 new block buildings and replacement of Shalimar roof in 13 block buildings. A sum of Rs. 37 lakhs has been earmarked for T.S.P out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs. The entire funds are likely to be utilised.

**(iii) Purchase of Jeeps for Blocks.**

Jeeps supplied to the blocks in the initial years of the C.D. Projects are being replaced since they have outlived their utility and have been condemned. Till 1984-85, 315 new diesel jeeps have been supplied to the blocks. There was provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1985-86, out of which a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs had been earmarked for tribal sub-plan area for supply of new jeeps. 72 jeeps were supplied from the provision made during 1985-86, covering to 387 blocks in all till the end of 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been earmarked for purchase of 78 jeeps during the current financial year and action for the purchase of jeeps has been taken.

The amount proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan. It would be possible to supply 100 jeeps during 1987-88 with this provision.

**(iv) District Sector Schemes.**

Under Community Development the small schemes on the recommendation of M.L.As., M.Ps. and M.L.Cs. and construction of block buildings for which total outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs and Rs. 100.00 lakhs respectively have been proposed for the year 1987-88 will be under the District Sector Schemes.

## CHAPTER 19

### PANCHAYATI RAJ

Since Panchayati Raj institutions are financially weak, budgetary support is extended to them for development activities under the Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 463 lakhs has been provided for the 7th Plan period of which Rs. 67.84 lakhs was utilised in 1985-86 for maintenance of District Training Institutes, provision of grants to Gram Panchayats, construction of 2,798 septic latrines under rural sanitation programme, completing the construction of Zila Parishad buildings and contribution of share capital of the Bihar Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation.

The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 90.00 lakhs which is being utilised for construction of 4,000 septic latrines, construction of buildings for Zila Parishad and contribution to the Bihar Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation. The amount will be fully utilised.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this sector in 1987-88. Out of this amount Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 16.98 lakhs are to be earmarked for the special component plan and tribal sub-plan, respectively. The proposed outlay will be spent over the various schemes of district sector and State sector mentioned below:—

#### A. District Sector Schemes

##### (i) Matching Incentive grants to Gram Panchayats

Through this scheme a matching grant equivalent to the amount of revenue collected by a Panchayat beyond a certain minimum is given to the Panchayat. This limit of minimum may vary from year to year. For 1985-86 the limit was fixed at Rs. 5,500 for non-tribal and Rs. 2,500 for tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1986-87 which is expected to be spent fully. For 1987-88 an allocation of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be earmarked for T.S.P.

##### (ii) Grants to Zila Parishads for construction and conversion of septic latrines (Sulabh Shauhalaya).

For 1987-88 an allocation of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of 2,227 septic latrine units. Out of Rs. 16.00 lakhs Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be earmarked for S.C.P. and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for T.S.P.

##### (iii) Grants for construction, completion and extension of Zila Parishad buildings.

33 Zila Parishads are functioning in the State. The constitution of Zila Parishads in the remaining 6 districts is in the offing. The Zila Parishads of the newly created districts had no office buildings of their own. So construction of accommodation for 16 Zila Parishad buildings was taken up during the 6th Plan. Sufficient office accommodation for newly Zila Parishads/other Zila Parishads have to be provided, including the 17 old districts. For 1987-88 an allocation of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. Out of the proposed amount, Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be earmarked for Tribal sub-Plan area.

##### (iv) Grants for construction of Panchayat Bhawan

9,439 Panchayats do not have their own Panchayat Bhawans. Each Panchayat Bhawan costs Rs. 40,000. Rs. 4,000 can be provided from the Panchayati Raj sector and the remaining Rs. 36,000 from NREP for



construction of Panchayat Bhawans. Thus to construct 292 Panchayat Bhawans in both non-tribal and tribal areas Rs. 116.80 lakhs will be required. At the ratio of 1.9 an allocation of Rs. 11.68 lakhs is proposed in the Panchayati Raj sector for the year 1987-88. The balance of Rs. 105.00 lakhs will be provided from NREP to construct 292 Panchayat Bhawans. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 11.68 lakhs Rs. 1.68 lakh will be earmarked for the Tribal sub-plan to construct 42 Panchayat Bhawans.

## **B. State Sector Schemes**

### **(i) Opening of Training Institutes**

A total of nearly 5,23,124 non-officials (office-bearers) of Panchayati Raj bodies are to be trained. Out of them hardly 75,000 have been trained up till now. With the completion of elections of Panchayati Raj bodies to be held in the near future, the number requiring training will go up. During the current financial year Rs. 28.00 lakhs are expected to be spent over the maintenance and opening of training institutes. An allocation of Rs. 32.22 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be earmarked for Tribal sub-plan. One new institute outside sub-plan area will be opened and the remaining amount will be spent over the maintenance of existing 27 institutes.

### **(ii) Purchase of vehicles**

With the establishment of more than 11,439 Gram Panchayats, 589 Panchayat Samitis and 33 Zila Parishads, the pressure of work on District Panchayati Raj Officers, Divisional Deputy Directors and the Director of Panchayati Raj, Bihar has considerably increased. An allocation of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is being proposed to provide 6 (six) new Jeeps during 1987-88. Out of the said amount Rs. 3.30 lakhs will be earmarked for Tribal sub-plan.

### **(iii) Establishment of Bihar Panchayati Raj Board**

There is a mandatory provision under section 60 (1) of the Bihar Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961 to establish the "Bihar State Panchayati Raj Board". According to section 60 (8) of the said Act, it is obligatory upon the State Government to provide for funds required for the discharge of duties entrusted to the Board. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was allocated for the scheme during 1986-87 which could not be utilised because elections to Panchayati Raj bodies were postponed. The fund provided for this purpose was diverted to open 3 new training institutes during 1986-87. Elections of Panchayati Raj bodies are going to be completed in the near future. So an allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme in Annual Plan, 1987-88.

### **(iv) Strengthening of Directorate of Panchayati Raj**

With the increase in the number and the activities of Panchayati Raj bodies the work load and responsibilities at the Directorate of Panchayati Raj have increased considerably. There is greater need of better supervision/planning and monitoring both at the field and at the State level. In order to meet that objective, an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided during 1986-87, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakh likely to be fully spent. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed to meet the cost of already sanctioned posts in February, 1986.

### Special Component Plan

Construction of Sulabh Shauchalaya is the only scheme under S.C.P. and 228 Shauchalayas were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs in 1985-86. The percentage flow of fund to S.C.P. was 7 per cent of the provision during 1985-86 for Sulabh Shauchalaya. During the year 1986-87 the financial target is Rs. 2.00 lakhs and 400 Shauchalayas are likely to be constructed. The percentage flow of funds to S.C.P. would be 8 per cent of the provision for Sulabh Shauchalaya. During the year 1987-88, financial target proposed is 4 lakhs and 444 Shauchalayas are proposed to be constructed. The percentage flow of fund during this year is 25 per cent of the plan outlay proposed for Sulabh Shauchalaya. The Government grant of 50 per cent for one Shauchalaya is proposed to be raised to 75 per cent under this scheme from 1987-88 for Scheduled Castes.

### Tribal Sub-Plan

During the year 1985-86 the financial target was Rs. 83.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 12.00 lakhs was earmarked for Sub-Plan Area which comes to 14.5 per cent of the total Plan. Against this the expenditure incurred was Rs. 67.84 lakhs of which sub-plan expenditure was Rs. 10.86 lakhs which was 16 per cent of the actual expenditure. During the year 1986-87 the outlay approved for the State is Rs. 90.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 13.00 lakhs is earmarked for sub-plan area which is 14.5 per cent of the total outlay and this is anticipated to be fully spent. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 of which Rs. 16.98 lakhs is earmarked for sub-plan area which is 16.98 per cent of the total proposed outlay. This is an increase of roughly 2.5 per cent in comparison to 1986-87 expenditure for sub-plan area.

## CHAPTER 14

### COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The command area development programme has been taken up in the command areas of six major irrigation projects, i.e., Sone, Gandak, Kosi, Kipl, Badua and Chandan and is being implemented through four command area development agencies, viz., Sone, Gandak, Kosi and Kiul-Badua-Chandan. The main object of the programme is to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and the actual utilisation thereby optimising the utilisation of water resources and agricultural productivity. In the old irrigation systems like the Sone, it is not uncommon to find outlets of 5 cusecs or even more covering an area of 150 to 200 hectares leading to field irrigation, inundation in the upper reaches and shortages in the tail end. In the new project areas, outlets of one cusec have been provided to cover an area of 40 hectares depending, of course, on the type of soil and the crops raised. Even these are not sufficient and effective water management for large blocks of 40 hectares cannot be ensured. Without field irrigation channels for 5 to 8 hectare blocks the cost of which is now looked to the new irrigation projects provision of field channels in the whole area of the command is a major component of the programme. The gap between the potential created and potential utilised in these projects which was 6.26 lakh hectares at the end of 1985-86 is expected to be reduced by the end of the current year. The exact figure of reduction of gap will be available after the Rabi crop.

#### 2. Outlay for Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1987-88)

The approved State Plan outlay for the 7th plan is 3,500 lakhs. The State's share in the actual expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 500 lakhs. The provision for the State's share for 1986-87 is Rs. 740 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 780 lakhs.

#### 3. Programme for Annual Plan (1987-88)

(i) *Administration of* ~~strengthening~~ *strengthening of the technical cell at the Headquarter.*—As against the actual expenditure of Rs. 43.65 lakhs as the State's share in 1985-86, allocation for the State's share for 1986-87 is Rs. 45 lakhs and this is likely to be fully utilised. A sum of Rs. 108 lakhs, to be shared equally by the Centre and the State, has been proposed for establishment cost for the existing four CADAS and the Headquarters during 1987-88. This includes provision for strengthening the monitoring and evaluation cells and purchase of vehicles and some equipments.

(ii) *Survey and Planning.*—In 1985-86 soil survey, contour survey as well as planning and design were done for 108.53 thousand hectares, 104.22 thousand hectares and 122.46 thousand hectares, respectively against the targets of 165 thousand hectares, 145 thousand hectares and 180 thousand hectares respectively. The current year's targets for each item, fixed at 100 thousand hectares, are expected to be achieved fully.

For 1987-88, too, it is proposed to keep the targets for soil survey, contour survey as well as planning and design at 100 thousand hectares each. A sum of Rs. 202.09 lakhs was spent during 1985-86 as the State's share. The allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 120.50 lakhs as the State's share which is likely to be utilised fully. For 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 147.50 lakhs is being provided by the State and an equal amount by the Centre.

(iii) *Construction of field channels.*—The culturable command area of the four commands is 22.39 lakh hectares. 10.80 lakh hectares have been provided with field channels till the end of 1985-86. In 1985-86, 0.916 lakh hectares were covered against the target of 1.22 lakh hectares. The target of 1.50 lakh hectares, fixed for the year 1986-87, is expected to be achieved fully. Expenditure on this during 1985-86 was Rs. 244.36 lakhs by way of the State's share. The allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 509.50 lakhs as the State's share. This is expected to be fully spent. For 1987-88, it is proposed to construct unlined field channels in 1.00 lakh hectares (35% of which is proposed to be lined as against 20% last year) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 per hectare. The estimated requirement for this will be Rs. 1,000 lakhs. Hence, it is proposed to provide Rs. 500 lakhs as the State's share and Rs. 500 lakhs will be the matching grant from the Central Government.

#### 4. Construction of field drains

In 1985-86 the work done was negligible and the expenditure was Rs. 0.27 lakh only. The target for 1986-87 is 1,000 hectares and a provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh only, as the State's share, has been made. This is likely to be fully utilised. For 1987-88 too, the target is 1,000 hectares. At the rate of Rs. 600 per hectares, the total cost will be Rs. 6.00 lakhs. According to the existing scheme subsidy is payable only to small and marginal farmers on the I.R.D. pattern which comes to Rs. 1.80 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed to be provided as the State's share and the remaining Rs. 0.90 lakh will be the matching grant from the Central Government.

#### 5. Land levelling and shaping

The physical performance in 1985-86 was negligible and no expenditure was incurred. The provision for 1986-87 was Rs. 1.20 lakhs as the State's share and the physical target is 500.00 hectares. For 1987-88, too, the target is 500.00 hectares and the estimated cost is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. According to the existing scheme subsidy is payable to small and marginal farmers on the I.R.D.P. pattern which comes to Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 1.50 lakh is to be provided as the State's share and the rest will be paid by the Central Government as its matching grant.

#### 6. Adaptive trial demonstration and Training etc.

During 1985-86 adaptive trial and demonstration on 120 hectares of land, which was taken up first for complete O.F.D. was done, against the target of 1,000 hectares. 1,520 numbers of crop demonstration were held against the target of 2,000. 2,068 farmers were trained against the target of 10,000. The expenditure for these was Rs. 10.00 lakhs only out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is the State's share. The provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 11.25 lakhs as the share, which is likely to be fully utilised. It is proposed to conduct adaptive trial-cum-demonstrations after completing O.F.D. on 1,000 hectares during 1987-88. In addition 2,000 crop and water management demonstrations covering an area of 400 hectares are contemplated.

An action research programme for involvement of farmers in the distribution of water is proposed to be conducted in the selected minors (at least one minor in each command).

Besides this, 10,000 farmers and members of the CADA Staff are proposed to be imparted training on water management and O. F. D. techniques.

The total estimated cost for O.F.D. demonstration, farmer's training, crop and water management demonstration, which have been discussed above, comes to Rs. 32.70 lakhs. Hence, it is proposed to provide Rs. 16.35 lakhs under this item for 1987-88, as the State's share and the rest Rs. 16.35 lakhs will be met by the Central Government as its matching grant.

## 7. Warabandi

During 1985-86, 2,460 hectares were covered under Warabandi against the target of 21,000 hectares. The target fixed for 1986-87 at 25,000 hectares is likely to be achieved. The State's share of the actual expenditure on Warabandi during 1985-86 was Rs. 4.75 lakhs. Provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 25.39 lakhs by way of the State's share. This is expected to be utilised fully. For 1987-88, the target is 25,000 hectares. A total sum of Rs. 87.50 lakhs (at the rate of Rs. 350 per hectare) is proposed to be spent under this item in 1987-88. Out of this the State Government will meet Rs. 43.75 lakhs as the State's share and the remaining Rs. 43.75 lakhs will be met by the Central Government as its matching grant.

## 8. Crop compensation

Compensation is given to farmers for the loss of their standing crops on land under demonstration. Compensation will be shared equally by the farmers, the Central Government and the State Government to the ceiling of Rs. 900 per hectare. For 1986-87, Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as the State's share which is expected to be utilised in full. It is proposed to spend Rs. 2.00 lakh under this item (excluding the farmer's share) in the annual plan 1987-88. Out of this Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be met by the State Government and the rest Rs. 1.00 lakh will be met by the Central Government as its matching grant.

## 9. Complete O.F.D. Programme

During 1986-87, a share of Rs. 22.50 lakhs was provided as the State's share which is likely to be fully utilised. It is proposed to do Complete O.F.D. work in an area of 5,600 hectares in 1987-88. Out of this the State's share is proposed to be Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the rest Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be met by the Central Government as its matching grant.

## 10. Special Component Programme

The CAD Programme is an area development programme from which all farmers are expected to benefit. However, under the S. C. P. it is proposed to set apart a specific share of benefit for the S. Cs. through O. F. D. demonstration, crop demonstration, construction of field channels, field drains and crop compensation for damage of crops. It is proposed to reserve Rs. 78.00 lakhs at the rate of 10% of the State's plan outlay of Rs. 780.00 lakhs for the benefit of S. C. farmers in the command areas. An equal amount will be set apart from the centre's matching grant.

## CHAPTER-15

### SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The major programmes which directly attack the problems of poverty and unemployment are the Intergrated Rural Development programme, the N.R.E.P. Rlegp and Dpap.

#### (a) Integrated Rural Development programme.

This programme covers all the 587 blocks of the State. While agriculture and allied activities which benefit both the landless and poor land holders which form an important plank of the programme, processing and manufacturing activities based on local resources are also to be identified and fully exploited for the upgradation of the living conditions of the rural poor and for diversion of surplus man power from farm to non-farm sectors.

2. The cost of the programme is shared by the Central and State Government on 50.50 basis. The total expenditure under I.R.D.P. was Rs. 9.54 crores of which the state plan expenditure was Rs. 2477.23 Lakhs in 1985-86. The outlay approved for 1986-87 of the state Government is Rs. 4071.00 Lakhs which is likely to be utilized fully.

3. A number of measures were taken to improve the implementation of I.R.D.P. such as streamlining the procedure for identification of beneficiaries, Adjustment of subsidy through leanding banks, tightening up inspections, Verification of beneficiaries by superior officers, training of D.D.O.S and regular reviews at state headquarters. The deficiency of extension staff was met to by creation of 587 posts of extension officers and 1792 posts of V. L. W. and 317 post of Extension officers (Commerce and Industries). The powers of making appointment to those posts have been delegated to the Divisional commissioners/District officers. Due attention has been paid to such important areas like project selection and co-ordination with the lending Bank for improving performance.

#### Bank performance-position of pending application.

The following shows the position of application pending in Banks for either sanction or disbursement—

Month	For sanction	For Disbursement	Total
1. April,1986 .. ..	85,266	38,107	1,23,373
2. May,1986 .. ..	1,43,548	48,943	1,92,491
3. June,1986 .. ..	1,21,278	44,684	1,65,962
4. July,1986 .. ..	1,52,367	66,756	2,19,133
5. August,1986 .. ..	1,73,844	64,982	2,38,836
6. September,1986 ... ..	1,92,930	78,697	2,71,627

It is clear that Banks can no longer complain of bunching of application. A large number of cases are consistently pending for action. Considering that there are slightly more than 3,000 Bank branches in Bihar, the average disposal per Bank branch in the first five months is merely 30 cases.

4. During the remaining period of 1986-87 efforts would continue to be directed to reduce the poverty rate further. The strategy adopted for the 7th plan i.e. to consolidate the gains made during the previous years and to assist such beneficiaries as have not crossed the poverty line with a second dose of assistance would continue in 1987-88, also. The coverage of women beneficiaries would also be manin-

tained at 30 per cent. In the first two years of the 7th plan 183499 old beneficiaries and 431477 new beneficiaries could be assisted. The per capita subsidy and per capita total assistance has shown a significant improvement, the per capita subsidy being Rs. 815 in 1983-84, Rs. 863 in 1984-85, Rs. 1047 in 1985-86 and Rs. 1,250 in 1986-87 (till september, 1986) and the per capita total assistance being Rs. 2481 in 1983-84 Rs. 2,645 in 1984-85, Rs. 3,357 in 1985-86 and Rs. 3,904 in 1986-87 (till september, 1986) During 1987-88, a total number of 1.9 Lakh old beneficiaries of 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and 3.28 Lakhs new beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted. The average subsidy proposed per old beneficiaries Rs. 1,000 and new beneficiary Rs. 2,000 during 1987-88. Thus the total amount required for subsidy would be Rs. 8,470.00 Lakh of which 50 percent would have to be made out of the State plan budget. Accordingly the share of the state Government would be Rs. 4,230.00 Lakhs.

#### Change in pattern for ensuring balanced Development in different sectors under IRDP.

5. In the beginning of the implementation of IRDP it was found that major assistance covered the primary sectors mostly. The secondary and Tertiary sectors, covering the ISB component remained almost neglected. Revised strategy for coverage of primary Secondary and Tertiary sectors was adopted. The change in pattern has yielded a better result. The financing in 1981-82 and in 1985-86 in different sectors are as follows—

	1981-82	1985-86
Primary .. ..	70.00 per cent	42.3 per cent
Secondary .. ..	16.18 per cent	16.35 per cent
Tertiary .. ..	13.63 per cent	41.08 per cent

6. Keeping in view the above trend Government fixed the target for 1986-87 in the same manner. The achievement is yet to emerge. The target in relation to various activities under the programme during 1987-88 would be as follows:—

A. Milch cattle .. ..	15 per cent
B. Other animal husbandry .. ..	10 per cent
C. Rural industries .. ..	15 per cent
D. Minor Irrigation .. ..	15 per cent
E. Service activities .. ..	25 per cent
F. Group activities oriented towards SC/ST welfare	20 per cent

7. (a) For implementation of a programme of the order envisaged in the above paragraphs, it would be necessary to strengthen not only the headquarters organisation for higher level of supervision and monitoring but also the technical staff posted at the DRD level and the supervisory and village level staff in the blocks for which Rs. 180.00 Lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1987-88.

(b) The training capabilities of the Bihar Institute of Rural Development have also to be augmented. It is proposed that a provision of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs be made available during 1987-88.

D. W. C. R. A.

Under the programme Development of Women and Children in Rural areas UNICEF assisted project was started as a pilot project as a sub-scheme of I. R. D. P. in 24 blocks of four districts in the State in 1985-86. The objective of this project is to provide income generating opportunities to women below the poverty line by organising them into groups and providing them necessary facilities for training. So far 650 groups of Women have been organised during 1985-86. 32 new blocks in 5 districts have been taken up during 1986-87, with the target to organise 750 groups.

For meeting the expenditure on honorarium for group organisers at the present approved rate of Rs. 10,000 per group and other expenses such as provision for training and demonstration an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs have been approved for 1986-87 which is anticipated to be fully spent.

56 blocks in five districts i. e. Hazaribagh/Madhubani/Samastipur/Gopalganj and Palamau would be covered under D. W. C. R. A. programme till 1986-87.

2. 31 additional blocks of the above mentioned districts and blocks of one more district will be taken up during the year 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs would be required for the above scheme during 1987-88. 650 additional groups with membership of 13,000 will be formed during 1987-88.

### TRYSEM

TRYSEM Scheme which is part of the I. R. D. P. is intended to equip the rural youths who are below the poverty line and belong to the target groups with appropriate skills by training to enable them to seek self employment. During 1985-86 18,517 persons were trained.

2. The target for 1986-87 under this Scheme has been fixed at 23,840. The achievement till September, 1986 is as follows:—

(i) Persons trained .. .. .	6,948
(ii) Youth Self employed .. .. .	2,143
(iii) Youth trained wage employed .. .. .	158
(iv) Youth under training .. .. .	9,595

The progress so far indicates that the target for the year 1986-87 will be achieved.

### II. Plan for 1987-88

*Strengthening of I. T. I.*—Approval for the strengthening of 8 I. T. Is. had been approved by the central project committee at a total cost of Rs. 64.33 lakhs. In 1986-87 Rs. 32.165 lakhs (including Rs. 16.08 lakhs from the Central Government) is expected to be utilised. The balance of Rs. 32.165 lakhs will be spent during the next financial year 1987-88.

It is proposed to strengthen 10 more I. T. Is. in 1987-88 at an average cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs per I. T. I. As such a sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs will be required during 1987-88.

2. *District/Block level T. C. P. Centre.*—In 1987-88 5 district level and 10 blocks level T. C. P. Centres have been proposed as per the estimate given below with facilities of training, production and raw materials bank:—

(a) 5 District level T. C. P. Centre at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakh.	50.00 lakh.
(b) 10 Block level T. C. P. Centre at the rate of Rs. 3.50 lakh.	35.00 lakh.
Total .. .. .	85.00 lakh.

3. Training facilities available with voluntary agencies like K. V. I. C., R. K. Mission etc. will be strengthened. A provision of Rs. 51.20 lakhs for this has been made.

4. *Physical and Financial Target.*—40 persons per block will be trained during 1987-88 and as such the normal physical target for training will be 23,480 persons. The expenditure for trainee inclusive of stipend, raw materials, training expenses and



tool kit will be around Rs. 1,850 at the average duration of training of six months. The total estimated cost on this programme would be Rs. 352.20 lakh during 1987-88, which is included in the provision for I. R. D. P. proposed. However in view of poor training output in earlier years, attempt will be made to cover additional trainees if required.

### Special Component Plan

Out of the proposed total outlay of Rs. 4480.00 lakhs a sum of Rs. 1120.00 lakhs will be earmarked for Special Component Plan. This is 25 percent of the total proposed plan outlay which is the same as in 1986-87.

### 20-Point Programme

The entire I. R. D. P. is within the New 20-Point Programme.

### District Sector Scheme

Out of Rs. 4480.00 lakhs during 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 4450.00 lakhs will be in District Sector Scheme as against Rs. 3802.56 lakhs out of Rs. 3827.06 lakhs of 1986-87.

To sum up an outlay of Rs. 4480.00 lakh is proposed for I. R. D. P. as State share during 1987-88 as shown below out of which Rs. 851.20 lakhs which is 19.1 percent will be earmarked for the sub-plan area :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

#### (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme including—

(i) Trysem training .. .. .	4230.00
(ii) Strengthening of training institute .. .. .	
(iii) T. C. P. Centre .. .. .	
(b) Strengthening of Administrative machinery (including Headquarters).	180.00
(c) D. W. C. R. A. .. .. .	50.00
(d) B I R D. .. .. .	20.00
Total .. .. .	4480.00

### N. R. E. P.

NREP is a centrally sponsored programme with the outlay shared between the centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50. The programme is intended to provide employment in the rural areas particularly during the lean agricultural season, when the normal avenues of agricultural employment is not available at any significant extent. At the same time the objective of the programme is to create durable assets in the rural areas and strengthen the rural infrastructure. At least 25% of the outlay has to be earmarked for social forestry and afforestation schemes and another 30% for creating assets to benefit the Scheduled Castes predominantly.

2. As per Government of India instructions expenditure on material and wage component can be incurred in the ratio of 50:50. Unskilled labourers are to be paid at the rate equal to those prescribed for agriculture labourer under the Minimum Wages Act. The present rate in Bihar under this programme is Rs. 15.85 per day per labourer, which also includes the value of foodgrains to be given at the subsidised rate.

### Regarding foodgrains :

3. (i) Utilisation of foodgrains as part of the wage component alongwith the wages in cash constitute an important part of resources for the National Rural Employment Programme. Previously the cost of foodgrains had to be borne by the State Government out of the funds allocated in the programme but from November, 1985, Government of India has changed its policy and is making foodgrains available to the State by way of additional resources, over and above, the cash allocation. Now the cost of foodgrains is totally borne by the Government of India.

(ii) During 1985-86 a total allocation of 71,550 M. T. of foodgrains were received from Government of India. Out of the above allocated foodgrains, the State utilised 67,526.8 M. T. of foodgrains under the programme. A total number of 416.27 lakhs mandays were generated during the year 1985-86. Accordingly, average utilisation of foodgrains works out to 3.645 Kg. per head per manday. In the year 1984-85, average consumption per manday was only 0.558 Kg. and during the entire 6th five year plan, it was less than 500 grams only. Thus, foodgrains utilisation under the programme has shown considerable upward trend.

(iii) In the year 1986-87, Government of India has allocated 1,40,660 M. T. of foodgrains out of which 70,330 M. T. was allocated as first instalment to be spent upto September, 1986. As against current allocation, the State has utilised 52,882 M. T. of foodgrains upto September, 1986. Average consumption per mandays of foodgrains upto the month of September, 1986 is 3.645 K. G. in 1986-87. It is expected that foodgrains allocated during the year 1986-87 will be fully utilised by year end. It is expected that allocation of foodgrains as additional resources other than the cash allocation would be forthcoming from Government of India for the programme at least, of the order of quantity of foodgrains received for the year 1986-87.

According to instructions issued by the Government of India, district allocations have to be fixed giving weightage of 50% to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and marginal workers and 50% to population of SC/ST in the district.

4. The State plan outlay fixed during 1985-86 was Rs. 6548 lakhs against which a sum of Rs. 358 lakhs had to be reduced following a reduction in the allocation of Government of India towards their share of cost. The total expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 7065.17 lakhs of which state share amounts to Rs. 3532.58 lakhs with 416.27 lakh mandays of employment generated against a target of 316 lakh mandays.

5. The State plan outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 4000 lakh and Rs. 3234.00 lakh as central share which is exclusive of cost of foodgrains met by Government of India. Rs. 700 lakh are earmarked for tribal sub-plan. The Government of India has fixed target of 290 lakh mandays of employment for 1986-87. The expenditure till September, 1986 was Rs. 3186.36 lakh and mandays of employment generated was 143.43 lakhs. The allocation is likely to be fully utilised. The achievement of employment generated may well exceed the target. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 4400.00 lakhs as state share with a target of generating 260.00 lakhs mandays of employment.

### Special Component Plan :

6. The State Government has decided to allocate 30% of the Annual Plan for the schemes benefiting the Scheduled Castes. The flow to the Special component plan will be of Rs. 1320.00 lakhs out of the total allocation proposed for 1987-88. The physical target of creation of employment proposed for 1987-88 is 78 lakh mandays.

**Tribal Sub-Plan :**

7. Against Rs. 760 lakhs earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan during 1986-87 the earmarking for 1987-88 is Rs. 856.00 lakhs.

**District Sector Scheme**

8. A sum of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87 under NREP. out of which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is earmarked for State Hdqrs. and the balance of Rs. 3997.00 lakhs is under District Sector. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 4400.00 lakhs is proposed under NREP during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 3 lakhs will be provided for State Hdqrs. and Rs. 4397.00 lakhs will be under District Sector.

**9 Point Programme :**

9. The entire programme of NREP is within the new 20 point programme.
10. The summary of the entire NREP is given in Annexure-A.

ANNEXURE A

(A) Continuing	Approved outlay in 1986-87				Anticipated Expenditure 1986-87				Outlay proposed for 1987-88			
	State sector	District sector	S C P	T S P	State sector	District sector	S C P	T S P	State sector	District sector	S C P	T S P
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*) Centrally Sponsored NREP.	3.00	3997.00	1200.00	760.00	3.00	3997.00	1200.00	760.00	3.00	4397.00	1320.00	836.00

## (C) DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

**Draft Annual Plan for 1987-88**

This is a centrally sponsored scheme.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan the programme was confined to 31 blocks in two districts of Bihar. Three more districts with 23 additional blocks were brought under the programme again from 1985-86. Thus the programme is in operation in 54 selected blocks of the following 5 districts in Bihar.

1. Palamau	..	24	(including 8 blocks under tribal sub-plan.)
2. Godda	..	7	(including 2 blocks under tribal sub-plan.)
3. Munger	..	7	
4. Nawadah	..	9	
5. Rohtas	..	7	

**Performance and proposals and targets (1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88)**

The approved outlay during 1985-86 was Rs. 334 lakhs against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 531.51 lakhs. For the current year, the outlay has been stepped to Rs. 405 lakhs against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 405 lakhs.

**Physical Achievement**

In Minor Irrigation additional irrigation potential created was 2420 ha. during 1985-86 and for 1986-87 there is a target of 7880 ha. which is likely to be achieved. The target proposed for this programme in 1987-88 is 7000 ha.

In Soil Conservation only 5.22 ha. were treated in 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 targetted area is 5679 ha. which is likely to be achieved. The proposed target for 1987-88 is 4088 ha.

In afforestation, plantation was done in 2300.00 hectares in 1985-86. The target for 1986-87 is 3004.00 hectares against which achievement is 308.00 ha. till September, 1986. Proposed target of afforestation is 3000.00 hectares for 1987-88. 54.00 lakhs trees were planted in 1985-86. Target of 1986-87 for tree plantation is 61.35 lakhs against which 15.75 lakhs has been achieved till September, 1986.

In Animal Husbandry, in order to upgrade the breed of animals, 67 A. I. Centres were provided with facilities of Frozen Semen in 1985-86. The proposed target for 1986-87 is 139 A. I. centres and efforts are being made to achieve the target. The target proposed for 1987-88 is 50 new A. I. centres with facilities for Frozen Semen.

In Agriculture 35 farmers were trained during 1985-86. 1022 farmers are to be trained in 1986-87. Efforts are being made to achieve it. In 1987-88 1200 farmers are proposed to be trained. 316 crop demonstrations were done during 1985-86. Target for 1986-87 for crop demonstration is 368 against which 535 crop demonstrations have already been achieved. 400 crop demonstrations are proposed for 1987-88.

The main reason for comparatively poor progress of DPAP has been lack of planning and monitoring and infrastructure support at the district level. Therefore, a special DPAP Cell has been sanctioned for each DRDA, and steps are being taken to make them operational. The schemes are executed by the Sectoral technical officer, in addition to their departmental work. Now a State Level Steering Committee has also been established for inter-departmental co-ordination. Steps are being taken for strengthening of administrative machinery also. Bottle necks faced in subsidy pattern for Soil Conservation through DPAP and State Plan have also been sorted out. Further steps will be taken to improve the performance. With the steps taken during 1986-87, it is expected that the achievements under DPAP would be much better in 1987-88.

Keeping in view the measures taken to remove the constraints, the Annual allocation for each block has been proposed at Rs. 8.24 lacs out of State share and Rs. 8.24 lacs from Central Government as matching grant. Thus total allocation proposed for 1987-88 comes to Rs. 890.00 lacs of which Centre and State shares will be 50 : 50. The outlay proposed as State share under the Annual Plan for 1987-88 is indicated below :

(a) Sub-Plan	..	..	82.40 lacs.
(b) Other Areas	..	..	362.60 lacs
			445.00 lacs

The main thrust during 1987-88 will be on creation of additional irrigation potential through execution and completion of minor irrigation schemes as well as on afforestation and social forestry, soil conservation and land development, agricultural and animal husbandry including poultry development, pisciculture and sericulture to attain the twin objectives of drought proofing and drought amelioration.

The works shall include treatment of the command and the catchment area with soil and water conservation work and afforestation along with development of irrigation (surface and underground). The efforts in mitigating drought would be further supplemented by transfer of modern dry farming technology to farmers, infrastructural development work relating to assured supply of farming inputs and also for development horticulture, and pastures in areas not suited for raising crops. Infrastructural developments in the Animal Husbandry sector shall be (a) breed-upgradation through extensive use of artificial insemination using frozen semen technology and. (b) augmentation of fodder resources by improvement of pasture development over degraded state owned forest as well as uneconomic holdings of indentified weaker sections. Development of Sericulture and Pisciculture as well as items of special local importance benefitting the weaker sections like lac cultivation in Palamau District, Tusser cultivation in Godda District and Sisal raising in Rohtas district are proposed to be supported through the programme.

#### **Sub-Plan Area**

Of the 54 blocks included in the programme, 10 blocks namely Latehar Manika, Mahuadar, Chandwa, Balumath, Barwadih, Garu and Bhandaria blocks in Palamau district and Sunderpahari and Boarijore blocks in Godda district come under Tribal Sub-Plan. The pro-rata allocation of Rs. 82.40 lakhs (18.5%) shall flow to the sub-plan area.

#### **Special Component Plan**

Under the special component plan, an allocation of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been proposed out of the total plan provision of Rs. 445.00 lakhs under the State Sector for 1987-88 which come to 13.5%.

#### **District Sector Scheme**

The entire outlay come under the district sector scheme.

## CHAPTER-16

### LAND REFORM

The programmes under Land Reforms include the implementation of Land Ceiling Act for Agricultural and Urban Lands, assistance to allottees of surplus lands, strengthening of administrative machinery for land reforms, survey and settlement operations and Consolidation of holdings.

#### Updating of Land Records

At present revisional survey is in progress in 27 districts out of 39 districts in the State. The revisional survey in rural areas of the 13 districts (new) of Purnea, Katihar, Singhbhum, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Vaisali, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Nawadah, Aurangabad and Jehanabad has already been completed. In the current financial year 1986-87 the revisional survey of Patna district is being taken up. During 1987-88 survey work is proposed to be taken up in the districts of Mongher, Begusarai, Khagaria, Hazaribagh and Giridih.

An amount of Rs. 450 lakhs is the estimated requirement for the year 1987-88 for continuation of existing Settlement Operations and for taking up new operations as against a provision of similar provision for 1986-87.

#### Consolidation of Holdings

The programme of Consolidation of Holdings has been given a high priority in the State Plan particularly in the Command areas of irrigation projects. In Bihar, consolidation work started as a pilot scheme in 1957-58 and at present is being implemented in 154 anchals of 13 districts. Work has been completed in 8 Anchals. A sum of Rs. 682.00 lakhs is proposed for expenditure during 1987-88 for continuing the scheme with the existing staff as against a similar provision for 1986-87.

#### Strengthening of Revenue Administration

For implementation of ceiling laws as well as disposal of Bataidari cases etc Special Squads have been established at Divisional Headquarters viz. Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Shaharsa, Darbhanga and Ranchi. Besides, for efficient supervision of revenue cases, it was considered necessary to provide Jeeps to each Additional Collector /Land Reforms Deputy Collector. There are presently 39 Additional Collectors and 83 Land Reforms Deputy Collectors. Out of these 122 officers, 46 officers were given Jeeps earlier. During 1986-87 54 officers will be provided with Jeeps. Provision for providing Jeeps to the remaining officers has been made in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

In the Annual Plan, 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 20,17 lakhs is the estimated requirement for meeting the cost of (1) Flying Squad establishment and (2) purchase of Jeeps, as against a provision of Rs. 64.51 lakhs for 1986-87.

#### Financial Assistance of the Allottees of Surplus Land

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre is given to the allottees of Ceiling Surplus Land for development of land and for purchase of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural implements. Expenditure incurred on this scheme is shared by the Central Government and the State Government on 50:50 basis. A sum of Rs. 56.89 lakhs was released to the districts in 1985-86 for providing assistance benefiting 19,804 allottees. An area of 17,194 acres were actually distributed to the allottees. for 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 64.00 lakhs towards State's share has been approved. The target for distribution of surplus land is 20,000 acres. The amount earmarked is likely to be utilised fully benefiting 25,000 allottees.





Of the schemes mentioned in the above Table item nos. (ii), (iv) and (vi) (new) come under the district sector with proposed flow as identified below :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of Scheme.	Approved Outlay in 1986-87.		Anticipated expenditure incurred during 1986-87.		Outlay proposed for 1987-88.	
	District	Plan	District	Plan	District	Plan
1. Consolidation of Holding ..	682.00		682.00		682.00	
2. Financial Assistance to allottees of Surplus Land.	64.00		64.00		75.60	
3. Scheme for providing assistance to tribals to cultivate the land restored to them (New Scheme).	..		..		57.30	

### Special Component

The flows for the special component plan will be from the scheme of financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land. During the year 1986-87 out of the State share of Rs. 75.60 lakhs, 60 per cent of the amount i.e. Rs. 45.40 lakhs has gone towards the benefit of members belonging to scheduled castes. Based on the experience of 1986-87, out of the outlay of Rs. 75.60 lakhs proposed under this scheme during 1987-88 from State Sector, 60 per cent of the fund, i.e., Rs. 45.40 lakhs is earmarked for the benefit of the members of the scheduled castes under special component plan.

### 20-Point Programme

Out of the various programmes of this department, the scheme of financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land is under Point no. 4 of the New 20-Point Programme as the surplus land is allotted to the weaker and backward section of the society. Out of the target of 20,000 of land to be distributed under this scheme, as already mentioned, the achievement is 4,515 acres of land so far. The Land Ceiling Act is under operation since 1962. This State Government of the total acquired surplus land of 3.27 lakh acres so far, 2.10 lakh acres of land has already been distributed amongst 2.35 lakh eligible families. Out of the balance of 1.17 lakh acres, 79 thousand acres are under litigation and the area available for distribution is very limited. There is need for reconsideration of the fund for the current year as distribution of 20,000 acres may not be this year keeping in view the above target. The Government of India is being separately moved for. This by the State Government for reducing the target review of achievements already made and the legal constraint referred to all efforts are being made to achieved the target as much as possible during the current year. The target for the next year has also to be achieved realistically.

### District Sector Scheme

The following are the district sector schemes under Land Reforms :—

- (1) Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land.
- (2) Consolidation of holding.

An allocation of Rs. 75.60 lakhs out of State Plan under the scheme of financial assistance to allottees of surplus land is proposed under district sector for the year 1987-88 with similar allocation that exist for the year 1986-87.

Similarly an allocation of Rs. 682.00 lakhs out of State Plan under the scheme of consolidation of holding is proposed under district sector for the year 1987-88 with similar allocation that exist for the year 1986-87.

Thus out of total of Rs. 1,300 lakhs under land reforms, a sum of Rs. 757.60 lakhs is proposed under district sector scheme during 1987-88 out of State Plan with similar provision that exist in 1986-87.

## CHAPTER 17

### CO-OPERATION

#### Introduction

Co-operatives have to play a major role in providing credit for productive purposes to the rural population not only for agricultural and allied activities but also in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and other economically vulnerable groups have little access to credit from Commercial Banks. The problem is compounded by the low coverage of the rural areas by these Banks. The Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Government of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. R. Sen to study the problem of low productivity in agriculture in the Eastern Zone. This Committee has assigned an important role to Co-operatives for provision of credit. Since Co-operatives in Bihar need to be revitalised and put on their feet, a comprehensive programme of increasing membership, infusing additional funds by way of additional share capital, non-overdue cover, working capital, etc., has been drawn up. At the same time, the managerial aspects of the Co-operatives have been given due attention and steps taken to improve collection of co-operative dues by better supervision and control over field staff and enforcing accountability. It is proposed to carry forward this programme to 1987-88.

(i) The allocation in the 7th Plan for the Co-operative sector is only Rs. 3,200 lacs, which was decided upon somewhat in an adhoc manner without going into the needs of the different institutions that are functioning. In the light of the subsequent developments referred to, it has become necessary to recast the whole plan and increase the allocations through the annual plans.

(ii) During 1985-86, the approved outlay for Co-operative was Rs. 500 lacs and this was subsequently increased to Rs. 1,384 lakhs mainly to provide for additional share capital to District Central Co-operative Banks, the State Land Development Bank, Non-overdue cover to District Central Co-operative Bank, Additional Share capital/working capital to PACS and LAMPS. These programmes have been intensified in 1986-87 also and against an approved outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1700.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 420 lakhs for providing share capital assistance to 28 District Central Co-operative Banks at the rate of 15 lakhs each and to 400 PACS at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh each has been approved. Similarly the payment of the blocked account of the Land Development Bank to the extent of Rs. 187 lakhs will result in further strengthening of the Land Development Bank to achieve its target of lending in excess of 5,000 lakhs during the current year.

(iii) The new strategy and infusion of additional funds in the first two years has resulted in many significant improvement in the performance indicators in the Co-operative Sector. The increase in membership is of the order of 8 lakhs new members. The loaning programme of the Land Development Bank, which was only Rs. 1,800 lakhs in 1984-85 went upto Rs. 3100 lakhs in 1985-86 and will exceed Rs. 5000 lakhs in 1986-87. In 1987-88, the target would be Rs. 7500 lakhs. The State Co-operative Bank has been playing a key role in providing credit to the other financial institutions in the State. Against short term advancement of only Rs. 1,600 lakhs in 1985-86, the Bank is likely to exceed Rs. 7,500 lakhs in 1986-87. The target for 1987-88 would be Rs. 15,000 lakhs. The loan recovery of the Land Development Bank, which was slightly over 55 per cent in 1984-85 went upto 89 per cent in 1985-86 and in the current year also it would exceed 90 per cent. The State Co-operative Banks recovery, which was only 49 per cent in

as the apex marketing union. For the purpose of revitalisation of Vyapar Mandals, a scheme to provide share capital to 100 Vyapar Mandals @ Rs. 1 lakh each is proposed for 1987-88. These Vyapar Mandals are located in the other areas of the State. In the sub-plan areas, it is the LAMPS which will also discharge the function of the Vyapar Mandals and hence as compared to the PACS, which are being given share capital assistance of only Rs. 1 lakh, the LAMPS in view of their additional role of marketing, are being provided with Rs. 2 lakhs each by way of share capital assistance. The marketing function in the other areas of the State will be the prime responsibility of the Vyapar Mandals through PACS which will be encouraged to take up marketing. In the sub-plan areas, the State Government had set up a Vegetable Growers Co-operative Federation with a view to organise the marketing of vegetable produce in the industrial areas surrounding Ranchi. To further expand the activities of this institution, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs by way of additional share capital assistance is being proposed.

(ii) The Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union, which so far has primarily concentrated on the marketing of fertilizers in the rural country side through its network of 550 depots/sale points, is now being assigned network of outlets through Vyapar Mandals, PACS and LAMPS. To provide this institution with necessary financial support to sustain this kind of activity, a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs is being proposed in the plan for 1987-88 towards share capital. It is expected that BISCOMAUN would not only market fertilizer, as it has been doing so far, but it would diversify in promoting the marketing of other agricultural commodities as well as organise the procurement and marketing of minor forest produce in the sub-plan areas.

#### C. Storage

Under N.C.D.C.-II, a Godown Construction Project is under implementation in the State and the Project has to be completed by 30th June, 1987. The BISCOMAUN is the executing agent of the project and it is estimated that the State Government's balance contribution to the project would be approximately Rs. 15 lakhs in 1987-88. As is known, the bulk of the funds for this project had been made available from N.C.D.C.

(ii) It is expected that a major programme for Co-operative Growth Centre consisting of a 100 M.T. godown, a community hall and other ancilliary facilities will be sanctioned by NCDC for implementation in Bihar in 1986-87 itself. This project is being funded by FFC and the money will be released through N.C.D.C. under the normal pattern of assistance which is made available by N.C.D.C. The details are yet being worked out, but a token provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is being provided in 1987-88.

(iii) A large number of rural and market godown scheme for PACS and LAMPS sanctioned more than a decade ago still remain uncomplete. A detailed survey made in each district to determine the balance of fund required to complete these godowns revealed that a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs would be required to complete such incomplete schemes. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided from the additional outlay given for these schemes. In 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs is being provided and the spill over will be provided in the year after.

#### D. Processing

Under N.C.D.C.-II a Cold Storage Project is also under execution in Bihar, which is expected to be completed by 30th June, 1987. A sum of Rs. 56.15 lakhs has been provided in 1986-87. The functioning is on usual N.C.D.C. pattern and it is estimated that balance contribution of the State Government would be Rs. 35 lakhs, for which a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs in 1987-88 is being made.

### E. Consumer

The consumer movement in the State has been inadequate, more so in the co-operative sector. The apex consumer institution is the Bihar State Consumers Co-operative Federation. At the district level, we have the Central Consumers Stores, to which are affiliated the Primary Consumers Stores. In 1986-87 Rs. 40 lakhs was provided by way of share capital assistance to the Apex Consumer Federation and Rs. 6 lakhs to Central Consumer Stores. It is proposed to augment the financial base of the apex institution by making a share capital contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs to enable them to obtain larger volume of goods and commodities for release through the Central Consumers Stores and the Primary Consumers Stores. Similarly, it is proposed to take up 25 Central Consumers Stores in 1987-88 by providing them with share capital assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs each to augment their financial base so that they can in turn provide goods and commodities in larger volumes for sale through their primary societies. A total of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for this. For the sub-plan areas, separate provisions have been made so that in the remote tribal areas also consumers are also able to get their requirements at reasonable prices and with the quality of the product being assured.

### F. Housing

Housing has been recognised to be one of the key requirements of our people. In the last three decades degree of importance attached to housing, did not result in any major and sustained house building activities either in the urban or in the rural areas in the Co-operative Sector. Primarily it was private individual effort. Only in recent years have the co-operative house building efforts come to be well established in the country. Similarly in Bihar, co-operative housing efforts have registered impressive gains in the last three years. The State Government has been extending financial support to the said housing co-operative federation with a view to enable the federation to borrow money from financial institutions like L.I.C.G.I.C and of late from HUDCO. In 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided by way of share capital assistance to help the Federation to provide housing facilities to the weaker sections of society. With a view to further promote house building activities in the co-operative sector during 1987-88 it is proposed to contribute Rs. 200 lakhs by way of share capital contribution to the Housing Co-operative Federation.

### G. Research and Training

The Department of Co-operative has as many as about 8,000 Officers and staff on its roll, right from the Block Level to the State Headquarters. Similarly, the different co-operative institutions also have a large number of officers and staff working in them. Currently, training is imparted through the autonomous D.N.S. Training College located at Patna, and subordinate Co-operative Training Colleges at Pusa, Ranchi and Deoghar. The latter three are under the control of the Department of Co-operation. There is also a programme of sending officers and staff for training to institutions outside the State, but the department is unable to meet the requirements. In 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for training in 1987-88 keeping in view the requirement.

A detailed project has also been drawn up for building up Co-operative Training Institutes in the State and is being posed for assistance to N.C.D.C. in 1986-87 itself. The outlay involves a capital expenditure of Rs. 1350 lakhs over a period of 5 years with a recurring annual cost of approximately Rs. 300 lakhs for all the six proposed training institutions. The details would only be known after N.C.D.C. finalises its quantum of assistance. Since this is a felt need of the Co-operative Sector, some amount of State assistance would also be required. At present only a token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

## H. Publicity

The Co-operative Federation, which is the apex body of all co-operative institutions in the State, is charged with the task of doing publicity work for Co-operative institutions in the State and the Department of Co-operation also does some amount of publicity work. A sum of only Rs. 1 lakh has been given in 1986-87, which is wholly inadequate. Thus a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is being provided for publicity work. It is important to publicise the work being done by the co-operative institutions so that the creditability of the institutions can be augmented amongst the people of the State and in turn it would stimulate vibrant functioning co-operatives.

### I. Education

(i) The Co-operative Federation, which is the apex body for all the co-operative institutions in the State has an on-going Member Education Programme, which it runs on the basis of total financial support by the State Government. It has been found that non-officials require training as much as officials, if we want the non-officials to play an effective role in the development of co-operatives. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided under this scheme, keeping in view the increasing role of co-operatives in the State. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88.

(ii) There is a long standing commitment of the State Government to support the endeavour of the Co-operative Federation to build a co-operative complex in Patna, the capital city of the State. This is proposed to be fulfilled during 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed to be allotted to the Federation for the construction of "Sankar Bhawan" in the first phase. The total cost of this project is estimated to be Rs. 320 lakhs and it is proposed that the State Government would support the project up to 50 per cent of the total cost i. e., Rs. 160 lakhs over a three-year period, with the first release of Rs. 40 lakhs in 1987-88, Rs. 60 lakhs in 1988-89 and Rs. 60 lakhs in 1989-90. For the balance money, the Co-operative Federation would raise contributions from other co-operative institutions and also seek partial funding from financial institutions.

### J. Other Co-operatives

(i) The State Government had set up Tobacco Co-operative Federation in the year 1985-86 with a view to organise the tobacco growers in the State. As is well known, till the nineteen thirties, Bihar was a very important tobacco producing State in the country and in fact the first and the oldest cigarette factory was set up by the I. T. C. group in Munger. After nineteen thirties, widespread agrarian unrest, together with disturbed climatic factors resulted in Bihar losing its place in the production of tobacco and specially the cigarette grade tobacco. Other States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka monopolised the production and marketing of cigarette grade tobacco.

There is a tobacco research office run by the I.A.R.I. at Pusa and 'Biri' grade tobacco is available in plenty. The procurement of Kendu leaves in very large quantities is now assured in the State and this is the key ingredient in biri making since the Biri is rolled in the dried Kendu leaves. There are other uses of tobacco including chewing tobacco and taking snuff. The scope of organising tobacco growers in the State is tremendous and to revive tobacco industry as such and secure more benefits for the growers is the basic objective of the Tobacco Federation. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided. To further augment its activities, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs by way of share capital is proposed to be given to the Tobacco Federation during 1987-88.

(ii) Bihar accounts for more than 60 per cent of the total seed lac produced in the country and this is concentrated primarily in the tribal areas of the State. For the tribals, collection of seed lac constitutes an important secondary source of income and there are many tribal families which are wholly dependent on collection of Seed lac. The Bihar State Co-operative Lac Marketing Federation was set up on an

experimental basis under the advice of the Union Home Ministry for the purpose of providing an institution to procure seed lac from the tribals, process the same and market the finished products. The BISCOLAMF has its own factory near Ranchi, and it has done commendable work in helping tribals in securing equitable price for their seed lac. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been given by way of share capital. In addition a sum of Rs. 31.50 lakhs has been given from SCA. This has enabled them to procure seed lac worth over Rs. 200 lakhs. In 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs is being proposed.

(iii) A number of other Co-operative Federations are functioning in the State including the Labour Co-operative Federation, the Cane-growers Co-operative Federation and the like. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 6.30 lakhs was given as assistance. In 1986-87 it was decided to study the working of each Federation in depth and only then give assistance in 1987-88. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs to be used as share capital support to these Federations during 1987-88. This would be apportioned between the different federations depending on the working results they achieve in the co-operative year 1986-87 and keeping in view their requirements of financial assistance during 1987-88.

(iv) The Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation (T. C. D. C.) was set up by the Welfare Department as an apex institution for LAMPS in the sub-plan area. In 1986-87, the proposal is being considered to transfer the administrative control of this T. C. D. C. to the Department of Co-operation. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was given by way of share capital. In any case, the major portion of the funding of this Corporation is done by the Department of Co-operation. With a view to provide the LAMPS with their own apex institution for the purpose of enabling them to co-ordinate their various activities, it is proposed to provide Rs. 75 lakhs to the T. C. D. C. during 1987-88. Now the T. C. D. C. will be the apex institution for all LAMPS in the sub-plan area.

(v) The crop insurance scheme already under operation in the State since Kharif 1985 is proposed to be continued and the State Government proposes to provide Rs. 20 lakhs in 1987-88 by way of its contribution to the State's Crop Insurance Fund. The Central Government would also make a matching contribution.

#### K. Direction and Administration

(i) For strengthening of staff at headquarters and field level, it is proposed that in view of the increasing requirements of providing proper control and guidance to co-operative societies both at the primary level and the apex level, together with augmenting the facilities for audit, monitoring and evaluation, some posts in addition to the existing strength would have to be created. In 1987-88 Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Out of this, almost Rs. 65 lakhs would be used towards the payment of officers and staff whose posts were created in 1985-86 i. e. the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

(ii) Mobility is important to ensure proper supervision and guidance in the field. In a planned manner the Department has been providing vehicles to its field staff since 1985-86 itself. In 1985-86 eight vehicles were sanctioned and purchased for the field staff in the other areas of the State and six vehicles were purchased for the field staff in sub-plan areas. In 1986-87, ten vehicles are to be purchased for the field staff in other areas of the State and another six in the sub-plan areas. It is proposed supply 25 vehicles in 1987-88 including 10 in the sub-plan areas.

(iii) A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is also suggested for construction of office and residential accommodation during 1987-88, of which Rs. 6 lakhs will be in the sub-plan areas.

## CHAPTER 18

### MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:

Bihar has an ultimate Irrigation Potential of 65 lakh hectares against which the potential created till the end of the 6th plan was 28.79 lakh hectares or 44.29 per cent of the ultimate potential. Its ultimate potential is only next to that of Uttar Pradesh with 125 lakh hectares which has created a potential of 68.13 lakhs or 54.50 per cent. In the country as a whole 52.15 per cent of the ultimate potential had actually been made available for irrigation. This would highlight the extent of the gap between the State and the rest of the country in irrigation development. The utilisation of the capacity created for irrigation in Bihar is 75.58 per cent against 83.20 per cent for all India. In terms of area, the potential utilised during the end of 1984-85 was 21.76 lakh hectares against a potential of 28.79 lakh hectares created.

The State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 2700.00 crores in the draft 7th plan aiming at creation of an additional irrigation potential of 9.49 lakh hectares. However this sector could get an actual allocation of Rs. 1285 crores only in the 7th plan as finalised with an approved outlay of Rs. 5100 crores. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 220 crores during 1985-86 the actual expenditure in the major and medium irrigation sector was Rs 220.31 crores and an additional irrigation potential of 56,000 hectares was created. The approved provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 266.88 crores which is expected to be fully utilised. The target for creation of additional potential is set at 65,000 hectares. No shortfall is apprehended either in the plan expenditure or in the target fixed.

As per strategy envisaged in the 7th plan, the highest priority has been given to early completion of on-going projects which are in an advanced stage of construction and are capable of yielding full or partial benefits during the 7th plan itself. Altogether there are 12 major and 27 medium irrigation projects which have spilled over from the 6th to the 7th Five-Year Plan. Out of these three major and all the medium projects are programmed to be completed during the 7th plan. The major schemes to be completed in the 7th plan period are the Western Kosi Canal Project, the North Kosi Reservoir Project and the Upper Kiul Reservoir Project.

During 1985-86 and 1986-87, the following new schemes have been taken up for execution:—

1985-86

#### Major Schemes—

1. Gandak Ph. II
2. Kosi Eastern Canal Ph. II.
3. Masan Dam.
4. Auranga Res.
5. Punasi Res. (T).

#### Medium Schemes—

1. Bhairwa Res.
2. Keso Res.
3. Nakati Res.
4. Surangi Res. (T)
5. Kansjore Res. (T).
6. Dhansingh toli Res. (T).

1986-87

#### Major Schemes—Nil.

#### Medium Schemes—

1. Dakranala Pump Ph. II.
2. Nakati Reservoir.



It is proposed to complete some of these schemes in the 7th plan period itself so that irrigation facilities could be provided in the drought-prone/plateau areas of South Bihar including the tribal areas.

It would be possible to complete the following 12 on-going medium irrigation schemes during the current year itself if an additional outlay of Rs. 10.82 crores could be made available this year. If this is not possible these schemes would be completed in the year 1987-88.

1. Batane Reservoir.
2. Morahir Reservoir.
3. Belharna Reservoir.
4. Ajan (Kukurjhap) Reservoir.
5. Phulwaria Reservoir.
6. Malay Reservoir.
7. Torlow Reservoir.
8. Tapkara Reservoir.
9. Nandini Reservoir.
10. Surajgarha Pump Canal.
11. Chousa Pump Canal.
12. Sakrigali Pump Canal.

Due to certain unavoidable reasons, such as delay in land acquisition, it may not be possible to utilise fully the provision of Rs. 35 crores earmarked for the Western Kosi Project and there might be a saving of Rs. 13 crores. The approval of the Planning Commission has been sought for utilising this saving on other on-going earmarked projects which are in an advanced stage of construction. The Bansagar Dam authorities have asked for Rs. 850 lakhs only in the current year against Rs. 1055 lakhs earmarked for this project. The saving is being diverted to other projects.

#### ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

An outlay of Rs. 320 crores is proposed for 1987-88 in this sector with a target of creation of an additional irrigation potential of 82.32 thousand hectares. The distribution of the outlay proposed is as follows:—

Annual Plan, 1987-88				
Serial no.	Schemes	Proposed outlay (Rs. in crores)	T. S. P. Component	Creation of additional potential (Th. Ha.) (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
A.	World Bank Assisted Projects	75.50	75.50	2.00
B.	Pre-Seventh Plan Schemes—			
	1. Multi-purpose Projects	6.00	—	—
	2. Irrigation Projects—			
	(a) Major Projects	126.00	10.00	43.80
	(b) Medium Projects	44.53	22.37	21.82
	Total—B	176.53	32.37	65.62

1	2	3	4	5
C. New Schemes of 7th Plan—				
	(a) Major Projects	17.50	6.00	7.00
	(b) Medium Projects	30.00	18.30	7.20
	Total—C	47.50	24.30	14.20
	D. Modernisation Schemes	6.75	1.75	0.50
	E. Construction of Water courses up to 8 ha. Chak.	3.90	0.30	—
	F. For clearance of liabilities of schemes not appearing in plan document	0.32	0.15	—
	G. Water Development Services	9.50	2.50	—
GRAND TOTAL (MAJOR AND MEDIUM)		320.00	136.87	82.32

The schemewise allocations proposed for 1987-88 are indicated in GN-2.

An additional irrigation potential of 82.32 th. ha. will be created from the following projects which will yield full or partial irrigation:—

Serial no.	Name of Project	Creation of Additional Potential during 1987-88 ('000 ha.)
1.	Subernankha Project (T)	2.00
2.	Western Kosi Canal (Indian Portion)	20.00
3.	North Koel Reservoir	11.00
4.	Durgawati Reservoir	2.00
5.	Upper Kiul Reservoir	0.80
6.	Tilaiya Diversion	5.00
7.	Bateshwarsthan Ph. I	5.00
8.	Dakranala Pump Ph. I	8.00
9.	Orni Reservoir	4.00
10.	Bilasi Reservoir	2.00
11.	Torai Reservoir (T)	2.00
12.	Sonua Reservoir (T)	2.00
13.	Suru Reservoir (T)	1.00
14.	Latratu Reservoir (T)	2.70
15.	Torlow Reservoir (T)	0.12
16.	Gandak Ph. II	5.00
17.	Auranga Reservoir	1.00
18.	Punasi Reservoir (T)	1.00
19.	Dakranala Pump Ph. II	2.00
20.	Bhairwa Reservoir	1.00
21.	Keso Reservoir	1.00
22.	Nakti Reservoir (T)	0.40
23.	Surangi Reservoir (T)	1.00
24.	Dhansinghtoli Reservoir (T)	0.80
25.	Katri Reservoir (T)	1.00
26.	Kanchi Modernisation (T)	0.50
	Total	82.32

### Utilisation of potential created

The position with regard to utilisation of the irrigation potential created in Bihar is as follows:—

Year	Potential (1000ha.) created		Utilisation ('000 ha.) Percentage		
	Additional	Cumulative	Additional	Cumulative	
To the end of 1984-85	—	2879	—	2175	76.00
<i>During—</i>					
1985-86 (Actual)	56	2935	80	2255	
1986-87 (Anticipated)	65	3000	90	2345	

It is expected that by the end of the 7th plan, the utilisation would be 26.75 lakh hectares against a targeted cumulative potential of 31.94 lakh hectares or 83.75 per cent. The increase in the percentage of utilisation would be brought about by construction of field channels under the CADA programme in the old projects and water-courses up to 8 hectares blocks in the new projects in accordance with present policy.

### Centrally Assisted Projects

In addition to the on-going first time slice of the World Bank assisted Subernarekha Multipurpose Project the State Government have proposed the following projects for external assistance:—

	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
(1) Subernarekha Repeater—	
Second time slice	250
(2) Sone Modernisation Project (Ist Phase)	170
(3) Bihar Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes—	
(a) Selected Major Project 2 nos.	150
(b) New Schemes with the appropriate water management sub-systems.	50
(c) Improvement of selected medium schemes for optimisation of components.	10

The preparation of identification reports has already been taken up in respect of the components mentioned above. These projects would be funded from the allocation for the Seventh plan which would be augmented to the extent funds are actually needed during the plan period as the State Government foresee no difficulty in this.

The State Government have taken up the preparation of feasibility reports in respect of some of these components.

They have already given a commitment to provide Rs. 60 crores for the Sone Modernisation during the Seventh plan period if the World Bank financial assistance is arranged by the Government of India.

The identification report for the Sone Modernisation has already been approved by the Central Water Commission and copies have been given to the concerned authorities.

The feasibility report for this project is being prepared by WAPCOS and is expected to be completed shortly. The detailed project report for the Subernarekha Repeater is under preparation.

#### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

The potential created in the Tribal Sub-Plan area by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan was 1.03 lakh hectares including 19.54 thousand hectares created in the Sixth Plan.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan schemes have been given a higher priority. Out of the total State plan outlay of Rs. 1,285.00 crores, the outlay earmarked for the tribal sub-plan schemes is Rs. 538.86 crores which works out to 41.81 per cent of the total outlay. The programme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) is to create an additional irrigation potential of 70.46 thousand hectares.

Special efforts have been made to rehabilitate the families displaced from the projects in the tribal area. According to the revised rehabilitation norms, each family would get 0.25 acre of developed homestead land. Every family would also be given Rs. 700 to 2,000 as shifting charges. Besides this, all the displaced persons would be rehabilitated in developed colonies with roads, hospitals, schools, drinking water facilities, etc. 50 per cent of Class III vacant posts and hundred per cent Class IV posts are to be filled up from these oustees.

To boost the irrigation programme in the tribal sub-plan area one new major scheme and nine new medium schemes have been included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The schemes are—

#### **(a) Major—**

1. Punasi Reservoir (S. P.).

#### **(b) Medium—**

1. Nakati Reservoir (Singhbhum).
2. Surangi Reservoir (Singhbhum).
3. Satpotka Reservoir (Singhbhum).
4. Dhansingtoli Reservoir (Singhbhum).
5. Kansjore Reservoir (Gumla).
6. Ramrekha Reservoir (Gumla).
7. Upper Sankh Reservoir (Gumla).
8. Baski-Irrigation-cum-Water Supply (Ranchi).
9. Katri Reservoir (Ranchi).

During the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 85.83 crores was spent on the schemes falling in the tribal sub-plan area, which works out to 38.96 per cent of the total State Plan expenditure of Rs. 220.31 crores under the Irrigation Sector.

During the year 1986-87, the approved plan outlay for the tribal sub-plan is Rs. 110.67 crores which constitutes 41.47 per cent of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 266.88 crores under Irrigation Sector.

During the Annual Plan 1987-88, it is proposed to earmark of Rs 136.87 crores for the schemes of the tribal sub-plan area which works out to 42.77 per cent of the total proposed State Plan outlay of Rs. 320.00 crores.

### 20-POINT PROGRAMME

The new 20-Point Programme 1986, as enunciated by the Government of India in August, 1986 includes some items pertaining to Irrigation Sector.

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Point no. 3 | Better use of irrigation water  |
| (a)         | To develop the catchment areas and improve drainage in basins and deltas. |
| (b)         | To improve irrigation management in Command Areas.                        |
| (c)         | Prevent Waterlogging solicity and wasteful use.                           |
| (d)         | Co-ordinate the use of surface and ground water.                          |

(a) and (c) above are being tackled through a special area programme for North Bihar. The other points can be taken care of under CADA programme. So far as the existing 20-Point Programme is concerned, "Increased Irrigation Potential" is the first item and the State Government has made up a programme to create an additional irrigation potential of 315 thousand hectare during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects and thereby creating a cumulative potential of 3.194 thousand hectares by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The programme during the year 1987-88 is to create an additional potential of 82 thousand hectares outlay of Rs. 320 crores.

## CHAPTER 10

### FLOOD CONTROL

Floods have been a regular feature in Bihar causing large scale inundation, drainage congestion and river bank erosion. In particular the rivers originating from the Himalayas at high attitude cause extension damage to crops, lives, property, etc. in Bihar. The unabated annual floods are the result of natural geophysical causes compounded by deforestation and consequent soil erosion upon sub-Himalayan terrain.

**2. Achievement in Providing Flood Protection.**—Flood Protection in Bihar is being provided by constructing marginal embankments. The progress of construction of embankments and the area protected is given below :—

	Embankment construction (KM.)		Area Protected (Lakh Ha.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Cumulative up to and of VIth Plan (i.e. up to March, 1985).	..	3,396	..	28.83
2. VIIth Plan—In 1985-86 ..	25	25	0.10	0.10
<b>Total upto March, 1986</b>	..	<b>3421 K.M.</b>	..	<b>28.93</b>
In 1986-87 .. ..	20	20 (Anticipated)	0.20	0.20 (Anticipated)

Thus out of the total flood-prone area of 64 lakh hectares, the remaining area (64.00-28.93)-35.07 lakh hectares is yet to be protected from flood.

**3. Approved outlay for Seventh Plan.**—The outlay approved for the 7th Five-Year Plan (1985—90) for flood sector is Rs. 144.00 crores with a target to provide flood protection to an area of 1.50 lakh hectares by constructing embankments in a length of 125 KM.

**4. Necessity of anti-erosion works for protection of existing embankments.**—It may be mentioned here that a long time has elapsed since the existing embankments had been constructed. Due to swinging, the rivers have come very close to the existing embankments at a number of places and are attacking them. Heavy anti-erosion works are needed to protect the embankments to prevent breach by erosion. Some of the more important cases are discussed below.

**4.1. Anti-erosion works in Kosi embankments and afflux bundh.**—The total length of embankments and afflux bundh constructed along the river Kosi is 270 KM.

These embankments and afflux bundhs were constructed more than two decades back. The Kosi carries heavy silt load. The river bed is becoming higher year after year and is now flowing at a sufficiently higher bed level than the bed level at the time of construction of embankments. The Kosi is known for suddenly changing its course. At times, an offshoot takes off from the Kosi and starts moving towards the embankment as happened in 1984 causing erosion of the eastern Kosi embankment at 75 KM. within a span of four days. The same thing happened in 1986 when

a channel of about 500 feet width took off from Kosi and moved towards the eastern afflux bundh in Nepal territory at KM. 10-17 and eroded away the entire section of the embankment. The situation could be brought under control after emergent flood-fighting operations. Every year a number of new vulnerable sites develop along the Kosi embankments and afflux bundhs during the floods. Every year, after the flood is over, the Kosi High Level Committee, under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Ganga flood Control Commission, inspects the Kosi embankments and afflux bundhs and make recommendations for anti-erosion works required to be done before the next flood.

The State Government executes the anti-erosion works within the available financial resources. All the recommended measures could not be accommodated within the available financial allocations. The estimate of anti-erosion works for Kosi embankments framed on the basis of the recommendations of Kosi High Level Committee for execution before flood of 1986 was about Rs. 26.00 crores but, due to financial constraints, works for Rs. 15.03 crores only could be planned and got executed.

In the Draft Annual Plan, 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 6.00 crores only has been made for Anti-erosion works in Kosi embankments and afflux bundhs.

**4.2. Anti-erosion works in Piprasi-Pipraghat embankments.**—The total length of Piprasi-Pipraghat embankment along the right bank of river Gandak is 35 KM.

Since 1980 the river started attacking the embankment and created the acute need for anti-erosion works. Gandak is a large river and when it starts eroding, it is always devastating. Every year anti-erosion works/retired line are taken up on the basis of the recommendation of the High Level Committee. The estimates for anti-erosion retired line recommended for execution before 1986 floods were for Rs. 21.00 crores but due to paucity of funds works planned for execution was Rs. 14.00 crores and actual works to the tune of Rs. 10.93 crores only could be done.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been made in the draft annual plan 1987-88 for anti-erosion works and retired line in Piprasi-Pipraghat.

**4.3. Anti-erosion works/retired lines in embankments all over Bihar other than Kosi and Piprasi-Pipraghat and Town and Village protection works.**—The total length of embankments for the State Irrigation Department in Bihar is 3421 KMs. out of which the Kosi embankments account for 270 KMs. and the Piprasi-Pipraghat embankment 35 KMs. The remaining 3,116 KMs. of embankments are along other rivers, such as Ganga, Mahananda, Burhi Gandak, Gandak, Gogra, Kamla Balan, Bhutahi Balan, Bagmati etc. The embankments were constructed in the earlier plans and in the meantime the rivers, owing to their meandering property, have come too close to the embankments at a number of places and have also eroded the embankments. The embankments have to be saved at critical points to keep the protected area free from inundation. For this purpose, anti-erosion works and construction of retired lines are resorted to every year. These works are done on the basis of the recommendation of State Technical Advisory Committee of Bihar State Flood Control Board. The magnitude of work actually executed depends upon the availability of the funds for this purpose.

Besides the above, works for protecting towns and villages from the vagaries of the river, are also done every year as per recommendations of the State Technical Advisory Committee within the available financial resources.

In the Draft Annual Plan 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 6.05 crores has been proposed for these works.

**5. The approved Annual Plan 1986-87 is for Rs. 25.00 crores. The Draft Annual Plan for 1987-88 has been prepared for Rs. 35.00 crores under flood control sector. It is proposed to construct 35 KM. of embankments in 1987-88 which will protect 0.25 lakh hectares area from floods.**

## CHAPTER 20

### POWER PROJECTS

#### (A) BIHAR STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

After planned development came into vogue in 1951-52 in the country the States which were relatively better equipped both technologically and administratively for undertaking large development programmes and had a stronger financial resource base were able to make larger investments in the Power Industry in the successive Five-Year Plans.

The result was that although the State of Bihar had rich coal deposits and considerable hydel potential, the resources allocated to the Power sector were relatively smaller percentagewise as compared to those States.

2. The State of Bihar consequently has the lowest per capita installed capacity in the country. Against 146.35 watts per capita in Punjab followed by 71.75 watts for Maharashtra and 58.49 watts for Andhra Pradesh, the Bihar's figure is only 16.60 watts. The per capita consumption of power has accordingly remained deplorably below the national average. Against a national average per capita consumption of 146 Kwh, the per capita consumption of the State was about 89.57 Kwh during 1984-85. This is inclusive of areas falling under industrial zone of Chotanagpur, where per capita consumption was 267.92 Kwh during 1984-85 and if this region is excluded, the per capita consumption of the rest of the State would work out to an abysmally low index of 18.42 Kwh only.

3. As a result of apparent underestimate of power demand in successive surveys coupled with low investments in creation of additional capacity, the per capita consumption of the State which was 111.36 per cent of the all India average in 1951-52 has declined to 61.35 per cent in 1984-85. This has happened in spite of tremendous potential the State has in production in agriculture, mining and industrial sectors. This is a situation that calls for serious attention at the national level in order to step up investments in the Power Sector in the State Plan as well as the Central Sector with larger allocation to the State of the Power, thus generated.

4. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan the actual investment on the Power sector was Rs. 592.78 crores against an approved outlay of Rs. 800.00 crores and an actual allocation of Rs. 713.07 crores. The main reason for shortfall in the Plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan was depletion in the Boards own internal resources which was due to several intractable causes notable among them being increase in the price of coal and fuel besides certain managerial problems.

During the Sixth Plan, the Board could add to its pre-existing generation capacity of 889.65 MW only an additional 505 MW against a targeted addition of 725 MW.

Even out of the addition of 505 MW, 220 MW (the 7th unit of Barauni of 110 MW and the 1st unit of Muzaffarpur of 110 MW) could be synchronised only on 31st March 1985. The effective additions to the installed capacity during the Sixth Plan was only 285 MW. Thus by March, 1985 the total installed generating capacity of Bihar State Electricity Board was only 1,159.68 MW. It is proposed to commission 220 MW during 1986-87, i.e., the second unit of Muzaffarpur (110 MW) and 10th unit at Patratu (110 MW).

Against a target of generation of 18,156 MU of electricity for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, the actual achievement was 12,853 Mkw.



During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) the Board's target of creation of additional generation capacity is 430 MW which would be achieved by commissioning 10th unit (110 MW) at Patratu, 2nd unit (110 MW) at Muzaffarpur and 1st unit (220 MW) at Tenughat. The Board expects to make optimal use of existing sets by resorting to renovation and modernisation works. The Board has taken up a (2 × 70 MW) thermal project of Paina which is yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India, but all other projects have already been sanctioned and work on these projects are in hand.

Against a target of generation of 3372 Mkw. during 1985-86 the actual performance was 3348 Mkw. The target for 1986-87 is 4724 Mkw against which the anticipated generation is 4140 Mkw.

At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the Board had 779 Ckt. Km of transmission lines and 3 nos. of grid sub-station having capacity of 500 MVA at 220 KV, and during the Sixth Plan period, it has erected 301 Km of 220 KV transmission lines and augmented capacity of grid sub-stations by 250 MVA. The Board had only 3108 Cir Km of 132 KV lines and 30 nos. of 132/33 KV grid sub-station capacity (205.8 MVA) as on 31st March 1980, but by the end of Sixth Plan, this increased to 4052 Cir. Km. and 30 nos. (capacity 1491.4 MVA) respectively. Similarly, the position in respect of 33 KV, 11 KV and L. T. lines are as follows:—

	As on 31st March 1980	As on 31st March 1985	As on During
33 K.V. line (In Km.) .. ..	9030	9552	522
11 K. V. line (In Km.) .. ..	41947	0696	18749
I. T. Line (In Km.) .. ..	53270	74649	21379
33/11 K.V. Sub-station (In nos.) .. ..	252	318	66
11/0.4 K.V. District Sub-station (In nos.) .. ..	21860	34688	12828

The anticipated performance in the first two years of the Seventh Plan is as below:—

	Achievement during	
	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Anticipated
33 K. V. line (In Km.) .. ..	153	1025
11 K. V. Line (In Km.) .. ..	3543	1468
L. T. line (In Km.) .. ..	3305	543
33/11 K. V. Sub-station .. ..	15	44
11/0.4 K.V. Distribution Sub-station (Nos.) .. ..	2532	2582

The State has 67,566 villages and at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, electrification of only 19,199 villages (28.4 per cent) and 1,728 Harijan Bastis besides energisation of 1,51,985 pump sets could be done. By the end of the Sixth Plan i.e. 31st March 1985, 32,865 villages, 13,000 Harijan Bastis were electrified and the no. of pumping sets energised increased to 1,91,759 nos.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90), the target is to electrify an additional 16,000 villages besides, energising 2,50,000 nos. of Additional Pumping Sets.

#### 5. Review of Annual Plan 1986-87:

The State Government have made an allocation of Rs. 211.00 crores for the financial year 1986-87 for power development schemes of the Board. A schemewise distribution of the outlay of Rs. 211.00 crores is shown in column (3) of the statement below. Column (4) shows the anticipated expenditure during 1986-87.

#### Schemewise outlay for the Annual Plan (1986-87)

	Original Planning Commission Outlay (April, 1986).	Schemewise allocation by the Board on enhanced State Government Outlay	Anticipated expenditure during 1986-87
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Generation—</b>			
1. Subernarekha Hydel Power Station (2×65 M. W.) Unit No. 1 and 2.	1.44	1.44	1.44
2. Patratu Thermal Power Station Stage III (2×110 M.W.) Unit No. 7 and 8.	..	..	..
3. Patratu Thermal Power Station (2×110 M.W.) Stage IV Unit No. 9 and 10.	7.50	7.50	7.50
4. Barauni Thermal Power Station Stage III and IV (2×110 M.W.) Unit No. 6 and 7.	12.68	12.68	12.68
5. Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station (2×110 M. W.) Unit No. 1 and 2.	13.50	13.50	13.50
6. Tenughat Thermal Power Station (2×220 M. W.) Unit No. 1 and 2.	50.00	53.66	53.66
7. Patna Thermal Power Station (2×70 M. W.)	8.35	8.35	8.35
8. Renovation of Thermal Power Station ..	7.00	7.00	7.00
Sub-Total—(A) ..	100.47	104.13	104.13
<b>B. Transmission and Distribution—</b>			
1. Transmission .. .. .	32.68	32.68	32.68
2. Distribution .. .. .	35.00	35.00	35.00
3. Reduction in Transmission losses etc. }	..	..	..
Sub-Total—(B) .. .. .	67.68	67.68	67.68

	Original Planning Commission Outlay (April, 1986	Schemewise allocation by the Board on enhanced State Government Outlay	Anticipated expenditure during 1986-87
1	2	3	4
<b>C. Rural Electrification—</b>			
1. R. E. State Plan .. .. .	9.00	9.00	9.00
2. R. E. C. Normal .. .. .	13.91	13.91	13.9
3. R. M. N. P. .. .. .	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sub-Total—(C) .. .. .	37.91	37.91	37.91
D. Acquisition of Licensees .. .. .	0.78	0.78	0.8
E. Survey and investigation .. .. .	0.15	0.15	0.15
F. Training .. .. .	0.35	0.35	0.35
<b>GRAND TOTAL—(A to F.) .. .. .</b>	<b>207.34</b>	<b>211.00</b>	<b>211.00</b>

## 6. Proposals for Annual Plan (1987-88)

An allocation of Rs. 248.00 crores for power development schemes of the Board has been made by the State Government in the draft Annual Plan which is proposed to be allocated to various schemes as below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. no.	Name of Scheme	Outlay proposed
<b>A. Generating Projects</b>		
1.	Subernarekha Hydro	1.05
2.	Patratu Thermal, 9th and 10th Units	9.06
3.	Barauni Thermal, 6th and 7th Units	8.84
4.	Muzaffarpur Thermal	21.99
5.	Tenughat Thermal	60.00
6.	Patna Thermal (Proposed)	15.00
7.	Renovation of Generating Sets	10.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>125.94</b>
B.	Transmission Schemes	45.00
C.	Distribution Schemes	40.00
D.	Rural Electrification Schemes	36.00
E.	Others	1.06
	<b>Total (A to E)</b>	<b>248.00</b>

## 7. Present Status of the Projects

7.1. *Subernarekha Hydel.*—The actual expenditure on this project till 31st March 1985 was Rs. 30.32 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 34.09 crores, leaving a spill over amount of Rs. 3.77 crores for Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90). Out of this Rs. 1.44 crores have already been spent during 1985-86 and Rs. 1.44 crores are expected to be spent during 1986-87. The amount is to be spent on Civil works like repair and maintenance of power channel I, II and III, by pass channels, service roads, building, quarters and structures etc. The provision of Rs. 1.05 crores for 1987-88 is meant for left over civil works, break up being as follows:—

Details of work	(Rs. in crores)	
	1986-87	1987-88
(i) Repair & Maintenance of power channels, by pass channels, service road etc.	0.70	0.30
(ii) Permanent quarters	0.74	0.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.04</b>

7.2. *Patratu Thermal Extension Project 9th and 10th Unit.*—The latest estimated cost of the project is now Rs. 167.69 crores against Rs. 155.00 crores indicated last year and the actual expenditure till the end of Sixth Plan (31st March 1985), was Rs. 151.13 crores. The remaining amount of Rs. 16.56 crores is likely to be spent during second and third years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90). The proposed allocation during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are Rs. 7.50 crores and Rs. 9.06 crores respectively.

Out of the two units, one unit i.e. 9th of 110 MW has already been commissioned in March, 1984 and other one (10th unit of 110 MW) was commissioned in March/April, 1986.

7.3. *Barauni Thermal Extension Project, 6th and 7th Units.*—This extension stage project of Barauni has two units each of 110 MW capacity namely, the 6th Unit and 7th Unit. The 6th unit was commissioned in April, 1984 and had generated 304 MkwH during the financial year 1984-85. The 7th unit was synchronised on 31st March, 1985, but the unit could be commercially operational only during later part of 1985. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 142.91 crores out of which Rs. 121.85 crores has already been spent till 31st March, 1986 and the remaining Rs. 21.06 crores is expected to be spent during the fiscal years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, i.e., Rs. 11.60 crores, 8.84 crores and 0.62 crores respectively.

7.4. *Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station.*—The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 225.75 crores out of which the Board has already spent Rs. 190.26 crores by the end of 1985-86 leaving a spill over amount of Rs. 35.49 crores for being spent during the remaining years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90). The yearwise phasing is as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)			
1986-87	...	...	...	13.50
1987-88	...	...	...	21.99
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	<b>35.49</b>

The first unit (110 MW) at Muzaffarpur was synchronised on 31st March, 1985, but its commercial commissioning was delayed.

**7.5 Tenughat Thermal Power Station.**—Out of the envisaged total of 1050 MW, installation of two units of 210 MW each in the first phase was cleared by the Planning Commission in 1979. The original cost estimate was Rs. 175.13 crores, which now stands to Rs. 400 crores.

The major constraints in the execution of the project were acquisition of land, delay in transfer of forest land and paucity of funds and delay in finalising tenders for levelling and dressing of the site.

A decision was taken in 1985-86 to hand over the work of this project to M/s. BHEL on turn-key basis with C.E.A. as review consultant. Work orders were issued to other firms for levelling and dressing work of the site, which began in November, 1985.

M/s. PITES have been appointed in December, 1983 as consultants to finalise the layout of railway lines including 'merry-go-round' for the supply of coal from Kedla and Parej washeries of C.I.L. linked to this project.

The cost of this project is about Rs. 400.00 crores and commissioning schedule is end of the Seventh Plan (March, 1990).

During the next fiscal year the Board has proposed Rs. 60.00 crores for the project, major heads under which these amount would be spent are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1986-87	1987-88
(i) Civil works including land and Land Development.	33.06	21.80
(ii) Turbo-generator and auxiliaries.	13.24	20.00
(iii) Miscellaneous.	7.36	18.20
Total	53.66	60.00

The two units are likely to be commissioned in March, 1990 and March, 1991 respectively.

**7.6 Patna Thermal Power Station.**—The present load demand of the State capital and its suburbs is of the order of 70 MW which has remained very much suppressed on account of inadequate availability of supply. If all restrictions in the supply are removed the load demand would immediately increase to about 100 MW. It is proposed to instal two units of 70 MW each near Patna. The detailed project report of the project was submitted to the Government of India in 1985-86, but its clearance is still awaited.

The cost of the project on the basis of present day prices has been estimated as Rs. 145.00 crores. This works out to Rs. 10.347 per KW which is reasonable. If the project is approved and adequate funds are made available during the Seventh Plan period the project could become operational from 1989-90.

During the financial year 1987-88, the Board has proposed an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores and during 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 8.35 crores has been provided, which can be utilised subject to the approval by the Government of India.

7.7 *Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Generating Stations.*—The schemes were finalized in two parts (1) centrally sponsored schemes (2) schemes under State Plan.

Since the fund available with Government of India for Renovation and Modernisation is limited for the whole country, the C.E.A. has suggested that the balance R & M activities should be carried out under the State Plan. The schemes relate to the renovation and modernisation of Patratu Thermal Power Station, Barauni Thermal Power Station and Karbigahia Thermal Power Station. Against Rs. 7.00 crores provided for these schemes in the State Plan during 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores is proposed for annual plan 1987-88.

7.8 *Transmission Schemes.*—The approved outlay of Rs. 32.68 crores for transmission schemes during 1986-87 is expected to be utilised fully. For Annual Plan (1987-88) the Board has proposed an outlay of Rs. 45.00 crores. The breakup of these outlay under major heads are as follows:—

		(Rs. in crores)	
		1986-87	1987-88
<b>1. Approved and on-going scheme</b>			
<b>A. 400 KV Schemes</b>			
(a) Lines		5.52	3.00
(b) Sub-stations		Nil	Nil
Sub-total (A)		5.52	3.00
<b>B. 220 KV Schemes</b>			
(a) Lines		5.80	3.40
(b) Sub-stations		4.40	3.35
Sub-total (B)		10.20	5.75
<b>C. 132 KV Schemes</b>			
(a) Lines		3.63	2.06
(b) Sub-stations		3.33	8.77
Sub-total (C)		6.96	10.83
Sub-total of 1(A+B+C)		22.68	20.53
		(Rs. in Crores)	
		1986-87	1987-88
<b>2. New Schemes.</b>			
<b>D. 220 KV Schemes</b>			
(a) Lines		4.10	6.00
(b) Sub-station		0.55	3.70
Sub-total (D)		4.65	9.70



B. Sub-stations	Capacity in MVA
220 KV/132 KV	
Fatwah	220
Augmentation of 220/132 KV Transf. capacity at Bodh gaya	150
	<hr/> 370 <hr/>
132/33 KV Sub-stations	
Jamul	20
Jamtara	20
Lakhisarai	20
Khagaria	20
Jadugora	20
Bettiah	20
<b>Total</b>	<hr/> 120 <hr/>

## Annexure II

## PHYSICAL PROGRAMME FOR 1987-88

	Cir. Km.
A. Lines.	
1. 400 KV Patratu Thermal Power Station Tenughat Thermal Power Station, Biharsharif S/C.	209
2 220 KV	
(i) Bodh gaya-Biharsharif-Fatwah D/C	—
(ii) Hazipur-Muzaffarpur D/C	20
(iii) Ganga Crossing at Patna	20
(iv) Satringing of Bodh gaya Dehri 2nd Circuit	15
(v) Begusarai-Purnea S/C on D/C	192
<b>Sub-total (2)</b>	<hr/> 247 <hr/>



## 3. 132 KV Lines.

1. Motihari-Ramnagar S/C line	94
2. Purnea-Katihar S/C lines	25
3. Garhwa Road Daltonganj S/C line	40
4. Bhagalpur-Banka S/C line	35
5. Kamdara-Gumla S/C line	62
6. Dehi-Barun S/C line	10
7. Lalmatia-Kahalgawn D/C line	84
8. Hatia-Subernrekha	52
9. Sultanganj-Sabour	35
10. Second circuit stringing of B.T.P.S. Simaria line	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>445</b>

## Sub-station

## Capacity in MVA

1. 220 KV/132 KV	
Hazipur	150
Hatia	100
Biharsharif	200
Begusarai	100
Kendposi	100

Sub-Total B(1)

~~650~~

(in 5 nos.)

2. 132 KV/33 KV	
Kahalgawn I	140
Gumla	40
Rafiganj	20
Kishanganj	40
Daltonganj	40
Patna II	40

Sub-total (2)

320 KVA

3. Augmentation of Transformer by 50 MVA at  
(Adityapur, Golmuri, Hatia, Dehri) 8 nos.  $8 \times 30 = 240$  MVA

4. Augmentation of transformer capacity at different S/s. at  
(Arrah, Hazipur, Pandaul, Karamnasa, Samastipur,  
Samastipur, Deoghar and Sultanganj.) 8 nos.  $8 \times 20 = 160$  MVA

5. Provision of 132/33 KV S/s  
1 x 20 MVA at

- (i) Rajkharsawan
- (ii) Kendposi
- (iii) Dalbhumgarh
- (iv) Goelkera

 $4 \times 20 = 80$  MVA

7.9. *Distribution Programme.*—The development of requisite net work of secondary transmission and distribution system is also very important. In order to provide effective and reliable supply, the existence of suitable secondary and distribution net-work is needed which should be in commensurate with the requirement of land and proper consumer service. A good distribution system is also desirable for the purposes of providing proper supply voltage and lesser line losses. The following physical programme is being envisaged for the Annual Plan 1986-87 and 1987-88:—

*Physical Targets*

	Unit	1986-87	1987-88
1. Construction of 33 KV lines	Cir. km.	883	900
2. Construction of 11 KV line	Cir. km.	1268	1300
3. Construction of L.T. lines	Kms.	483	600
4. Construction of 33/11 KV S/S	Nos.	41	45
5. Construction of 11/.4 KV S/S	Nos.	816	900

The above physical works are to be financed mainly by provisions under the capital head "Distribution" and the head system improvement schemes. Details of these would be worked out in the Board's Work Programme. The financial provisions under these heads are as follows:—

*Financial Outlays*

	Rs. in crores	
	1986-87	1987-88
(i) Distribution Programme	25.00	30.00
(ii) System Improvement Programme	10.00	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>

7.10. *System Improvement and Reduction of Lines Losses.*—It is proposed to conduct system studies in the major cities such as Patna, Gaya, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, with the aid of computers and execute appropriate works of system improvement and loss reduction.

Apart from the above, it is also proposed to improve the system on the rural as well as in the industrial areas by the provision of capacitors along 11 KV lines grid sub-stations.

It is expected that the line losses will come down to 20% after completion of the above works. A sum of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided for this scheme in 1986-87. A similar provision has been proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987-88 for this purpose. It is expected that during 1986-87, the line (T & D) loss would be

brought down to 22.0% against the actuals of 22.48% in the preceding year (1985-86) and 23.14% in 1984-85. During 1987-88 the Board expects to bring it further down to 21.5%.

7.11. *Rural Electrification Programme.*—The approved outlays for Rural Electrification schemes during 1986-87 and the proposed outlay for 1987-88 are indicated below:—

*Outlay under Rural Electrification Schemes*

		(Rs. in crores)	
Sl. no.	Htad of work	1986-87	1987-88
1.	State Plan	9.00	1.00
2.	R.E.C. (Normal)	13.91	15.00
3.	R.E.C. (M.N.P.)	15.00	20.00
Total		37.91	36.00

**PHYSICAL TARGETS**

Serial no.	Item of Work	As on 31-3-1986	1986-87		1987-88	
			Eticipa- ted during 1986-87	As on 31-3-1987	Proposed during 1987-88	As on 31-3-1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Electrification of Villages	34,992	3,500	38,492	3,500	41,992
2	Energisation of pumping sets.	2,01,502	20,000	2,22,502	20,000	2,41,502
3	Electrification of Harijan Bastis.	14,804	3,000	17,804	3,000	20,804

Thus by the end of 1986-87 and 1987-88 the level of electrified villages would become 56.2% and 61.6% respectively.

7.12. *Acquisition of private licensees.*—All the eleven private electric companies were taken over by the Board by July, 1975. They have to be paid an amount equivalent to the value of the net assets taken over. A sum of Rs. 870.00 lakhs was approved for Sixth Plan 1980—85 for payment to the companies. A sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs was paid during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs could be paid during 1985-86 due to paucity of fund. A payment of Rs. 78.00 lakhs in 1986-87 has been made and a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for in 1987-88.

7.13. *Survey and Investigation.*—Against a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1986-87 and Rs. 16.00 lakhs are proposed in the annual plan 1987-88. These amounts are to be utilised for conducting preliminary survey investigation of new thermal generating projects like Tenughat Thermal Power Station Extension Stage (2 × 210 MW).

7.14. *Training*.—A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for training in Annual Plan 1987-88 against Rs. 35.00 lakhs approved for 1986-87.

#### 8. Institutional Finance:—

Funds made available by the financial institutions outside the ceiling of the State Plan is utilised by the Board's towards its programme of pump energisation. In fact about 90% of target of pump energisation per annum is done out of funds from financial institutions. The targets of 20,000 pump energisation during 1986-87 is likely to be achieved and for 1987-88 a similar target is proposed.

#### 9.20—Point Programme:—

The Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme, 1986 vide its point no. 19 attaches utmost importance and priority of making available energy to the villages of the country. The Board is striving hard to follow this policy by making all efforts to adhere to its target of electrifying 3500 villages during the current financial year (1986-87). The State has 67,566 villages and at the beginning of the current decade, hardly about 19,000 villages were electrified, but during Sixth Plan (1980—85) the Board, added 13,666 villages to its fold of electrified villages, making the progressive total to 32,865 villages.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90), the Board proposes to electrify another 16,000 villages, out of which 2,127 have already been completed in the first year (1985-86). The anticipated achievement for the current year (1986-87) is 3500 and the proposed target for next year (1987-88) is also 3500 villages. Thus, the Board expects to achieve a target of 9127 nos. of village electrification, against a Seventh Plan target of 16,000 within the first three years (1985—88) and it intends to complete the remaining 6,873 no. of villages in the last two years of the Seventh Plan.

#### 10. Draft Tribal Sub-Plan (1985-86 and 1986-87) :

No generation and transmission projects are to be included in the Tribal Sub-Plan or Special Component Plan, unless the project is meant exclusively for the benefits of these areas. The large investments in these projects which serve as infrastructure for the whole State tend to distort and inflate the size of the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Out of a total Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 105.59 crores a sum of Rs. 15.93 crores has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan for 1986-87. The proposed allocation for 1987-88 is Rs. 15.93 crores out of draft annual plan of Rs. 248.00 crores.

The progress achieved in the Tribal Sub-Plan in respect of these two schemes upto the end of the 6th Plan and the targets performance in the 7th Plan are shown below:—

Serial no.	Items	Achievement upto 1984-85	Achievement upto 1985-86	Target 1986-87	Achievement (Anticipate)	Target 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Village Electrification	3,416	3,919	1,320	1,320	1,400
2	Agricultural pump set energisation.	7,148	8,699	2,400	2,400	2,500

#### 11. Special Component Plan (1986-87 and 1987-88)

Special Component Plan is a Harijan Welfare programme and the Bihar State Electricity Board under this plan has been entrusted with the task of taking electricity to Harijan Basties spread over whole of the State. Out of 67,566 villages in

this State, 34,992 villages were electrified upto 31st March 1986. Assuming that there is one Harizan Basti (Tola) in each electrified village, on an average total number of Harizan Basties in already electrified villages may be 34,992. But out of this, electrified Harizan Basties in already electrified villages are only 14,804. Thus, the Board has to electrify 20,188 Harizan Basties (34,992 - 14,804) out of already electrified villages. Besides, it has to electrify 32,574 Harizan Basties out of virgin villages. The proposed target of Harizan Basties electrification during 1985-90 is 16,000. The proposed targets of 1986-87 and 1987-88 are to electrify an additional 3,000 Harizan Basties each year, involving a financial outlay of Rs. 6.00 crores each year. Since the Annual Plan (1986-87) outlay on R.E. is Rs. 37.91 crores and the proposed R.E. outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 36.00 crores, the benefits to flow to Special Component plan area would work out to 15.83% and 16.67% respectively.

Besides this, the Board intends to energise 6,000 pumping sets of Harizans during 1986-87. The scheme to be financed out of Special Central Assistance provides for service connection cost to Harizans' pumping sets. Also, electrical charge is to be subsidised upto 50%. The scheme is to cost Rs. 1.10 crores, out of which, a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is to come from State Government as Special Central Assistance.

The Board intends to give free service connection to 6,000 houses, built exclusively for Harizans termed as Indira Gandhi Awas, during 1986-87. The cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is to be borne by the State Government from Special Central Assistance of the State, under which the Board would provide free service charges to these dwellings including internal wiring of two points.

The recurring cost of maintaining the street light, replacement of bulbs and energy charges are to be paid by the State Government. Such costs of 1986-87 and 1987-88 are Rs. 142.82 lakhs and Rs. 169.10 lakhs respectively. Annexures 3 and 4 give the details of these schemes.

## ANNEXURE III

## BIHAR STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

## HARIJAN BASTI ELECTRIFICATION—DETAILS OF FLOW OF BENEFITS.

Details. Unit.	Up to Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) (Actual)						Seventh Five Year Plan.			
	31st March, 1980	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 Target	1987-88 Target	
No. of Harijan Nos. Basties Electrification.	1,728	30	3,947	2,889	3,706	699	1,805	3,000	3,000	
1. Fixed cost to be borne by the Board @ Rs. 12,000 upto 1983-84 Rs. 14,000 for 1984-85 Rs. 18,000 for 1985-86 Rs. 20,000 for 1986-87 and 1987-88	Rs. in Lakhs	3.6	473.64	346.68	444.72	58.00	324.90	600.00	6,000.00	
3. R.E. Outlay of the Board	Rs. in lakh—	2009.22	1,678.00	2,159.20	1,655.60	1,595.00	1,565.00	,791.00	3,800.00	
4. Percentage Flow to special component plan.	..	..	0.18	28.22	16.06	26.80	6.14	20.76	15.83	16.67

## ANNEXURE IV.

## BIHAR STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD.

## HARIJAN BASTI ELECTRIFICATION—DETAILS OF RECURRING COSTS

Details.	Unit	1986-87	1987-88	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Average no. of electrified Harijan Basties during the year.	Nos.	16,304	19,304	
2. No. of estimated street lights ..	Nos.	48,912	57,912	Assuming three street lights per Basti.
3. No. of bulbs estimated to be replaced.	Nos.	1,95,648	2,31,648	Assuming four replacements per street light, i.e., 12 bulbs per Basti per year.
4. Cost of bulb replacement ..	Rs. in lakhs	15.65	18.53	Rs. 8 per bulb.
5. Cost of energy charges Rs.20 per month per street light.	Do.	117.39	138.99	
6. Cost of street light fittings at the rate of Rs. 500 per fitting.	Do.	244.56	289.56	
7. Maintenance cost of street light fittings.	Do.	9.78	11.58	Assuming 4 per cent p. a.
8. Total Recurring Cost (4+5+7) ..	Do.	142.82	169.10	

Thus an outlay of Rs. 24,800.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. The programmes of the State Electricity Board is summarised below:—

Name of Schemes	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay Proposed
<b>A. Generation Projects—</b>	
(i) Subernarekha Hydro-Electric Project (2 × 65 MW) ...	105.00
(ii) Patratu Thermal Extension Stage (iv) (2 × 110 MW) ...	1,047.00
(iii) Barauni Thermal Power Ext. Stage III & IV (2 × 110 MW).	1,368.00
(iv) Muzaffarpur Thermal Power (2 × 110 MW) ...	2,199.00
(v) Tenughat Thermal Power Station (2 × 210 MW) ...	6,000.00
(vi) Renovation of generating sets ...	1,000.00
(vii) Patna Thermal (Proposed) (New Generation scheme).	1,500.00
Sub-total (A) Generation Projects ...	<u>12,594.00</u>

Name of Schemes				Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>B. Transmission and Distribution—</b>				
(i) Transmission	...	...	...	4,500.00
(ii) Distribution including schemes.	including	system	Improvement	4,000.00
Sub-total (B)				8,500.00
<b>C. Rural Electrification</b>				
1. State Plan	...	...	...	100.00
2. R. E. C.	...	...	...	1,500.00
3. M. N. P.	...	...	...	2,000.00
Total (C) Rural Electrification				3,600.00
D. Acquisition of Licences	...	...	...	40.00
E. Investigation of schemes	...	...	...	16.00
F. Training	...	...	...	50.00
Sub-total				106.00
Grand Total				24,800.00

#### (B) BIHAR STATE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

Although the State's potential for hydro-electric power generation is quite substantial, it has not been exploited yet except for 130 MW under the Subernarekha Scheme developed by the BSEB for peaking purposes. Only with the coming into existence of the Hydro-electric corporation in 1982, a beginning was made for the systematic exploitation of this source of electrical energy.

2. The following four projects were taken up for execution after clearance of the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission in 1983-84. The originally approved costs and the latest updated estimates are also indicated against each:—

		Total capacity
(1) Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro-Electric Project (3×5 MW) at an estimated cost of	Rs. 1740 lakhs (Rs. 2740 lakhs latest).	15 M.W.
(2) North Kosi Hydro-electric Project (2×12 MW) at an estimated cost of	Rs. 2194 lakhs (Rs. 3132 lakhs latest).	24 M.W.
(3) Sone Western Link Canal Hydro-Electric Project (2×1.65 MW) at an estimated cost of	Rs. 1300 lakhs (Rs. 1868 lakhs latest).	6.60 M.W.
(4) Sone Eastern Link Canal Hydro-Electric Project (2×1.65 MW) at an estimated cost of	Rs. 626 lakhs (Rs. 880 lakhs latest).	3.30 M.W.
		<u>48.90 M.W.</u>

(Figures within brackets indicate the latest updated cost).

3. A total expenditure of Rs. 933.02 lakhs has been incurred against these projects upto 1985-86 and a provision of Rs. 6,000.00 lakhs has been made for these projects in the Seventh Plan. The progress of expenditure on these projects and other schemes of the Hydro-electric Corporation are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Scheme	Expenditure up to 1984-85	Expenditure in 1985-86	Approved outlay, 1986-87	Anticipated expenditure 1986-87	Proposed outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Ongoing Projects —</b>					
(1) Eastern Gandak Canal H. E. P. ..	99.97	213.60	825.00	825.00	1371.00
(2) North Koel H. E. P. .. ..	332.06	342.70	537.00	537.00	1286.00
(3) Sone Western Canal H. E. P. ..	47.31	249.89	561.00	561.00	1864.00
(4) Sone Eastern Canal H. E. P. ..	11.13	102.58	267.00	267.00	419.00
<b>II. New Projects —</b>					
(a) Major H. E. Project—					
Sankh Hydro-electric Project (590 M.W.)	..	..	..	..	100.00
(b) Small H. E. Ps.—					
1. On sanctioned irrigation scheme in—					
(i) Barnar H. E. P.—					
(a) Left Bank H.E.P. (2×0.75 M.W.)	..	..	150.00	150.00	..
(b) Right Bank H.E.P. (2×0.25 M.W.)					
2. Under Subarnrekha Basin—					
(i) Chandil Dam (2×4 M. W.) ..	..	..	..	..	100.00
(ii) Chandil Left Bank Canal (2×2 M.W.)					
3. Gandak Canal System Trivani Canal H.E.P. (2×1.65 M. W.).	..	..	..	..	—
(c) Mini Micro H. E. Ps.—					
1. Sone Canal Irrigation scheme—					
(i) Patna Branch Canal at Agoor and Naubatpur (2 M. W.).	..	..	..	—	—
(ii) Arrah Branch Canal at Chowski and Dibya (0.85 M.W.).	..	..	..	..	—
2. In Chotanagpur Plateau Chual H. E. P. (1.0 M. W.).	..	..	..	..	..
<b>III. Survey and Investigation</b> .. ..	26.90	24.25	60.00	60.00	60.00
<b>Total</b> .. ..	517.37	933.02	2400.00	2400.00	4200.00



An outlay of Rs. 24.00 crores has been earmarked for the projects of the Corporation during 1986-87, out of which Rs. 24.00 crores is expected to be utilised. Keeping in view the progress of works and the cash balances available with the Corporation, a outlay of Rs. 42.00 crores has been proposed for 1987-88 as indicated in column 6 of the Statements above.

#### 4. On-going Projects

The brief description of the on-going projects along with the present stage of construction is described hereunder:—

4.1. *Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro-Electric Projects.*—The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,740.00 lakhs (latest Rs. 2,740.00 lakhs). 98 MWh of electrical energy is expected to be generated annually. Japanese credit amounting to Rs. 1.6 billion Yen (Rs. 7.46 crores on the basis of exchange rate prevailing ondate) under OECF (Japani) has been arranged for this project through the Government of India.

The work of construction of Power House has been awarded to M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. and that of bye-pass channel to Bihar State Construction Corporation. Orders for machinery and equipment have been placed with the Japanese suppliers and the delivery schedule for the same is as below:—

	Emb. Parts.	Balance equipments.
Unit-I	July, 1986	December, 1986
Unit-II	September, 1986	March, 1987
Unit-III	December, 1986	June, 1987

All the other connected civil and electrical works have been tied up and the scheme in all respects is scheduled to be completed by September 1988. Rs. 13.71 crores has been earmarked for this project in 1987-88.

4.2. *North Koel Hydro-electric Project.*—The civil work of Power House has already been awarded to M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. The generating equipment will be supplied by B.H.E.L., Bhopal for which the letter of intent was issued in January, 1985. All the other connected civil and electrical works has been tied up. The scheme, in all respects, is expected to be completed by February, 1989. Rs. 12.86 crores have been earmarked for this project for 1987-88.

4.3. *Sone Western Link Canal H. E. Project.*—Purchase order for generating units has been placed on M/s. BHEL who are supplying these units in collaboration with Neyvpic, France. The Units are to be manufactured partly in India and partly in France. An advance of 30 per cent has been paid to BHEL.

Work of bye-pass channel has been allotted to M/s. Swastik Enterprises and excavation to the extent of 14,000 M<sup>3</sup> has been completed. Letter of intent for construction of Power House have been issued to NPCC. Other civil works i.e. construction of residential and other buildings are in progress.

Specification for Electrical systems/equipments are being finalised in order to float tender and procure the equipment to match the commissioning schedule. The expenditure of Rs. 864.00 lakhs has been programmed for the year 1987-88.

4.4. *Sone Eastern Link Canal H. E. Project.*—The status of procurement of main generating units and auxiliaries is the same as for the Sone Western Link Canal Hydro-electric Project. The work has been started and it is envisaged to complete the project in all respects by July, 1988. The outlay earmarked for 1987-88 is Rs. 4.19 crores.

## NEW SCHEMES.

The working group of CEA has suggested in their proposed draft 7th Five-Year Plan the inclusion of the following Hydro-electric schemes in the 7th Plan:—

	Capacity.	Commencement of the scheme.	Benefit from.
1. Sankh	316 MW	1986-87	1993-94
2. North Karo	165 MW	1987-88	1994-95
3. South Karo	42.5 MW	1988-89	1994-95
4. Kanhar	100 MW	1987-88	1994-95
5. Karkatgarh	18 MW	1987-88	1993-94

5.1. Due to resource constraints all the above schemes may not be taken up during this plan. It is proposed to take up the Sankh Project in the 7th Plan since it can be executed in phases. Project report for Stage-II of the project was submitted to CEA in January, 1985 as this can be taken up first Formulation of Project Report for Stage-III is under preparation by CWC. In Stage-II it is proposed to construct a dam at Tururm, a Power House at the toe of this dam, a 39.8 Km. Channel to carry the release of this Power House to a forebay at Budhamba and 2nd Power House below Budhamba forebay. It is proposed to harness ( $2 \times 8 + 3 \times 100 = 316$  MW) by constructing the two Power Houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 270.70 crores (Approx.) at the present cost index. The Stage-II works are expected to be completed in seven years from 1987-88 if it is taken up next year for making necessary pre-survey work. A lump sum provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made during 1987-88 for doing the preliminary work of this project. The project has also been proposed to be posed for external assistance.

5.2. *North Karo and other major/medium Hydro-electric Project.*—The collection of data on these schemes is in progress and it is expected that clearance on these schemes will be obtained in the 7th Five-Year Plan period so that work on these schemes can be taken up in the 8th Five Year-Plan.

5.3. *Small Hydro-electric Projects.*—These schemes are mainly identified on the existing canal systems of Sone, Gandak and on other sanctioned irrigation schemes such as Subernarekha Multi-purpose Project and Barna and Auranga Schemes which are either under construction or are proposed to be taken up. It is expected that some of these schemes may be cleared for investment during 1987-88 and in view of this a lump sum provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made during 1987-88 to take up the preliminary works.

5.4. *Additional Schemes under Investigation.*—In the light of Planning Commission's directive, it has been proposed to identify all small/mini/micro hydro projects in different river basins of Bihar. Priority has been given for the investigation of hydro-electric projects on existing canal systems and on their drops. Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been provided for 1986-87 for investigation of this and a similar provision has been suggested for 1987-88 also.

## 6. Transmission

The cost of transmission and Distribution lines has been included in the cost of each Project.

The total outlay proposed for the Corporation for 1987-88 is Rs. 4200.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 154.60 lakhs is meant for the T. S. P.

## CHAPTER 21

### NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY.

The programmes in this sector are intended to acquaint the people with the use of efficient and cheap sources of energy and make them acceptable to them on an economic basis in due course. The total outlay provided in the 7th Plan (1985-90) for these schemes is Rs. 20.00 crores.

During 1985-86, the outlay earmarked for this sector was Rs. 2.50 crores. It was stepped up to Rs. 2.75 crores in 1986-87. With the encouraging responses received, it is proposed to substantially increase the outlay for 1987-88 to Rs. 4.00 crores.

The programmes include providing assistance and incentives for the use of Biogas, Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Biomass etc. Besides these, the National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulhas, with the object of increasing fuel wood use efficiency has also been demonstrated with increasing popularity.

#### Biogas

About 6,000 KVIC model plants had been constructed over a period of 15 years till 1980. During the five years of the 6th Plan, the achievement was over 13,000. In addition to the KVIC Model, a new model, the Janta (fixed dome) Model was adopted during the sixth plan and about 16,000 plants were installed till 1985-86. During 1986-87 the State Government provided Rs. 120.00 lakhs for this programme with a target of setting up 6,400 Janta biogas plants and 10 institutional plants which is likely to be achieved. A target of construction of 10,000 Janta Biogas Plants has been proposed during the financial year 1987-88 and a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided including construction of 10 large size community/Institutional Biogas Plants. This amount would be spent on construction of 10,000 family size plants and 10 nos. of large size plants.

3.2. The State Government provides subsidy at different rates for different types and groups of beneficiaries over and above the subsidy provided by the Central Government. The outlay indicated in the preceding para is towards the State's share of the subsidy. In addition to cost of subsidisation, the Government provides assistance in other forms also, the most important being the training of masons for construction, user's training for maintenance and operation, revival of non-functional plants, demonstration of utility of biogas slurry as good quality manure etc. Under the current pattern of financing the total expenditure on these items is being borne by the Central Government. Therefore, the exact targets would be determined in consultation with DNES, Government of India.

3.3. This scheme will be implemented under the District Plan.

#### Solar Energy

4.1. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been approved for promotion, demonstration and field application of commercially viable projects on Solar System and devices in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

4.2. Out of this Rs. 55.00 lakhs were allocated for 1985-86. This was raised to Rs. 60.00 lakhs in the next year. The infrastructure for plan implementation on Solar System and devices has been strengthened this year and as such outlay on this component is proposed to be raised to Rs. 90.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88. The funds allocated will be basically utilised for providing subsidies for the Solar System in order to promote sale through demonstrations. It has been proposed to revise the subsidy for Solar cookers, irrigation pumps and solar hot water systems during 1987-88.

4.3. It is also proposed to earmark Rs. 0.50 lakhs for training of technicians to attend to the user's complaints and for supervision and installation work of SPV systems.

### **Wind Energy**

5.1. Wind mills can be installed at selected sites in the State keeping in view the wind velocity required for economic use. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the Wind Mill Project. Rs. 5.00 lakhs were allocated during 1985-86 and 1986-87 each but this year it has been proposed to raise it to Rs. 10.00 lakhs to achieve a target of installation of 100 Wind Mills. This also includes the cost of civil works for installation in Government farms and Government institutions under demonstration programme.

5.2. Proper up-keep and maintenance of wind mills is the key to the success of the project. In Bihar, many wind mills are idle for want of repair and maintenance facilities. Besides this, feedback data are also essential for analysing the shortcomings and optimisation of the system.

5.3. A sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for purchase of tools and plants and training of technicians and for carrying out repairing works.

### **Conservation Programme (NPDIC)**

6.1. The National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulhas has been under implementation in the State. The Government of India provides fund for organisation of training camps for construction of improved Chulhas. After training, the materials for construction are provided free of cost and remuneration of Rs. 5/- per Chulhas is given to the trained person who construct the Chulhas. Under the present pattern of financing the entire cost is being borne by the Government of India. It is proposed that a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs be made in the State Plan to meet any unforeseen expenditure due to changes in financing pattern.

6.2. This programme was introduced in Bihar during the last quarter of 1984-85. A target of construction of 30,000 Chulhas was fixed by the Government of India during 1985-86 against which more than 43,000 Chulhas were constructed. The target of 30,000 Chulhas for 1986-87 is likely to be achieved. A target of construction of 40,000 Chulhas is being proposed for the year 1987-88.

6.3. This scheme will also be implemented under District Plan.

### **Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

7. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. The State Government has selected three blocks in the State for implementation of the Project. Necessary posts at the State Headquarters and the District Headquarters of the selected blocks have been sanctioned under the Centrally sponsored scheme. The State Government have entrusted the energy survey of the 3 selected blocks to A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies for which a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked. Pending the completion of the Survey and preparation of a project report for integrated rural energy programme, a provision of 12 blocks has been made for intensifying the programme of providing/demonstration alternative sources of energy in these blocks. The work will be executed through the DRDAS. For 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this project.

**Flow to TSP & SCP**

8. (a) Out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 52.00 lakhs will flow to TSP & 2.50 lakhs to SCP.

(b) *Provision and Target for 20-Point Programme.*—At the present moment only Biogas comes under 20-Point Programme. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 200 00 lakhs during the year 1987-88 on the construction of Biogas Plants and the target of construction is 10,000 Biogas Plants.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 as below :—

<i>Name of the Schemes</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed outlay for 1987-88</i>
1. Biogas	2.00.00
2. Solar Energy	90.00
3. Wind Mills	10.00
4. National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulha	5.00
5. Integrated Rural Energy Programme	50.00
6. Energy Plantation	5.00
7. Establishment	20.00
8. Research and Development, Demonstration and Publicity	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>400.00</b>

## CHAPTER 22

### LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

#### 1. Introduction

Though Bihar is rich in mineral and other natural resources and the potential for rapid industrial growth is enormous, due to a combination of various circumstances, the growth of this sector has not been striking and the State has not achieved the desired level of industrialisation. In recent past, considerable investments have no doubt been made on steel plants, Heavy Engineering, Mining activities, Fertilizers and Petroleum industries, but they have had very little spread effect. The existing Large and Medium Industries have not been able to bring about the development of ancillary and auxiliary industries. The policy of the Government has been to assist and promote industrial entrepreneurs in the private sector by providing the necessary basic infrastructure, financial incentives and other concessions, thereby creating an environment where a "take off" would be possible. The State Government have also been selectively making direct investments in key areas either purely as public sector ventures or through ventures in the joint sector, taking advantage of the capital resources, professional, technological and marginal skills that can be tapped from this source. Attention has also been paid to revival of sick units, although success in this area has been limited.

2. As a result of the promotional policies referred to above, a number of units in joint/assisted sector have gone into production, the notable among them being—

- (i) The Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd., Palamu.
- (ii) The Vaishali Woollen Fabricks, Hajipur.
- (iii) The Bihar Fasteners Ltd., Adityapur.
- (iv) The Rajhans Steel Ltd., Mihijam, S.P.
- (v) The Sri Durga Cement Ltd., Ramgarh.

A number of agro-based, mineral-based, metallurgical Engineering, Textiles and Chemical units in the private sector have also been set up. During the year 1986-87, five public sector units have already been commissioned which are—

- (i) The Bihar Insecticides.
- (ii) The Longwal Coal Mining Equipment of Bharat Westfalia, Ranchi.
- (iii) The Amonia Bicarbonate of F.C.I.
- (iv) The Mica Paper of MITCO.
- (v) The Watch Project, Ranchi.
- (vi) The Bihar Solvent and Chemicals Ltd., Latehar.

Besides, 75 more units are under construction and 25 of them are likely to go into production by the end of the financial year 1986-87. Several Projects of BSIDC such as the Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd., Chandil, the Progressive Cement Ltd., Patratu, the Mayur Lime Products Ltd., Patratu, the Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project, Bhojpur, the Transmission Line Tower Projects, Jasidih and the Bihar Paper Mills, Baijnathpur are making good progress. Some sick and closed units such as the Nalanda Ceramics, the Katihar Jute Mill, the Kumardhubi Engineering have been rehabilitated. Efforts are being made to bring the Rohtas Industries, the Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwarishariff and the Ashok Paper Mill back into production.

3. The State Government has already set up a Single Window System to provide necessary clearance, assistace, guidance and information to entrepreneurs. A Data Bank has also been set up to collect and compile all relevant data relating to industries for use of the Department as well as the entrepreneur. The industrial policy of the State Government was also revised and some important changes made in 1986-87.

4. During the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan i.e. 1985-86, the Plan expenditure on large and medium industries sector was Rs. 26.53 crores. During 1986-87, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 41.07 Crores against an approved outlay of Rs. 34.68 crores.

5. The Bihar State Financial Corporation has been able to speed up its activities and disburse Rs. 32.13 crores against sanction of Rs. 63.48 crores during 1985-86. During the year 1986-87, it has fixed a target of sanction of Rs. 90.00 crores and disbursement of Rs. 50 crores which is likely to be achieved. For the establishment of Large and Medium industries and also for rehabilitation of sick units the BICICO has provided term loan to the tune of Rs. 7.60 crores to 250 units during the year 1985-86. During 1986-77, the Corporation has a target to sanction Rs. 18.00 crores and to disburse Rs. 12.00 crores.

During 1985-86, the Bihar State Sugar Corporation has taken over four Sugar Mills which were closed since long, i.e. the SKG, Hathwa, the SKG, Loria, the S.K.G., Siwan and the S.K.G., Sugauli. Out of these three sugar mills except S.K.G., Siwan have started functioning giving cash surplus to the tune of Rs. 1.69 crores. During 1985-86, 55.04 lakhs quintals of Cane were crushed and 4.70 lakh bags of sugar were produced by the sugar mills of the Corporation. For 1986-87, the Corporation has fixed target of crushing 95 lakh quintals of cane and producing 8.5 lakh quintals of Sugar.

6. During 1985-86, the Bihar State Chemical Corporation has established a Plastic and Rubber Complex at Behea in which trial run has started. Several other Projects have also been undertaken by the Corporation, notable among them being the Bihar Drugs and Chemicals Ltd., Hajipur, Conveyor Belt Project, Behea, the Industrial Alcohol Project, Bettiah, the Malathion Formulations Project, Purnea, the PVC Foam, Leather, Cloth Units at Behea, the Hard and Soft Ferrite Units, Aurangabad, the Bihar Maize Products, Pandaul and the R.E.D. Centre for Dyes, Jahipur. The Bihar State Electronic Development Corporation has produced electronic goods worth Rs. 3.50 crores during 1986-87.

7. The Major objectives of the Annual Plan 1987-88 are to develop the natural resources of the State and generate maximum possible gainful employment through manufacturing activities to draw the surplus labour off the primary sector thereby increasing the SDP and per capita income. The projects already taken up in the State Sector or Joint Sector would be commissioned on priority basis. With the objective set out above, a total Plan provision of Rs. 5600.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for implementing the following schemes/projects of the industries sector :—

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE CORPORATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Corporation	Expenditure, 1985-86	Approved Outlay, for 1986-87	Anticipated Expenditure, 1986-87	Proposed Outlay, for 1987-88	Name of the projects for which funds required.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation.	549.00	515.00	515.00	705.00	(i) Bihar Paper Mills Ltd. (ii) Expansion of H.T.I.F. (iii) Nylon Polyester Yarn. (iv) Sponge Iron Projects. (v) Bihar Transmission Ltd. (vi) Anti Friction Bearing. (vii) Katihar Jute Mills.
2	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation.	346.00	448.00	448.00	600.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Bihar State Textile Corporation.	118.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	(i) Open end Spinning Project, Siwan. (ii) Industrial Cotton Yarn, Purnea. (iii) Readymade Garment, Hajipur. (iv) Textile Process Houses, Gaya. (v) Jute Mill, Kishanganj and Forbesganj. (vi) Jute Twin Project, Kishanganj.
4	Bihar State Financial Corporation.	300.00	400.00	400.00	800.00	
5	Bihar State Sugar Corporation.	125.00	290.00	290.00	290.00	
6	Bihar State Chemical Corporation.	240.00	289.00	289.00	380.00	(i) Conveyer Project, Behea. (ii) Malathion Formulation, Purnea. (iii) Polyester Yarn Project, Hajipur. (iv) R. & D. Centre for Dyes, Hajipur. (v) 650 M/T/A HDHPE Woven Sacks, Bhojpur. (vi) Industrial Alcohol, Bettiah. (vii) 12 TPD Toilet Soap & Glycerin Project Hajipur. (viii) Aspirin, Hajipur. (ix) P.P. Shrink Film and Disposable Syringes, Hajipur. (x) Tin Canes and Special Container, Hajipur (xi) Industrial Gases, Hajipur. (xii) Acrylic Sheet, Danapur. (xiii) R. & D. Centre for Insecticides, Purnea. (xiv) R. & D. Centre for Ceramics, Gaya.
7	Bihar State Electronics Corporation.	100.00	285.00	285.00	400.00	(i) Beltron Video System, Ltd. (ii) Beltron Mining System Ltd. (iii) Beltron Diagnostic equipment Ltd., Ranchi. (iv) Jelly Filled Cable. (v) Two Way Communication. (vi) B/W Picture Tube Project. (vii) Rural Exchange/EPABX/Micro Processor based Electronic Exchange. (viii) Facimile Transreceiver. (ix) Plain Paper Copier. (x) Mini Computer. (xi) Delection Components and Electronic gun. (xii) Cordless Telephone. (xiii) Floating Fund Project Reports/R. & D. (xiv) Multi Access Radio System. (xv) Electronics Test and Development Centre, Patna. (xvi) Services Position System for Trunk Telephone. (xvii) Establishment Expenditure (H.Brs).
8	Bihar State Film Corporation.	15.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	(i) Purchase of equipment. (ii) Construction of Studio Complex (Land acquisition etc.). (iii) Theatre Finance (Cinema House Construction). (iv) Film Financing -- (a) Feature Film (Hindi). (b) Documentary Film. (c) Regional Film. (v) Stipend for trainees subsidy to desevir Film Institutions.



## Incentive Schemes

With a view to attract new industrial investments in the State, particularly in less developed areas, and to encourage industrial activities, the State Government has been offering various incentives.

(i) *Power subsidy (continuing scheme).*—The high rate of power tariff has been among the major constraints in attracting new industries and sustaining existing industries in this State. Power subsidy has been provided to New Industrial units under the Plan. Power subsidy at the rate of 7 paise was being made available to Large and Medium Industrial units on the consumption of power till the 31st August, 1986. With effect from 1st September 1986 for Large and Medium Industries the subsidy has been raised to 9 paise and 12 paise per unit respectively.

For the year 1986-87, there is a provision for Rs. 100.00 lakhs to be disbursed to 5 Large and Medium Industrial Units. For 1987-88, keeping in view the revision of the rate of subsidy, a provision of Rs. 155.00 lakhs including Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

(ii) *Subsidy on D. G. sets.*—The scheme of sanction of subsidy for the purchase and installation of Diesel Generating sets of Large and Medium Industrial units sanctioned in the Sixth Plan is being continued.

With effect from 1st September 1986, Large and Medium Industries will get subsidy at the rate of 20 per cent of the cost of purchase and installation of captive Diesel/K. Oil Generating sets, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs including Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

(iii) *Interest free loan in lieu of exemption from Sales Tax (continuing schemes).*—The schemes of interest-free loan in lieu of exemption from sales tax was introduced in Bihar with effect from 1st July, 1976. The scheme has been recently revised and large and medium industrial units going into production on or after 1st September 1986 will get interest-free loan for maximum period of 5 years equivalent to the Sales Tax including central sales tax paid. In the case of large and medium industries the maximum limit of sales tax loan will be 10 per cent of the initial investment in fixed assets, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs in the case of industrial units located in 'A' category districts.

For the year 1986-87, there is provision of Rs. 162.00 lakhs to be disbursed to 20 Large and Medium Industrial units needed to dispose off 37 pending claims in BICICO.

An outlay of Rs. 295.00 lakhs including Rs. 45.00 lakhs in the tribal sub-plan has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

(iv) *Project Feasibility Report.*—Provision is included in the plan for —

- (1) Preparation of pre-investment feasibility report through consultants.
- (2) Up-dating of the report already in hand.
- (3) Payments of subsidy to entrepreneurs on the cost incurred by them in getting project reports prepared which are not available in the department. The total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for this scheme during 1986-87 is likely to be fully utilised. For 1987-88 it is proposed to earmark a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for this scheme.

(v) *State Capital subsidy (continuing scheme).*—The State Government gives 15 per cent subsidy for setting up industrial units in the districts not covered in category 'A', 'B' and 'C' declared by the Government of India. Besides, for category 'C' districts where Government of India gives 10 per cent subsidy the State Government gives an additional 5 per cent subsidy.

There is provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs to be disbursed to 20 Large and Medium Industrial units in the year 1986-87.

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs including Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

(vi) *Industrial Areas*.—In the year 1986-87, the State Plan outlay fixed was Rs. 183.00 lakhs, out of which 23.00 lakhs were ear-marked for tribal sub-plan. The amount has been fully utilised.

For Annual Plan for 1987-88, the outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs has been proposed, out of which Rs. 45.00 lakhs have been earmarked for tribal sub-plan as below :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Name of the scheme.	Outlay proposed
<b>1. General Area.</b>		
1	Land Acquisition for Buxar Industrial Area .. ..	48.00
2	Land Acquisition for Behea Industrial Area.. ..	80.00
3	Land Acquisition of Hajipur Industrial Area (Committed Expenditure).	80.00
4	Land Acquisition of Barauni Industrial Area .. ..	57.00
<b>Sub-Plan.</b>		
5	Land Acquisition of Adityapur Industrial Area .. ..	10.00
6	Land Acquisition of Ranchi Industrial Area (Namkum and Tatisilwai).	32.00
7	Water Supply Scheme of Adityapur. .. ..	3.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..		<b>310.00</b>

(vii) *Research and Development*.—During 1986-87 the following activities were assisted :—

- (1) Development of Ceramic Industries through the Bihar State Ceramics and Glazed Tiles Industries Ltd.
- (2) R. and D. work through STEP.
- (3) Subsidy on acquiring Technical know-how.
- (4) Productivity study on HTIF, Ranchi.

The total provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1986-87 is likely to be utilised.

During 1987-88 also R & D work will be taken up through SIRTDO, STEP Engineering Colleges and State Corporations. Private Entrepreneurs would also be provided help for new R and D actively. State contribution to CSIR for meeting the establishment cost of P.T.C. will also be made out of this Scheme.

A total sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88 on this scheme out of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs would be for Tribal sub-plan.

#### **Quality Improvement Programme.**

Under this scheme minimum basic testing facilities are being created at the four old Divisional Headquarters Towns. During the year 1985-86 the two centres, one at Muzaffarpur and other at Patna were supplied equipments. These two centres have also been provided with jeeps so that the mobility of the personnel is increased and quality control measures could be enforced efficiently. The two centres at Ranchi and Bhagalpur have also been provided with some testing equipments, but they are not yet fully equipped and some additional equipment is required for them. Vehicles are also required for greater mobility for the centres at Ranchi and Bhagalpur. In Ranchi Industrial Area at Kokar the building is to be completed for housing and the testing centre. The Central Government have also proposed to set up two field testing laboratories in Bihar for which the State Government has to provide land and buildings. Some incremental staff such as laboratory assistants and technical assistants are also to be appointed. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs will be required for this scheme in 1987-88, out of which Rs. 7.00 lakhs will be spent in the tribal sub-plan area.

#### **Testing of household electrical appliances.**

The quality control order covers 42 items at the present. Since there is no approved laboratory of ISI for carrying out quality tests in Bihar, the I.S.I., Patna Branch has been given Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1986-87 for creating the facilities required. Provision is also made for payment for samples purchased from the market for testing. For 1987-88 Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme against Rs. 1.00 lakh in 1986-87.

#### **I. S. I. Marking**

Under the State scheme subsidy on the cost of the plant and equipment of the testing laboratories set up by the units is to be paid. The State Government contributes 25 per cent of the cost only to a ceiling of Rs. 6,000.

Under the Central subsidy scheme 50 per cent of the cost incurred on testing charges, application fee and licence fee of industrial units marking I.S.I. certification are to be subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent subject to a limit of Rs. 2000. This amount is reimburseable by the Government of India.

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes in 1987-88 against Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

#### **Industrial Data Bank**

The scheme of Industrial Data Bank was approved by the Planning Commission following the Bhide Committee recommendations. Subsequently the Industrial Data Bank was registered under the Societies Reg. Act of 1860.

During 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was made under this scheme. The Industrial Data Bank started functioning during 1986-87 in the New BSIDC building. It provide technical assistance to entrepreneurs who desire to set up industries in Bihar by giving them relevant technical information and data in respect of industrial opportunities in various fields including project profits.

The infrastructure facilities for the Data Bank such as computer, air conditioning etc. are being provided. Steps have been taken to provide the technical staff required for running this more efficiently. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made in the annual Plan 1987-88 for equipping the Bank fully and for providing the required infrastructure support and staff.

### Rehabilitation of sick Mills.

Under this scheme, the State Government provides assistance for revival and rehabilitation of sick and closed units mainly with the object of keeping up the economic activity and employment opportunities. The assistance is provided to Large and Medium Industries by way of loan after a careful assessment of the functioning of the unit and the reason for their going sick. The proposals are examined by BICICO initially and cleared by a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Industrial Development Commissioner. During 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided which has been sanctioned for rehabilitation of new units.

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 although the requirement for rehabilitation of some of the major units like the Rohtas Industries Ltd., Ashok Paper Mill and Japla Cement Factory are very large.

### Pilot plant for Bone-based Industries.

It is proposed to establish a pilot plant to process animal bones for manufacturing the following items with assistance from the Australian Government:—

- (a) Pharmaceutical gelatine.
- (b) Photographic gelatine.
- (c) Edible gelatine.
- (d) Photographic and Ex-ray movie film.
- (e) Medicinal capsules.

The end products named above are used in a number of high technology-based industries like X-ray and photographic films, medicinal capsules etc.

The project has been cleared by the Planning Commission and is to be implemented through the Bihar State Leather Development Corporation under the direct guidance of the Directorate of Technical Development. Two sites have been identified, one for crushing of bones near Rajauli and the other for processing of crushed bones at Domchanch. The Government of India has been moved for obtaining requisite assistance from the Government of Australia under the bi-lateral programme. Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been released for this project in 1986-87 and an additional Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 so that the project could be taken up in right earnest.

### Electronic City

For rapid industrialisation of the Electronic Industries in Bihar, the Government have decided to establish an exclusive Industrial Estate at Hajipur. Necessary infrastructure such as Common Facility Service Centre, Quality—Control, Raw Materials Depot, Industrial aids, Industrial Housing, Telecom-Complex and Marketing assistance etc, would be available in the Industrial Estate.

A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Five-year Plan for establishment of this Industrial Estate. This city is being developed through the BSEDC of Corporation and North Bihar IADA. The provision made in the year 1986-87 was Rs. 80.00 lakhs which is being utilised for the development of infrastructure. Land has already been prepared and an application for financial assistance from IDBI is under the process of filing. Altogether 150 large/medium and small scale units are likely to come up in this city. To make further progress on this project, a sum of Rs. 951.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1987-88 for infrastructure development.

### Chemical State

Considering Bihar as extremely backward in the growth of Chemical Industries a decision was taken by Government to set up a cluster of Chemical Industries in about 100 acres of land where effluent control can be centralised. It is meant to cater to 10-15 Industrial Units and provide basic infrastructure facilities and central

lised effluent control. A pilot plant for testing and development of technology, infrastructure facilities such as power, post office, Bank, School, Hospital and Transport are to be developed.

During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been allocated for preparation of a detailed Project Report through consultants for land acquisition. Infrastructural facilities will be developed after the land has been acquired.

During 1987-88 basic infrastructure facilities will be developed in the estate which will also include effluent control and a pilot plant unit.

A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for annual plan 1987-88.

#### **Estt. of electronic test development centres at Patna and Ranchi and strengthening,**

The DOE, Government of India provides assistance for sophisticated equipments for this scheme while the State Government has to provide the infrastructure.

E.T.D.C. is to provide facilities such as testing, collaboration and product development in the field of electronics for the benefits of the small scale industries. The centre also takes up repair job of electronics/electrical instruments of the industries. One centre is being set up at Patna through the Electronics Development Corporation of the State.

To make this centre more beneficial for the electronics industries it needs strengthening by providing additional tools and office equipments, Air conditioning of electronics and calibration labs, supply of Components/materials for inspection/maintenance work and prototype development etc.

In addition to the above a similar test Development Centre at Ranchi for the benefit of the industries based in Chotanagpur region is also to be set up.

The Central Government has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20.55 lakhs out of Rs. 33.09 lakhs which has to come from the Government of India. To equip these centres fully for testing and development of electronics items a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1987-88.

#### **Strengthening of the directorate of technical development.**

The Directorate of Technical Development was set up in the year 1974. With changing technology and newly and emerging industrial investment opportunities, the Directorate has also to strengthen its expertise in sophisticated areas.

Another area within the Directorate of Technical Development which needs to be strengthened is timely appraisal of new projects, evaluation of projects completed and monitoring of ongoing projects and schemes.

For the strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Development on lines outlined above, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1987-88.

#### **Manpower Development for electronic industries.**

The State Government has set up a man power development centre known as Indira Gandhi Electronics Centre at Patna in collaboration with the TCYL, a Government of India undertaking. The first batch of 60 persons, who are Science graduates have been given training for six months in the following courses:—

(1) Television Electronics.

(2) Industrial Electronics.

(3) Telecommunication.

For the year 1986-87 provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised for meeting the cost of training including the strengthening of the centre by way of additional training equipment and facilities.

During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the scheme.

**Subsidy under Special Agreement.**—Under an agreement with the State Government the Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Limited, Rehlam, Garhwa (Palamau) is entitled to subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5.88 paise per unit and interest-free loan at the rate of 4.9 paise per unit on the power consumed.

For the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made in the sectoral plan for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 for this item.

### Growth Centres.

Under the centrally sponsored schemes for development of infrastructure in no industry districts the State Government have drawn up a scheme for development of infrastructure in 7 no industry districts of the State. The 7 projects have since been cleared by the Government of India in consultation with the I. D. B. I. at a total cost of Rs. 36.11 crores which is to be met as follows :

Serial no.	I.D.B.I. share	Government of India share	State Government share	Additional State share	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(Rupees in crores.)						
1.	.. ..	11.25	11.25	11.25	2.36	36.11

The State Government have provided Rs. 600.00 lakhs during the current year towards its share of the cost of implementing this scheme during the year 1987-88.

The following table would show the schemewise distribution of the proposed outlay of Rs. 5400.00 lakhs for 1987-88 out of which the flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan will be Rs. 784.00 lakhs :—

Scheme	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
	Total outlay	Tribal Plan out of total outlay
1. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation ..	705.00	180.00
2. Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation ..	600.00	125.00
3. Bihar State Textile Corporation .. ..	150.00	16.00
4. Bihar State Finance Corporation .. ..	800.00	163.00
5. Bihar State Chemical Corporation .. ..	380.00	35.00
6. Bihar State Sugar Corporation .. ..	290.00	..
7. Bihar State Electronic Corporation .. ..	400.00	60.00

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme.	Total outlay.	Tribal Plan out of total outlay.
8. Bihar State Film Development Corporation .. .. .	50.00	..
9. Electric Subsidy .. .. .	155.00	30.00
10. Generating Set Subsidy .. .. .	50.00	20.00
11. Interest-free loan in place of Sales Tax .. .. .	295.00	45.00
12. Feasibility Report .. .. .	35.00	..
13. Capital Subsidy .. .. .	200.00	50.00
14. Industrial Area/Estate .. .. .	310.00	45.00
15. Research and Development .. .. .	30.00	8.00
16. Quality Improvement Programme .. .. .	35.00	7.00
17. Testing of household electric appliances .. .. .	3.00	..
18. I. S. I. Marking .. .. .	4.00	..
19. Data Bank .. .. .	25.00	..
20. Rehabilitation of Sick Mills .. .. .	50.00	..
21. Pilot Plant for bone-based Industries .. .. .	25.00	..
22. Electronic City .. .. .	95.00	..
23. Chemical Estate .. .. .	20.00	..
24. E. T. D. C. .. .. .	20.00	..
25. Strengthening of D. T. D. including Analysis and Evaluation division.	10.00	..
26. Man Power Development for Electronic Industries .. .. .	13.00	..
27. Subsidy based on special agreement with State Government.	100.00	..
28. Growth Centre .. .. .	550.00	..
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>5,400.00</b>	<b>784.00</b>

**TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.**

The primary objective of the Sub-Plan is to benefit the tribal population through the development of infrastructure and implementation of beneficiary oriented programmes. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 558.00 lakhs was spent under the Sub-Plan out of total State Plan expenditure of Rs. 2,653.027 lakhs. The outlay approved for 1986-87 is 4,087.00 lakhs including Rs. 454.00 lakhs for T. S. P. For 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 5,400.00 lakhs has been proposed under the State Plan out of which Rs. 784.00 lakhs i.e. about 14.52 per cent will flow to T. S. P.

## CHAPTER 23

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Organisation is being strengthened in order to enable it to fulfil its statutory function effectively by providing inspectoral and supervisory staff and setting up laboratories. The plan expenditure in 1985-86 was Rs. 3.90 lakhs and the plan provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs in 1986-87 is likely to be achieved fully. The organisation has been able to increase the number of cases of violation detected and launch prosecutions in a large number of cases.

Up till now about 2.5 lakh traders have been registered and their weights and measures are verified annually.

#### PLANT OUTLAY DURING 1987-88

2. The following table shows the allocations and anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 and proposal for 1987-88:—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Sector	Approved Outlay 1986-87			Anticipated Expendi- ture 1986-87			Proposed Outlay 1987-88		
	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub- Plan	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Weights and Measures.	12.00	3.00	..	12.00	3.00	..	20.00	5.00	..
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	12.00	3.00	..	12.00	3.00	..	20.00	5.00	..

The increase in the outlay suggested is for setting up offices in the eight districts where there are no offices at present setting up some additional standard laboratories and some incremental staff at Headquarter.



## CHAPTER 24.

### VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

#### (A) Industries Department

Realising the vast potential this sector has in diversifying the growth pattern of the State and in drawing of surplus man power from the primary sector to more productive and employment oriented activities based on local resources and opportunities, the State Government has established a separate Department of Village and Small Industries during 1986-87. This Department is expected to give files to the development of rural arts, crafts and ancillary industries in the small scale sector besides promoting and encouraging Khadi and Gram Udyog activities which have a tremendous potential.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 6,960.00 lakhs has been approved for this sector out of which a sum of Rs. 1,738.385 lakhs was utilised in the year 1985-86. During the year 1986-87, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1,615.00 lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs. 1,615.00 lakhs. During 1985-86, 10,212 numbers of additional village and small industrial units were established against the target of 10,000 units. The target to establish 10,000 additional units for 1986-87 is likely to be achieved. Under Sericulture 2.28 lakhs kgs. of raw silk was produced during 1985-86 providing employment to 55,429 persons. During 1986-87, the target is to produce 3.45 lakhs kgs. of raw silk generating additional employment for nearly one lakh of persons. Besides, during the year 1985-86, raw materials worth Rs. 651.00 lakhs were distributed to small scale industries, 85.99 M. T. of Sole Leather, 17.17 lakh square feet of chrome leather and 177.92 lakh square meters of Janta Cloth were produced. Targets for distribution of raw materials worth Rs. 725.00 lakhs, production of 400 M.T. of Sole Leather, 30 lakh square feet of Chrome Leather and 250 lakhs square meters of Janta Cloth during the year 1986-87 have been fixed. These are likely to be achieved.

An outlay of Rs. 2,600.00 lakhs for the Village and Small Industries Sector has been proposed for 1987-88 with a view to implement the following schemes:—

#### Assistance to Public Sector Corporations

(i) The Bihar State Small Industries Corporation Limited, Patna is promotional Institution for Small Scale Units of the State. Its present authorised capital is Rs. 750.00 lakhs and the paid up share capital as on 31st March, 1986 was Rs. 718.48 lakhs. Assistance to the tune of Rs. 115.00 lakhs including Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the T.S.P. is proposed for 1987-88 for this Corporation as against Rs. 100.00 lakhs for 1986-87. The objects of the proposed assistance are as below:—

Serial no.	Name of Activity.	General area.	Tribal area.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1	Supply of raw materials.. ..	75	12	87
2	Running of Emporia .. ..	9	1	10
3	Marketing Assistance Scheme .. ..	2	1	3
4	Production Units .. ..	14	1	15
	TOTAL.. ..	100	15	115

The activities are broadly discussed below :—

The Corporation makes available Iron and Steel materials which constitutes about 80 per cent of the demand to the S.S.I. Units at stockyards price of the producers. This saves them the transportation cost from producers' stockyards at Patna, Bokaro and Jamshedpur to their factories located at far off places from stockyards.

The Corporation has established eleven depots for this purpose at various places and one more is to be opened. It also supplies other items such as paraffin wax and Plan Fatty and non-ferrous metals, etc. This activity necessarily implies an element of subsidisation of cost of raw materials to the S.S.I. units on overheads, transport stocking and distribution etc.

### **Running of Emporia**

This corporation runs three emporia at New Delhi, Patna and Ranchi. The turn over has been increasing but they are presently running at a loss. The assistance proposed is for improving the quality of the marketed products. Marketing/display methods are also to be improved.

### **Marketing Assistance Schemes**

The corporation secures orders for the S.S.I. units registered with the corporation under its marketing assistance scheme for which it charges a small commission of 3 percent.

Some times the S.S.I. units do not get payment in time from the purchasing agencies and as such they have to face financial hardships. Keeping this difficulty in view, the corporation proposes to create a "Distress Fund" of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for payment to the needy S.S.I. units against supplies made by them to such purchasers by whom there is delay in payment, to be adjusted on recovery from the department/organisation concerned.

### **Production Units**

The corporation is presently running 7 production centres. The production and sale figure of these units have been consistently increasing and it is expected that sale target of Rs. 85.0 lakhs for 1986-87 will be achieved against Rs 77.0 lakhs of 1985-86. Encouraged by better results the sale target for 1987-88 has been fixed at Rs. 100.00 lakhs. In order to achieve this target the production centre will be provided with sufficient raw materials for continuous production for which Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been proposed.

### **(ii) Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation**

The authorised share capital of the corporation is Rs. 10.00 crores and the paid up share capital is Rs. 9.29 crores.

Against Rs. 120.00 lakhs provided for this corporation during 1986-87 inclusive of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for S. C. P. and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for T.S.P., an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this corporation in Annual Plan, 1987-88 out of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs is for the special component plan and Rs. 27.00 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan.

The schemes for 1987-88 have been formulated in such a manner that it has direct bearing on increasing efficiency and attaining sustained growth. The schemes include completion of ongoing projects as well as modernisation and expansion of existing units such as tanneries and footwear factories. Margin money for some of the production units for various working capital cost of Hqrs. establishment, seminars and exhibitions, opening of additional sale centres pollution control work and equipment for common facilities centres, purchase of spares, repairs and maintenance are also provided for.

**Tribal Sub-Plan**

A sum of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been earmarked for execution of tribal sub-plan under State plan for implementing schemes forming part of the State Plan as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

**Special Component Plan**

The corporation has also played an important rôle in providing training, self employment assistance, supply of raw materials and marketing of products to the beneficiaries under the special component plan. The corporation's total estimated contribution to the S.C.P. in 1987-88 will be Rs. 75.00 lakhs which is exclusive of schemes taken up under S.C.A. from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The number of beneficiaries in 1987-88 from all the schemes of the corporation will be 1,400 as against 1,000 in 1986-87.

**(iii) Bihar State Export Corporation Limited**

This Corporation was established in December, 1974 to promote, encourage, develop and assist, finance and export all such goods and commodities as are manufactured in the State Country. It has an authorised and fully subscribed capital of Rs. 1.00 crore. There is a proposal to increase it to Rs. 2.00 crores.

There has been some diversification of the activities of the Corporation such as running of the Handloom projects and schemes under Tribal sub-plan. Basically this corporation is a commercial organisation and it has been running so far, continuously on profit and the business turn over of the corporation is expected to touch Rs. 725.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

Contribution of share capital loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88 to this Corporation against Rs. 25.00 lakhs provided during 1986-87.

**(iv) Bihar State Khadi and Village Industries Board**

For the year 1987-88 Rs. 259.33 lakhs are proposed for the following objects.

Serial no.	Schemes	Proposed outlay			Physical Target		
		Non-Tribal General	Special component Plan	Tribal	Non-Tribal General	Special component Plan	Tribal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gur Ganna Industry ..	1.40	..	..	11	..	..
2.	Village Pottery Industry ..	3.60	..	3.60	120	..	120
3.	Leaf Cup Plate ..	6.00	..	6.00	100	..	100
4.	Bee Keeping ..	..	1.20	9.40	..	80	1,400
5.	Fibre ..	..	7.60	..	..	224	..
6.	Khadi Ambar Charkha ..	..	20.00	4.00	..	66	99
7.	Village Leather Industry ..	..	5.00	..	..	150	..
8.	Palm Leaf Products ..	..	1.20	..	..	75	..
9.	Non-edible oil and Soap ..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..
TOTAL		11.00	35.00	25.00	231	595	1,739

(i) For Schemes	..	..	71.00
(ii) Special Khadi Rebate	..	..	150.33
(iii) Establishment grant	..	..	38.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	..	<b>259.33</b>

Assistance for the schemes and khadi rebate will be according to the pattern sanctioned by the State Government.

**(v) Incentive Schemes**

The following incentive schemes are implemented for the promotion and encouragement of Small and Village Industries :—

- (1) Subsidy on power consumed at the rate of 9 paise per unit as revised from 1986-87.
- (2) Subsidy for acquiring generating sets to the tune of 25 per cent of the cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
- (3) Interest free loan in lieu of exemption from Sales Tax.
- (4) State Government's capital subsidy for new industries.
- (5) Subsidy for feasibility reports.

An outlay of Rs. 660.00 lakhs including Rs. 120.00 lakhs in the tribal sub-plan has been proposed for the year 1987-88 as against Rs. 530.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

**(vi) Industrial Areas/Estates**

The State Plan outlay under this scheme was Rs. 89.00 lakhs in 1986-87, out of which Rs. 67.00 lakhs were earmarked for the tribal sub-plan which is likely to be utilised fully.

An outlay of 300.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been earmarked for tribal sub-plan.

**(VII) District Industries Centres (Centrally Sponsored)**

Presently 38 District Industries Centres are functioning in the State. Apart from providing a package of assistance to entrepreneurs to set up industries, they also implement the Seed Money Assistance Programme for educated unemployed youth and the programme of training to Rural Artisans. Outlay for the District Industries Centre programme provides for establishment cost of D. I. Cs. including Monitoring Cell at Headquarters, the Rural Artisans programme and the Seed Money Assistance programme.

The outlay approved for different items in 1986-87 and proposed for 1987-88 are indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1986-87 approved outlay	1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure	1987-88 Proposed	1987-88 T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5
1. (a) Recurring .. ..	165.00	165.00	206.00	..
(b) Non-recurring .. ..	55.00	55.00	104.00	..
2. Rural Artisans Programme ..	60.00	60.00	80.00	..
3. Seed Money Assistance ..	50.00	50.00	90.00	..
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	..	..	480.00	..

**STATE PLAN, 1987-88—DEVELOPMENT OF HANDICRAFTS (AMOUNT ALLOCATED  
Rs. 52.25 LAKHS).**

**Introduction**

Handicrafts in Bihar are very rich in their traditional designs motifs and colour combinations. That is why they have become popular in the country and abroad. Handicraft provides employment to a large number of craftsmen. But a large number of them are unfortunately either idle or engaged in part time jobs. The major problem faced by the artisans are lack of specialised training, working capital and avenues of marketing. Hence special care and attention is needed for the encouragement and development of Handicrafts Industries so that the financial and social conditions of these artisans, particularly rural artisans can be improved.

With this object in mind an outlay of Rs. 52.25 lakhs in State Plan and 23.25 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan have been earmarked during 1987-88 exclusively for improved training and self employment programme under Handicrafts scheme.

Keeping in view plan objectives and targets set for development of Handicrafts during 1987-88, the following schemes and programmes are proposed to be taken up for the benefit of the artisans and development of Handicrafts Industry in the State.

(i) Under Special Component Programme the following training-cum-production schemes and financial assistance to artisans are to be taken up. These centres are

in operation since 1977-78. Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for implementing the schemes.

- (a) Munj and Cane and Bamboo T. C. P. Centre, Maner.
- (b) Horn Ware T. C. P. Centre, Bettiah.
- (c) Cane and Bamboo Production Centre, Chatra, Hazaribagh.
- (d) Cane and Bamboo Production Centre, Nawadah.
- (e) State award to Master Craftsman.
- (f) 75 per cent subsidy on purchase of Machine and Equipments.
- (g) Kashida and Applique in Naunihat (S. P.).

(ii) *Stone Ware Common Facility Workshop, Patharkati, Gaya.*—The scheme was sanctioned in the end of the financial year 1984-85. Land has been purchased and construction work of sheds for Common Facility Workshop is nearing completion. Under this scheme the artisans will get the advantage of raw materials and improved tools and machineries. In return they will be paid reasonable wages for their products. About two hundred stone carvers will be benefitted under this scheme.

In 1987-88 this scheme will take complete shape and the production will come into the market. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for the implementation of this scheme during 1987-88.

(iii) *Self Employment Scheme for Women.*—This is a continuing scheme sanctioned in the fag end of the year 1984-85. In the first phase schemes such as readymade garments, Batic, Ambar Charkha, Card Board Box, Papad, Bari and Jam Jelly have been established in all divisional headquarters except Ranchi. About 200 women have been benefitted.

There were two major difficulties faced in organising the schemes i.e. availability of proper house and suitable staff. The above problems have been overcome and the scheme is in process of implementation.

The objective of this scheme is to provide employment opportunities and a wider scale to women with preference to women below poverty line and thereby helping them to improve their social and economic condition. A sum of Rs. 8.0 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in 1987-88.

(iv) *Handicrafts Sales Centre, Patna.*—It is a new scheme promoting Handicrafts articles at large quantity. At present there is no separate sales emporium for handicrafts in this State. To create wider sale of Handicrafts articles, a separate sales centre at Patna is proposed to be taken up during 1987-88. Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for the implementation of this scheme. The products of the poor artisans will be purchased and put on sale in this proposed emporium. Thus they will have regular engagement and will be in a position to improve their economic condition.

(v) *Strengthening of 22 (twenty-two) Handicrafts T.C.P. Centres.*—Besides the above schemes, there are altogether twenty two other handicraft schemes which need to be strengthened. Adequate funds is to be provided for better performances of those schemes for the benefit of the craftsmen. To attract artisans for training in different trades to improve their skill, it is proposed to raise the stipend and also to increase the amount for raw materials and other miscellaneous expenses. A sum of Rs. 8.70 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

**Tribal Sub-Plan for 1987-88 for development of Handicrafts (amount allocated Rs. 23.55 lakhs for Tribal Area) :**

Under this project the programmes like providing employment to a large number of craftsman to make available raw materials to craftsmen, to market their products, will be taken up for the welfare of artisans of Tribal Community.

The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1987-88 :—

- (i) Community Workshop for Brass Belmetal at Khunti, Ranchi.
- (ii) Community Workshop for Cane and Bamboo at Gopikandar, Dumka.
- (iii) Community Workshop for Woolen Carpet at Pokuri (Betla), Palamau.
- (iv) Sales Centres for Tribal Handicrafts products at Jamshedpur.
- (v) Strengthening of 9 T. C. P. Centres located in Tribal Area to impart training and thereby provide employment opportunity to make them self-sufficient.

The aforesaid items (i) to (iv) will account of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and item (v) will account for Rs. 3.55 lakhs.

Thus a total sum of Rs. 23.55 lakhs has been proposed for the schemes in Tribal area during 1987-88.

FOLLOWING IS THE BREAKUP OF 52.25 LAKHS FOR HANDICRAFT  
SCHEMES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	Proposed outlay State Plan.	T.S.P.
1. S. C. P. Came, Hern Kashida etc. .. ..	5.00	..
2. Stone ware common facility centre .. ..	5.00	..
3. Self-employment scheme for women .. ..	8.60	..
4. Handicraft Sale Centre, Patna .. ..	2.00	..
5. Strengthening of T. C. P. Centre .. ..	8.70	..
6. Community Workshop at Khunti (Ranchi), Gopikandar, Dumka, Palkuri (Palamau). } .. ..	20.00	20.00
7. Sale Centre, Jamshedpur .. ..	..	..
8. Strengthening of T. C. P. Centre .. ..	3.55	3.55
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>52.25</b>	<b>23.55</b>

**Testing Laboratory :**

To encourage standardisation testing facilities are to be provided in selected centres. One laboratory for this purpose has been established in Adityapur Industrial Area at Jamshedpur and the State Government has provided Rs. 21.00 lakhs during 1985-86 for the completion of this laboratory.

The State Government has approached the Small Industries Development Organisation, Government of India for locating two laboratories called F. T. S., one at Muzaffarpur and the other at Ranchi. The Government of India has agreed to this proposal and the Regional Testing Centre, Eastern Region, Calcutta has given clearance for implementing the Scheme.

Under the arrangement agreed to the State Government has to provide land buildings and equipment and staff would be provided by the Small Industries Development Organisation.

Land is being arranged in the Industrial Area at Ranchi (Kokar) and Bela (Muza-farpur) through the respective Industrial Area Development Authority. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided which is expected to be utilised in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs. 40.00 lakhs will be spent in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

### Handloom (General)

It is proposed to implement various schemes for handloom general in 1987-88 for providing assistance to weavers. This assistance includes training, workshed for weavers, modernisation of looms, development of polyester programme and supply of yarns to Harijan weavers etc. The total outlay of 1987-88 has been kept at Rs. 115.00 lakhs, the break up of which is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

General area	..	..	..	58.00
Sub-Plan area	..	..	..	15.00
Special component plan	..	..	..	42.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	..	..	<b>115.00</b>

Detailed scheme wise break up for general area, sub-plan area and special component plan is given below :—

### PROPOSED SCHEMES FOR HANDLOOM GENERAL, 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.		1986-87	1987-88
1.	Weavers Assistance scheme	3.75	4.80
2.	Workshed for weavers	12.00	14.00
3.	Modernisation of loom	14.50	21.28
4.	Staff quarter	3.037	..
5.	State Handloom Board	1.50	1.50
6.	(a) Study Tour for weavers	..	..
	(b) Bunkar Samachar	0.50	0.90
7.	Flying Squad	1.15	1.15
8.	Supervision and Technical Assistance	0.60	0.60
9.	Handloom Survey	1.00	0.50
10.	Design Centre	5.00	3.20
11.	Development of polyester	1.00	1.00
12.	Transfer of W. T. C.	0.65	..
13.	Strengthening of Cop. P. Biharsharif, and D. F. Plan, Darbhanga.	2.15	..
14.	Fair and Exhibition of Handloom Directorate	2.00	2.00
15.	Strengthening of Handloom Directorate (Hq. and Field).	..	7.07
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48.837</b>	<b>58.00</b>
	Scheme yet to be formulated	1.163	..
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>58.00</b>



## PROPOSED SCHEME FOR SUB-PLAN AREA, 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Name of Schemes	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Special scheme for Adivasi weavers .. ..	4.15	4.50
2.	Weavers Assistance Scheme .. ..	4.70	4.75
3.	Workshed Scheme for Tribal area weavers ..	2.50	2.60
4.	Fair and Exhibition .. ..	0.50	0.50
5.	Staff quarter .. ..	1.00	--
6.	Strengthening of Regional Directorate of Handloom in Sub-Plan area.	..	0.56
7.	Study Tour for Adivasi weavers .. ..	0.15	0.15
8.	Supply of yarn to weavers on subsidised rate ..	..	1.94
TOTAL .. ..		13.00	15.00

## PROPOSED SCHEME FOR SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1987-88.

(Rs in lakhs.)

	1986-87	1987-88
1. Special Component Scheme for Harijan weavers ..	5.00	10.00
2. Construction of two common workshed at Katihar and Ranchi.	..	16.00
3. Supply of yarn on 20 per cent subsidised rate to Harijan weavers.	..	16.00
TOTAL .. ..	5.00	42.00

## Development of Handloom Co-operative Sector Scheme

It is proposed to implement the following schemes in the handloom Co-operative Sector during 1987-88 at a total cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs will be in the Tribal Sub-Plan.

The flow to the special component plan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been transferred to Handloom (General) and included in the special component plan of the Handloom General Sector.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88	
		Other Area.	T.S.P.
1.	Share Capital to Bihar State Handloom Weavers Co-operative.	5.00	5.00
2.	Share Capital to Regional Unions (Centrally Sponsored).	9.00	..
3.	Share Capital loan and Contribution to P.W.C.S. (Centrally Sponsored).	7.50	..
4.	Appointment of Paid Secretaries in P.W.C.S., (Centrally Sponsored).	2.50	..
5.	Purchase, Renovation and Modernisation of looms (Centrally Sponsored).	2.50	4.50
6.	Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme (Centrally Sponsored).	10.00	10.00
7.	Weavers' Thrift Fund Scheme (Centrally Sponsored).	3.50	4.50
8.	Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth (Centrally Sponsored).	12.00	5.00
9.	Publicity Propaganda .. .. .	2.00	0.50
10.	R. S. I. Interest Subsidy .. .. .	1.00	0.50
11.	Grant to Bihar State Handloom Union, Patna for Handloom Complex.	15.00	..
TOTAL .. .. .		70.00	30.00

## SERICULTURE.

### Introduction

Sericulture is an agrobased export oriented cottage Industry giving gainful employment to the rural poor. About 1.60 lakhs families are engaged in this industry comprising three varieties of silk, i.e., Tasar, Mulberry and Eri in this State. About 80 per cent of them are from Tribal, Scheduled Caste and Weaker Sections of the society.

Keeping in view the vast employment opportunities in the rural areas, schemes of about Rs. 244.00 lakhs are being implemented during the year 1986-87 with a total target of production of about 3.80 lakhs kg. of raw silk providing an additional employment opportunities to about 330 persons.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to spend about Rs. 200.00 lakhs with a target of production of about 4.00 lakhs kg. raw silk. Mulberry would be planted in about 1,200 acres which will create an employment opportunities to about 6,500 persons in plantation, rearing grainges, reeling etc. Out of new plantation, production of raw silk will start at the end of the year. The Schemes are briefly mentioned below :—

### Break-up of Sericulture Schemes

(Es in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	1987-88.	
		Proposed State Plan.	Proposed for Sub-Plan
1.	Tasar Co-operative Societies existing 36 new 20 in general area 150 new in sub-plan.	14.00	8.50
2.	Tasar Pilot projects existing 1 and 3 new and in general area 14 existing and 5 new in T. S.P. area.	30.00	10.00
3.	Banarsi Sari Production Centres (continuing) .. ..	2.00	Nil
4.	Resham Sewa Kendras 15 existing in general area and 16 existing and 4 new in tribal sub-plan area.	24.00	9.00
5.	Mulberry Extension course training centre. In general area 10 existing and 3 new and in sub-plan 3 existing.	35.00	10.00
6.	Mulberry chanai rearing centre (24 continuing) .. ..	15.00	Nil
7.	Mulberry Reeling centre area 4 centres continuing and in tribal sub-plan area one existing and one new.	4.50	1.50
8.	Bihar Resham Vashtra Sammittee .. ..	28.00	Nil
9.	Eri Development Scheme existing .. ..	7.50	Nil
10.	Strengthening of Supervisory staff .. ..	5.00	2.00
11.	District Plan .. ..	21.00	7.00
12.	Tasar Institute, Chaibasa .. ..	5.00	5.00
13.	Land Acquisition .. ..	6.00	6.00
14.	Marketing organisation .. ..	3.00	3.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..		<b>200.00</b>	<b>62.00</b>

### Bihar State Handloom Corporation : Outlay 100.00 lakhs.

Other Area .. ..	44.00
Special Comp. .. ..	16.00
Sub-Plan .. ..	40.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>100.00 lakhs.</b>

The State Handloom and Handicraft Corporation has been formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 100.00 crores of which Rs. 7.92 lakhs is paid up. The Corporation has achieved a turnover of Rs. 8.89 crores in the year 1986-87. It has provided regular employment to about 22,000 weavers and 2,000 Artisans. In order to expand the production and marketing activities the Corporation needs additional share capital contribution. The Corporation is also seeking financial accommodation of Rs. 1 (one) Crore from Nationalised Banks.

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1987-88 for share capital and development grants out of which Rs. 40.00 lakhs will be spent in the tribal sub-plan areas.

### Publicity and Publication

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 against Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

A short break-up will be like this :—

	Rs.
(a) Seminars, workshop, melas, fairs, etc. ..	80,000.00
(b) Publicity through Radio, Television, Hoarding Wall writing, Banners, Cinema Slides, Docu- mentary films.	1,40,000.00
(c) Publications of Reports speeches, schemes, souveneours, News letter etc.	50,000.00
(d) Purchase of Publicity equipments and books	60,000.00
(e) Establishment .. ..	70,000.00
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>4,00,000.00</b>

### Strengthening of the Planning Cell

18. This is an on going scheme and the anticipated expenditure in 1986-87 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs against approved outlay of similar amount. It is proposed to strengthen the Planning, Monitoring and evaluation capabilities of the Department by inducting professional expertise acquiring equipment such as word processor etc. Outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

### Rural Industrial Technology

In order to accelerate industrial activities in the rural areas and enable rural entrepreneurs to adopt updated technology, it is proposed to set up a few demonstration-cum-training centres on selected consumer lines that can be based on local raw material and serve the needs of these consumers satisfactorily.

The scheme is to be implemented through the Industrial Area Development Authority/District Industries Centres/Polytechnology Transfer Centre under the overall supervision and guidance of Directorate of Technical Development. Identification of existing skills and the items requiring upgradation of technology has already been taken up. Action has already been initiated for preparation of detailed project reports for setting up these centres.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made available in 1986-87 which is likely to be utilised for the purpose mentioned above. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for tribal sub-plan area.

## 20. E. D. P. Centres

Action has also been taken to set up an Entrepreneurship Development Institute at Patna with the help of B. S. F. C. and I. D. B. L. An agreement has already been reached with B. S. F. C. to locate this Institute in their existing building. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided during 1986-87 for this institute is likely to be fully utilised for re-furnishing the building and appointing necessary staff. For equipping the institution fully and making it function effectively an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be under Tribal Sub-Plan.

## 21. Margin Money loan to sick and closed Small Scale Units

The Central Government have mooted a proposal to sanction margin money loan to the small scale sick and closed units, to enable them to obtain loan from Banks for revival of the units. The Government of India will share the cost of the scheme on 50 : 50 basis. During the current financial year (1986-87) Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been provided under this scheme by the State Government. The Government of India will provide a matching contribution of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. Loan will be distributed by the DICS/IAD'S under the State Aid to Industries Act. The State Government have appointed the Bihar State Financial Corporation as its agency for executing this scheme.

About 500 sick and closed units are proposed to be assisted in 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

## 22. Power Loom Sector—5.00 Lakhs

(1) *The Assistance to Powerloom Centres.* (continuing Scheme).—The Textile Commissioner, Government of India has opened a well equipped powerloom service centre at Manpur (Gaya). The State Government contributes to the establishment cost by payment of rent for the hired building and stipend to the trainees.

The estimated cost of the programme during 1986-87 is Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

(2) *Modernisation of Powerloom* (continuing Scheme).—Financial help is extended to powerloom weavers to modernise their loom with attachments of Jacquard Bobbies motion, Drop box motion, wire heels and other improved techniques. This will improve the quality of production and marketing of fabrics produced. This assistance is provided as 50 per cent soft loan and 50 per cent subsidy basis. It is proposed to assist 250 weavers in the current year. The cost of the scheme in 1987-88 will be Rs. 4.15 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for powerloom sector during 1987-88.

## 23. Project Formulation

For the project and plan formulation in the tribal areas a separate cell has been felt necessary. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose which is expected to be utilised by the end of the current financial year.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 which will be spent in the tribal sub-plan area.

## 25. Subsidy on Testing Laboratory (New Scheme)

Under the scheme Industrial undertakings will be encouraged to set up their own testing facilities for which 25 per cent of the cost of plant and equipment will be subsidised, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000. During the year 1987-88, about 100 entrepreneurs would be benefited.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be utilised for the tribal sub-plan area.

#### 26. Subsidy on Quality Marking and ISI marking (New Scheme)

To encourage manufacture of standard quality products under this scheme 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the Small Scale Unit in obtaining ISI Quality Marking Certificate will be reimbursed by the Government subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per annum. It is proposed to assist 500 manufacturers under the scheme in the year 1987-88.

The expenditure for the year 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 2. lakhs would be utilised in the tribal sub-plan area.

#### 28. Strengthening of Regional Offices

There are ten divisions and ten senior officers are incharge of them. However, these officers are not able to exercise their full control over the subordinate offices through regular periodical inspections for lack of travelling facilities. They also feel handicapped in making frequent inspections of the industrial units scattered all over the region within their jurisdiction to ensure proper utilisation of raw materials. With a view to making them more effective it is imperative to provide them vehicle.

It is, therefore, proposed that in the first phase eight divisions should be provided with vehicles. The total amount cost of the vehicles will be Rs. 8.50 lakhs. An additional amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs approximately will be required to meet the expenses over the rental of 8 offices.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be spent in tribal sub-plan area.

#### Strengthening of Training-cum-Production Centres, Cluster Centres, Gram Shiksha Prashikshan Kendra, etc.

This is a scheme by which training will be provided by the existing T.S.P. Centres, Cluster Centres, Gram Shiksha Prashikshan Kendra etc., so that beneficiaries can go for self-employment after the training. Under this scheme funds for raw materials, stipend and additional equipments to those centres have been proposed. The total outlay for implementation of scheme for 1987-88 will be Rs. 66.42 lakhs out of which Rs. 35.00 lakhs will be spent in the tribal sub-plan area.

#### (a) Proposed Outlay for Industries Department, 1987-88

Serial no.	Schemes.	State Plan.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Tribal Sub-Plan out of State plan.	Special Component plan out of State plan.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Bihar State Small Industries Corporation Limited.	115.00	15.00	..
2.	The Bihar State Leather Development Corporation.	160.00	27.00	75.00
3.	B. S. Export Corporation	50.00	..	..
4.	B. S. Khadi and Village Industries Board	259.33	30.00	35.00

Serial no.	Schemes	State Plan.	Tribal Sub-Plan out of State plan.	Special Component plan out of State plan.
1	2	3	4	5
5	Generating Set Subsidy .. ..	40.00	10.00	..
6	Electric Subsidy .. ..	140.00	10.00	10.00
7	Interest Free Loan .. ..	240.00	60.00	..
8	Capital Subsidy .. ..	240.00	40.00	..
9	Industrial Areas .. ..	300.00	145.00	6.00
10	DIC's including Seed money..	240.00	40.00	30.00
11	Handicrafts .. ..	52.25	20.00	5.00
12	Testing Laboratory .. ..	60.00	40.00	..
13	Handloom (Gen.) .. ..	115.00	15.00	42.00
14	Handloom (Co-opt.) .. ..	100.00	30.00	..
15	Sericulture .. ..	200.00	60.00	51.00
16	Handloom Corporation .. ..	100.00	40.00	6.00
17	Publicity and Publication—International Trade Fair.	22.00	..	..
18	Strengthening of Planning Cell ..	8.00	..	..
19	Feasibility Report .. ..	15.00	3.00	..
20	Rural Industrial Technology .. ..	10.00	3.00	..
21	E. D. P. Centres .. ..	15.00	2.00	..
22	Margin Money for Sick S.S.I. Units ..	20.00	3.00	..
23	Powerloom .. ..	5.00	..	..
24	Project Formulation .. ..	2.00	2.00	..
25	Subsidy on Testing (Tribal) Lab. Equipment	5.00	2.00	..
26	Subsidy on Q. M./ISI .. ..	10.00	2.00	..
27	Strengthening of Regional Offices ..	10.00	3.00	..
28	Strengthening of TSCP cluster Centres/ General Cluster Centres.	66.42	35.00	..
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>		<b>2,600.00</b>	<b>643.00</b>	<b>260.00</b>

**(B) Co-operative Department**

(i) The State Government had decided to set up an Industrial Co-operative Federation in 1986-87. This would provide proper co-ordination to the different Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State and would be a forum through which they would augment their activities. By way of support from the State Government, they have been provided with a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in 1986-87. Based on actual achievement, a decision would be taken in 1987-88 to provide them with further assistance. For the present, a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being made in 1987-88.

(ii) It is proposed to bring about a significant level of investment in the development of village co-operative industries. For this purpose it is proposed to provide five Central Co-operative Banks with a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as share capital so that they may take up the financing of village co-operative societies under their jurisdiction. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed. Two of these banks would be in the sub-plan area and three in the other area of the State.



## CHAPTER 25

### MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Bihar occupies a unique position in the country for the variety and richness of its mineral wealth. It also accounts for a major share of the country's mineral production which however has been progressively declining over the years. One of the major factors inhibiting the increase in mineral production is that exploratory activities have not been taken up extensively due to shortage of power, paucity of funds and lack of infrastructural facilities. All-out efforts are needed to restore the State's primacy in mineral production by stepping up exploratory activities to obtain full data regarding the grade and reserves of the minerals available in the State within the shortest possible time and to promote mineral-based industries in the State by building up infrastructure for mineral development and by offering incentives to entrepreneurs.

2. The Seventh Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 5600 lakhs out of which Rs. 425.08 lakhs were utilised during 1985-86 including Rs. 198.81 lakhs in the T. S. P. area. For 1986-87 an allocation of Rs. 550 lakhs has been made which is likely to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for mineral development for 1987-88 is Rs. 727.00 lakhs including Rs. 297.50 lakhs for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The following table shows the approved outlay for 1986-87, the anticipated expenditure and the proposed outlay for 1987-88 for different schemes:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	1986-87 Approved outlay		1986-87 Anticipated expenditure		1987-88 Proposed outlay	
		State Plan	Sub-Plan	State Plan	Sub-Plan	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Road Development in Mining Areas	150.00	80.00	150.00	80.00	350.00	100.00
2	Consturction of office/residential accommodation in the field.	49.00	13.24	49.00	13.24	35.00	14.00
3	Construction of railway siding	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
4	Water Supply in mining areas	60.00	..	60.00	..	75.00	25.00
5	Assistance to mineral based industries	30.00	10.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	4.00
6	Strengthening of mining establishment	20.00	6.76	20.00	6.76	12.00	3.00
7	Assistance to Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation.	100.00	71.00	100.00	71.00	100.00	70.00
8	Research and Development	10.00	..	10.00	..	3.00	..
9	Mineral Research Investigation and Development.	85.00	49.00	85.00	49.00	80.00	55.00
10	Construction of Buildings (New schemes).	..	..	..	..	24.00	12.000
11	Data Bank Publication cell and consultancy service.	15.00	..	15.00	..	8.00	..
12	Geological laboratory	15.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	15.00	1.50
13	Training and Public Relation	3.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>244.00</b>	<b>547.00</b>	<b>244.00</b>	<b>727.00</b>	<b>297.50</b>

3. A brief account of the schemes is given below:—

**(i) Road Development in mining areas**

For opening of new mines and transporting the mineral ore to processing/consumption points, road development is most essential. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs including Rs. 50 lakhs for T. S. P. area for continuing schemes and Rs. 250 lakhs for new roads including 50 lakhs for T. S. P. have been proposed for 1987-88. The anticipated expenditure in the current year is Rs. 150 lakhs but the works are expected to pick up momentum next year.

**(ii) Construction of Office/Residential accommodation in the field**

More than 1,000 employees of the Directorate of Mines and Geology are posted in the field who have to function in different remote areas. The geologists and other officers and staff working on the exploration and survey work devote more than 50 per cent of their time in the Camps in remote areas and, therefore, they are to be assured of adequate accommodation for their family at the Hqrs. The Department is also facing problems in getting suitable office accommodation. A modest programme of construction of office and residential buildings has been taken up.

Residential buildings taken up in 1985-86 are expected to be completed by the end of this year. Against Rs. 39 lakhs for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for new residential buildings as well as a new combined office building at Ranchi. Out of this Rs. 14 lakhs will be in the Sub-Plan area.

**(iii) Construction of Railway siding**

Construction of Railway siding at Chandula of Sahebganj district and a link line connecting the mines of the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.76 lakhs has been taken up. An amount of Rs. 13 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan to the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation during 1986-87. It is proposed to provide the balance amount of Rs. 13 lakhs in Sub-Plan during 1987-88 as loan to complete the work.

**(iv) Water supply in mining areas**

Mining is done mostly in remote and inaccessible areas where drinking water is a scarce commodity. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 60.00 lakhs during 1986-87 had been provided for water supply schemes.

Six water supply schemes are under progress in Giridih, Dhanbad and Ranchi districts. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs including 25 lakhs for T. S. P. is proposed for water supply schemes in these districts as well as in Hazaribagh district against an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs in 1986-87.

The on-going schemes are expected to be completed this year and new schemes have been proposed for 1987-88. The works are executed through the State P. H. E. D./ Coal Mines Area Development Authority.

**(v) Assistance to Mineral-Based Industries**

Though mining has been treated as an industry, Banking institutions do not come forward to finance purchase of machinery required by the mining lease holders. The small lease holders in particular face hardship on this account. A beginning was made in the

year 1985-86 when Rs. 10 lakhs was provided as financial assistance through organisations of co-operative societies of tribals which were given mining lease, Rs. 30.00 lakhs are likely to be spent on this account in 1986-87. During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs including 4 lakhs for T.S.P. has been proposed for this purpose.

#### **(vi) Strengthening of mining establishment**

With a view to strengthening the mining establishment during 1985-86, two posts of Additional Director, 3 posts of Deputy Director and one post of District Mining Officer along with supporting staff were created. During the year 1986-87, 4 posts of Assistant Mining Officer were created along with requisite staff. Besides, 7 vehicles have also been provided. About Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be required for the posts sanctioned and for the maintenance of the vehicles purchased. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for this as well as some additional statistical staff and Personal Assistants to the 2 Additional Directors referred to. Out of this, Rs. 3 lakhs will be for the T.S.P.

#### **(vii) Assistance to Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.**

##### **Continuing Scheme**

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is being increased from Rs. 500 lakhs to Rs. 1000 lakhs. The State Government has so far contributed Rs. 470.60 lakhs to the share capital of the Corporation. The Corporation has for the first time made a nominal profit during the year 1985-86. It has expanded and diversified its mining activities which cover graphite, limestone, magnetite, mica, kyanite and stone quarries. It has proposals for setting up some mineral-based industries for which project reports have been prepared. Rs. 200 lakhs have been provided to the Corporation by way of share capital during 1985-87. It is proposed to provide another Rs. 100 lakhs during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 70 lakhs will be in the T.S.P.

##### **Geology**

4. A sum of Rs. 132 lakhs has been earmarked for Geology sub-sector for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 68.50 is for the T.S.P. Details of schemes are given below:—

##### **New Scheme**

#### **(i) Research and Development**

There are a number of Research Institutes in the country, such as N. M. L., Jamshedpur, C.F.R.I., Digwadih (Dhanbad), C.G.C.R.I., Jadhavpur (Calcutta), B.B.I.T., Hyderabad, etc. Samples are sent to these Institutes for study analysis. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this item in 1987-88 against Rs. 10 lakhs in 1986-87.

#### **(ii) Mineral Research, Investigation and Development**

##### **Continuing Scheme**

A sum of Rs. 46.40 lakhs was utilised during the year 1985-86 and Rs. 85 lakhs are expected to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 to meet the committed liabilities and to selectively strengthen the organisation further.

#### **(iii) Construction of Buildings (New Schemes).**

Besides construction of a combined office building for officers and staff for the Directorate of Mines and Geology at Ranchi, it is proposed to construct residential accommodation for the officers and staff for which a provision of Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

**(iv) Data Bank Publication Cell and Consultancy Services****Continuing Scheme**

The object of the Cell is to preserve classified data on different economic and industrial minerals so that they could be retrieved and utilised in future. The Cell also brings out a large number of important publications which are available to the entrepreneurs who are keen to set up industries based on minerals. Altogether 8 posts were created during 1985-86 for this cell. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 14.75 lakhs was spent and a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs is suggested for this scheme during 1987-88 for the following objects:—

- (a) Staff
- (b) Office accommodation.
- (c) Equipment and accessories and consumables, etc.

**(v) Geological laboratory**

The object of the scheme is to study chemical, petrological and paragenetical characters of rocks and minerals collected by the Geological teams and supplied by the private agencies, as also to study ground water samples and beneficiation of sub-marginal ores. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 9.03 lakhs was spent and Rs. 15.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1986-87 on this scheme. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for the following objects:—

- (a) Study of constituents of different minerals.
- (b) Purchase of one Microscope, Spectrograph with accessories and Electron Precision Balance.
- (c) Staff.

**(vi) Training and Public Relation (including Synopsia)****Continuing Scheme**

The object of the scheme is to promote greater participation of technical persons in seminars, workshops and Synopsia, etc. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 3.94 was utilised. No expenditure is likely during 1986-87. During 1987-88 the proposed outlay is 2 lakhs.

5. Thus a sum of Rs. 727.00 lakhs is proposed for mineral development for the annual plan 1987-88, out of which a sum of Rs. 207.50 lakhs is proposed for sub-plan.

## CHAPTER 26

### ROADS AND BRIDGES

#### (A) P.W.D. Roads.

*Introduction.*—Though roads constitute an essential and basic infrastructure for development, this sector has received a low priority in the Five-Year Plans of Bihar creating a considerable gap between the indicators of road development between Bihar and other comparable States and also of the country as a whole. The provision for road development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been increased to 6 per cent of the total State Plan outlay as compared to about 4 per cent in the Sixth Plan.

The Roads Department is now concerned only with National highways, State highways, major district roads and other district roads while rural roads inclusive of the MNP have been transferred to the Rural Development Department.

#### R. C.D. Roads (PWD Roads)

*Outlays.*—The outlays approved for RCD roads and bridges in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 15,700.00 lakhs. The outlay in the first year of the Plan (1985-86) was Rs. 3,750.00 lakhs and that for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 3,400.00 lakhs. An additional sum of Rs. 900.00 lakhs is likely to be available for 1986-87. The outlays for 1987-88 is proposed at Rs. 5,200.00 lakhs out of which a provision for State sector is Rs. 3,741.00 lakhs and district sector Rs. 835.00 lakhs and for Tribal sub-Plan is Rs. 624.00 lakhs.

*Annual Plan, 1985-86.*—The outlay for this year was Rs. 3,750.00 lakhs. 113 schemes spilled into this year from the 6th and pre-sixth plans. Completion of the schemes required Rs. 7,000.00 lakhs. 27 new schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,730.00 lakhs were taken up which brought the total cost of the works in hand at Rs. 8,730.00 lakhs. Out of these, 40 schemes were completed and progress was made in the rest of the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 3,500.00 lakhs (Rs. 250.00 lakhs being the provision for plan establishment). This left 100 schemes at the end of the year whose completion was estimated at Rs. 5,800.00 lakhs including some escalation due to elapse of time.

During 1985-86 in terms of physical progress 76 kms. of additional length was added to the black topped length and 100 kms. of existing length were widened.

3. *Annual Plan, 1986-87.*—During the year 1986-87 the outlay fixed was Rs. 3,400.00 lakhs which is being increased by Rs. 900.00 lakhs to complete four laning of the Ganga bridge at Patna and the Kosi bridge at Dumrighat. Preliminary expenditure on the construction of a bridge on the Ganga at Bhagalpur is to be taken up this year. This project estimated to cost Rs. 7,798.16 lakhs at present price has been proposed for securing external assistance. In addition to the 100 schemes which spilled over to this year as mentioned earlier, 37 new schemes estimated at Rs. 3,257.00 lakhs were sanctioned this year which makes a total of 137 schemes which an estimated cost of Rs. 9,057.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure on these works would be Rs. 4,050.00 lakhs (3,150+900) excluding Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs for Plan establishment. The spill over to 1987-88 would be thus around Rs. 5,500.00 lakhs. The number of schemes to be completed in 1987-88 is 48. In terms of physical progress it is expected to increase the black topped length by 100 kms. and widening in 75 kms.

4. The abstract of outlays scheme wise is annexed in Annexure I.

5. The number of pre-seventh plan schemes which have spilled into 1986-87 are 73 out of which 41 schemes are scheduled to be completed this year and 32 will spill over to 1987-88. The financial outlay required to complete these 32 schemes spilling over to 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 3,050.00 lakhs. These will be the first priority in the allocation of the actual outlay available for 1987-88.

6. The number of schemes taken up in 1985-86 was 27 out of which 7 schemes are scheduled to be completed this year (1986-87) and 20 schemes will spill over to 1987-88. The estimated requirement of funds to complete these 20 schemes would be Rs. 960.00 lakhs. These roads will have the second priority in the allocation of resources.

7. The number of schemes taken up in 1986-87 is 37 which have been sanctioned at total cost of Rs. 3,257.00 lakhs, out of which 4 schemes will be completed and progress will be made in the rest of the schemes in 1987-88 for which the proposed outlay is Rs. 750.00 lakhs.

8. In 1987-88 it is proposed to take up new schemes of around Rs. 4,000.00 lakhs and spend Rs. 700.00 lakhs including allocation for the Ganga Project at Bhagalpur.

#### (B) Rural Roads under M.N.P.

According to the policy enumerated in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, all-weather *pucca* roads are to be provided to all the villages having a population of more than 1,500 and 50 per cent villages having population range between 1,000—1,500 by the end of Seventh Five-Year Plan, (i.e., March, 1990).

2.1.0. Against a requirement of Rs. 29,000 lakhs for fulfilling the above target under M.N.P. only an outlay Rs. 19,100 lakhs could be provided under the rural roads sector. Efforts are being made to supplement the funds available under this sector with funds under schemes, such as N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and District Planning scheme.

2.1.1. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 3,366 lakhs was utilised and 918 kms. of *pucca* roads constructed connecting 277 villages of the first category and 193 villages of the second category.

2.1.2. The approved outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 4,120 lakhs out of which Rs. 765 lakhs is for the sub-plan area which is expected to be fully utilised.

The physical target and anticipated achievements for 1986-87 are as below :—

Serial no.	Name of Item.	Unit.	1986-87 target.	anticipated achievement in 1986-87.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Construction of rural roads under M.N.P.	K.M.	1,000	1,000
2	Villages having population—			
	(a) above 1,500	No	450	450
	(b) between 1,000—1,500	No	55	55

**(A) Proposal for 1987-88**

For the completion of continuing schemes taken up till 1986-87 including 1,055 spill over schemes of 6th plan, an outlay of Rs. 3,365.00 lakhs is proposed during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 614.00 lakhs is proposed for the tribal sub-plan area. It is proposed to complete 633 of the Pre-Seventh Plan schemes during 1987-88.

**(B) World Bank Project**

A sum of Rs. 565.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the year 1987-88 out of the State Plan for completing the residual works of the World Bank assisted roads project.

**(C) Tools and Plants**

A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed in annual plan 1987-88 for Tools and Plants out of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs is earmarked for T.S.P.

**(D) Monitoring, Quality Control and Establishment**

For the purpose of monitoring, quality control and establishment, a sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1987-88 of which 8.00 lakhs is earmarked for T.S.P.

**(E) Survey, Investigation and Soil Testing**

A sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed for these items during the year 1987-88 of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs is earmarked for T.S.P. Area.

**(F) Strengthening of old roads**

(I) It is essential that the old roads are adequately strengthened in view of the increasing traffic. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed for this item of which Rs. 125.00 lakhs will be in the T.S.P.

**(G) Zila Parishad roads**

A sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided by way of grant-in-aid to Zila Parishads during 1987-88 of which Rs. 40 lakhs will be spent in T.S.P. Area.

**(H) New Bridges and Culverts**

Roads of REO have unbridged gaps which very much reduce the utility of the investments made on such roads. It is essential that culverts/bridges are constructed over these unbridged gaps in the old roads of REO. It is proposed to take up construction of 50 number of bridges, causeways and culverts for which a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is required during 1987-88 of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be on the T.S.P.

(I) Besides, taking up some new roads selected roads completed under R.L.E.C.P. will be black topped to enhance their durability and utility for way traffic. Any imbalances on the material labour component of schemes under R.L.E.G.P. will also have to be met. A total provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is suggested for these items in 1987-88 out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be in the T.S.P.

**Tribal Sub-Plan**

During 1986-87, out of Rs. 4 120.00 lakhs, Rs. 765.00 lakhs is the flow to the T.S.P. which works out to 18.57 per cent. A similar percentage flow is proposed during 1987-88 for T.S.P. area.

## District Sector Scheme

During the year 1986-87 out of the total allocation of Rs. 4,120.00 lakhs Rs. 3,365.00 lakhs comes under district sector scheme. During the year 1987-88, out of Rs. 5,000 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4,500 lakhs is proposed in the district sector scheme.

## Special component (Rural Road)

A provision of Rs. 380 lakhs is proposed for the special component during the year 1986-87 for constructing 190 Kms. of link roads to Harijan Bastis. A provision of Rs. 380 lakhs is proposed out of the total outlay for the S.C.P. during 1987-88 for constructing a total 190 Kms. of roads.

## (C) Urban Roads

The smooth flow of life in its various facets economic, social and private in urban areas depends on a large extent on development of roads. The network good road in an urban complex facilitates easy and fast flow of life and enables them to attend various activities through a well developed urban transport system. There has been tremendous increase in the number of vehicles both slow moving and fast moving in urban areas without proportionate widening and improvement of the road network.

There has also been an increase in the number of urban areas in the State during the last decades. The number of towns was 108 in 1951, which has increased 220 in 1981.

Several towns have acquired the status of Divisional and District Headquarters during 1971—86. Improvement and upgradation of roads in these towns has become a matter of priority. The towns of tourist and religious interest and the fast growing towns like Ramgarh, Kahalgaon, Hajipur and Baxaul etc. need immediate attention in respect of improvement and upgradation of roads.

2. The outlay earmarked for Urban Roads Sector for the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs 1700.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan Component is 410.00 lakhs.

3. The expenditure in 1985-86 was Rs. 574.53 lakhs and funds were allotted to local bodies in the form of 1/3rd loan and 2/3rd grant for specific schemes of road development approved by the Government on the basis of estimates sent by the District Officers.

4. The outlay for 1986-87 is 476.60 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 95.52 lakhs is for the Sub-Plan Component. Out of this outlay a sum of Rs. 16.29 lakhs has been allotted to the local bodies for completion of on-going schemes and the rest have been allotted for new schemes in five Municipal Corporations and sixty-two local bodies.

5. *Strengthening of Administrative Machinery.*—The total Plan outlay in the three Sectors of the Urban Development Department for the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 10,130.00 lakhs.

At present there is no technical organisational set up within the Urban Development Department to technically examine and monitor the various Schemes/Programmes for which allotment of Plan funds are made. There is, therefore, an urgent need to set up a Technical Monitoring Cell within the Urban Development Department. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made.



The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is 625 lakhs out of which 155 lakhs is for Sub-Plan Component. With this substantially stepped up provision it is proposed to mount a major effort in upgrading, and improving the road network in selected towns/cities besides completing on-going schemes

**(D) Roads in Sugarcane Area**

The outlays approved for the 7th Plan is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been incurred in 1985-86 and an expenditure of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred in 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed in the draft annual plan for 1987-88.

2. 1985-86.—18 schemes had spilled over from the sixth and pre-sixth plan periods in this sector. With an expenditure of Rs. 70.00 lakhs, 6 schemes have been completed.

3. 1986-87.—The entire allocation of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is being utilised for early completion of all the 12 on-going works. The target is to complete 4 schemes during 1986-87.

4. 1987-88.—8 schemes are likely to spill over to 1987-88. The amount required to complete the remaining works is roughly Rs. 175.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed in the draft annual plan 1987-88. Besides completing of 4 schemes the work of remaining 4 on-going schemes would be accelerated. The proposal is to take up new schemes estimated to cost around Rs. 300.00 lakhs and utilise Rs. 15.00 lakhs on these works.

5. All the schemes under the Sugar Factory areas come under the category of District sector roads.

## CHAPTER 32

### ROAD TRANSPORT

The approved outlay for the BSBTC for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. The number of buses as on 1st April, 1986 is 1,549. During the year 1986-87, 260 buses are to be added and 236 buses are to be condemned. Thus, the number of buses as on 1st April, 1987 would be 1,573.

2. The achievements of the Corporation during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (up to September, 1986) are noted below:—

	1985-86	1986-87
(a) Load Factor (%)	59	56
(b) Fleet utilisation (%)	47	56
(c) Vehicle utilisation (KM/Veh.)	170	176
(d) Income per effective KM (Rs.)	3.57	3.43

3. The details of programme for the year 1987-88 are as follows against a proposed outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs:

#### (a) Acquisition of buses

It is proposed to acquire 393 new buses during 1987-88 including replacement of over-aged vehicles for which a sum of Rs. 1375.00 lakhs @ Rs. 3.50 lakhs per bus will be spent.

#### (b) Purchase of departmental vehicle

It is proposed to purchase 5 Jeeps/Cars during 1987-88 for conducting surprise checks of the buses by the Central Squad Roadway Magistrates. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be spent for the purpose.

#### (c) Purchase of tools, Plants and Machineries

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

4. Thus, a sum of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 as shown below:—

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Acquisition of buses	1375.00
(b) Purchase of departmental vehicles	10.00
(c) Purchase of machines, tools and plants.	15.00
Total	1400.00

5. Out of the outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs proposed for the State Plan, a sum of Rs. 210.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for the sub-plan area.

## CHAPTER 28

### WATER TRANSPORT

Inland Water Transport is recognised as the cheapest mode of transport. It also facilitates transportation of goods to the interior of the State where roads are not available but waterway exists.

2. In Bihar there are a number of perennial rivers like Gandak, Ghaghra and Kosi which can provide satisfactory transportation. Among these rivers Ganges has already been declared National Water Ways no. 1 and a project for introducing passenger-cum-cargo service has been launched between Patna and Farkka with the assistance of Netherlands in the Central sector.

3. For development of river Gandak and Kosi a scheme for Hydrographic Survey has been included in the Seventh Plan as a centrally-sponsored scheme on 50:50 loan assistance basis during Seventh Five-Year Plan. Concurrence of Government of India has been received in the project with the condition that Government of India will bear only Rs. 20 lakhs of the total cost of project which is Rs. 47.076 lakhs. The remaining Rs. 27.076 lakhs has to be borne by the State Government.

4. The approved State Plan outlay for the Inland Water Transport during the Seventh Plan period is Rs. 45 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 4.73 lakhs has already been incurred during the year 1985-86. The approved outlay during the year 1986-87 is Rs. 20 lakhs which is expected to be utilised in full.

5. During the year 1987-88 proposed outlay is Rs. 20 lakhs which will be utilised as detailed below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Establishment of Inland Water Transport Directorate	5.25
(ii) Hydrographic Survey Project:	
(a) Machine and tools	1.00
(b) Hydrographic Survey	13.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.00</b>

## CHAPTER 29

### CIVIL AVIATION

Air transport has experienced very rapid growth during the last two decades and it has been assuming an increasingly importance place in the natural transport system. The employment opportunities available for the youth of the State have to be fully tagged by providing necessary facilities for training pilots, ground engineers and other technicians. It is also necessary to improve the infrastructure facilities for civil aviation training by way of construction of Taxi-track/apron, etc.

2. The outlay for Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) is 65.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 36.00 lakhs for the tribal sub-plan area for extending aviation training facilities to the youths. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been fixed for 1986-87 out of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs is for the tribal sub-plan area. It is expected that the entire allocation would be spent. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 16.00 lakhs will be for the tribal sub-plan area.

3. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the targets of Physical Programme include 6,750 hours of flying and gliding training leading to production of S.P.L.-100, P.P.L.-50 C.P.L.-18, G.P.L.-15, construction of Apron, Taxi-track, etc., at Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. Beside, it is proposed to acquire 2 trainer aircraft during the period. In the year 1985-86, 350 hours of flying has been completed and two C.P.L. have been issued against the target of 716 hours of flying training leading to issuance of S.P.L.-20 and P.P.L.-2. The targets envisaged in the year 1986-87 may not be fully achieved due to non-availability of aircraft and Technical/non-Technical personnel.

4. The following are the programmes for 1987-88:

(a) *Construction/Completion of Taxi-track and Apron.*—The construction of Hanger at Ranchi Airoadrome as well as Patahi Aerodrome, Muzaffarpur is nearing completion. As such for construction of Apron at Ranchi Aerodrome only, provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for the work, for the time being during 1987-88.

(b) *Direction and Administration.*—Nine posts for Ranchi branch and one post for Muzaffarpur branch have since been created on annual cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. In order to carry out Flying/Gliding training programme at Muzaffarpur/Patna and Ranchi, other necessary technical/non-technical posts need to be needed. As such, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for the minimum number of technical/non-technical posts during the year 1987-88.

(c) *Purchase of Aircraft and Equipments.*—For efficient running of flying training programme purchase of aircraft and some equipments for Cessna Aircraft are needed. As such Rs. 20.50 lakhs is proposed for meeting necessary expenditure on this account during the year 1987-88.

(d) *Operation and Maintenance of aircraft.*—To achieve the targets of about 700 hours of flying/gliding during the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for repairs, operation and maintenance of aircrafts.

5. Thus, the break-up of the outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs proposed in the State Plan including Rs. 16.00 lakhs earmarked for sub-plan, are as mentioned below: —

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs).</i>	
Serial no.	Programme	State Plan.	Sub-Plan.
1	Construction/Completion of apron/Taxi-track.	1.00	0.50
2	Direction and Administration.	3.50	2.00
3	Purchase of aircraft and equipments.	20.50	10.50
4	Operation and Maintenance of aircraft.	5.0	3.00
	<b>Total</b>	30.00	16.00

## CHAPTER 30

### TOURISM AND PILGRIMS DEVELOPMENT

#### Introduction

Bihar offers to tourists a diverse package of glimpses of ancient Indian civilisation, culture and scenic beauty. The ruins of the ancient kingdom of Rajgir, Vaishali and Patliputra as well as the international universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila attract thousands of tourists from different parts of the world. The fascinating deciduous forests of Chotanagpur, interspersed with verdant hillocks and cascading water falls of South Bihar are an irresistible attraction for tourists. The rich wild life in the National Parks of Hazaribagh and Palamau (Betla) and numerous sanctuaries are an unforgettable experience for nature-lovers. The temples of Gaya, Bodh Gaya, Deoghar, Pawapuri and Parasnath besides the Sikh Gurudwara of Patna Sahib attract and inspire millions of tourists. The mausoleum of Shershah at Sasaram along with the Muslim shrines at Maner Sharif, Phulwarisharif and Biharsharif have a special appeal for the pilgrims.

For tourism development in Bihar programmes have been drawn up for development of places of tourist, pilgrim and historical interest, to create wayside facilities, to improve and expand existing accommodation and provide boarding and transport facilities for the domestic as well as foreign tourists. The Department also promotes wild life tourism, water sports, entertainment including holding of annual fairs and festivals as added attractions.

2. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is approved for the Seventh Plan (1985—90). The outlay for 1985-86 was Rs. 200.00 lakhs which was fully utilised. Rs. 200.00 lakhs provided for 1986-87 will be utilised in full. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

3. During 1985-86 Construction of Youth Hostel and Cafeteria at Vaishali, Paryatan Bhawan, at Sitamarhi, Dhanbad, Desilting of tank at Manersharif, Special repair to Tourist Bungalow. Rajgir and Construction of Canteen at Aerial Ropeway Chairlift at Rajgir were done. Commissioning of the Sound & Light show at Buxar and floating restaurant in River Ganges at Patna were notable achievements in the sector during 1985-86.

During 1986-87 besides Renovation of existing facilities and construction of Yatri Nivases, development of Ranchi lake and provision of drinking water supply at Paras Nath have also been taken up.

4. The programmes proposed to be taken up during 1986-87 are detailed below:—

#### (i) Tourist Accommodation

It is proposed to complete the spill over schemes and to undertake construction of new accommodation and development projects as detailed below:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(a) Completion of 'A' type Tourist Bungalow at Rajgir	35.00
(b) Completion of Paryatan Bhawan at Muzaffarpur	15.00
(c) Completion of Paryatan Bhawan at Rajrappa	10.00
(d) Development of Netarhat hill station and tourist resort	30.00
(e) Construction of staff quarters at Netarhat and other places	10.00

Thus a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

**(ii) Assistance to BSTDC**

It is proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs by way of grant to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation for providing wayside facilities like rest room, toilet facilities, cafeteria, snacks bar, restaurant at five places. The corporation would raise further money from institutional sources, if required.

**(iii) Incentive/Assistance to Entrepreneurs for construction of hotels/motels at place of tourist interest.**

Efforts are on the way to declare tourism as an Industry. The entrepreneurs coming forward to construct hotels/motels at different places of tourist interest will be provided with a number of incentives including financial assistance of Rs. 25.00 lakhs by way of subsidy/loan etc.

**(iv) Direction and Administration**

There are 45 Tourist Information Centres out of which four are located at Varanasi, Puri, Calcutta and Delhi. Another one is being started at Bombay. The important work to be attended to by the Department are Publicity, Exhibitions, Fair and Festivals, Assistance to entrepreneurs in private sector for construction of hotels/motels and for assistance in providing transport, tourist taxi, etc., Planning Budget and Accounts, Training and Guide Service. In order to cope with the volume of work in the wake of expansion activities it is necessary to have a post of Deputy Director at Delhi with a full-fledged office, an Assistant Director at Calcutta and the other at Varanasi and a post of Assistant Publicity Officer at the headquarters. It is also proposed to create posts of a Deputy Director (Planning) and one Assistant Budget and Accounts Officer.

In the tribal sub-plan area there is only one post of Assistant Director which is quite inadequate keeping in view the vast potential of development of tourism in that area. A post of Deputy Director of Tourism with headquarters at Ranchi is considered essential for co-ordinating the work in this region.

There is at present only one section headed by a Section Officer in the headquarters of the Tourism Department. There should be at least two sections, one section for Travel Trade and Publicity dealing with Hotels/Motels/Travel Agents/Excursion agents, tourist transport, fairs and festivals and another section for Planning, Budget and Accounts. A post of Joint Director of Tourism in the Department for assistance to the Director in supervision and monitoring of schemes is felt necessary.

Two station wagons are proposed to be purchased at the headquarters which would be available on hire to tourists for local sight-seeing and short distances. The posts of Regional Tourist Officers created in 1985-86 would be continued. The Tourist cars purchased at Ranchi and Gaya would continue to be plied.

Headquarters office of the Department of Tourism, even though scattered in two to three Secretariat barracks, has no space for office chambers of most of its officers, staff, of Photography & Art section, store for keeping publicity and Exhibition materials, tents and other accessories for fairs and festivals. It is, therefore, proposed to build a Paryatan Bhawan near the Secretariat premises at an initial cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for this in 1987-88, for preliminary expenses.

Rs. 10.00 lakhs are proposed to be provided under this head during 1987-88.

**(v) Tourist Information Centres**

To activate and improve the present Tourist Information Centres at Delhi, Varanasi, Patna and Ranchi a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

**(vi) Information & Publicity**

To intensify the tourist publicity programme through a variety of measures a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for in 1987-88.

**(vii) Tourist Transport**

(a) *Loan assistance in public sector.*—To cover the three travel circuits and to promote domestic tourism in the State in co-operation with the neighbouring States it is proposed to give loan assistance to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation for purchase of deluxe buses. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this in 1987-88.

(b) *Loan assistance in Private sector.*—It is proposed to extend loan assistance in the private sector also to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of the cost for purchasing deluxe cars/ordinary cars for running them exclusively as tourist taxis in the first instance at Patna, Gaya and Ranchi. A sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this in 1987-88.

**(viii) Share capital to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation**

The Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation has been created to develop, improve and expand the tourism infrastructure particularly accommodation and transport. Its authorised Share Capital is 2.00 crores which will almost be fully subscribed by the end of this year, the present paid up capital being Rs. 178.00 lakhs. In view of its expanding activities the Corporation has proposed to increase its authorised capital from Rs. 2.00 crores to Rs. 5.00 crores. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be sanctioned as Share Capital to Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation during 1987-88.

**(ix) Training**

The Tourist Officers/Guides working in the tourist Centres/places require training/ refresher training to become more useful to the tourists. A training cell will be created in the department in association with the Archaeology Department for organising and imparting training to tourist guides, staff and officers. For this a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed during 1987-88.

**(x) Survey and statistics including project formulation**

For taking up viable schemes for tourism development, it is necessary to survey tourist and historical places and collect statistics for project formulation. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for this during 1987-88.

**(xi) Development of historical and other tourist places**

Integrated development and beautification of historical and other tourist places are necessary to attract the tourists. The following schemes will be taken up during 1987-88:—

(a) Project Bhimband

(b) Project Kanwar Jheel, Jaimangalgarh (Begusarai)

(c) Project Hotsprings at Tapovan (Gaya, Suraj Kund, Barkatha, (Hazaribagh), Sita Kund (Munger).

(d) Project Valmiki Nagar

(e) Project Gautam Dhara falls.

For this a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1987-88.



**(xii) Development of Pilgrim Centres**

The pilgrim centres in the State require to be provided with necessary infrastructural facilities for the convenience and comfort of the pilgrims and tourists. It is proposed to take up the scheme of construction of Trithyatri Niwas/Pilgrim Shed at Puraura, Sonapur near Baba Hariharnath Temple, Areraj (Motihari), Mandar Hill (Bhagalpur), Baikatpur (Fatwa), Kusheshwar Asthan (Darbhanga), Kauleshwari Temple (Hazaribagh), Balguder Shiv Temple (Lakhisarai) and other places. For this a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1987-88.

**(xiii) Fairs & Festivals**

Tourist Fairs, festivals and exhibitions are organised to create awareness amongst the people in general to visit the places of tourist interest. Tourist stalls and swiss cottages are installed in big fairs. Tourist films, Blow ups and exhibits relating to tourist places are exhibited in trade fairs. Seven festivals including Pataliputra Mahotsava, Rajgir Mahotsava, Chotanagpur Mahotsava are celebrated during a year in the State which have succeeded in creating awareness among the people about the places of tourist interest in the State. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this during 1987-88.

**(xiv) Development of Water Sports and Tourism**

It is necessary to add facilities to the Floating Restaurant already launched in River Ganges in order to cater to the requirement of ever increasing number of visitors and tourists. For this it is proposed to purchase a bigger barge. Besides this four pedal boats, one each for the lakes at Hazaribagh, Netarhat and Ranchi etc. have to be purchased during the year and accordingly a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1987-88.

**(xv) Central Schemes**

Two Central Schemes were taken up in 1985-86, (i) a cafeteria at Manersharif at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 3.43 lakhs and (ii) a cafeteria at Rajgir at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 5.04 lakhs. For Manersharif Rs. 3.00 lakhs were released and for Rajgir Rs. 2.50 lakhs. For completion of these schemes an additional amount of Rs. 5.77 lakhs is required for Manersharif and for Rajgir an additional amount of Rs. 4.47 lakhs is required. The Government of India, Department of Tourism is being approached for this and for sanctioning new schemes for Rs. 179.00 lakhs as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Sound and Light Show at Kumhrar (Patna) —	50.00
(ii) Tourist Bungalow, Gopalganj	29.70
(iii) Construction of Cultural Centres at Rajgir, Bodh Gaya and Vaishali	90.00
(iv) Flood lighting of tomb at Sasaram & Venuvan, Rajgir	9.30
	179.00

5. Thus an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88 as detailed below of which Rs. 15 lakhs will be spent in the district of sector and Rs. 60.00 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

**I. Continuing Schemes***(Rs. in lakhs)*

Central Schemes (100%)	Outlay proposed for 1987-88		
	State sector.	District sector	T.S.P.
(a) Construction of cafeteria at Manersharif.	5.77	5.77	—
(b) Construction of Cafeteria at Rajgir	4.47	4.47	—
<b>State Plan Schemes</b>			
Tourist Accommodation	60.00	60.00	—
<b>II. Schemes</b>			
Central Schemes (100%)	179.00	129.00	—
<b>New State Plan Schemes—</b>			
(i) Tourist Accommodation	40.00	40.00	35.00
(ii) Assistance to BSTDC	TZ.PZ		4.00
(iii) Incentives/Assistance to entrepreneurs for construction of Hotels/Motels.	25.00		5.50
(iv) Direction and Administration	10.00	1.00	1.00
(v) Tourist Centres	2.00	0.50	0.50
(vi) Information and Publicity	6.00		
(vii) Tourist Transport Service	20.00	8.00	8.00
(viii) Share capital to BSTDC	20.00		4.00
(ix) Training	1.00		
(x) Survey, Statistics and project formulation	1.00		
(xi) Development of Historical places	10.00	10.00	1.00
(xii) Development of pilgrim centres	20.00	20.00	
(xiii) Fairs and festivals	10.00	0.50	1.00
(xiv) Development of Water Sports and Tourism.	5.00		
	<b>250.00</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>

## CHAPTER 31

### GENERAL EDUCATION

#### Introduction

The bulk of Bihar population still remains illiterate with only 26.2 per cent of literacy rate as per 1981 census against the all India average of 36.17 per cent and the rate of retention of the elementary stage of education (30.40 per cent from Class I to V, Boys 32.20 per cent and Girls 26.20 and 19.63 per cent from Class VI to VIII, Boys 22.33 per cent and Girls 12 per cent) is still very low and the goal of educating the majority of the population for obtaining specific and increased benefits from the existing economic activities has to be achieved within stipulated period.

During the first year (1985-86) of the Seventh Five Year plan a sum of Rs. 4,941 lacs was spent on General Education and Rs. 5,585 lacs provided in annual plan 1986-87 will be fully utilised by the end of the current financial year.

#### NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1985-86 AND 1986-87

The following are the main achievements in the development programme of General Education during 1985-86 and 1986-87:—

#### Elementary Education

1. 10,000 Matric Trained Teachers, 3,000 Inter Trained Teachers and 3,000 Graduate Trained Teachers have been appointed during 1986-87.
2. Construction work has started in 1,148 school buildings out of which work in 640 (Six hundred and forty) are nearing completion, 2,651 Primary School buildings have been taken up for construction during 1986-87.
3. Construction of 300 Lady Teacher Quarters and 1,717 Toilets for girls in Elementary Schools.
4. Distribution of 1,00,000 sets of School Uniforms to 51,428 Harijan and Adivasi girl students as well as girls belonging to the weaker sections of the society each year.
5. Introduction of education through television in 700 selected elementary Schools in the tribal districts of Ranchi, Palamau, Singhbhum, Gumla and Lohardaga.
6. Enrolment of 4.59 lacs additional children (2.00 lacs boys and 2.59 lacs girls) in the age-group 6=11 and 1.92 lacs additional children (1.41 lacs boys, 0.51 lacs girls), in the age-group 11=14 during 1985-86 and expected enrolment of 4.75 lacs additional children in the age-group 6=11 and 2.05 lacs additional children in the age-group 11=14 during 1986-87.
7. Coverage of 4.41 lacs children of the age-group 9=14 under the Non-formal System of Education during 1985-86 and equal number in 1986-87.

#### Secondary Education

8. Creation of 1,500 teaching posts and 900 non-teaching posts to man 300 girls' secondary schools started in community development blocks.

### University Education

9. Sanction of Rs. 725 lacs to Universities to complete various development programmes of the University P.G. Departments and constituent Colleges.

### Adult Education

10. Coverage of 6.10 lacs adults under the National Adult Education Programme.

### Language Development

11. Establishment of Oriental Sanskrit Library at Patna and creation of 5 posts to man this library.

#### OBJECTIVES FOR 1987-88

The State would strive to attain the level of 70.80 per cent of enrolment in the age-group 6=14 and 4.74 lacs children (2.19 lacs boys and 2.55 lacs girls) in the age-group 9=14 under non-formal system of education in 1987-88. The new syllabus adopted in the State lays stress on the teaching of science and work experience including socially useful productive work. The objective is to induct more and more science and mathematics teachers, intensify inservice orientation training courses for teachers besides increasing the physical facilities in the institutions like buildings, class-rooms, teaching equipments and appliances and other infrastructure, provide a package of incentives and physical facilities to help remove the imbalances wherever creeping in. Special attention would be paid to the education of girls and children belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are a great drag on the progress of the programme of universalisation.

Under the National Adult Programme efforts would be made to cover 11.00 lacs adults in the age-group 15=35.

#### PROGRAMME FOR 1987-88

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

##### 1. Appointment of Teachers

42,800 teachers are targeted to be appointed during the 7th plan period as approved by the Planning Commission. 8,000 teachers (5,000 Matric Trained Teachers, 1,500 Inter Trained Teachers and an equal number of Graduate Trained Teachers) are proposed to be appointed in 1987-88 besides maintenance of 16,000 teachers of 1985-86 and 1986-87.

The additional teacher units will also be utilised for converting the remaining 8,200 single teacher schools into two teacher schools. 10 per cent teachers of the proposed appointments will be for Madarsas and 10 per cent for Sanskrit Tols of various standards catering to the needs of the children in the age-group 6=14. A sum of Rs. 1675.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme out of which 325.00 lakh would be spent in tribal sub-plan.

##### 2. Establishment of District Resource Centres

Four District Resource Centres as clearance houses of knowledge about the latest educational development which were started during 1985-86 and 1986-87 would be maintained at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.42 lacs during 1987-88.

##### 3. Construction Programmes

(a) *School Buildings*.—9,772 Primary Schools have no buildings of their own, and a large number of them have Kachcha buildings. In 1985-86 construction of 1,148 two-roomed buildings was taken up under the 8th Finance Commission Award. To

meet the cost as per plan approved by the Government of India, a total of Rs. 1017.30 lacs has been provided in 1986-87 with which 2,651 buildings would be completed.

A sum of Rs. 800.00 lacs is proposed out of the Eighth Finance Commission award and Rs. 237.00 lakh of State fund to complete 443 school buildings taken up in 1986-87 and to take up new buildings during 1987-88.

(b) *Lady Teacher's Quarters*.—It is proposed to construct 100 lady teacher's quarters the unit cost of which is Rs. 65,000 per quarter. A total of Rs. 65.00 lacs is proposed for 1987-88 to cover the above programme.

(c) *Recreation Rooms and Toilets*.—Most of the Primary and Middle Schools of the State lack toilet facilities. 1717 schools were provided with toilets in 1985-87. It is proposed to construct 920 more toilets at the rate of Rs. 6200 per toilet for which a sum of Rs. 57.00 lacs is the proposed outlay for 1987-88.

#### 4. Supply of School Uniform—

It is proposed to supply two sets of uniforms to 60,000 girl students during 1987-88 at the rate of Rs. 100 per two sets for which an outlay of Rs. 60 lacs is proposed.

#### 5. Supply of Furniture, Teaching aids and Science equipments—

(a) It is proposed to furnish 2050 school rooms with furniture at the rate of Rs. 8000 each at a total cost of Rs. 164 lacs.

(b) It is proposed to provide teaching aids to 10,000 primary schools and to 2500 middle schools at the rate of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively for each primary and each middle school. A total outlay of Rs. 15 lacs is proposed for 1987-88.

(c) It is proposed to equip 1500 schools with science equipments at the rate of Rs. 1000 per school. A total of Rs. 15 lacs is proposed for 1987-88.

In all an outlay of Rs. 194.00 lacs is proposed for above mentioned three programmes out of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be for the tribal sub-plan area.

#### 6. Socially useful productive work—

It is proposed to organise socially useful productive work in 1336 schools during 1987-88 at the rate of Rs. 500 per school. An outlay of Rs. 6.68 lacs is proposed.

#### 7. School Broadcast and Telecast schedule—

700 schools were supplied television sets for providing education in elementary schools in five districts of Chhotanagpur belt during 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lacs is proposed for 1987-88 to maintain 700 custodian teachers at the rate of Rs. 50 per teacher per month, maintenance of the television sets and providing other physical requirements besides expenditure on script writing.

#### 8. Supply of Text-Books—

It is proposed to continue the scheme of supplying subsidised text books to all students upto Class V. A subsidy of Rs. 91 lacs is proposed to be provided in 1987-88.

#### 9. UNICEF/UNFPA Assisted Programme—

For this programme an outlay of Rs. 10 lacs is proposed for 1987-88.

#### 10. Administrative Support—

In order to implement effectively the universalisation of elementary education, 200 posts in Class II, Bihar Educational Service, to provide one such officer for every three community development blocks were created in 1985-86. For the maintenance of these posts and creation of the posts of 258 Clerks and 129 Peon for the newly created offices of 129 Range Education Officers, including construction of quarters, a total outlay of Rs. 80.00 lacs is proposed for 1987-88.

#### 11. Non Formal Education—

Under the Non-formal system part time education is imparted to children in the age-group 9-14 at the time and place of their convenience. As per plan drawn up

by the Government of India the State has to run at its own costs a proportionate number of centres. The number of centres sanctioned and started upto 1986-87 is 15,200-7,700 general centres and 7,500 centres exclusively for girls. The centres at the State cost would be maintained in 1987-88 at a total cost of Rs. 300 lacs. It may be noted here that 60 per cent of the costs on general centres and 70 per cent of the cost on girl centres are met by the Government of India.

### 12. Construction of Quarters, Hostels and Buildings of Training Institutions

An outlay of Rs. 51.41 lakhs is proposed for Elementary Training Institutions to meet the immediate requirements of the institutions.

### 13. Enrichment of Library, Furniture and Teaching Aids in Training Institutions

An outlay of Rs. 2.20 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

### 14. In service Training and Orientation Programme.

An outlay of Rs 7.19 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

15. The flow of funds to the District Sector, T.S.P. and S.C.P. under these Sector is indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Items	Outlay 1987-88			
		State Plan.	Flow to District Plan.	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.	Flow to S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
1	Non-formal Education .. .. .	300.00	296.00	64.00	118.00
<b>(b) State Schemes</b>					
1	Appointment of Teachers .. .. .	1675.00	1675.00	325.00	..
2	Establishment of District Resources Centres.	6.42	..	3.21	..
3	Construction Programmes—				
<b>(a) School buildings—</b>					
	(i) 8th Finance Commission Award	800.00	800.00	291.00	313.00
	(ii) Completion of incomplete buildings and construction of new buildings.	237.00	237.00	52.00	85.00
	(b) Lady Teachers Quarters .. .. .	65.00	65.00	15.00	15.00
	(c) Recreation Rooms and Toilets .. .. .	57.00	57.00	12.00	12.00
4	Supply of School Uniform .. .. .	60.00	60.00	16.00	15.00
5	Supply of furniture teaching aids and Science equipments.	194.00	194.00	50.00	99.20
6	Socially useful productive work .. .. .	6.68	6.68	1.68	1.50
7	School Broadcast and Telecast .. .. .	6.50	6.50	6.00	1.30
8	Supply of Text Books .. .. .	91.00	..	21.00	..
9	UNICEF/UNFPA assisted programme .. .. .	10.00	..	0.50	..
10	Administrative Support .. .. .	80.00	..	13.50	..
11	Construction of quarters, hostels and buildings of training institutes.	51.41	..	10.00	..
12	Enrichment of Library, Furnitures and Teaching aids in Training Institutions.	2.80	..	0.60	..
13	In-Service Training and Orientation Programme.	7.19	..	1.43	..
<b>TOTAL—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.</b>		<b>3650.00</b>	<b>3397.18</b>	<b>882.92</b>	<b>660.00</b>

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

There are at present 3587 secondary schools, in the State comprising 66 old Government secondary schools, 3276 nationalised schools, 205 minority schools and 40 proprietary schools. Except the minority and proprietary schools all other schools are under direct charge of the State Government. Most of these institutions, specially the nationalised ones have inadequate facilities in respect of buildings, hostels, libraries teaching staff, equipments and teaching aids, which adversely affect the quality and standard of education. Facilities for girls education are also not upto the mark. State Government desires to provide atleast 4 secondary schools, including one for girls in each community development block. In pursuance of this decision, 300 girls schools have already been established, the cost on which spilled over to the 7th plan. The development cost on the Indira Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Hazaribagh, the Netarhat Vidyalaya and 150 project schools opened during 1980-81 have also spilled over to the current plan. In this back drop, the schemes proposed for the year 1987-88 are as follows :—

### 1. Establishment of Secondary Schools

(a) *Spill Over Schemes.*—Teaching in 300 girls schools opened during the last year of the 6th plan will start from January 1987 for which 5 teaching and 3 non teaching staff have been provided in each school. 150 project schools opened in 1981-82 will also continue on the plan side. Rs. 320.00 lacs is proposed for continuation of these 450 secondary schools in 1987-88. Besides Rs. 100.00 lacs is proposed for the Development of Netarhat Vidyalaya and Indira Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Hazaribagh at the rate of Rs. 50.00 lacs each.

(b) *New Schools.*—Two new schools were set up in 1985-86. Besides 8 secondary schools are being sanctioned in 1986-87. During 1987-88, 5 new secondary schools in urban area are to be established for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lacs is proposed.

2. **Appointment of Additional Teachers.**—About 10,000 additional teachers would be needed during the 7th plan to take on the load of additional 4 lac children expected to be enrolled during the period. 2000 teacher units are targeted to be sanctioned during the 7th Plan at the rate of 400 teacher units per year. As per the phased programme an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lacs is proposed to cover the cost of maintenance of 800 teachers appointed in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and appointment of 400 additional teachers during 1987-88.

### 3. Supply of Science Equipments, Furniture and Teaching Aids

Acute shortage of science equipments, furniture and teaching aids exists in the Government Secondary Schools. It is proposed to provide Rs. 45 lacs during 1987-88 to meet the pressing needs of 450 newly set up secondary schools in the rural areas at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per school.

### 4. Construction Programme

The anticipated expenditure during 1986-87 on construction of class rooms for project secondary schools, nationalised secondary schools and Government secondary schools is Rs. 258.00 lakhs. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 240.54 lacs is proposed for construction programme.

### 5. Enrichment of Library and Book Banks

It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lacs during 1987-88 for opening and strengthening of book banks and enrichment of libraries in 800 schools at the rate of Rs. 3000 per school.

## 6. Introduction of Computer Education

Under this programme the training of teachers and supply of appliances is being made by the Government of India. The State is meeting the contingency cost and remuneration to teachers for extra work. This scheme is being introduced in 25 schools during the current year. In 1987-88 an equal number of schools is proposed to be covered. A total outlay of Rs. 3 lacs is proposed for the scheme in 1987-88.

## 7. Development of Sainik School, Tilaiya

The Sainik School Tilaiya started in 1962 is still housed in temporary delapidated structures of the D. V. C. Tilaiya Dam which require gradual replacement. A hostel building to accommodate 768 students has been completed. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lacs is proposed to meet the committed expenditure as well as to start the next phase of construction of school building during 1987-88.

## 8. Introduction of +2 Teaching and Vocationalisation

(a) *+2 Teaching*.— +2 classes have been added to 128 secondary institutions till 1985-86 with a sanctioned strength of 7 teaching and 1 non-teaching additional staff in each of them. In 1986-87 the programme is being extended to another 100 secondary schools. In 1987-88 it would be extended to yet another 100 schools. A total outlay of Rs. 253.00 lacs is proposed to cover the maintenance cost of the schools during 1987-88.

(b) *Vocationalisation*.—Vocationalisation has been introduced in 80 secondary institutions upto 1986-87. In 1987-88, 40 more schools would be covered. A total outlay of Rs. 40.00 lacs is proposed for 1987-88 for this scheme.

## 9. Construction of quarters, Hostels and Buildings

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lacs is proposed for construction work in 1987-88 in secondary training institutions.

## 10. Enrichment of Library, Furniture and Teaching Aids

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lacs is proposed for 1987-88.

## 11. In Service Training/Orientation Programme

At the instance of the N. C. E. R. T. continuing education centres have been established in the state. To meet the State share an outlay of Rs. 7.40 lacs is proposed for 1987-88.

## 12. Research and Pilot Projects

As a part of its function the SCERT, Patna undertakes Research and Pilot Projects. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac is proposed for 1987-88 for this scheme.

## 13. Strengthening of S. C. E. R. T. and its Enrichment

The S. C. E. R. T. is yet to be strengthened on the pattern of other States. 12 posts of supporting staff, for the hostel-cum-guest house constructed in the campus of the Council, created in 1985-86 would be continued. The Council would also need adequate fund for publication and other development work. In all a total outlay of Rs. 27.50 lacs is proposed for strengthening of the S. C. E. R. T. and its enrichment in 1987-88.



14. The flow of funds to the District plan sub-plan and special component plan is indicated below ,

(Rs. in lakh)

Serial no.	Items	Proposed Outlay 1987-88			
		State Plan	Flow to District Plan	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	Flow to S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—</b>					
Nil					
<b>(b) State Schemes.—</b>					
1	Extension and establishment of 450 Secondary Schools.	320.00	320.00	131.00	..
2	Development of Netarhat Residential School.	50.00	50.00	50.00	..
3	Development of Indira Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Hazaribagh.	50.00	50.00	..	..
4	Establishment of new schools in Rural and Urban areas.	20.00	20.00	3.50	..
5	Development of Saini' School, Tilaiya.	35.00	..	..	..
6	Appointment of additional Teacher Units.	125.00	125.00	17.00	..
7	Supply of Science equipments, furnitures and teaching aids.	45.00	45.00	7.50	..
8	Construction and Completion of school buildings.	240.54	240.54	55.00	..
9	Enrichment of Library and Book Bank.	24.00	24.00	3.00	..
10	Introduction of Computer Education	3.00	..	0.50	..
11	School Service Board .. ..	..	..	..	..
12	Intermediate Edn. Council ..	..	..	..	..
13	Introduction of +2 System in secondary schools.	253.00	253.00	47.00	..
14	Introduction of Vocationalisation ..	40.00	40.00	7.00	..
15	Construction of quarters, hostels and buildings in B. Ed. Teachers training colleges.	35.00	..	5.00	..
16	Enrichment of Library, furniture and teaching of B. Ed. training colleges.	3.00	..	0.40	..

Serial no.	Items	Outlay 1987-88			
		State Plan	Flow to District Plan	Flow to Sub-Plan (Tripal)	Flow to S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Rs. in lakh)	
17	In Service Training/Orientation Programme.	7.40	..	1.60	..
18	Research and Pilot Project ..	1.00	..	0.20	..
19	Strengthening of SCERT ..	27.50	..	..	..
20	Continuation of 25 posts of teachers in Government Secondary schools.	5.56	..	..	..
	<b>TOTAL—Secondary Education ..</b>	<b>1285.00</b>	<b>1167.54</b>	<b>328.80</b>	<b>..</b>

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There are 7 Universities of General Education in the State. Constituent and affiliated colleges number 300 and 102 respectively. The universities and the constituent colleges are fully dependent upon Government for their development while the affiliated colleges are largely, though not exclusively, dependent upon government assistance for their development. Recently Post-Graduate teaching has been decentralised to meet the popular demand. Most of these institutions are yet to be developed. The scheme for development of higher education during 1987-88 are as follows :

#### 1. Development of Universities Campus

A number of construction programmes with U. G. C. and State Government aid that spilled over to the 7th plan, in different universities of the State would be completed in 1987-88 for which a sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### 2. Development of Post-Graduate Teaching

Post-Graduate teaching has been decentralised and added to 35 constituent colleges of the State where facilities for Honours teaching exist. These P. G. centres urgently need physical facilities like lecture halls, laboratories, libraries etc. and teaching and non-teaching staff. Besides, some of the existing Post-Graduate departments of science also need expansion of teaching and research facilities. A total outlay of Rs. 112.00 lacs is proposed for this scheme.

#### 3. Development of Colleges

It is necessary to sanction 80 teaching and 20 non-teaching posts, acquire land and construct buildings for the two Government Girls' Colleges at Patna, construct hostels, laboratories in constituent colleges, develop libraries, provide equipments, and additional rooms to the existing buildings, purchase buses for women's colleges.

An outlay of Rs. 322.00 lacs is proposed to implement the scheme on priority basis in 1987-88 with the concurrence of the planning department.

#### 4. Development of Institutes/Organisations of Higher Learning and Research

For the Development of the Institutes/Organisations of Higher learning and research in the State an outlay of 23.00 lacs is proposed for 1987-88 which will be granted as detailed below :—

		(Rs. in lacs)
(a)	K. P. Jaiswal Research Institute, Patna .. .. .	1.50
(b)	A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies .. .. .	3.50
(c)	Rural Institute, Birauli .. .. .	1.60
(d)	L. N. Mishra Institute, Patna .. .. .	5.50
(e)	Arabic and Persian Institute, Patna .. .. .	1.30
(f)	Nava Nalanda Mahavihar .. .. .	1.50
(g)	Prakrit Research Institute, Vaishali .. .. .	6.00
(h)	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Bihar Branch .. .. .	0.70
(i)	Bihar Research Society, Patna .. .. .	1.00
(j)	Bihar Puravid Parisad, Patna .. .. .	0.40
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .		<b>23.00</b>

#### 5. Establishment of Open University at Nalanda

It is proposed to establish an open university at Nalanda. A token amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been proposed for 1987-88 for its preliminary expenses.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lacs is proposed as summarised below :—

Sl. no.	Items	Outlay 1987-88 (Rs. in lac)		
		State Plan	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	Flow to S.C.P.
1	Development of University Campus ..	38.00	8.00	..
2	Development of Post Graduate Teaching ..	112.00	22.00	..
3	Development of Colleges .. .. .	322.00	45.00	..
4	Development of Institutes, Organisations of Higher Learning and Research ..	23.00	..	..
5	Establishment of Open University at Nalanda ..	5.00	..	..
<b>TOTAL—University Education</b> ..		<b>500.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	..

### ADULT EDUCATION

#### (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The number of illiterates in the age-group 15—35 was 143.88 lacs in 1981. Assuming that the in flow of illiterates in this age-group has remained static at 2 per cent per year during the period 1981 to 1985 due to gains in the elementary and non formal education, the persons remaining illiterate at the end of 1985-86 may be in the neighbourhood of 120 lacs. This increase of 2 percent per annum will taper off in the

closing years of the Seventh Plan provided adequate resources are made available as projected in the table below :—

Year	No. of illiterates between 15—35 years increasing 2 per cent per annum ( <i>In lacs</i> )	Coverage during the year	Balance to be covered
1985-86 .. ..	125.60	20.00	105.60
1986-87 .. ..	107.71	25.00	82.71
1987-88 .. ..	84.36	25.00	59.36
1988-89 .. ..	59.36	30.00	29.36
1989-90 .. ..	29.36	30.00	..

Against this stipulated target coverage during 1985-86 was to the extent of 6.15 lacs. This was because of the fact that a sum of Rs. 6.50 crores was only available against a requirement of Rs. 12.50 crores. Projects functioning in the State till 1985-86 numbered 256 (59 projects of 300 centres, 150 projects of 200 centres, 47 projects of 100 centres each). An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lacs is proposed for 1987-88 to cover 8,00,000 adults. Besides 16,800 centres will be financed under R.F.L.P. with a coverage of 5,04,000 adults. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 800.00 lacs including 197.45 lacs for Tribal Sub-Plan and 300.00 lacs for Special Component Plan.

If the amount available for adult education is not increased beyond 800 lacs, some of the 256 projects will have to be closed down and the stipulated coverage of 25 lacs during 1987-88 will not be achieved.

#### LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

For the Development of various languages an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lacs is proposed as detailed below :—

Sl. no.	Items	Outlay 1987-88 ( <i>Rs. in lakhs</i> )		
		State Plan	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	Flow to S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sanskrit Education .. ..	19.00	3.00	..
2	Madarsa Education .. ..	8.00	0.50	..
3	Magahi Academy .. ..	2.00	..	..
4	Urdu Academy .. ..	4.00	0.50	..
5	Maithili Academy .. ..	2.00	..	..
6	Bhojpuri Academy .. ..	2.00	..	..
7	Rastrabhasa Parishad .. ..	7.00	..	..
8	Bangla Academy .. ..	2.00	..	..
9	Sanskrit Academy .. ..	2.00	..	..
10	Tribal Languages Academy .. ..	2.00	2.00	..
11	Development of Rajbhasa .. ..	20.00	3.00	..
TOTAL—Language Development ..		70.00	9.00	..

## RAJBHASHA DEVELOPMENT

Rs. 20.00 lakhs were allocated for Rajbhasha Development in 1986-87. The amount will be utilised in full.

The following schemes would be taken up during 1987-88 for Development of Rajbhasha :—

1. *Honour and award for rendering service to Hindi.*—For all round development and enrichment of Hindi it has been decided to honour and award prizes to eminent as well as budding Hindi litterateurs. Provision for 158 different awards have been made at a total cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

2. *Propagation of Hindi.*—For propagating Hindi and giving publicity to various activities some programmes have been chalked out at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

3. *Construction of 'Hindi Bhawan'.*—Government have decided to construct a 'Hindi Bhawan' at Patna, foundation stone of which was laid in 1984. The proposed Hindi Bhawan will be the centre of literary and cultural activities. According to the expenditure statement submitted by the Building Construction Department, the construction is likely to cost Rs. 1.30 crores. A token provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1987-88.

4. *Publication.*—The department of Rajbhasha has spread upto Block level. Rs. 2.00 lakhs are proposed to be provided for publication of reports, guidelines to translation etc. for the benefit of Government employees and general public.

5. *Tribal Sub-Plan.*—A few incentive programmes for the development of tribal language and literature as well as compilation of Hindi-Tribal Language dictionaries have been chalked out. This scheme will cost Rs. 3 lakhs during 1987-88.

In brief Rs. 20.00 lakhs are proposed to be provided for Rajbhasha Development activities in the State out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs would be spent in the tribal sub-plan.

## DIRECTION, AND ADMINISTRATION

An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lacs is proposed for 1987-88 to cover the development programmes including construction of quarters for officers, a Rest House at Ranchi for Inspecting Officers, creation of posts for newly created districts and to maintain 166 posts of different categories created in 1985-86 for manning new divisions, districts and sub-divisions in the State and strengthening the Statistical Section at headquarter out of which Rs. 12.68 lacs will be utilised in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

## NEW EDUCATION POLICY

In order to implement the New Education Policy the following programmes will be taken up :—

(A) National integration through book translation from and into various National languages.

- (B) Reaching children through school libraries for inculcating spirit of national integration.
- (C) Publishing or providing assistance to publish or purchasing books of songs which will promote sense of national identity amongst children.
- (D) Providing Gramophone records and record players and tape recorders with cassettes of national and patriotic songs.
- (E) Providing Telecast and broadcast of singing of the national anthem and national songs during educational programmes.
- (F) Production of educational film on national integration through State Institute for Educational Technology.
- (G) Reviving the scheme of allowing the voluntary agencies for exhibiting films on national integration and on social and cultural values and other educational films to help improve the quality of teaching in elementary and secondary schools through levy of certain fee as already provided in the education code.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is earmarked for the above schemes.

Programmes no. A, B, C are already being done through purchase of books for elementary school libraries out of non-plan budget.

As for publishing such books the work will be entrusted to Bihar Text Book publishing Corporation as has been done in Madhya Pradesh.

### **Instruction through Mother Tongue**

Under the constitution, all minorities based on religion or language have right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and the state is not to discriminate against any educational institution in giving grant-in-aid to them.

Accordingly the state government have decided that at the elementary level the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue, In Bihar Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Oriya, Mathili, Mundari, Ho, Santhali and Oraon have been recognised as mother tongue.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for the following schemes :

- (1) Holding of Text-Book Evaluation Seminars of (a) Teachers, (b) Students, (c) Authors and (d) Enlightened guardians separately as decided at the 8th National Conference On Text Books held at Madras from 10th to 13th August 1986.
- (2) Collection of materials of local history, historical places and personalities connected with national freedom movement and supply of pictorial depiction (regional) level in elementary schools. Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be spent over this.

### **11. Bharat Darshan Programme for Children and Elementary School Teachers**

Under Point 13, New Opportunities for the Youth, talented youth of all sectors and levels have got to be encouraged, and youths have to be associated in programmes encouraging national integration, cultural values, secularism and development of scientific temper.

To achieve this end it is proposed to help sending out 400 children (at the rate of 10 for each of 40 districts) to visit different parts of the country with a view to inculcate in them the idea of unity of India, and sense of national integration at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

**12. Assistance to selected Government Colleges/ Universities, Youth Organisation/Scout and Girls Guides for participation in National Level Inter State Meets**

The State Government will earmarked certain amount as matching grant for participation of the youth of the State in Inter-State camps on National Integration, if organised.

**13. Inculcation of social, moral and spiritual values for developing a sense of pride in the common cultural heritage.**

Various committees on Education have emphasised the necessity of including the following items in the system of education :—

- (1) Silent meditation or non-denominational prayer at the commencement of the school session daily.
- (2) Necessity of studying the lives and teachings of great saints and religious leaders.
- (3) Encouraging the inculcation of spiritual, social and moral values with a view to character building and self discipline.

This programmes needs to be dovetailed with programme of review of Text Books and also liberal assistance to institutions of all types to enable them to organise such curricular and cocurricular activities as would prove conducive for the proper implementation of these schemes.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for granting assistance to selected elementary schools to organise such activities, during 1987-88.

**14. Navodaya Schools**

Target of opening of Navodaya Schools have not been received from the Central Government . However it is under stood that the State Government would have to share the cost of land for the school etc. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for this.

**Twenty Point Programme**

In the Sixth Five Year Plan Elementary Education and National Adult Education Programmes were included in new 20-Point Programme is order to push the progress of enrolment in terms of gross enrolment ratio in Bihar and to cover 130 lakh adults in the age group 15—35 out of population of 143 lakhs illiterate adults according to 1981 census. During the year 1986-87 expected achievement of enrolment in the age-group 6—14 is 68.38 per cent [83.64 per cent in the age-group 6—11 and 40.57 per cent in the age group 11—14] During the year 1987-88 the proposed target is 70.80 per cent [86.01 per cent in the age-group 6—11 and 43.07 per cent in the age-group 11—14.]

Under Adult Education Programme enrolment of additional illiterate 11.28 lakh adults is expected to be achieved during 1986-87. An equal number of adult are proposed to be enrolled during 1987-88.

The outlay and enrolment targets as proposed under 20-Point programme for 1987-88 is as follows :—

	Target for 1986-87	Anticipated achievement during 1986-87	Target proposed for 1987-88
Financial ..	3924.00 lakh	3924.00 lakh	44.54 lakh
Physical ..	6.75 lakh children 11.28 lakh Adult	6.75 lakh 11.28 lakh	6.75 lakh 11.28 lakh

In this manner Rs. 6400.00 lakhs have been proposed for the general Education sector out of which Rs. 1513.35 lakh will be spent in T.S.P. (24 per cent) and Rs. 960.00 lakh (15 per cent) in S.C.P. Rs. 5360.72 lakhs will be spent on District sector Schemes.

#### ARSTRACT

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. no.	Sub-sector	Outlay 1987-88			
		State Plan	Flow to District Plan	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	Flow to S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>General Education</b>					
1	<b>Elementary Education—</b>				
	(a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme	300.00	296.00	64.00	118.00
	(b) State Scheme ..	3350.00	3101.18	818.92	542.00
2	<b>Secondary Education—</b>				
	(a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme ..	..	..	..	..
	(b) State Schemes ..	1285.00	1167.54	328.80	..
3	University Education ..	500.00	..	75.00	..
4	Adult Education (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	800.00	796.00	197.45	300.00
5	Language Development ..	70.00	..	9.00	..
6	Direction and Administration	45.00	..	12.68	..
7	Provision of funds for implementation of new Policy including Navodaya Schools.	50.00	..	7.50	..
	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>6400.00</b>	<b>5360.72</b>	<b>1513.35</b>	<b>960.00</b>

The details are given in the following abstracts.

Supervision)



## CHAPTER 32

### SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A sports development centre was opened in the tribal area for intensive coaching. Financial assistance was provided for the construction of 20 stadia and development of play grounds in schools. Programmes for district sports competitions, talent search competitions, sports scholarship were started. The construction of two sports hostels were taken up. Similarly funds were provided for National Service Scheme, N. C. C. and Bharat Scout and Guides. A sum of Rs. 203.82 lakhs (54.16 lakhs in the Tribal sub-plan) was spent for the development of Sports and Youth Services including Physical Education in 1985-86.

The approved State outlay for Sports and Youth Services for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 190.00 lakhs (75.00 lakhs for Sports and Youth Welfare and 115.00 lakhs for Physical Education), out of which 51.00 lakhs is earmarked for the tribal sub-plan, cent per cent expenditure is anticipated. The State Government have approved the Sports Policy of the State which will facilitate the rapid development of sports activities. The Bihar State Sports Authority has been formed on the lines of Sports Authority of India. The programmes of sports talent search, construction of stadia, development of playgrounds in schools are being taken up. Preparations are afoot to hold All-India Football Tournaments at Patna and Ranchi. A coaching centre for cricket has been sanctioned for Hazaribagh. Posts of District Sports Officers and Coaches for 25 districts have been sanctioned. As a result 25 district coaching centres are expected to be opened during the year. Necessary funds have been sanctioned for the development of N. C. C., National Service Scheme and Bharat Scouts and Guides.

The proposed State outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 290.00 lakhs (Sports and Youth Welfare Rs. 150.00 lakhs and Physical Education Rs. 140.00 lakhs) out of which a sum of Rs. 78.75 lakhs has been proposed for the tribal sub-plan and Rs. 19.65 lakhs for S.C.P. Rs. 67.05 lakhs will be in the District Sector.

The following Schemes are proposed to be taken up in the year 1987-88: —

#### A. Continuing Schemes

##### 1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

*National Service Scheme.*—The National Service Scheme is a Centrally-sponsored scheme which covers all the Universities of the State, the ratio of Central and State contribution being 7:5. A sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is expected from Government of India and Rs. 23.00 lakhs being States share has been included in the State Plan for 1987-88.

##### 2. State Plan Schemes

###### Sports, Games and Youth Welfare

*Competition for Sports talent Search.*—The department conducts sports competition for school children at the district, divisional and State levels. Talented children selected in these competitions are sent to participate in the National School Games. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be made available for T. S. P.

*Grant to State Sports Authority for holding tournaments.*—A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is being proposed for holding All-India Sanjay Gandhi Gold Cup, Shrikrishna Singh Gold Cup and Governnr's Shield Football Tournaments, Rs. 0.50 lakh of this would be in T. S. P. The amount will be provided to the State Sports Authority.

*District-level Sports Competition.*—District-level Sports Competitions are essential for the encouragement of sports. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed for the T. S. P. This programme is being kept under the District Sector.

*Inter-University Sports Competitions.*—At a higher level. All-Bihar Inter-University Sports Competitions are proposed to be continued for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being proposed.

*Car Rally.*—An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

*Sports Scholarship to students.*—In order to encourage students to take to Sports and Games, a scheme of scholarship for sportsmen students is necessary. Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose, of which Rs. 0.40 lakh is for T. S. P. and Rs. 0.30 lakh for S. C. P.

*Cash Award to Sportsmen.*—Sportsmen who do well at the district, State, National and international competitions would be encouraged by Cash rewards. Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

*Sports Development Centres.*—Sports development centres play a vital role in training good sportsmen. Two such centres have been sanctioned in the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs (4.50 lakhs for T. S. P.) is proposed to run the centres.

*Development/Construction of Stadia.*—It is the policy of the Government to encourage construction of Stadia in various parts of the State. Government provides some financial assistance in the form of grant and it is expected that resource will be augmented locally also. Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this purpose in 1987-88, out of which Rs. 15.00 lakhs is being proposed for the T. S. P. The scheme will be under the district sector.

*Development of play-grounds in schools.*—In order to popularise and facilitate sports and games in schools, grants are given to schools for development of play-grounds. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed. Rs. 1.00 lakh is being proposed for T. S. P. and Rs. 1.00 lakh for S. C. P. The scheme is kept under district sector.

*Sports equipment for colleges and schools.*—Sports equipments for seven colleges at the district headquarters @ Rs. 0.20 lakh each and 10 schools at the subdivisional headquarters @ 0.10 lakh are given as grants: Rs. 2.40 lakhs is proposed for this purpose, out of which Rs. 0.40 lakh is being proposed for the T. S. P.

*Sports Hostels.*—Construction of Sports Hostels at Patna and Ranchi have been sanctioned which is expected to cost Rs. 30.07 lakhs each. A sum of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been released so far. Rs. 18.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1987-88, of which Rs. 9.00 lakhs will be for T. S. P.

*Direction and Administration.*—For direction, supervision and coaching purposes posts of 25 District Sports Officers, two Deputy Directors, Public Relations Officer, 30 coaches and some posts at the Government level have been sanctioned in 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed for continuing these posts in 1987-88 (Rs. 7.00 lakhs for T. S. P.).

*National Service Scheme.*—This scheme is meant for College and University students of the State. The ratio of Central-State contribution being 7:5. A sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is being proposed as the State contribution and a sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is expected from Government of India. The State contribution includes Rs. 4.00 lakhs for T. S. P. and Rs. 40.00 lakhs for S. C. P.

*Bharat Scouts and Guides.*—It is a continuing scheme and Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for it, out of which Rs. 0.75 lakh is being proposed for T. S. P. and Rs. 0.75 lakh for S. C. P.

*N. C. C.*—A sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is being proposed for N. C. C., out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be for T.S.P. and Rs. 11.00 lakhs for S.C.P.

*Administrative Support to Physical Education.*—Posts of Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents of Physical Education and Deputy Director of Physical Education were created besides the setting up of State Sports Authority in the year 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for continuing these posts.

## B. New Schemes

- (1) Centrally-Sponsored—Nil
- (2) State Plan Schemes.

## Sports, Games and Youth Welfare

*Block-level Sports Competitions.*—Some facilities for games need to be provided and competitions held at the block-level also in order to tap in the rural sporting talents. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose which includes Rs. 1.20 lakhs for T. S. P. It will be under district sector.

*Financial Assistance to Sports Associations.*—A serious hurdle facing the Sports Associations is lack of funds. As such, grants are proposed to be given to these bodies for holding tournaments and other competitions. An outlay of Rs. 2.85 (Rs. 0.50 lakh for T. S. P.) is proposed for this purpose.

*Pension Scheme for old and disabled sportsmen.*—It is proposed to start a pension scheme for old and disabled sportsmen for their livelihood. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose (Rs. 0.25 lakh for T. S. P. and Rs. 0.10 lakh for S. C. P.).

*Group Insurance Scheme for Sportsmen.*—For social security of the Sportsmen of high merit a scheme of Group Insurance is proposed, Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

*State Sports Award.*—On the lines of Arjuna Award at the National level and the Lakshman Award in U.P., a State Award is proposed to be initiated. Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

*Publication of Sports Journal.*—The policy of the State Government is to encourage and popularise sports and publication of periodical journals play a vital role in preparing a healthy atmosphere for it. Hence, publication of a sports journal is proposed for which some editorial posts will also be essential. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed at the initial stage.

*Sports equipment for State and District Coaching Centres.* The district coaching centres are being set up. At present coaches have been provided for 25 districts. Now provision for sports equipments is essential for these centres as well as State coaching centre. A sum of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is proposed for this purpose (Rs. 0.90 lakh for TSP). Rs. 3.75 lakhs will be kept under District Sector.

*Special kit and diet for trainees of Sport development centres.*—It is proposed to provide special kit and diet allowance to the trainees of the Sports development centres in order to enable them to develop to their full potential. Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed for this which will be in the TSP.

**Summer coaching camps.**—If excellence in sports is to be achieved periodical coaching camps have to be organised. Summer coaching camps are proposed for which a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is being provided, out of which Rs. 1.75 lakhs will be under TSP and Rs. 0.50 lakh under SCP. This scheme will be in the district sector.

**Neighbourhood Community Centre.**—This scheme is proposed to encourage Sports and Games in the cities at places where such facilities are not available. At the initial stage it will be started at two places in Patna for which a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed.

**Sports Facilities in Residential Harijan Schools.**—Some sports facilities need to be provided for Scheduled Caste youths who are still lacking in requisite facilities. At the initial stage, it is proposed to provide sports equipments and development of play-grounds in Residential Harijan Schools for which a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed which will be under SCP and district sector.

**Additional Supervision and Coaching Support for Sports.**—It is essential to provide coaches and District Sports Officers for each district and some necessary posts. Hence, it is proposed to create posts of 14 District Sports Officers, 4 Deputy Directors, 1 Statistical Officer, 2 Statistical Assistants and 52 coaches etc. A sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed for this, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be made available for TSP.

## (ii) Physical Education

**Development of Government College of Physical Education and Health, Patna.**—Government College of Physical Education and Health, Patna is a premier institution of Bihar. It is proposed to create posts of two lecturers and 2 instructors at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh besides purchase of sports and training materials at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh and development of play-ground at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Total requirement for this programme would be Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

**Encouragement to Yoga training.**—In the State Sports Policy the Government have included Yoga training also. Hence, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for financial assistance to Yoga institutes and Rs. 1.00 lakh for Yoga training to physical education instructors.

**Opening of a Government College of Physical Education at Ranchi.**—To cater to the needs of the tribal population, a Government college of Physical Education is proposed to be opened at Ranchi. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1987-88.

## District Plan

District level sports competitions, stadia, play-ground in schools, Summer coaching camp, Block Level Sports Competitions etc. have been kept under district sector. A sum of Rs. 67.05 lakhs has been earmarked for District sector only which is higher than the approved district sector outlay for the year 1986-87.

## Tribal Sub-Plan

The proposed outlay for tribal sub-plan for Sports and Youth Services for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 78.75 lakhs which is 27.15 per cent of the proposed State Plan outlay, i. e., Rs. 290.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 190.00 lakhs, out of which an outlay of 51.00 lakhs is earmarked for the tribal sub-plan, i. e., 26.84 per cent. A marginal increase in the tribal sub-plan is being proposed for the year 1987-88.

### Special Component Plan

The special Component plan is being introduced from 1987-88 for the first time in Sports and Youth Services Schemes. However, a sum of Rs. 19.65 lakhs has been proposed which is 6.77 per cent of the total proposed State plan outlay. An important step is that sports facilities in residential Harijan schools have been proposed.

A schemewise break-up of the above follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)				
1	State	District Sector	T. S. P.	S. C. P.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Continuing Schemes—</b>				
<b>1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes—</b>				
1. National Service Scheme (Central share) .. .. .	32.00	..	5.50	5.00
<b>2. State Plan Schemes—</b>				
<b>(i) Sports, Games and Youth Welfare—</b>				
1. Competition for sports talent search .. .. .	4.50	..	1.00	..
2. Grant to State Sports Authority for holding All-India Football Tournament.	4.50	..	0.50	..
3. District Level Sports Competitions .. .. .	3.90	3.90	0.70	..
4. Inter-University Sports Competitions .. .. .	2.00	..	..	..
5. Car Rally .. .. .	1.00	..	..	..
6. Sports Scholarship to Students .. .. .	2.00	..	0.40	0.30
7. Cash Award to Sportsmen .. .. .	2.00	..	..	..
8. Sports Development Centre .. .. .	5.00	..	4.50	..
9. Development/Construction of Stadia .. .. .	40.00	40.00	15.00	..
10. Development of Play-grounds in Schools .. .. .	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
11. Sports equipment for 7 Colleges of District Headquarters and 10 Schools of Subdivisional Headquarters.	2.40	2.40	0.40	..
12. Construction of Sports Hostel .. .. .	18.00	..	9.00	..
13. Direction and Administration .. .. .	24.00	..	7.00	..
Total .. .. .	110.30	51.30	38.50	1.30
<b>(ii) Physical Education—</b>				
14. National Service Scheme .. .. .	23.00	..	4.00	4.00
15. Bharat Scouts and Guides .. .. .	3.50	..	0.75	0.75
16. N. C. C. .. .. .	70.00	..	20.00	11.00
17. Administrative Support .. .. .	30.00	..	5.00	..
Total .. .. .	126.50	..	29.75	15.75

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	State	District Sector	T. S. P.	S. C. P.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>B. New Schemes—</b>				
<b>1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes—</b>	Nil			
<b>2. State Plan Schemes—</b>				
<b>(i) Sports, Games and Youth Welfare—</b>				
1. Block-level Sports Competitions .. .. .	6.00	6.00	1.20	..
2. Financial Assistance to Sports Associations for holding tournaments.	2.85	..	0.50	..
3. Pension Scheme for old and disabled Sportsmen ..	1.00	..	0.25	0.10
4. Group Insurance Scheme for Sportsmen ..	1.00	..	..	..
5. State Sports Award .. .. .	0.60	..	..	..
6. Publication of Sports Journal .. .. .	1.00	..	..	..
7. Sports equipment for State and District Coaching Centres.	4.25	3.75	0.90	..
8. Special kit and diet allowance for the present trainees of sports development centres.	1.50	..	1.50	..
9. Summer Coaching Camps .. .. .	4.00	4.00	1.75	0.50
10. Neighbourhood Community Sports Centres ..	2.00	..	..	..
11. Sports facilities in Residential Harijan Schools ..	2.00	2.00	..	2.00
12. Additional Supervision Coaching Support ..	8.50	..	1.00	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34.70</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>2.60</b>
<b>(ii) Physical Education—</b>				
<b>13. Development of Government College of Physical Education and Health, Patna—</b>				
(i) Creation of 2 posts of lecturers and 2 posts of Instructors.	1.00	..	..	..
(ii) Sports of Training material .. .. .	1.00	..	..	..
(iii) Development of play-ground .. .. .	5.00	..	..	..
<b>14. Encouragement to Yoga training—</b>				
(i) Financial Assistance to Yoga Institutes ..	2.00	..	..	..
(ii) Yoga training to Physical Education Instructors	1.00	..	..	..
15. Opening of a Government College of Physical Education at Ranchi.	3.50	..	3.50	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>..</b>

An abstract statement of the outlays proposed for 1987-88 is given below :—

**Abstract of Proposed outlay**

*Sports and Youth Services—*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	State Sector	District Sector	T. S. P.	S. C. P.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Continuing Schemes—</b>				
<b>1. Centrally-Sponsored Schemes—</b>				
1. National Service Scheme (Central Share) .. .. .	32.00	..	5.60	5.60
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>
<b>2. State Plan schemes—</b>				
(i) Sports, Games and Youth Services .. .. .	115.80	51.30	38.50	1.30
(ii) Physical Education .. .. .	126.50	..	29.75	15.75
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>241.80</b>	<b>51.30</b>	<b>68.25</b>	<b>17.05</b>
<b>B. New Schemes—</b>				
<b>1. Centrally-Sponsored Schemes .. .. .</b>				
<b>2. State Plan Schemes—</b>				
(i) Sports, Games and Youth Services .. .. .	34.70	15.75	7.00	2.60
(ii) Physical Education .. .. .	13.50	..	3.50	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>48.20</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>2.60</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL—1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Central Share).</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>
<b>2. State Plan Schemes .. .. .</b>	<b>290.00</b>	<b>67.05</b>	<b>78.75</b>	<b>19.65</b>

## CHAPTER 38

### ART AND CULTURE

During 1985-86, a Youth Festival, an Artist's Work Shop, Art Exhibitions at State-level, a theatre festival, etc. were organised besides air conditioning of the auditorium of Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir. The State Government's contribution to the corpus fund of the North-Central and Eastern Zonal Cultural Centres was also provided. The Jamui Museum and the Gandhi Memorial Museum, Bhitihirwa were taken over by Government. Funds were provided for the construction work of the Museum at Nawadah and arrangements for safe up-keep of the exhibits at Darbhanga and Patna Museum. The archaeological survey was continued and horizontal excavation at Taradih near Bodh Gaya revealed remains of six cultural periods commencing from the Neolithic period. More than eighty non-Government libraries were assisted to improve their collections. A total amount of Rs. 78.49 lakhs was utilised in the plan under this sub-sector.

The approved State outlay for the year 1986-87 for this sub-sector is Rs. 75.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is earmarked for the tribal sub-plan. Programmes for the development of theatre, fine arts, music and dance and also cultural awards, were introduced for the first time. A separate Directorate of Cultural Affairs is being set up. The State Kala Academy has been bifurcated into two separate organisations, the Lalit Kala Academy and the Sangeet Natak Academy. Besides, continuing last year's Programmes of Archaeology and Museums. A new memorial museum at Jiradei, the ancestral village of Late Dr. Rajendra Prasad was sanctioned. Necessary posts for archaeological engineering and archaeological chemistry for conservation unit have also been provided. Two divisional-level offices of Archaeology and Museums were also sanctioned. Financial assistance was provided for construction, purchase of books and furnitures of non-Government Public Libraries. Necessary arrangements are being made for maintenance and up-keep of archival records. The plan allocation for 1986-87 is expected to be fully utilised.

The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 120.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 20.40 lakhs has been earmarked for the tribal sub-plan and Rs. 0.35 lakh for SCP, Rs. 6.00 lakhs will be in the District Sector.

The following schemes are proposed to be taken up in the year 1987-88.

#### A. Continuing Schemes

##### 1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes—

*Registration of antiquities.*—For the implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, five registering circles were opened in Bihar under the administrative control of the State Government. The Government of India provides 100 per cent assistance for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88, out of which Rs. 1.20 lakhs is proposed for the tribal sub-plan.

##### 2. State Plan Schemes

###### (i) Fine Arts Education and Promotion of Arts and Culture

1. *Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir.*—An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs (Rs. 1.25 lakh for tribal sub-plan) is proposed for the civil works relating to the construction of Staff quarters and boundary wall of this institution which is largely dependent on Government for its development.



2. *Sangeet Natak Academy*.—The State Kala Academy has been bifurcated into two bodies, the Sangeet Natak Academy and the Lalit Kala Academy. Rs. 4.00 lakhs (Rs. 0.50 lakh for the tribal sub-plan) have been proposed for the activities and establishment of the Academy.

3. *The Lalit Kala Academy*.—Rs. 4.00 lakhs (Rs. 0.50 lakh for tribal sub-plan) have been proposed for the establishment and activities of the Academy.

4. *Youth Festival*.—The festival includes competitions in essay and debate, painting, poetry, drama, dance, music, etc. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs (Rs. 0.50 lakh for tribal sub-plan) has been proposed for organising the festival in 1987-88.

5. *Inter-State Cultural Tours*.—With a view to promote National integration, inter-State Culture Tours have an important place in the activities of this sector. Rs. 1.50 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

6. *Development of Theatre*.—A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for the development of Theatre, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the tribal sub-plan. This fund will be utilised for holding National and State drama festivals, theatre work shop and seminar, giving performance oriented grants to drama groups, providing scholarships to students of the State studying in the National School of Drama, survey and development of folk theatre-forms etc. Fellowships will also be provided for research in this field.

7. *Development of Fine Arts*.—For this scheme a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed (Rs. 1.50 lakhs for tribal sub-plan). National and State-level Art Exhibitions, workshops, seminars, survey of folk and tribal art etc. will be organised and fellowships will be provided for research in this field.

8. *Development of Music and Dance*.—An outlay of Rs. 6.75 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. This will be used for holding festivals of dance and music featuring accomplished national level artists, holding music and dance competitions, promotion of folk and tribal forms, survey and research in folk and tribal traditions, etc. Rs. 2.00 lakh would spent out of this sum in the tribal sub-plan.

9. *Culture Awards*.—The State Government provides State awards for excellence in theatre, dance, music, painting and other forms of art to encourage artists. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

10. *Contribution of Bihar to the corpus fund of North-Central and Eastern Zonal cultural centres*.—Bihar is a member of both the centres and is required to make a contribution of Rs. 100.00 lakhs to their corpus funds. In 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 18.80 was sanctioned. Rs. 12.00 lakhs has already been sanctioned in 1986-87 and an additional amount of Rs. 35.20 lakhs is expected to be released during the year. The balance amount of Rs. 34.00 lakhs will be paid by the fourth year of the present plan. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in 1987-88.

11. *Directorate of Cultural Affairs*.—For the activities related to art and culture a separate Directorate of Cultural Affairs has been created in 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for continuing the establishment of the Directorate in 1987-88.

## (ii) Archaeology and Museums

1. The Gandhi Smriti Museum, Bhitihirwa, the Jamui Museum and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Smarak Museum, Ziradei—A sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been proposed for continuing these museums in 1987-88.

2. *Development of Galleries and Photo.—Documentation in Museums.*—A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be provided (Rs. 0.50 lakh for the tribal sub-plan).

3. *Publication and Development of Libraries of museums.*—Museum libraries and publications play a vital role in museum—research and educational activities. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh (Rs. 0.25 lakh for tribal sub-plan) has been proposed for this purpose.

4. *Archaeological Excavations.*—Archaeological Excavation provides an insight into our past culture and civilisation. Horizontal excavation at Tarad̄h (Bodh Gaya) has been taken up. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for archaeological excavations in the State.

5. *Conservation of archaeological sites/monuments.*—A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will be for the tribal sub-plan.

6. *Construction/repair of museum buildings.*—Administrative approval for Rs. 19.50 lakhs has been accorded for the construction of upper storey, auditorium and other units of Nawadah Museum, Nawadah. A sum of Rs. 9.48 lakhs has been provided so far. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is being made available during 1986-87. The balance amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh will be provided in the year 1987-88.

7. *Camp, drawing and preservation materials for archaeological activities.*—Archaeological operations require suitable camp, drawing and preservation materials. For this, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed.

8. *Technical posts in Ranchi, Dumka and Patna museums.*—A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is proposed for continuing the technical posts created for these museums (Rs. 1.00 lakh for tribal sub-plan).

9. *Technical posts for archaeological conservation unit.*—For strengthening the conservation unit, few posts for archaeological engineering, archaeological chemistry, etc. have been created. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for continuing these posts in 1987-88.

10. *Divisional Offices of Archaeology and Museums.*—To promote the activities related to archaeology and museums, two regional offices of divisional level have been set up at Patna and Ranchi. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs (Rs. 1.45 lakhs for tribal sub-plan) is proposed to continue this scheme.

11. *Directorate of Museums.*—Creation of a separate Directorate of Museums, is being considered by the Government. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

### (iii) Public Libraries

1. *Technical support to Government Libraries.*—Posts of cataloguer have been created for the Government libraries, Dumka and Chaihasa. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh, which will be in tribal sub-plan, is proposed for this purpose.

2. *Maintenance of vehicle.*—A station wagon has been sanctioned for the Superintendent of Libraries, Bihar. A sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh is proposed for its maintenance.

3. *Grants-in-aid to non-Government Public Libraries.*—An outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 (Rs. 0.54 lakh for tribal sub-plan) for purchase of books furniture and civil works in the non-Government public libraries. The scheme will be under the District Sector.

4. *Special allowance for inspection.*—The Government have decided to allow special allowance to the officers of the Education Department at Dumka and Ranchi for inspection and supervision of libraries. A sum of Rs. 0.06 lakh is proposed for this purpose in tribal sub-plan.

#### (iv) Archives

For strengthening of the administration and archival functions of the Directorate of State Archives and management and up-keep of record rooms in districts and divisions, posts of Assistant Director, Archivists, Archival Training-cum-Exhibition Officer, etc. have been created. Provisions for preservative chemicals have also been made. A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs (Rs. 1.10 lakh for tribal sub-plan) has been proposed for this purpose.

### B. NEW SCHEMES

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Nil.

2. *State Plan Schemes.*

#### (i) Fine Arts Education and promotion of Art and culture

1. *Tour of Cultural troupes to different places in and outside the State.*—At the invitation of different cultural centres, academics and other institution the State has to send cultural troupes in and outside the State at a very short notice. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. *Art and culture scholarship.*—At present there is no provision for scholarship to students studying art and culture either under the traditional system or in professional institutions. Similarly there is no provision for scholarships for talented students in the field of art and culture studying in schools and college. Hence the scheme of art and culture scholarship for students seems to be very essential for providing encouragement to the students. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for this purpose out of which Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for T. S. P. and Rs. 0.25 lakh for S. C. P.

3. *District Cultural Centres.*—With a view to encourage cultural activities and holding exhibition and competitions to search and develop local talents in the field of fine arts, music, dance and drama it is proposed to open a cultural centre in each district. Initially, 10 such centres will be opened during 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs (Rs. 0.30 lakh in the T.S.P.) The centres would be located in the local Museums whose curator will be made responsible for the various activities of the centres. The scheme would be in district sector.

4. *Creation of "Bhikhari Thakur Natya Kendra" for training Dramatics.*—There is no proper facility for training in dramatic art in the State. Hence it is proposed to set up a training centre in drama which will be named after Bhikhari Thakur, a great exponent of traditional form of theatre in Bihar. The year 1987 will be birth centenary year. And to set up Natya Kendra in his name will befitting way to commemorate his memory and the services rendered by him to the folk theatre movement in the State. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose for 1987-88.

5. *Publication of a journal on art and culture and folk traditions of the State.*—A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for this new scheme. A few editorial posts will also be created.

6. *Pension Scheme for financially poor and old artists.*—Poor and old artists face acute problems for their livelihood. Hence a pension scheme for such artists is proposed for which Rs. 0.75 lakh will be essential at the initial stage, out of which Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for TSP and Rs. 0.10 lakh for SCP.

7. *Artist welfare fund.*—An “Artist Welfare Fund” is proposed to be created for financial assistance of non-recurring nature to artists for their treatment during long illness, accident, etc. in order to provide them social security. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed at the initial stage.

8. *Strengthening of administration for direction and supervision.*—Directorate of cultural affairs has been set up on a very modest scale. It is essential to provide some additional posts for supervision and implementation of programmes. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh (Rs. 0.40 lakh for TSP) is proposed for this purpose.

9. *A vehicle for the Directorate of Cultural Affairs.*—For the implementation of programmes and supervisory work, purchase of a vehicle for the directorate is proposed. A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose.

## (ii) Archaeology and Museums.

1. *Educational activities and research in Museums.*—Educational activities and research programmes are not adequately conducted in the museums of the State due to lack of funds. A sum of Rs. 1.25 (Rs. 0.10 for TSP) is proposed for holding temporary exhibitions, seminars, museums week and other educational programmes in the museums of the State.

2. *Purchase of antiquities/art objects and other exhibits in museums.*—A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh (Rs. 0.25 lakh for TSP) is proposed to purchase antiquities/art objects and other exhibits for museums.

3. *Publication of journal and reports.*—At present there is no provision for the publication of journal of archaeology and Museums and reports. A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed at the initial stage.

4. *Additional Divisional Officers of Archaeology and Museums.*—It is not possible to cope with the work-load of archaeology and museums with only two divisional offices at Patna and Ranchi. 2 more divisional officers (Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur) are proposed which has been agreed to in principle by the planning and Finance Departments a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

5. *Creation of an additional excavation unit.*—At present there only two excavation units attached to the Directorate headquarters. The provision is inadequate keeping in view the rich cultural heritage of the State. Hence, an additional archaeological excavation unit is proposed for Ranchi under tribal Sub-Plan for which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed at the initial stage.

6. *Creation of a publication unit.*—Archaeology and Museums has no publication unit so far which is the main hurdle for not publishing excavation reports and other publications in proper time. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed from the said publication unit for which posts of Deputy Director, Asstt. Director, Technical Asstt., Typist etc. will be created.

7. *Additional technical support for museums.*—As sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh (0.10 lakh for TSP) is proposed to create most essential technical posts in the museums.

8. *Development of Photographic studio in Museums.*—A photographer has been provided for Ranchi Museum in 1986-87. Chandradhari Museum, Darbhanga has also got a photographer. The photographic studios of these museums are not adequate for photo documentation of antiquities. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh (Rs. 0.50 lakh in TSP) is proposed to be provided for purchase of necessary photographic materials and equipments for these two museums in 1987-88

### (iii) Public Libraries.

1. *Administrative support direction and supervision.*—There is only one superintendent of libraries who looks after all affairs related to public libraries at every level. There is no provision for direction either at secretariat level or Divisional and District levels. A sum of Rs. 2.04 lakhs (0.50 lakh for TSP) is proposed for this purpose.

2. *Opening of a special section of tribal languages at Ranchi Government Library.*—A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for this purpose in tribal sub-plan which will be under District sector.

3. *Construction work in Government Libraries, Dumka and Chaibasa.*—A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in tribal sub-plan is proposed for construction of boundary walls of the above libraries at the initial stage.

### (iv) Archives

1. *Maintenance of Abhilekh Bhawan and Readers Hostel.*—A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is proposed for this purpose initially.

2. *Setting up Record repository in Branch Secretariat, Ranchi.*—A sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh in tribal sub-plan is proposed for setting up a record repository in Branch Secretariat, Ranchi for proper up-keep and preservation, of records.

### District Plan

The approved district sector outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 4.30 lakhs whereas a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. The schemes of District Cultural centres, grants in-aid to non-Government public libraries and opening of a tribal language section in the Government library, Ranchi has been earmarked for the District sector which has already been discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

### Tribal Sub-Plan

The proposed outlay for the tribal sub-plan for Art and Culture is Rs. 20.40 lakhs for the year 1987-88 which is 17 per cent of the total proposed state plan outlay (Rs. 120.00 lakhs). It was 16 per cent for the year 1986-87 (Rs. 12.00 lakhs) out of Rs. 75.00 lakhs

### Special Component Plan

The special component plan is being introduced from 1987-88 for the first time in Art and Culture. Keeping in view the nature of programmes in Art and Culture adequate outlay for SCP is not possible at present. However, a sum of Rs. 0.35 lakh has been proposed. The proposed outlay for the SCP includes Rs. 0.25 lakh for art and culture scholarship and Rs. 0.10 lakh for pension scheme for financially weak old artists.

Schemewise break up of the above is summarised below—

	State Sec- tor.	D.P.	T.S.P.	S.C.F.
	1	2	3	4
<b>Art and Culture.</b>				
<b>1. Centrally-sponsored Schemes</b>				
(i) Implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972. Registration of Antiquities.	6.50	..	1.25	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>2. State plan Schemes.</b>				
<b>(i) Fine Arts Education and Promotion of Arts and Culture.</b>				
1. Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir ..	4.00	..	1.50	..
2. Sangeet Natak Academy ..	4.00	..	0.50	..
3. Lalit Kala Academy ..	4.00	..	0.50	..
4. Youth Festival ..	2.50	..	0.50	..
5. Inter-State Cultural Tour ..	1.50	..	..	..
6. Dev. of Theatre ..	7.00	..	1.00	..
7. Dev. of fine Arts ..	7.00	..	1.50	..
8. Dev. of Music and Dance ..	6.75	..	2.00	..
9. Culture Awards ..	1.25	..	..	..
10. Contribution of Bihar to the corpus fund of North Central and Eastern Zonal Cultural Centres.	20.00	..	..	..
11. Directorate of Cultural Affairs ..	2.00	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(ii) Archaeology and Museums—</b>				
1. Gandhi Smrity Museum Bhitihherwa, Jamui Museum and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Smarak Museum Ziradei.	2.30	..	..	..
2. Dev. of Galleries and Photo Documentation in museums.	2.50	..	0.50	..
3. Publication and Dev. of Libraries in Museums.	1.00	..	0.25	..
4. Archaeological Excavations ..	2.50	..	..	..
5. Conservation of Archaeological sites monuments.	2.50	..	1.00	..
6. Construction/Repairing of museum Buildings (Nawadah)	4.00	..	..	..
7. Camp, drawing and preservation materials for archaeological activities.	0.50	..	..	..
8. Technical posts in Ranchi, Dumka and Patna Museums.	1.75	..	1.00	..
9. Technical posts for Arch, Conservation unit.	0.75	..	..	..
10. Regional offices of Deputy Director, Archaeology and Museums (Patna and Ranchi)	2.75	..	1.45	..
11. Directorate of Museums ..	3.50	..	..	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>24.05</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>..</b>

	State Sector.	D.P.	T.S.P.	S.C.P.
	1	2	3	4
<b>(iii) Public Libraries.</b>				
1. Technical Support to Government Libraries (Dumka, Chaibasa).	0.25	..	0.25	..
2. Maintenance of Vehicle for Superintendent of Libraries.	0.15	..	..	..
3. Grants in aid to non-Government Public Libraries for Civil Works, Books and Furniture.	3.75	3.75	0.54	..
4. Special Allowance for inspection and supervision.	0.06	..	0.06	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(iv) Archives—</b>				
1. Strengthening of Administration and Archival function, maintenance and up keep of records.	5.50	..	1.10	..
<b>Total.</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total Continuing schemes.</b>				
1. Centrally-sponsored scheme	6.50	..	1.25	..
2. State Plan schemes	93.76	3.75	13.65	..
<b>B. New Schemes—</b>				
1. Centrally-sponsored scheme	..	..	..	..
2. State plan schemes	..	..	..	..
<b>(i) Fine Arts education and promotion of Art and Culture.</b>				
1. Culture troupes to different places in and outside State	2.00	..	..	..
2. Art and Culture scholarship	1.50	..	0.25	0.25
3. District Cultural centres	1.50	1.50	0.30	..
4. Creation of "Bikhari Thakur Natya Kendra" for training in Drama.	1.00	..	..	..
5. Publication of Journal and other publication on folk tradition.	0.50	..	..	..
6. Pension Scheme for Financially weak old artists.	0.75	..	0.20	0.10
7. Artist Welfare Fund	0.50	..	..	..
8. Strengthening of Administration, direction and supervision.	1.00	..	0.40	..
9. Vehicles for Directorate of Cultural Affairs.	1.25	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.35</b>

	State Sector.	D.P.	T.S.P.	S.C.P.
	1	2	3	4
<b>(ii) Archaeology and Museums.—</b>				
1. Educational activities and research in museums.	1.25	..	0.10	..
2. Purchase of antiquities art objects and other exhibits in museums.	1.00	..	0.25	..
3. Publication of journal of Archaeology and Museums and publication of reports.	0.50	..	..	..
4. Two Additional regional offices of Deputy Directors, Archaeology and Museums (Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur)	3.00	..	..	..
5. Creation of an additional archaeological excavation unit at Ranchi.	1.00	..	1.00	..
6. Creation of a publication unit at the H.Q.	0.75	..	..	..
7. Additional Technical Support to museums.	0.45	..	0.10	..
8. Development of Photographic studio in Museums.	1.00	..	0.50	..
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(iii) Public Libraries.</b>				
1. Administrative support for direction and supervision.	2.04	..	0.50	2.00
2. Opening of a special section of tribal language at Ranchi Government library.	0.75	0.75	0.75	..
3. Construction work in Government Libraries, Dumka and Chaibasa.	2.00	..	2.00	..
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(iv) Archives.—</b>				
1. Maintenance of Abhilekha Bhavan and Readers Hostel.	2.10	..	..	..
2. Setting up of a record repository in Branch Secretariat, Ranchi for proper up-keep and preservation of records.	0.40	..	0.40	..
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total—New schemes (State Plan) ..</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Grand total—Art and Culture.</b>				
1. Centrally-sponsored schemes ..	6.50	..	1.25	..
2. State Plan schemes ..	120.00	6.00	20.40	0.35



Thus a sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed as outlay for this sector in 1987-88 out of which Rs. 20.40 lakhs would be spent in the tribal sub-plan. An abstract follows—

ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED OUTLAY.

Art and Culture.	State	District	T.S.P.	S.C.P.
	Sector.	Sector.		
	1	2	3	4
<b>A. Continuing schemes</b>				
1. Centrally sponsored schemes ..	0.50	..	1.25	..
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>0.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>2. State Plan schemes—</b>				
(i) Fine Arts, Education and Promotion of Arts and Culture.	60.00	..	7.50	..
(ii) Archaeology and Museums ..	24.05	..	4.20	..
(iii) Public Libraries .. ..	4.21	3.75	0.85	..
(iv) Archives .. ..	5.50	..	1.10	..
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>93.76</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>B. New Schemes.—</b>				
(i) Fine Arts, Education promotion of Arts and Culture.	10.00	1.50	1.15	0.35
(ii) Archaeology and Museums ..	8.95	..	1.95	..
(iii) Public Libraries .. ..	4.79	0.75	3.25	..
(iv) Archives .. ..	2.50	..	0.40	..
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>26.24</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>				
1. Centrally sponsored Schemes ..	6.50	..	1.25	..
2. State Plan Scheme .. ..	120.00	6.00	20.40	0.35

## CHAPTER 34.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

#### A. Technical Education

There are three Engineering Colleges viz., Birla Institute of Technology, Sindri Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology Muzaffarpur, and Bhagalpur College of Engineering, Bhagalpur, 21 Polytechnics and Mining Institutes, 14 Womens' Industrial School and a Printing school under the Department of Science and Technology. There is a State Board of Technical Education for conducting Examinations and regulating academic matters of Polytechnics. The Department of Science and Technology also extends financial support to the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna, the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi which is now a deemed University and the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur. The policy of the State Government has been to consolidate and develop the facilities available in the teaching institutions by completing the construction works, modernising laboratories, providing additional equipments, improving the libraries etc., for upgrading the quality of education.

2. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan a total outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been provided for Technical Education. In 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 190.00 lakhs was made for different schemes of the Department, out of which Rs. 185.00 lakhs was utilised. During 1986-87 the outlay of the department has been fixed at Rs. 330.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilised fully.

#### 3. Review of Activities in 1985-86 and 1986-87

During the financial year 1985-86, the laboratories of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics were improved and library facilities were extended. Three new women's polytechnics at Muzaffarpur, Bokaro and Jamshedpur were established. A new Polytechnic was sanctioned at Giridih on which preliminary work was taken up. A course in leather technology was sanctioned at Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur. An automobile service centre was established at New Government Polytechnic, Patna. For the benefit of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students special coaching and training programmes were started both at Degree and Diploma level. At the Directorate level, a post of Deputy Director, a post of Budget Officer and a post of Planning Officer and a few other non-gazetted posts were created. Besides, grants were given to Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi), R. I. T., Jamshedpur and Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.

4. During the year 1986-87 the emphasis is on consolidating the existing facilities by acquiring books and equipments for engineering colleges and polytechnics, Degree and Diploma courses in computer science are to be started in the State Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. Work on residential buildings for teaching staff taken up are likely to be completed during the year. Construction of a girl's hostel at Birla Institute of Technology, Sindri, library and auditorium at Bhagalpur College of Engineering, Bhagalpur, Sanitary block at Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri and structural laboratory at Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur are also being taken up. Courses of B. Pharma, Leather Technology and Mining Engineering are being further consolidated. At the Directorate level, a Planning and Monitoring cell, a training and placement cell and a computer co-ordination cell are likely to be created besides extending the posts already created during the last financial year. Grants to R. I. T., Jamshedpur and B. C. E., Patna are being released.

5. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is proposed for technical education in 1987-88 inclusive of Rs. 51.50 lakhs for T. S. P. the broad break-up of which are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs).			
Serial no.	Name of the schemes.	Proposed outlay 1987-88.	
		State Plan.	Sub-Plan.
1	2	3	4
1	Direction and Administration ..	7.75	..
2	State Board of Technical Education	1.75	..
3	Engineering Colleges and Institutions	182.75	14.00
4	Polytechnics and Women Institutional Schools.	157.75	37.50
		350.00	51.50

A brief outline of the proposals for 1987-88 under the above schemes is given below :—

1. *Direction and Administration.*—The outlay of Rs. 7.75 lakhs proposed is required for continuing the posts already created in the headquarters and also for setting up a computer co-ordinating cell and strengthening planning and monitoring functions besides setting up a small cell for looking after training and placement.

2. *State Board of Technical Education.*—The amount of Rs. 1.75 lakhs proposed is for continuing the post of Deputy Controller of Examinations and other posts already created. It is also proposed to add to the stock of books in the library for reference purposes.

3. *Engineering Colleges and Institutions.*—The amount of Rs. 182.75 lakhs proposed is for completing the on-going construction programmes in the Engineering Colleges, such as, staff quarters, hostels, institutional buildings, auditorium, laboratory etc., and also for taking up new constructions for improving the teaching facilities and student amenities. Grants would be continued to be provided to the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna, R. I. T., Jamshedpur and B. I. T., Mesra to the tune for Rs. 21.00 lakhs for developing these institutions further. The B. Pharma and Leather Technology courses started at M. I. T., Muzaffarpur will need to be further strengthened. Support will be provided for new courses started like, the computer science course and the Telecommunication course at B. I. T., Sindri. The Electronic and Telecommunication course at B. I. T., Sindri would also be strengthened further. Provision would be made for maintenance of the computers supplied to the Engineering Colleges and also for salaries and allowances of staff. Special coaching and training facilities could be continued to be provided to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students, and Engineering Colleges would be provided with modern equipments and better library facilities and books.

4. **Polytechnic.**—In regard to polytechnics, the on-going construction programmes would be speeded up and completed. There are four women polytechnics at present at Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bokaro and Jamshedpur which have no building of their own. A new men's polytechnic has been set up at Khunti. This would also require to be provided with a building of its own. This institution will have to be developed. Apart from this, the existing polytechnics will be provided better facilities and modern equipments.

There are 14 women industrial schools under the department which will have to be provided with additional equipments. It is also proposed to set up additional industrial schools for women in selected districts where none exists now.

## **B. Scientific Services and Research**

### **Introduction**

The schemes relating to scientific services and Research in the Department of Science and Technology are being implemented through the Bihar Council on Science and Technology which was set-up in June, 1984. The activities so far undertaken by the Council and the proposals for 1987-88 are indicated below :—

#### **1. Establishment of Bihar Remote Sensing Application Centre**

This scheme was approved in 1985-86 by the Council on the lines suggested by the DOS/ISRO Government of India. Orders were placed for equipment worth Rs. 6.00 lakhs which have since been supplied and on expenditure of Rs. 5.18 lakhs incurred till October, 1986.

A one day Appraisal Seminar was conducted in July, 1986 to apprise the various User Departments of the possibilities with regard to uses of the services of this agency. Experts from NRSA, Hyderabad, Space Application centre, Ahmedabad ISRO, Bangalore participated in the Seminar which provided very use being. Additional equipments valued at Rs. 12.00 lakhs are proposed to be purchased during 1986-87. The Centre is expected to be operational during 1987-88. The posts of Resource Scientists and other technical staff have already been approved and recruitment would be made on all India basis shortly for running the centre. Although the requirement of funds is much large, the Digital Image Processor above costing Rs. 50 lakhs, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is suggested for 1987-88 efforts will be made to obtain some equipments through I.S.R.O. and other agencies.

#### **2. Centre for Appropriate Technology**

Preparation of a feasibility report for the proposed centre has been entrusted to the Institute of Rural Technology, Gujarat. The Institute has started its work and an expert team of the Institute has already visited the State. It is expected that the report would be available in another 2 months.

The scheme as envisaged at present, comprises one main centre at Patna with a few sub-centres including at least one in the tribal area. The outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs approved for 1986-87 is likely to be utilised in full.

The financial requirements for this scheme during 1987-88 can be worked out only after the receipt of the feasibility Report. However, a token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is suggested for 1987-88.

#### **3. Support for New and Emerging Technologies**

During 1985-86 only Rs. 0.30 lakhs could be utilised as the recommendations of the experts to whom the projects proposals were referred could not be received in time. In some cases the experts suggested changes in the projects proposals which had to be sent back to the sponsors for necessary revision.

It is expected that the amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs provided for 1986-87 will be utilised.

#### 4. Instrumentation and Repair Cells

At present only 2 Instrumentation and Repair Cells are being set up one at B. I. T., Sindri and the other at R. I. T., Jamshedpur (Tribal area). During 1985-86 Rs. 1.00 lakh was released to R. I. T., Jamshedpur for the purchase of equipment for setting up the cell. B. I. T., Sindri has been sanctioned Rs. 2.5 lakhs during the current year, with the Institute using its existing infrastructure for the project.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 with Rs. 2.00 lakhs each for B. I. T., Sindri and B. I. T., Jamshedpur.

#### 5. Co-ordination of Science and Technology Components of Socio-Economic Sectors

Surveys to indentify the present status of R. & D activities in Socio-economic sectors and locating gaps, overlapping and duplication in existing R and D. activities in certain sectors like Mining and Geology, Irrigation, Agriculture, Industries, Forest etc., have been taken up through concerned departmental agencies.

The approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1986-87 for this purpose is likely to be utilised.

A cell for co-ordination of Science and Technology inputs in Socio-Economic sector will have to be created in the council itself for which a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 as this work has to be a continuous process.

#### 6. Electronics R. and D. Centre

The work of preparing a feasibility report was entrusted in March, 1986, to B.I.T.CO., Patna and a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was advanced to them.

The report is expected to be available soon. The approved outlay of 1986-87 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilised.

A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for 1987-88 as the cost of the proposed centre can be worked out only on receipt of the feasibility report.

#### 7. Bihar Council and its activities

The following 5 schemes are presently under the council's purview :—

- (a) Strengthening of the Secretariat of the Council.
- (b) Establishment of Planetorium at Patna.
- (c) Establishment of District Science Centre.
- (d) Popularisation of Science.
- (e) Application of Science and Technology for Rural Areas.

The approved outlay for 1986-87 is likely to be utilised fully.

The outlay for different schemes proposed during 1987-88 is as follows :—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Strengthening of Secretariat of the Council ..	2.00
(2) Establishment of Planetorium at Patna ...	2.00
(3) Establishment of District Science Centres ...	8.00 (2.00)
(4) Popularisation of Science .. .. .	2.50 (2.00)
(5) Application of Science and Technology for Rural Development.	3.50 (2.00)
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>Rs. 18.00 lakhs.</b>

(Figures in brackets are for Sub-Plan) (6.00)

1. The outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for strengthening of the Secretariat of the Council will be utilised for the purchase of a micro computer plain paper copier, etc.

2. The Planetarium project at Patna is expected to cost around 350.00 lakhs. The possibilities of availing of external assistance by way of grant for import of equipments through the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India are being explored. The plans for construction of a building are being finalised. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is suggested for 1987-88. The actual requirement will be reassessed during the year and additional funds provided by reappropriation of saving from the annual plan outlay.

3. The Council is likely to get land for District Science Centres at Muzaffarpur, Ranchi and Bhagalpur. One centre at Giridih has already been approved. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is suggested for 1987-88 for these centres.

4. For popularisation of Science, the existing activities namely holding of Science Fair in rural areas, Preparation of Video Films on day-to-day use of science and preparation of small booklets on day-to-day use of science will be continued. Further, there is also a scheme for Award to Eminent Scientists for which provision has to be made. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs may be provided for these items.

5. Rs. 3.50 lakhs have been proposed for application of Science and Technology for Rural Areas. The present scheme for designing of a twin house with : (i) improved thatched roof, (ii) non-erodable round plaster, (iii) plinth protection of mud walls, (iv) low cost latrines, (v) Waste water disposal system, (vi) prefabric panel system, etc., is proposed to be extended to 10 more villages. The total cost over one such unit including cost of supervision may come to roughly Rs. 0.35 lakhs. As such a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

An abstract of the total requirement of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in 1987-88 is given below of which Rs. 12.00 lakhs will be in the T. S. P. :—

Name of Scheme.	Actual expenditure for 1985-86.	Approved outlay 1986-87		Proposed outlay for 1987-88.	
		State Plan.	Sub-Plan.	State Plan.	Sub-Plan.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Rs. in lakhs).					
1. Remote Sensing Centre ..	7.00	12.00	..	15.00	..
2. Centre for Appropriate Technology.	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
3. Support for new and emerging Technology.	7.00	7.00	3.00	7.00	3.00
4. Instrumentation and Repair Cell.	4.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00
5. Co-ordination of S. and T. Components for Socio Economic Sector.	2.00	2.00	..	2.00	..
6. Electronics R. & D. Centre ..	2.00	2.00	..	2.00	..
7. BCST and its activities ..	16.00	16.00	5.00	18.00	6.00
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>

## CHAPTER 35

### HEALTH

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The State Government is pursuing objectives of universal and comprehensive health care for the people of the State in consonance with the National Health Policy. The health delivery system at the periphery is being expanded and extended in a cost effective manner in order to bring primary health care within the reach of entire population by 2000 A.D.

1.2. The restructured 20-Point Programme, both in form and content calls for effective implementation of the programmes relating to expansion of rural Health infrastructure and close monitoring of the work of the Medical and Health Staff and their accountability at all levels, particularly in M.C.H. services control of communicable diseases and control of blindness which are national programmes. The main thrusts of the strategy will be towards reduction of morbidity by better primary health care and better referral services, bringing down infant mortality rate and the birth-rate by better implementation of the Family Planning Programme. Provision of safe and clean drinking water to all villages and cleaner and pollution free environment under other appropriate programmes will further improve the quality of life of the people which is essential for proper human resources development.

#### 2. Seventh Plan Outlay and Objectives

2.1. The approved outlay for Health Sector Programme in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) is Rs. 14,640.00 lakhs. Consequent upon bifurcation of the Health and Family Welfare Department the outlay for the Health Sector has been proportionately divided in the following manner:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Health Department	9,204.00
(ii) Medical Education and F. W. Department	5,436.00

2.2. The programmewise outlays for the Health sector are as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Minimum Needs Programme	5,140.00
(2) Hospital and Dispensaries	1,000.00
(3) Other Programmes	329.00
(4) Indigenous System of Medicine	185.00
(5) Employees State Insurance	50.00
(6) Centrally-Sponsored Schemes	2,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,204.00</b>

## MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

**3. Primary Health Care**

3.1. The programmes for Primary Health Care are being implemented under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The achievements till the end of the Sixth Plan under M. N. P. were as follows:—

Institutions	No. at the end of Fifth Plan	No. Established during Sixth Plan	No. at the beginning of the 7th Plan
1	2	3	4
Sub-Centre	5,547	2,752	8,299
Primary Health Centre	587	100	687
Subsidiary Health Centre	Nil	109	109
Community Health Centre	18	32	50

3.2. The Planning Commission after reviewing the State's requirement fixed the targets for the period 1985—90 as follows:—

Institution	Requirement	Target 1985—90	Target 1985-86	Target 1986-87
Sub-Centre	30,966	6,500	800	600
P. H. C.	2,300	1,000	200	200
C. H. C.	290	50	15	15

**4. Annual Plan 1985-86**

4.1. A sum of Rs. 950.00 lakhs was provided for MNP in 1985-86 with a capital content of Rs. 789.00 lakhs (236.00 lakhs for capital works earmarked by 8th Finance Commission). The expenditure was of the order of Rs. 906.70 lakhs.

4.2. The Physical targets and achievements during Annual Plan (1985-86) were as follows:—

	Target	Achievement
1. Sub-Centres	800	400 under MNP, 350 under UNPPA Area project.
2. Primary Health Centres	200	53 Operationalised, construction of 152 units sanctioned.
3. Community Health Centres	10	5 Operationalised.

**5. Annual Plan 1986-87**

5.1. An outlay of Rs. 2,158.75 lakhs was approved for Health Sector Programmes in Annual Plan 1986-87 with the following allocation of funds.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Rs.
(i) Minimum Needs Programme ...	1,225.00
(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	250.00
(iii) Other Programmes ...	63.50
(iv) Indigenous System of Medicine ...	45.25
(v) Employees State Insurance Schemes ...	10.00
(vi) Centrally-Sponsored Scheme—	
(i) Malaria including Kalazar ...	480.00
(ii) Filariasis ...	15.00
(iii) Tuberculosis ...	70.00
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,158.75</b>



5.2. The physical targets and likely achievements during Annual Plan 1986-87 are as follows:—

	Target.	Achievement (estimated)
(1) Sub-Centres	600	600 expected to function in rented premises by end of the year.
(2) Primary Health Centres	200	200  50 by Upgradation of rural dispensaries, 104 in newly constructed premises and others in rented premises.
(3) Community Health Centres	15	18  To be fully operationalised by March, 1987 in new premises 2, construc- tion sanctioned for 17 CHC buildings.

#### 6. Annual Plan 1987-88—Proposals

6.1. In view of the Seventh Plan projections, it would be necessary to speed up the coverage of Primary Health Services in 1987-88 with increased constructional activity to achieve the target and to save on the cost of construction. The following targets of additional rural health institutions are proposed during the Annual Plan 1987-88.

(1) Sub-Centres	800
(2) Primary Health Centres	200
(3) Community Health Centres	15

#### (a) SUB-CENTRES

6.2. 200 New Sub-Centre buildings would be available by September 1987. As a result, 200 additional Sub-Centres would be made operational in Government buildings while the remaining 600 Sub-Centres will be started in rented premises. The following order of funds is proposed for establishment of Sub-Centres during 1987-88:—

Item	Revenue	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Capital Rs.
(i) Towards spill over construction works of 300 Sub-Centre buildings.	... ..	135.00
(ii) Towards initial cost of construction of 300 new Sub-Centres buildings.	... ..	30.00
	Total ...	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"/> 165.00 <hr style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"/>

**NOTE.**—Operational Non-recurring expenditure to be met from G. O. I. funds under/head 281 F. W. in the following manner:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) 200 in Government buildings at the rate of Rs. 16,000 per unit p.a.	Rs. 32.00
(ii) 600 in rented premises at the rate of Rs. 17,000 per unit p.a.	102.00

(b) PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

6.3. Around 100 new PHC buildings would be available in 1987-88 for starting 100 additional units of Primary Health Centres. Besides, 50 rural dispensaries will be converted into Primary Health Centres. The remaining 50 PHCs will be made operational either in rented premises or upgraded Sub-Centres. The order of funds proposed for 200 PHC is as follows:—

Item	Revenue	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Capital Rs.	Rs.
(i) Towards spill over construction of PHC buildings.	...	130.00	
(ii) Towards initial cost of construction of 200 units of PHC buildings.	...	151.00	
(iii) Towards upgradation of 50 rural dispensaries at the rate of Rs. 1.17 lakhs estimating six months provision.	26.80		
(iv) Towards operational cost additional 100 PHC units in new Government buildings at the rate of Rs. 91,050 per unit estimating six months provision.	91.00		
(v) Towards operational cost of 50 additional PHC units to be started in rented premises at the rate of Rs. 96,300 per unit estimating 6 months provision.	48.15		
(vi) Towards maintenance of 253 PHCs sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87 at the rate of Rs. 1.53 lakhs estimating whole year provision.	384.56 or 551.00	...	281.00—832

(c) Community Health Centres.

6.4. By the end of 1986-87, in all, 24 community Health Centres would be functioning. In 1987-88, 28 buildings would be available for starting new CHCs. In addition, construction

of 15 new CHC buildings is proposed to be sanctioned during the Annual Plan 1987-88. The following order of funds is proposed:

	Revenue	(Rs. in lakhs) Capital
(i) Towards maintenance of 24 community Health Centres estimating whole year provision @ Rs. 3,64,580 per unit	87.50	
(ii) Towards opening of 28 CHCs estimating 6 months provision @ Rs. 2.63 lakhs per unit.	73.64	
(iii) Towards spill over constructions.		100.00
(iv) Towards initial cost of construction of 15 units of CHC buildings to be sanctioned in 1987-88.		65.00
	161.14	165.00
		or = 326.00

6.5 For other items, such as minor works, replacement of vehicles of PHCs, replacement of beds and mattresses, equipments and provision of baths and latrines in old PHCs and Sub-Centres, a sum of Rs. 162.00 lakhs is proposed. As for new schemes, i.e. construction of compound walls in CHCs, ISM & H treatment facilities in PHCs besides upgradation of ISM & H dispensaries, etc. an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 13.00 lakhs will be capital.

#### 6.6. Proposed outlay under MNP 1987-88

An outlay of Rs. 1515.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88 with a Capital content of Rs. 624.00 lakhs for the on-going and new projects. The share of the TSP will be Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

#### 7. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

7.1. The district and sub-divisional hospitals require improvement in diagnostic and physical facilities for rendering better services to the urban as well as rural population.

7.2. Approved outlay.—An outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs has been approved for development of District and Sub-divisional Hospitals in the Seventh Plan. The year wise outlays and expenditure are as shown below:—

	Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Total	Capital
Seventh Plan (1985—90)	1,000.00	468.00
Annual Plan 1985-86	180.00	49.00
Annual Plan 1986-87	250.00	102.50

7.3. The spill over expenditure on construction of buildings of District and Sub-Divisional hospitals started in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 135.00 lakhs. In 1985-86 schemes for construction of 60 bedded ward at Samastipur Hospital, boundary wall of Sasaram District Hospital, boundary wall of Saharsa District Hospital, Renovation of female ward Sanitary installations at Giridih District Hospital, Water supply system at Giridih Sadar Hospital, and Water supply and sanitary system at the Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital Gaya, were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 41,95,624.00.

7.4. In 1986-87, altogether 8 development schemes have been taken up for district hospitals at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,25,400 in the following manner :

(1) 40 Bedded ward at Sitamarhi District Hospital.	Rs. 9,28,100
(2) Expansion of MIK Hospital Bettiah.	Rs. 42,45,000
(3) Water Tower at Biharsharif District Hospital.	Rs. 86,300
(4) Water Supply Tube-well at Chapra Hospital.	Rs. 2,56,000
(5) Store Room at Hazaribagh District Hospital.	} Rs. 20,10,000
(6) Boundary Walls of Sadar Hospitals, Khagaria, Godda and Deoghar.	
(7) Boundary walls and drainage system in Gumla District Hospital.	
(8) Staff quarter at Ranchi Mini Secretariat.	) _____
Total	Rs. 75,25,400

7.5. Sub-Divisional Hospitals.—Construction of additional units of 20-bedded wards were sanctioned during the Sixth Plan at 20 Sub-Divisional Hospitals. The construction has been completed at 4 hospitals, in the remaining 16 hospitals the works are in various stages of execution. In 1985-86, 3 construction schemes were sanctioned i.e. a 40 bedded ward at Simdega, a 20 bedded ward at Gardanibagh and additional rooms and bathrooms at the New Gardanibagh Hospital, Patna. The estimate of Jhanjharpur Subdivisional Hospital was revised. This hospital is being commissioned along with the additional ward at the Araria Subdivisional Hospital in 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,40,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively.

7.6. *Physical and Diagnostic Facilities.*—Ambulance, D.G. Sets, X-ray machines, E.C.G. and other diagnostic equipments were provided to 7 district and Subdivisional Hospitals at a cost of Rs. 127.21 lakhs in 1985-86.

During 1986-87, ambulances are being provided to 3 District and 11 Subdivisional Hospitals. X-ray machines and E.C.G. machines are being sanctioned to one district and 9 subdivisional hospitals. This involves an expenditure of Rs. 93.00 lakhs.

7.7. *Upgradation and commissioning.*—Following creation of new administrative subdivisions, the referral hospitals at Shechar, Sheikhpura, Jhanjharpur, etc. are being upgraded along with commissioning of additional ward units during 1986-87. The expenditure over upgradation, commissioning of new ward units, provision of physical and diagnostic facilities at the Subdivisional Hospitals is estimated at Rs. 124.50 lakhs.

7.8. *Proposed Outlay*.—Based on these assessments, the following provisions are proposed for the development of Hospitals and Dispensaries during 1987-88.

	Revenue	(Rs. in lakhs) Capital.
(i) Towards spill over expenditure on continuing schemes and the schemes sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87.		
(a) District Hospital		56.00
(b) Subdivisional Hospital		31.00
(ii) Towards new construction Schemes to be sanctioned in 1987-88		29.00
(iii) Towards recurring expenditure on commissioning of new wards, extension and creation of posts in connection with schemes sanctioned up to 1986-87	74.00	
(iv) Towards non-Recurring Expenditure on provision of physical and diagnostic facilities to 5 district and 5 subdivisional hospitals during 1987-88.	68.00	
(v) Towards non-recurring expenditure on provision of diagnostic facilities to 10 District and 20 Subdivisional Hospital in 1987-88	50.00	
	192.00	116.00

Total Rs. 308.00 lakhs.

7.9. *Mental Hospital Ranchi*.—The Ranchi Manasik Arogyashala, Kanke, Ranchi is the largest Hospital of its kind in the eastern region with 1,500 bed capacity. Its operational cost is proportionately shared by the State Government of West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, on the basis of the number of beds allotted to the each State. The Hospital is in dire need of certain domiciliary, diagnostic and treatment facilities. While the diet and medicines and establishment costs are met from the non-plan budget, the developmental programme is to be provided for under the Plan. The Hospital needs improvement in terms of in-house attendance of doctors and supporting staff for which more staff quarters are needed. Better laboratory equipments, occupational therapy facilities improved water supply system are also essential.

7.10. In 1985-86, sanction for purchase of trucks, tractors and pump-sets was accorded at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs for development of the agricultural farm attached to the Hospital. In 1986-87, the water supply system is being renovated at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

7.11. During 1987-88, schemes for construction of staff quarters purchase of ambulances, equipments for laboratory, provision of occupational therapy, improvement of treatment facilities including essential medical and para medical staff are proposed for 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakhs, with a capital content of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed.

## II. Other Programme

8. The following schemes have been included in this programme:—

- (i) *Re-Organisation of Flying Squads and Drug Control Organisation.* For exercising proper check and control on manufacture and sale of drugs and medicines and for inspection of drug-manufacturing units and medicine-shops as per the norms laid down in the Drugs, and Cosmetic Rules, it is essential to strengthen the Drug Control Organisation. For creation of additional posts of Drug Inspectors and purchase of vehicles for the flying squads a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed.
- (ii) *Upgradation of Public Health Laboratories.*—For conducting tests of food samples as well as the efficacy and genuineness of drugs and medicines a Public Health Laboratory is set up at each district headquarter. Such laboratories have been re-organised at Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Ranchi. At other district headquarters, such re-organisation in laboratories will be set up in phases. In 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed.
- (iii) *Prevention of Food Adulteration Programme.*—For checking adulteration in foodstuffs Food Inspectors are exclusively deployed presently only at three places in the State, namely, Patna, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. In view of growing complaints of food adulteration, it is felt necessary to post more Food Inspectors exclusively for the purpose in all the districts in phases. To begin with, such Food Inspectors are proposed to be deployed in Nalanda, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Deoghar. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88.
- (iv) *Development of combined Food and Drug Testing Laboratory.*—A combined Food and Drug Testing Laboratory was constructed at a cost of Rs. 48.68 lakhs during the Fifth Plan with the cost met by Government of India. Its infrastructure is being developed in phases. Necessary posts were sanctioned during 1985-86 though appointments to them are awaiting recommendation of the Public Service Commission. A sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for development of this laboratory in 1987-88.
- (v) *Jaya Prabha Hospital.*—The Jaya Prabha Hospital and Research Institute is to be developed as an Institute of Nephrology and Cancer Research and treatment as per the recommendations of Dr. Shantilal J. Mehta Committee appointed by the Governing Body of the hospital headed by the Prime Minister. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is ear-marked in the Plan budget for 1986-87 for development of Cancer research and treatment facilities at this Centre. Similarly Rs. 5.00 lakhs are proposed for this hospital, during 1987-88. Additionally, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for making grant to voluntary organisations engaged in cancer detection and treatment programme.

8.2. In sum, a total of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for other programmes in 1987-88, with Rs. 4.00 lakhs for new schemes.

#### **Indigenous system of Medicine and Homeopathy :**

9.1. The Indigenous system of Medicines and Homoeopathy has an important role in providing curative services and these systems have wide recognition among the people and need to be strengthened and developed. So far, 69 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 15 Unani, 27 Homoeopathic, 7 Joint dispensaries and 10 bedded Homoeopathic dispensary at Patna has been set up besides Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges with attached Hospitals. Due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to take up new schemes. However posts of an Under-Secretary and an Assistant Director (Ayurvedic) were created in 1985-86, to strengthen the administration side for developing these systems.

9.2. An outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan, against which Rs. 39.21 lakhs were spent during 1985-86 and a further amount of Rs. 45.25 is likely to be utilised during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 with Rs. 12.00 lakhs for initiating new schemes, i.e., establishment of 30 Ayurvedic dispensaries (Rs. 6.00 lakhs); 15 Unani dispensaries (Rs. 3.00 lakhs); and 15 Homoeopathic dispensaries (Rs. 3.00 lakhs). The remaining Rs. 53.00 lakhs are intended for continuance of old schemes.

#### **V. Employees State Insurance Scheme :**

10. The scheme is being pursued as part of the statutory obligations of the State for providing medical benefits to workmen. As a result, 50 dispensaries, 5 Hospitals and one T. B. annexe have been established for medical relief to workers included under the E. S. I. Scheme. Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in 1987-88.

### **NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES.**

#### **VI. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :**

11. The National Health Programmes are being implemented in the State on two separate patterns of funding. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National Programme for Prevention of Blindness are cent-per-cent, centrally sponsored schemes with the entire cost of operation being met by the Centre. On the other hand, National Malaria Eradication Programme and National T. B. Control Programme and Filaria Control Programme are implemented with the costs shared equally by the Centre and the State.

#### **(a) National Malaria Eradication Programme.**

12. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is being executed under the Modified Plan of Operation (MPO) since 1977-78. Out of a total of 587 administrative Blocks, 366 Blocks have gone into maintenance phase. As a result, the cost for anti-Malaria operations is being met from the Non-Plan budget. The remaining 221 Blocks are covered under the Modified Plan of Operation whose expenditure is booked to the Plan budget and shared by the Centre and the State on 50:50 basis.

12.2 An outlay of Rs. 574.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 in the State Plan to meet expenditure on following items:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Pay and Allowances of Staff including wages of spray personnel.	410.00
(2) Machines and Equipments.	20.00
(3) P. O. L. for on-road vehicles.	10.00
(4) Forms and Stationery including Office-machines, typewriters, etc.,	3.00
(5) Materials and supplies.	5.00
(6) Replacement of Old vehicles	30.00
(7) Cartage, Freight Charges and Transportation of D.D.T. and spray materials supplied by G. O. I., delivery charges, etc.	96.00
	574.00

*Note.*—The Centre supplies D. D. T. (50 per cent), Chloroquin tablets etc. Freight charges are to be borne by the States.

12.3: *Filaria*—The *Filaria* Control Programme also is 50:50 basis centrally sponsored scheme. The Programme has been started in all the district towns of the State. In 1985-86, Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided. Rs. 6.65 lakhs were utilised towards establishment costs while Rs. 3.35 lakhs were spent over drugs, medicines and equipments. In 1986-87 the outlay was Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Rs. 10.33 lakhs are likely to be spent towards maintenance of 22 *Filaria* Clinics and 8 *Filaria* Control Units established during 1985-86. The remaining Rs. 4.67 lakhs are likely to be utilised towards material supply. Assistance of equal value is expected from G.O.I. during the current Plan. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

**(B) National T. B. Control Programme:**

13. Estimated sputum positive population in the State, is, roughly, 2.5 lakhs. About 10 lakhs population is suffering from varying forms of tuberculosis in the State requiring treatment. The programme provides for OPD services from T. B. Centres/T. B. Clinics, provision of T. B. beds in hospitals, opening of T. B. Centres in the 8 upgraded districts, provision of fixed and mobile X-ray units with D. G. sets, provision of mobile vans with Odelca cameras, provision of BCG kits for 533 PHCs and establishment of a 200-bed T. B. hospital at Forbesganj in North Bihar.

13.2: In the year 1985-86 Rs. 60.00 lakhs were utilised for various components of the programme including establishment of 6 T. B. Centres at Nawadah, Godda, Sahebganj, Dumka, Lohardagga and Gumla and additional district T. B. Centres at Arraria, Jahanabad, Kodarma, Jamshedpur, Bhabua and Buxar. 20 vehicles were provided to District T. B. Centres. 10 T. B. beds were added to Sub-divisional hospital Banka. A Mobile X-ray unit with D. G. set in a van with a trailer was provided for T. B. prevalence survey and limited T. B. detection operations. Against this, the Centre provided T. B. drugs and equipments of the value of Rs. 59.44 lakhs.



13.3: In 1986-87, the likely expenditure from the State Plan is Rs. 70.00 lakhs on the following items:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Establishment of 11 district T. B. Centre	16.00
(ii) Provision of 100 M. A. X-ray machine with Odelca Camera to cope with increased work load.	6.80
(iii) Purchase of 6 Jeeps & one Station Wagon	10.20
(iv) Creation of posts of T.B. Assistants and T.B. Attendants for 125 PHCs	9.00
(v) Extension of continuing schemes	28.00
Total: —	70.00

13.4. Against this Government of India is expected to provide Anti T.B. drugs costing Rs. 67.50 lakhs and equipments worth Rs. 4 lakhs.

13.5. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed in 1987-88 for the following items:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	capital
	Revenue
(i) Establishment of 10 T. B. Clinics at Sub-divisional Headquarters.	12.50
(ii) Purchase of 800 BCG kitbags	00.80
(iii) Purchase of florescent Microscope for T.B. demonstration Centre.	00.25
(iv) Purchase of spirometre for T. B. Centres	00.30
(v) 6 Jeeps for T. B. District Officers along with P.O.L., etc.	7.80
(vi) For continuing schemes	68.35
Total:	90.00

13.6. Against this, the Centre is expected to provide Rs. 90 lakhs by way of anti- T. B. Drugs and equipments including X-ray units with Odelca Cameras and other diagnostic equipments.

#### Goitre Control Programme

16. The State has received an assistance of only Rs. 1.75 lakhs in 1986-87 for setting up a Goitre-cell at the State Headquarters. A proper infrastructure needs to be built up for effective control of the disease. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed. It may also be mentioned that Anti-Goitre Programme has been included in the 20-Point Programme, 1986. Since this is a new programme, State in puts and Central in puts will have to be determined separately. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made for the scheme in 1987-88.

**Abstract of outlays proposed**

Serial no.	Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total	Proposed outlay 1987-88 Sub-plan
1.	Minimum Needs Programme	1515.00	200.00
2.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	339.00	56.00
3.	Other Programmes	55.00	10.00
4.	ISM & Homeopathy	65.00	34.00
5.	E. S. I.	10.00	2.00
6.	C.S.C. (50:50 sharing basis).—		
	(i) Malaria including Kalarazar	574.00	205.00
	(ii) Filariasis	20.00	5.00
	(iii) T. B.	90.00	19.00
	(iv) Goitre	5.00	—
		<hr/> 2673.00	<hr/> 531.00

**8. The 20-Point Programme**

The 20-Point Programme 1986 gives higher priority to health programmes under Point no. 8: 'Health for all' which includes:—

- (i) Universal health care with special emphasis on improving the quality of health delivery at the rural health institutions, particularly, health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres.
- (ii) Effective Intervention against T. B. Leprosy, Malaria, Blindness and Goitre;
- (iii) Immunisation of children;
- (iv) Sanitation, especially for the women; and
- (v) Rehabilitation of the handicapped.

8.2. The primary health care programme is being implemented under the MNP, Control of Leprosy and Blindness are cent-per-cent Centrally Sponsored Schemes while T. B. and Malaria Programmes are being implemented with costs being shared by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis. Immunisation of children comes under the MCH and ICDS programmes and sanitation comes under Urban Development and Rural Development Schemes. The rehabilitation of the handicapped is a subject under Social Welfare.

9. The scheme-wise proposed flow to T. S. P., S. C. P. and district Plan is shown as follows:—

Serial no.	Name of Programme	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	(Rs. in lakhs)
				District Plan
I	Minimum Needs Programme	82.000	200.00	1505.00
II	Hospitals and Dispensaries	—	56.00	—
III	Other Programme	2.000	10.00	—
IV	Indigenous System of Medicines	5.000	34.00	—
V	Employees State Insurance Scheme	—	2.00	—
VI	Centrally Sponsored scheme			
	1. Malaria	151.000	205.00	—
	2. Filariasis	3.000	5.00	—
	3. T. B.	15.000	19.00	—
	4. Goitre	2.000	—	—
		<hr/> 260.000	<hr/> 531.00	<hr/> 1505.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of programme	Approved outlay 1986-87			198-87 Anticipated expenditure			Proposed outlay 1987-88		
		State Plan.	Sub-Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan.	Sub-Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan.	Sub-Plan	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Minimum Needs Programme.	1225.00	166.00	60.00	112225.00	166.00	60.00	1515.00	200.00	82.00
2.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	250.00	63.00	..	2550.00	63.00	..	339.00	56.00	..
3.	Other Programme ..	63.50	6.23	..	633.50	6.23	..	55.00	10.00	2.00
4.	Indigenous System of Medicine.	45.25	33.20	3.00	445.25	35.20	3.00	65.00	34.00	5.00
5.	Employees State Insurance Scheme.	10.00	2.00	..	110.00	2.00	..	10.00	2.00	..
6.	Centrally sponsored Schemes -									
(1)	Malaria ..	480.00	200.00	96.00	4880.00	200.00	96.00	574.00	205.00	151.00
(2)	Biliasis ..	15.00	5.00	1.00	1155.00	5.00	1.00	20.00	5.00	3.00
(3)	T.B. ... ..	70.00	15.00	14.00	7700.00	15.00	14.00	90.00	19.00	15.00
(4)	Gpitre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	2.00
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2158.75</b>	<b>492.43</b>	<b>174.00</b>	<b>21558.75</b>	<b>492.43</b>	<b>174.00</b>	<b>2673.00</b>	<b>531.00</b>	<b>260.00</b>

## CHAPTER 36

### MEDICAL EDUCATION AND FAMILY WELFARE

A separate department of Medical Education has been created in this State from 1985-86 to take care of improving the quality of medical education in the State. The Department is also in charge of developing post-graduate education in some of the super speciality and improving the diagnostic and curative facilities in selected fields and promoting research keeping in view the regional requirements.

There are nine medical colleges in the State with total annual admission capacity of 580. Post-graduate education is imparted in 4 of the medical colleges. Besides there is a Dental College and training schools for nursing and two institutions for training pharmacists.

Consolidation and strengthening of existing institutions by way of construction and completion of buildings, provision of equipments, creation of additional bed capacity to meet the norms prescribed by the Medical Council of India and strengthening of Library facilities, etc., are the programmes of this sector.

#### 1. Construction of Buildings

The Medical Council of India has recommended the construction of additional buildings for the Nalanda Medical College and Hospital, Patna, the Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya, M.G.M. Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur, the Patliputra Medical College Hospital, Bihar and the Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital, Bhagalpur which have been taken over from private managements in the earlier plans. Some additions and modernization to the old buildings of the Patna Medical College and Hospital, the Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital, and the Ranchi Medical College and Hospital which are Government Medical College Hospitals of the State are also required.

During the year 1986 out of the total outlay of Rs. 440 lakhs in the annual plan for medical education of Rs. 2733.50 lakhs was provided under the capital head for the above mentioned works. This was subsequently increased by another Rs. 100 lakhs to expedite the construction of the building projects. Thus the total allocation for medical education in 1986 was Rs. 540 lakhs against which Rs. 536.00 lakhs were utilised. The balance could not be spent since some posts remained unfilled. The hospital buildings at Nalanda and N.M. Medical College could be completed during that financial year. The other some other buildings of other medical colleges were also completed.

During 1986-87 the total plan outlay of Rs. 680 lakhs for medical education Rs. 480 lakhs have been earmarked for capital works. These construction programmes have made good progress as a result of close monitoring. It is expected that the 200 bedded additional ward extension at Sri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur, 4 out of the 8 blocks of Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital and O.P.D. of the Patliputra Medical College Hospital, Dhanbad and the first two floors of the Central Casualty Ward of M.C.H., Patna would be completed. In addition, 4 blocks out of 8 blocks of Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital under construction are likely to be completed in all respects.

As per recommendations of the Medical Council of India, administrative approval for construction of buildings etc., were accorded during different years at a total estimated

cost of Rs. 25.88 crores, out of which Rs. 16.55 crores were spent upto the end of the current financial year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9.33 crore against sanctioned cost. A provision of Rs. 572.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88 for these works.

## 2. Additional bed strength

During 1985-86 150 additional beds have been sanctioned for A.N.M. Medical College Hospital, Gaya and 212 additional beds have been sanctioned for the M.G.M. Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur so as to bring the total number of beds in these hospitals to 500 as per Medical Council of India recommendation during 1986-87, 200 extra beds are being created for the S. K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur so as to bring the total number of beds in this hospital also to 500. The operation theatre of this hospital will also start functioning in this financial year. It is also proposed to start the 100 bedded Central Casualty Ward of Patna and M.G.M. Medical College Hospital this year.

In 1987-88 it is proposed to make functional the new block of Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital which would be completed in the current financial year. Provision has been made accordingly.

## 3. Purchase of Ambulance and Vehicles

During 1985-86 new Ambulances were sanctioned for N. M. C. H., Patna, R. M. C. H., Ranchi, M. G. M. C. H., Jamshedpur and K. C. H., Muzaffarpur.

During 1986-87 one new Ambulance is being sanctioned each for Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital, Regional Blood Bank, Patna Medical College Hospital and Patliputra Medical College Hospital, Dhanbad. Further bus each has been sanctioned for the transportation of students for S. K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur and M. G. Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to provide extra ambulances to N.M.C.H., Patna, Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital, Bhagalpur, A.N.M. Medical College Hospital, Gaya, S. K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur and M.G.M. Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur and also to provide Drivers and Clerks. This is provided during the current year. A total provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1987-88 out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is for T.P.

## 4. Development of library facilities

During the financial year 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs. 19 lakhs have been sanctioned for each of the medical colleges for the purchase of books for the development of their libraries. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2 lakhs each of the medical colleges for this purpose during 1987-88. Provision has been made for purchase of books for the Dental College, Patna. The total allocation proposed for 1987-88 for this scheme is Rs. 19 lakhs out of which Rs. 4 lakhs is for T.P.

## 5. Purchase of Machines and Equipments

During 1985-86 and 1986-87 sanctions have been made for purchase of machines and equipments for the different medical colleges to meet the requirements of the Medical Council of India.

In 1987-88 provision has been made for purchase of machines and equipments which will be required for the hospital buildings and theatres being commissioned as also for the colleges to meet the requirements of Medical Council of India. Provision has also been made for purchase of machines and equipments for the Dental College, Patna.

The total proposed allocation for this scheme for 1987-88 is Rs. 166.25 lakhs including Rs. 40.25 lakhs for the T.S.P.

## 6. Creation and Continuation of posts

Posts created in the first two years to be continued. New posts have to be created for the new wards to be started as well as in selected departments to meet the norms laid down by the Medical Council of India. Provision has been made for all these accordingly.

### I. Medical Education Sector

Approved Outlay in 1986-87		Anticipated Expenditure, 1986-87				Outlay proposed for 1987-88					
State Sector.	District Sector.	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	State Sector.	District Sector.	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	State Sector.	District Sector.	S.C.P.	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>(A) Continuing scheme</b>											
(i) Centrally Sponsored.		NIL.									
(ii) State Plan Scheme.	455.00		58.50	455.00			58.50	618.25		58.75	
<b>(B) New Schemes</b>											
(i) Centrally Sponsored.		Nil.									
(ii) State Plan	225.00		41.50	225.00			41.50	302.86		75.25	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>680.00</b>		<b>98.00</b>	<b>680.00</b>			<b>98.00</b>	<b>921.11</b>		<b>132.00</b>	

### II. Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna

The Institute was conceived as an autonomous Institution for advanced medical education and research along with provision of treatment facilities in selected super-specialities, such as Gastro-enterology, Gastro-surgery, Urology, Nephrology, etc., for which no facilities existed in the State and the people of the State had to go out to far off places, such as New Delhi and Calcutta for availing of such facilities. Investigative Services have also been made available for liver ailments and for Endoscopy, Ultra-sonography, Radiology, Microbiology, Hematology, Histo-pathology, Bio-chemistry and Blood Bank. The Department of Community Medicine and Referral Services and Hospital Administration have also been set up. During 1985-86, 11,894 patients were treated, 2,566 Radiological, 1,855 Ultrasonography and 4,340 endoscopy test were conducted. Besides in the Bio-chemical Laboratory of the Institute 32,994 tests were conducted.

The State Government have approved a total outlay of Rs. 80 crores for this Institute in the first phase of development.

During the year 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 5.02 crores was provided to this Institute under the plan out of which Rs. 50 lakhs was for revenue items and Rs. 452 lakhs for capital items, in addition to total amount of Rs. 740.00 lakhs provided up to 1984-85.

During the year 1986-87 a plan outlay of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked including Rs. 48 lakhs for revenue items. The allocation is likely to be fully utilised.

For the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked for the Institute for the following items:—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Building for Gastroenterology Department	82.69
2. Building for Nephrology and Urology Department	82.69
3. Community Medicine Paediatrics Department	82.69
4. Neurology-Nuro-Surgery Department	80.00
5. Ophthalmology Department	80.00
6. Orthopaedics and Plastic Surgery Department	80.00
7. Obstetrics and Gyneae Department	80.00
8. Mental Health and Endocrinology Department	80.00
9. Service Block	82.75
10. Link Patient Corridor	45.75
11. Entrance Hall and OPD	28.33
12. Compound, Road, Sewerage, Water, Electric installation	100.00
13. Engineering Cell established and T. & P.	7.10
14. Furniture fixture	2.00
15. Office equipment and electrical equipment including vehicle	5.00
16. Machine equipments and instruments with accessories	20.00
17. Library, Books	2.00
18. Non-consumable stores	1.00
Total	1,000.00
Expenditure on revenue items, such as salary, wages, T.A., Advertisement, Publicity, Printing and Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, etc.	58.00
Total	1,000.00

### III. Training Programmes

This programme includes training of Nurses/Pharmacists and other Para-medical Staff. There are nine training schools for Nurses attached to the nine Medical College Hospitals, and two Pharmacy Institutes, one at Ranchi and the other at Patna. The requirements for these Institutes are indicated below:—

#### Continued Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1. Continuation of 50 additional seats in Nurses Training Schools attached to M. G. Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur, N.M.C.H., Patna, S.K.M.C.H., Muzaffarpur, A.N.M.M.C.H., Gaya and Patliputra Medical College Hospital, Dhanbad.	15.00
2. Continued works of construction of buildings for Pharmacy Institute, Ranchi and Nursing College, Ranchi.	30.00
3. Extension of Posts of Pharmacy Institute at Patna and Ranchi	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.00</b>

#### New Schemes

4. It is proposed to construct additional buildings for Nursing Schools and attached Hostels and Staff quarters, for which a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1987-88.

5. Most of the Nursing Schools and the attached hostels need additional furniture, etc., for which a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is required during 1987-88.

6. It is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purchase of books and equipments for the Pharmacy Institutes at Patna and Ranchi.

7. The new building of the Pharmacy Institute at Ranchi will have to be furnished for which it is proposed to provide Rs. 3 lakhs during 1987-88.

8. The Pharmacy Council of India had recommended for levelling and earth filling of the campus of the Pharmacy Institute, Patna for which a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1987-88.

9. Thus a total provision of Rs. 86.50 lakhs for training programmes will be required in 1987-88 out of which Rs. 40.50 lakhs is for new schemes.

### IV. The Indian System of Medicine

The Indian System of Medicine has a vast potentiality and usefulness in regard to cheap and easy availability of Medical Services to the rural poor.

2. During 1986-87 out of the plan outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs for I.S.M. Hospitals a sum of Rs. 38.75 lakhs is earmarked for Ayurvedic College and Hospital and the remaining amount is meant for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic dispensaries which are under the administrative control of the Health Department. Out of Rs. 38.75 lakhs provided for the Medical Education side of the I.S.M. and Hospital Rs. 22.15 lakhs is earmarked for the extension of the schemes being taken up during the current financial year.



3. For 1987-88 Rs. 56.39 lakhs are proposer of which the capital component will be Rs. 10.50 lakhs for Medical Education side of I.S.M. and Hospitals. Rs. 38.75 lakhs would be required for continuing schemes and the balance for new schemes to be taken up during the year 1987-88 Rs. one lakh would be provided for Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be taken up during 1987-88.

### Y. Family Welfare Programme

Family Welfare Programme is one of the important items of the New 20-Point Programme. Under this programme, long-term goal is to reach zero-population growth rate by 2050 A.D. The medium term goal is to reach Net Reproduction Rate of Unity (N.R.R.: 1) by 2000 A.D. with a birth rate of 21 death rate of 9 and infant mortality below 60 per thousand. The immediate goal is to reach birth rate of 29.1, death rate of 10.4 and infant mortality rate of 87 per thousand by the end of 1990.

2. Funds for Family Planning Programme including M.C.H. activities are provided by the Government of India on 100 per cent basis. By the end of 1985-86, the birth rate, the death rate and infant mortality rate in Bihar were 37.3, 14.1 and 114, per thousand respectively. The percentage of eligible couple protection was 19.3 per cent by the end of 31st March 1986 whereas the target is to achieve a couple protection rate of over 42 per cent by the end of 1990. During 1985-86 against the target of 5,71,000 sterilisation and 1,74,000 IUD/CUT insertions, the actual achievement was 3,67,000 sterilisation and 1,33,279 IUD/CUT insertions with the percentage of 63.35 and 76.60 respectively. The target for 1986-87 is 6,00,000 under sterilisation and 2,72,000 for IUD/CUT. To achieve this target, an additional incentive of Rs. 75 per vasectomy and Rs. 65 per tubectomy has been sanctioned from the State Plan and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 376 lakhs has been sanctioned out of the plan Budget for the year 1986-87.

3. It is proposed to continue with the stated scheme of providing additional incentive of Rs. 75 per vasectomy and Rs. 65 per tubectomy in the year 1987-88 also. The approximate cost of continuing this scheme during the year 1987-88 comes to Rs. 376 lakhs.

#### ABSTRACT OF ABOVE SCHEME

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme.	Approved Outlay 1986-87			Anticipated Expenditure 1986-87			Proposed Outlay 1987-88		
		State Plan	Sub-Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub-Plan	S.C.P.	State Plan	Sub-Plan	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Medical Education .. ..	680.00	98.00	..	680.00	98.00	..	921.11	132.00	..
2	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna.	1000.00	..	..	998.00	..	..	1000.00	..	..
3	Training Programme .. ..	22.50	5.00	..	22.50	5.00	..	86.50	40.00	..
4	I.S.M. .. ..	38.75	..	..	38.75	..	..	56.39	..	..
5	Family Welfare .. ..	200.00	25.00	..	312.00	25.00	..	376.00	40.00	..
TOTAL - Medical Education and Family Welfare.		1941.25	128.00	..	1941.25	128.00	..	2440.00	212.00	..

**VI. Tribal Sub-Plan**

Provision for Tribal Sub-plan in different Schemes is follows:—

	Total Provision	Provision for TSP
1. Medical Education	921.11	182.00
2. Training Programme	86.50	40.00
3. Family Welfare	376.00	40.00

**VII. New 20-Point Programme**

Out of a total provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in Family Welfare a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for New 20-Point Programme.

## CHAPTER 37

### SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

#### (A) Urban Water Supply

##### Introduction

Provision of safe and wholesome water is one of the basic needs of the urban population. Estimates made by the Government of India have indicated that during 1985 only 59.5 percent of the Urban population had access to safe water supply and the balance 40.5 percent of the population still remains to be provided with water supply. The priorities in this sector has therefore been to augment the supply in the urban areas in view of the growing population and also to extend supply tonewly developing colonies and human settlement developing on the outskirts of the existing towns. At the beginning of the 7th Plan a number of Schemes of water supply for urban areas of the previous plans had spilled over for completion. Priority has therefore been given in allotment of funds for completion of these on-going schemes. New schemes are taken up keeping in view the deficiencies in the supply in the existing systems in order to augment the supply and to take up scheme in new area where there if no arrangement for water supply at present.

The approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan for implementation of the Urban Water Supply Projects is Rs. 1,450.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component have been kept at Rs. 290.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the first two year (1985-87) of the Seventh Five Year Plan have been as follows—

Year	Outlay (Rs in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1985-86	502.788	502.788
1986-87	450.00	450.00

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 550.00 lakhs out of which the sub plan component is Rs. 180.00 lakhs. It is envisaged toutilise this outlay as follows—

- (i) Completion of the on-going schemes sanctioned during the first two years (1985—87).
- (ii) Implementation of new schemes in towns where water supply is in a critical stage.

#### 2. World Bank Project for water Supply and sanitation

The State Government have sought World Bank assistance in respect of Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in the towns of Patna, Ranchi and Dhanbad, Jharia and negotiation with the World Bank are in progress. The three schemes will require an investment of Rs. 86.61 crores at the current price level.

The project Reports prepared by the Consultants have been scrutinized by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisations with World Bank are in progress for allotment of funds.

Since the World Bank Scheme is still in the process of finalisation, a token provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made for 1987-88.

Since the World Bank Scheme has still not been finalised there was no expenditure on these Projects in 1985—87.

### 3. Subarna Rekha water Supply Scheme (Getal sud-project)

This water supply scheme was sanctioned during the Sixties, at an estimated cost of Rs. 625.00 lakhs, envisaging the creation of a capacity of 37.5 MGD of water supply to the city of Ranchi and its neighbouring areas. The scheme was proposed to be implemented in two phases as follows—

- (i) Creation of a Capacity of 12.5 M.G.D. at an estimated cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in the first phase. This phase has since been completed in 1973.
- (ii) The second phase envisaged the creation of a capacity of 25.00 M.G.D. at an estimated cost of Rs. 365.00 lakhs. However, due to escalation in the cost this phase of the scheme could not be completed.

The revised cost for the second phase has been estimated to cost Rs. 1256.53 lakhs which was approved by the State Government in 1983, and the amount allotted for implementation of this scheme up to the end of the Sixth Five Year has been Rs. 829.48 lakhs.

The outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan for completion of the second phase Rs. 600.00 lakhs to take care of the escalation and other factors. The allotment made for implementation of this programme during 1985-86 was Rs. 130.00 lakhs and during 1986-87 the funds allotted was Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 152.00 lakhs which will enable the entire second phase scheme to be completed during 1987-88.

The allocations made for urban Sewerage and water supply scheme in 7th five year plan has been meagre. Compared to the number of towns, the population and its heavy density and the geographical configuration of the towns where heavy investment are needed for setting up an efficient sewerage collection and disposal system and drainage of surface water, only towns that have been provided with a modicum of sewerage system are Patna (part) Gaya (Part), Jamshedpur and Bokaro. Even at these places the system are not either complete or integrated. Surface drainage schemes have altogether major problems of the fund available. The allocation in the 7th Five Year Plan are utilised for completion of ongoing schemes in the urban areas where funds are released (50 loan:50 grant). Taking up new schemes to prevent water logging in the critical areas of the towns where this problem is chronic and posing a health hazard. Attempts has been made to implement an integrated plan for drainage for towns like Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Chapra, Gaya, Katihar and the State Capital where the problem of drainage is serious. The outlay earmarked for this scheme in the 7th plan is Rs. 830.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 166.00 lakhs.

The expenditure during first two years (1985—87) has been as follows—

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	157.818	147.818
1986-87	202.00	202.00

The funds earmarked in 1986-87 are being utilised for completion of fourteen ongoing schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 131.03 lakhs at Katihar and Darbhanga and on implementation of two new schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.04 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 for sewerage drainage schemes is Rs. 298.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component has been kept at Rs. 48.00 lakhs. It is envisaged to utilise this outlay as follows :—

- (i) Completion of the ongoing schemes of 1985—87.
- (ii) Implement integrated drainage schemes of Chapra, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
- (iii) Implementation of schemes which will have direct bearing with the Gaya Action Plan.

#### 4. Low cost Sanitation scheme

The Urban Development Department releases funds to the local bodies of the State, in the form of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant for conversion of service latrines into water seal latrines. Till the end of March, 1987 the outlay was utilised for conversion of service latrines only but from 1987-88 the State Government has decided to utilise 30 per cent of the total outlay for construction of community toilets also.

This is an important programme of the State Government and the target is to convert 100 percent of the service latrines in all the towns of the State by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period and declare them "BHANGI MUKT". There are three important sources of finance at present available for implementation of this scheme.

- (a) Outlay from the State Plan.
- (b) Financial assistance from the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India under the protection of Civil Right Acts and ;
- (c) Loan assistance on matching share basis from the Ministry of Urban Development under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

According to the survey made at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan period, there were nearly three lakhs service latrines in the urban areas of the State, which had to be converted into water seal latrines. It has been possible to convert about 1.30 lakhs service latrines, by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan thereby leaving a back log of about 1.70 lakhs service latrines.

The Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 2000.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 740.00 lakhs.

The expenditure during the first two years (1985—87) has been as follows :—

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	282.00	282.00
1986-87	400.00	400.00

The outlay for 1986-87 has been allotted to the local bodies for being utilised for conversion of 34,188 number of service latrines in 28 towns of general area and 14 towns of sub-plan area.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 for low cost Sanitation Schemes is Rs. 400.00 lakhs, out of which the sub-plan component has been kept at Rs. 80.00 lakhs. One important decision in respect of this scheme to be implemented from 1987-88 has been that one third of the total plan outlay for low cost sanitation will be utilised for construction of community toilets and the balance two third outlay will be utilised for conversion of service latrines.

It is envisaged to utilise this outlay as follows:—

- (i) Completion of the ongoing schemes of 1985—87 with preference to the towns along the River Ganga.
- (ii) Implementation of schemes in the Divisional headquarters and towns having concentration of Harijan Population.

The abstract of the outlay for each of the five programmes of this Sector is as follows:—

Serial no.	Programme	Proposed outlay for 1987-88	
		State Plan	Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Urban Water Supply .. ..	550.00	290.00
2	World Bank Project for Water Supply and sanitation.	100.00	30.00
3	Subarnrekha Water Supply Scheme (Getal-sud Project).	152.00	152.00
4	Sewerage and Drainage .. ..	298.00	48.00
5	Low cost sanitation scheme .. ..	400.00	80.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..		<b>1500.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>

## (B) Rural Water Supply

### 1. Introduction—

1.1. The State Government has been giving a high priority to Rural Water Supply Schemes in the five years Plans. The Progress in regard to provision of Rural Water Supply has been quite satisfactory while the Problem of Sanitation is still to be tackled on a massive Scale.

1.2. The U.N. Conference on Human Settlement (HABITAT) has decided to declare 1981—90 as International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. According to the Decade Programme 100 percent of the Rural Population is to be provided with safe drinking water and 5 percent of the Rural population, with sanitation facilities, the Seventh Five Year Plan has to take care of the bulk of the work left.

### 2. Assessment of the Problem

2.1. A Survey conducted in 1972 identified 35000 Problem Villages out of which 16968 could be covered till the end of 1977-78 leaving a balance of 18032 Problem villages as on 1st April 1978. In a subsequent survey carried out in 1978, 4741 uncovered additional villages were identified bringing the total number of Problem villages to 22773 as on 1st April 1978.

Altogether 7579 problem villages were covered during the period 1978—80 leaving a balance of 15194 problem villages at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. on 1st April 1980. out of which 4620 pertained to the Sub Plan Area.

The coverage during the Sixth Five Year Plan was as follows—

### Coverage of Problem Village

Year	M.N.P.	A.R.P.	Total State.	Sub Plan Area.
1980-81 .. .. .	1734	926	2660	227
1981-82 .. .. .	1950	750	2700	453
1982-83 .. .. .	2142	873	3015	905
1983-84 .. .. .	1670	1111	2781	1119
1984-85 .. .. .	1985	1031	3016	1332
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9481</b>	<b>4691</b>	<b>14172</b>	<b>4036</b>

2.2. Thus at the beginning of the Seventh Plan *i.e.* 1st April 1985 there was a balance of 1022 uncovered Problem Village (N) with a Population of 16.00 lakhs, out of which 584 pertained to the Sub Plan Area 839 Problem Villages were covered in 1985-86, leaving a balance of 183 villages spilling over to 1986-87 of which 137 pertain to Sub Plan Area. As per direction of the Government of India, a survey was again conducted in the year 1985, according to which a total of 8177 Additional Problem Villages were identified out of which 3894 pertain to Sub Plan Area.

### Position of Problem Villages at the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan

	Total State.	Sub Plan Area.
Balance on 1st April 1985 .. .. .	1022	584
During subsequent survey done in the Year 1985 .. .. .	8177	3894
<b>Coverage</b>		
Year 1985-86 .. .. .	839	447
Anticipated in 1986-87 M.N.P. 683 A.R.P 2517 .. .. .	3200	367
		1157
Provision made for 1987-88 MNP 700 ARP 2700 .. .. .	3400	355
		1200

Besides these there are 12103 partially covered problem villages where water supply has to be augmented, out of which about 3000 villages pertain to the Sub Plan Area. The Total population the covered is 183.18 lakhs.

Another aspect of the problem is that of tolas or hamlets. There are on average five hamlets in every revenue village in the plateau and sub plateau region and ten hamlets in other regions. These hamlets are situated at considerable distance from the main villages and also from one another and for all practical purpose are independent units. Hence future planning of water supply has to take care of this problem also.

### 2.3. Sanitation

The Decade Programme (1981—90) envisages the coverage of 5 percent of the Rural population with low cost sanitation facilities. The Rural Population at the end of the decade will be 6.95 crores, 5 percent of this will be 0.3475 crores. Out of 0.3475 crores 0.23 crores has already been covered under different Programmes and 0.11 lakh have been covered upto 1985-86 by Low Cost Latrines. Total coverage is 0.3486 crores till 1985-86.

With the provision of piped water supply schemes, the problem of water logging in rural areas has increased posing health hazards. It is therefore, imperative that all such places be provided with low cost drainage schemes.

### 3. Annual Plan 1987-88

The outlay proposed for 1987-88 under M.N.P. is Rs. 3000.00 lakhs of which Rs. 974.00 lakhs pertains to the Sub Plan Area.

The objectives are to complete schemes to cover the population of 700 Problem villages, 1400 partially covered and 3000 isolated hamlets, out of which 355 problem villages, 300 partially covered villages pertain to the Sub Plan Area to relocate existing sources where they have become derelict so as to maintain level of coverage and to meet the maintenance cost of schemes completed during the Plan period.

Piped Water Supply has been given a lower priority in view of the time lag involved and has been proposed in selected places with concentrated population which can not be catered to by dispersed sources or where water has to be carried from considerable distance.

Obviously the strategy is to lay greater stress on dispersed sources so as to accelerate the pace of coverage.

### 4. Programme of 1987-88

#### 4.1. Direction and Administration, Survey and Investigation Research, Machinery and Equipment.

For the successful implementation of the Programme the organisational set up at the head quarters and the field has been strengthened by creating new posts of Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers in the year 1986-87. It is essential to continue these posts in 1987-88 also.

New some Circles and Divisions are still needed to meet the increasing work load and effective implementation of the programme properly. Additional vehicles, machinery and other equipments are also necessary for execution and maintenance of the schemes.

For this purpose Rs. 65.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86 which was utilized. Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided in 1986-87 which will be fully utilized since additional Circles and Divisions have been created to cope with the work load,



A total of Rs. 250.00 lakhs have been provided for 1987-88 in which 202.00 lakhs is for posts continuing under plan., and 48.00 lakhs is for new posts. The provision of Rs. 250.00 lakh includes Rs. 60.00 lakhs for Sub-Plan Area.

#### 4.2. Piped Water Supply

##### 1. Continuing Scheme

1985-86—There was a provision of Rs. 650.00 lakhs for piped Water Supply out of which Rs. 569.0394 lakhs was spent on spill over schemes. 28 schemes were commissioned against a target of 55 schemes.

Besides 4 new schemes were taken up on which an expenditure of Rs. 5.03 lakhs was incurred.

1986-87—There is a provision of Rs. 775.00 lakhs for piped water supply out of which Rs. 725.00 lakhs has been earmarked for continuing schemes with which it is proposed to commission 84 schemes of M.N.P. and 10 old schemes of A.R.P.

Besides 38 new schemes have been taken up in 1986-87 for which there is a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

1987-88—There are altogether 157 continuing schemes of M.N.P. including 47 schemes of 1984-85, 29 standardization schemes of 1984-85 and 4 schemes taken up in 1985-86, out of which 84 schemes are targetted for commissioning in 1986-87, and 50 schemes in 1987-88.

Besides 48 old scheme of A.R.P. are being financed from the State Plan out of which 10 schemes will be commissioned in 1986-87 and 35 in 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 48.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose. In addition Rs. 152.00 lakhs has been provided for 38 schemes taken up in 1986-87. Thus a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is for continuing schemes out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Sub-Plan.

(a) 4 Schemes were taken up in 1985-86 for which no fund is required in 1987-88.

(b) 38 Schemes including 3 Schemes of Sub-Plan Area have been taken up in the year 1986-87 for which Rs. 152.00 lakhs including 12 lakhs of Sub-Plan is required in the year 1987-88.

##### (ii) New Schemes

It is proposed to take up 42 New Schemes of piped water supply for which Rs. 88.00 lakhs has been proposed. Out of these Schemes 6 pertain to Sub-Plan Area for which Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed.

#### 4.3. Dispersed Sources Wells/Tube Wells/Drilled Tube Wells

##### Well (Continuing)

1985-86—There was a provision of Rs. 115.00 lakhs for continuing schemes of wells against which Rs. 110.635 was spent and 1300 wells were completed. Besides this 781 wells were taken up in 1985-86 for which there was a provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs against which expenditure was Rs. 55.685 lakhs Besides this 475 wells and 319 developed springs in Paharia Villages were taken up in 1985-86 in which Rs. 62.00 lakhs was spent against a provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

Thus the total expenditure in 1985-86 was Rs. 228.32 lakhs. In 1986-87 there is a provision of Rs. 123.915 lakhs for completion of 781 wells in general areas, 475 wells and 319 develop springs wells in Paharia villages against which it is proposed to complete 781 wells in general areas, 300 wells and 110 developed springs in Paharia Areas.

Besides it is proposed to take up 796 wells in 1986-87 for which Rs. 71.085 lakhs has been provided.

1987-88—Provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs for completion of 175 wells of Paharia Villages, Rs. 116.00 lakhs for completion of 209 Spring wells of Paharia Villages, Rs. 84.00 lakhs for 796 wells of 1986-87. Total provision is Rs. 235.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 209.00 lakhs earmarked for 731 wells and 209 spring wells of Sub-Plan Area.

(b) 475 wells and 319 spring wells were taken up in 1985-86 in Paharia villages for which fund required in 1987-88 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs and Rs. 116.00 lakhs, respectively. 300 well and 110 spring wells are targeted to be completed in the year 1986-87 and it is targeted to complete rest of the above scheme in the year 1987-88.

(c) 796 wells have been taken up in the year 1986-87, for these wells Rs. 84.00 lakhs are required in 1987-88.

(ii) *Well (New Scheme)*

It is proposed to take up 300 wells out of which 200 pertain to Sub-Plan Area. Provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs pertain to Sub-Plan Area.

(iii) *Tube-wells (Continuing)*

1985-86—In the year 1985-86 provision for new tube-wells was Rs. 259.50 lakhs with a target of 8609 tube wells. The total expenditure in 1985-86 was Rs. 259.50 lakhs and the achievement was 7652 tube-wells.

1986-87—The provision of 1986-87 is Rs. 525.00 lakhs with a Physical target 15213 new tube-wells. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 525.00 lakhs with Physical performance of 15213 tube-wells.

(iv) *Tube-wells (New)*

1987-88—It is proposed to sink 28300 tube wells at a cost of Rs. 997.00 lakhs. Out of which 1000 tube wells at a cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is earmarked for Sub-Plan Area.

(v) *Drilled Tube-Well (Continuing)*

1985-86—In the year 1985-86 the provision for Drilled Tube-Well was Rs. 420.50 lakhs against a target of 3861. Drilled Tube-Wells Additional amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was given for 280 drilled tube-wells for Paharia villages. Out of total provision of Rs. 450.50 lakhs the actual expenditure was Rs. 444.30 lakhs and physical achievement was 3,031 drilled tube-wells.

1986-87—Provision for 1986-87 in Rs. 47.37 lakhs for 1110 continuing schemes of 1985-86 and provision for 2843 of new drilled tube-wells is Rs. 330.03 lakhs.

The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 337.40 lakhs with an achievement of 3953 drilled tube-wells.

*(vi) Drilled Tube-wells (New)*

Proposal for 1987-88 is Rs. 683.00 lakhs for a target of 5500 drilled tube-wells. Out of which 4000 drilled tube-wells with a cost of Rs. 498.00 lakhs is earmarked for Sub-Plan Area.

**4.4. Relocation of Sources**

Sources already created are subject to wear and tear. Besides becoming defunct due to recession of water level, Chokage etc. it is imperative that they are relocated/rejuvenated so as maintain the level of coverage. Altogether Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided, of which 79.00 lakhs will go to Sub-Plan Area.

1987-88—The proposed allocation for 1987-88 is Rs. 350.00 lakhs with a target of 19400 tube-wells and 600 drilled tube-wells, out of this 600 drilled tube-wells and 300 tube-wells at a cost of Rs. 79.00 lakhs are to be sunk for Sub-Plan Area.

**4.5. Maintenance Cost of Completed Schemes**

The maintenance of Schemes completed during a Five-Year Plan period is booked to the Plan expenditure.

The provision in 1985-86 was Rs. 80.00 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs. 77.13 lakhs. The provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

The proposed allocation for 1987-88 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs. It is necessary to maintain 85 of pipe water supply schemes for 4 months for which Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed. 47700 Tube-wells and 6100 Drilled Tube-wells are to be maintained for 6 months for which Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been proposed out of this Rs. 80.00 lakhs Rs. 15.00 lakhs is earmarked for Sub-Plan Area.

**4.6. Rural Sanitation (Low Cost Latrine)***(i) Continuing Schemes*

Provision for 1985-86 was Rs. 30.00 lakhs against a target construction of 1364 units. The Achievement was 833 units with an expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

The Provision for 1986-87 is Rs. 2,428 lakhs for 531 continuing units of 1985-86 and Rs. 42,842 lakhs for new 1639 units. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 45,270 lakhs for 531 old units and 1639 of new units.

1987-88—The requirement for continuing units of 1986-87 is Rs. 3.50 lakhs to complete 1,639 units of 1986-87 out of which Rs. 0.30 lakhs pertain to the Sub-Plan Area.

*(ii) Low Cost Latrine (New Units)*

It is proposed to construct 1500 units in the year 1987-88 for which Rs. 43.50 lakhs is proposed. Out of this Rs. 7.70 lakhs with 270 units is earmarked for Sub-Plan Area.

*(iii) Low Cost Drainage*

In the villages where piped water supply has been provided there is water logging in the lanes and bylanes of villages. It is essential to drain out the waste water from stand posts and individual houses to prevent water logging.

Keeping in view the above facts Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88, out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be for the Sub-Plan Area.

## 5. 20-Point Programme

5.1. The 20-Point Programme envisages the provision of at least one assured source of drinking water in each problem village. This objective is being achieved by funds available under the state plan (Minimum Needs Programme) and Central Sector (Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme).

In the beginning of the Sixth Plan there was a balance of 15194 uncovered problem villages. Out of which 14172 have been covered during the Sixth Plan period leaving a balance of 1022 villages. Out of 1022,417 Problem villages and 700 partially covered villages were covered by M.N.P. benefitting a population of 13.00 lakhs during the year 1985-86. 422 problem villages and 411 partially covered villages were covered by A.R.P. benefitting a population of 8.64 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

The total coverage during 1985-86 is 839 problem villages and 1111 partially covered villages benefitting a population of 21.64 lakhs, Out of 1022 problem village 839 were covered during 1985-86 leaving a balance of 183 problem villages which will be covered in 1986-87 by M.N.P.

As per survey made in the year 1985 an additional 8177 villages were located as problem villages which have to be covered during the 7th Plan.

The target for 1986-87 is to cover 683 of problem villages, 1482 partially covered villages and 2828 hamlets with a population of 26.35 lakhs under M.N.P. It is proposed to cover 2517 problem villages under A.R.P. with a population of 14.50 lakhs.

In the year 1987-88 it is proposed to cover 700 problem villages, 1400 partially covered villages and 3000 hamlets with a population of 25.21 lakhs by M.N.P. Further it is proposed to cover 2700 problem villages under A.R.P. with a population of 16.55 lakhs. The total outlay proposed for drinking water under M.N.P. is Rs. 2913.00 lakhs and under A.R.P. Rs. 3200.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88.

## 6. Central Sector (A.R.P.)

### (i) Piped Water Supply

1985-86—It was proposed to commission 44 schemes in the year 1985-86. The achievement was 18 schemes with an expenditure of Rs. 22.62 lakhs. No new schemes were taken up in 1985-86.

1986-87—It is targetted to commission 10 ongoing schemes and to take up 104 New Schemes, Provision of Rs. 1316.62 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

1987-88—It is proposed to take up 110 New Schemes and commission 35 ongoing schemes at a cost of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs.

### (ii) Tube-Well/Drilled Tube-well

The target for 1985-86 was to construct 2,154 tube-wells and 9020 drilled tube-wells. Achievement during the year was 1,927 tube-wells and 6,013 drilled tube-wells with expenditure of Rs. 1136.16 lakhs.

Provision was made for 3,275 tube-wells and 9871 drilled tube-wells in 1986-87 at an estimated cost of 1773.56 lakhs. All the schemes are likely to be completed.

It is proposed to construct 3,500 tube-wells and 11,500 drilled tube-wells at a cost of Rs. 1800.00 lakhs in 1987-88.

## 7. Special Component Plan

Out of a total provision of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs during 1987-88 under Rural Water Supply Scheme the flow to the special component plan is expected to be Rs. 1100.00 lakhs.

8. The Statement below would indicate the total requirement for 1987-88, and amount earmarked for district Sector, tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan.

OUTLAY PROPOSED FOR 1987-88

	State Sector	District Sector	T.S.P.	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. Continuing Scheme—</b>				
<b>(i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes—</b>				
(A) Pipe Water Supply .. ..	250.00	250.00	100.00	38.00
(B) Tube-well/Drilled Tube-well .. ..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total—A.R.P. .. ..</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>38.00</b>
<b>(ii) State Plan Scheme—</b>				
(A) Pipe Water Supply .. ..	200.00	200.00	20.00	40.00
<b>(B) Well, Tube-well and Drilled Tube-well—</b>				
(a) Well .. ..	119.00	119.00	93.00	36.33
(b) Spring Well .. ..	116.00	116.00	116.00	..
(c) Low Cost Latrine .. ..	3.50	3.50	0.30	2.67
<b>Total—M.N.P. .. ..</b>	<b>438.50</b>	<b>438.50</b>	<b>229.30</b>	<b>79.00</b>
<b>2. New Scheme—</b>				
<b>(i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes—</b>				
(A) Pipe Water Supply .. ..	1150.00	1150.00	500.00	172.00
(B) Tube-Well/Drilled Tube-Well .. ..	1800.00	1800.00	900.00	270.00
<b>Total—A.R.P. .. ..</b>	<b>2950.00</b>	<b>2950.00</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>442.00</b>

	State Sector	District Sector	T.S.P.	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(ii) State Plan Scheme—</b>				
(A) Pipe Water Supply .. .. .	88.00	88.00	12.00	17.60
<b>(B) Well, Tube-well and Drilled Tube-well—</b>				
(a) Well .. .. .	30.00	30.00	20.00	12.00
(b) Tube-well .. .. .	997.00	997.00	50.00	349.00
(c) Drilled Tube-well .. .. .	683.00	683.00	498.00	239.60
(C) Relocation of sources .. .. .	350.00	350.00	79.00	194.40
(D) Maintenance of completed Scheme	80.00	80.00	15.00	32.00
(E) Low Cost Latrine .. .. .	43.50	43.50	7.70	38.90
(F) Low Cost Drainage .. .. .	10.00	10.00	3.00	3.50
3. Direction, and administration Survey Investigation, Research Training, Machinery & equipment.	250.00	..	60.00	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2531.50</b>	<b>2281.50</b>	<b>744.70</b>	<b>887.00</b>
<b>Grand Total—M.N.P. .. .. .</b>	<b>2970.00</b>	<b>2720.00</b>	<b>974.00</b>	<b>966.00</b>
Outside M.N.P. State Sector .. .. .	30.00	..	..	..
<b>Total—M.N.P. .. .. .</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>2720.00</b>	<b>974.00</b>	<b>966.00</b>

## CHAPTER 38

### HOUSING

#### A. GENERAL HOUSING

The investments in the Housing Sector in the successive Five-Year Plans of the State have been negligible. The flow of institutional funds in the Housing Sector in Bihar has also been poor. With growing population and migration to the urban areas in recent years the problem of housing has been getting acute. This has caused a serious problem of living accommodation in all the district and subdivisional towns. Urban slums have also been growing at a fast rate.

2. Under the Housing Sector, support is provided to the activities of the State Housing Board for developing housing facilities for different income groups, especially for the weaker sections. Funds are also provided for rural Housing Schemes through the district administration to a limited extent.

3. The State Housing Board has presently in hand construction of houses in different categories as detailed below:—

- (i) Economically Weaker Section—2357 Dwelling Units.
- (ii) Low Income Housing Scheme—2766 Dwelling Units.
- (iii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—2154 Dwelling Units.

4. The Board had availed of loan from the Housing Department to the extent admissible under its schemes. Due to delays in construction and escalation of costs, it has become necessary to complete them at an early date. An exercise of the resources required for completing these houses, after taking into account the internal resources of the Board and the likely availability of funds from HUDCO, etc., has been made. The scheme-wise details are discussed below:—

#### (i) Housing Scheme for the Economically Weaker Section of the Society.

This Scheme aims at providing housing facilities to the economically weaker section complete 2357 dwelling units at an estimated cost of Rs. 119.73 lakhs. For the year 1987-88, complete 2357 dwelling unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 119.73 lakhs. For the year 1987-88, the Housing Board has proposed to complete 556 units at a cost of Rs. 165.00 lakhs.

#### (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Under the scheme built houses/flats and developed plots of land are provided. The revised programme of the Housing Board for the year 1986-87, is to complete 2766 dwelling units at a cost of Rs. 249.11 lakhs. For the year 1987-88, the State Housing Board has proposed completion of 768 dwelling units at a cost of Rs. 345.00 lakhs, which includes Rs. 41 lakhs for loan distribution.

#### (iii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

Individuals falling under the income bracket of Rs. 7,201 to Rs. 18,000 per annum are covered under this scheme. Under this scheme, built houses/flats and developed plots of land are allotted among the people of this income Group. The target of the Housing Board for the year 1986-87, is to complete 2,154 houses/flats at a cost of Rs. 421.96 lakhs. For the year 1987-88, the State Housing Board has proposed to complete 488 dwelling units at a cost of Rs. 485.00 lakhs.

(iv) Apart from the above items loans for the Low Income Group is provided at the rate of Rs. 14,500 through the district administration. A provision of Rs. 41 lakhs has been made in 1986-87 for this scheme. A similar provision is suggested for 1987-88 also.

**(v) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.**

Under this scheme, land is acquired and developed for providing houses/flats/developed sites to people in different income groups in the Urban areas. The current year's provision is Rs. 145 lakhs which is expected to be utilised. For 1987-88 the Housing Board has proposed to acquire 1,000 acres of land at a cost of blood banks.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the Housing Department for giving support at the Secretariat level.

5. Schemewise financial break up and physical target of the proposed plan outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88 are as detailed below:—

Sl. no.	Scheme	Financial Target	Physical Target
(a)	Housing Scheme for the Economically Weaker Section of the Society.	Rs. 165.00 lakhs	556 Dwelling Units
(b)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme (including individual housing loan of Rs. 41 lakhs).	Rs. 345.00 lakhs	768 Dwelling Units
(c)	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	Rs. 485.00 lakhs	488 Dwelling Units
(d)	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs	1,000 Acres of land
(e)	Strengthening of Housing Department.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs	...
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs</b>	<b>1,812 Dwelling Units</b> <b>1,000 Acres of land</b>

**(6) Tribal Sub-Plan**

6. Out of the total proposed plan outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Tribal Sub-Plan, which is 30 per cent of the total proposed Plan. Schemewise financial break up and physical target of the Tribal Sub-Plan are as detailed below:—

Sl. no.	Scheme	Financial Target	Physical Target
(a)	Housing Scheme for the Economically Weaker Section of the Society.	Rs. 50.00 lakhs	212 Dwelling Units
(b)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme (including individual housing loan of Rs. 41 lakhs).	Rs. 104.00 lakhs	344 Dwelling Units
(c)	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	Rs. 146.00 lakhs	146 Dwelling Units
(d)	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	Rs. 300.00 lakhs	248 Acres of land
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>Rs. 600.00 lakhs</b>	<b>702 Dwelling Units</b> <b>248 Acres of land</b>



**(7) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes**

7. The total proposed plan outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88, includes 14 per cent for Special Component Plan, for the Scheduled Castes, which comes to Rs. 280.00 lakhs. Schemewise financial break up, and physical target of the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, are as detailed below: —

Sl. no.	Scheme	Financial Target	Physical Target
(a)	Housing Scheme for the Economically Weaker Section of the Society.	Rs. 23.50 lakhs	78 Dwelling Units
(b)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	Rs. 48.50 lakhs	108 Dwelling Units
(c)	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	Rs. 68.00 lakhs	68 Dwelling Units
(d)	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	Rs. 140.00 lakhs	140 Dwelling Units
Total ...		Rs. 280.00 lakhs	254 Dwelling Units 140 Acres of land

**B. HOUSE SITES FOR RURAL LANDLESS FAMILIES.**

The scheme to provide house sites to rural landless has been taken up under the minimum needs programmes and is also included in the 20-Point Programmes. Under this scheme 100 square yards of land is provided to rural landless families free of cost for construction of their house and another 30 square yards is provided for environmental development such as for construction of road, drains, etc. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 760 and Rs. 860 is provided in the plains and hilly areas respectively for development of house sites and assistance for construction of dwelling house or hut. During the Sixth Plan, 77,057 families were provided with developed house sites. During the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 out of plan provision of Rs. 200 lakhs a sum of Rs. 195 lakhs was utilised for development and distribution of 3,61,110 developed house sites with a sub-plan flow of Rs. 27 lakhs. The target for 1986-87 is to provide 25,000 developed house sites at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 lakhs, out of which sub-plan content would be Rs. 34 lakhs, which is anticipated to be achieved. Most of the beneficiaries are Scheduled Castes in the non-sub-plan area. The target for 1987-88 is also to provide 25,000 developed house sites for which a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed to be provided out of State plan. The sub-plan content of this outlay will be Rs. 51 lakhs.

From 1986-87 the scheme has been integrated under the Indira Awas Scheme taken up under the RLEGP and the provision made for the scheme of providing developed sites has been used for development of the sites on which houses under the Indira Awas Scheme will be constructed.

The target of house construction has also been fixed at 18,244 for 1986-87 and 26,000 for 1987-88.

For 1987-88 the proposed plan outlay under the scheme is Rs. 250 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 51 lakhs will be for the TSP. The target is to allot 25,000 developed sites on which houses will be constructed under the Indira Awas Scheme.

#### **Special Component Plan.**

Out of the total target of 25,000 house sites to be distributed during 1986-87, the achievement so far has been 10,798. Out of this achievement 9,093 house sites have been distributed to the members of the Scheduled Castes. This shows that more than 70 per cent benefit have gone to the members of the Scheduled Castes.

Based on the experience of previous years, out of the total outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs proposed for 1987-88 under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs which comes to 60 per cent of the total outlay is earmarked under special component plan.

#### **20-Point Programme.**

This scheme comes under point no. 4 of the new 20-Point Programme. A total of 1,13,167 house sites have been distributed to eligible families till 1985-86 and the target for 1986-87 is to distribute 25,000 house sites against which the achievement so far is 10,798 and is anticipated to be achieved by the end of the financial year 1986-87. The target for 1987-88 has been fixed at 25,000 house sites to be distributed to eligible families.

#### **C. LOAN ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.**

Nearly six thousand applications for house buildings advance from Government employees are pending for disposal. At a conservative estimate Rs. 2,800.00 lakhs will be required to clear the applications filed up to 31st March, 1986.

The actual amount utilised on such loan during 1985-86 was 450.00 lakhs. During the current year 1986-87 Rs. 400.00 lakhs is the outlay which will be utilised in full. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs for this sub-sector in the Annual Plan 1987-88 out of which 90 lakhs would be spent in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

## CHAPTER 39

### POLICE HOUSING

The strength of the police force in the State, the accommodation available including barrack accommodation and the satisfaction level achieved are as given below:—

	1-4-1980	1-4-1985
Strength	59,793	73,700
Accommodation available (including barracks)	24,876	33,078
Satisfaction level	41.8%	45.5%

With the allocations envisaged under the 7th Plan of the State Government including funds available from the Eighth Finance Commission, 6,160 additional units including barracks are proposed to be provided for the force increasing the availability to 39,238 numbers by 1990 leading to a satisfaction level of 53.97 per cent assuming no increase in the strength of police personnel. Assuming an average rate of increase in the number of Police personnel during the coming five years of 2.75% per annum based on past experience, the projected strength of the force in 1990 will be 82,696 bringing the satisfaction level down to only 47.77 per cent by 1990. The Eighth Finance Commission have envisaged a target of 60 per cent as satisfaction level in 1990 on the strength of 1985, in respect of housing accommodation. In Bihar the level of satisfaction in housing accommodation including barracks will go up to 53.97 per cent only.

2.1. A sum of Rs. 3360 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Five-Year Plan including Rs. 2520 lakhs under the Eighth Finance Commission schemes for the period 1985—90. Out of Rs. 3360 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 1064.11 lakhs was provided for in the year 1985-86 and a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made for the year 1986-87. The details are given in the table below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	Expenditure 1985-86		Approved outlay 1986-87		Anti. Exp., 1986-87		Proposed outlay 1987-88	
		State Plan.	T.S.P.	State Plan.	T.S.P.	State Plan.	T.S.P.	State Plan.	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Residential buildings.	854.31	168.00	719.00	256.00	719.00	256.00	968.00	256.00
2	Non-residential buildings.	141.30	31.00	162.00	26.00	162.00	26.00	90.00	26.00
3	Campus Development.	135.00	12.00	84.00	12.00	84.00	12.00	42.00	26.00
4	Land acquisition	30.50	..	35.00	..	35.00	..	..	..
<b>Total—Police Housing.</b>		1164.11	211.00	1000.00	294.00	1000.00	294.00	1100.00	308.00

2.2 The following schemes have been taken up during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (in numbers):—

	1985-86		1986-87		During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Total		
	Taken up.	To be Completed.	To be taken up.	To be completed.	To be taken up.	Completed by Oct. 1986.	To be completed by March, 1987.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Residential .. ..	1,871	830	2,937	1,540	4,808	990	2,370
2. Barracks .. ..	90	90	500	400	500	330	490
3. Police station.—							
(a) Rural .. ..	31	17	58	34	89	3	51
(b) Urban .. ..	18	9	39	18	57	Nil	27
4. Other non-residential .. ..	7+11	14	33	23	57	17	37
5. Campus Dev. .. ..	12+8	20	52	52	72	14	72
6. Land acquisition (In lakhs).	38.87	30.5	40.00	35.00	78.87	38.87	65.51

Construction on all schemes have been taken up. The physical targets of 1985-86 and 1986-87 are expected to be achieved by March, 1987. The delay in achieving the physical target for the year 1985-86 is because being the first year of the Eighth Finance Commission period the finalisation of unit rate and plinth area in that year took some time.

2.3. The proposed outlay for various schemes for 1987-88 is as below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90)	T.S.P. component	Annual Plan 1987-88	T.S.P. 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1. Residential buildings .. ..	2464.81	616.00	968.00	256.00
2. Non-residential buildings .. ..	584.41	146.00	90.00	26.00
3. Campus Development .. ..	260.00	65.00	42.00	12.00
4. Land acquisition .. ..	51.00	13.00	..	..
Total .. ..	3360.00	840.00	1100.00	294.00

2.4. The physical programme of works is indicated below along with the cost: —

Type of work.	Numbers	Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Residential ... ..	1,815	968.00
(2) Police-station and other non-residential buildings. ...	63	90.00
(3) Campus Development ...	20	42.00
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1100.00</b>

2.5. The schemes to be completed in 1987-88 are continuing schemes. The list of works have been approved by the Home (Police) Department and the list has been sent to the Eighth Finance Commission Cell also. The cost is based on the unit raets as approved by the State Government.

## CHAPTER 40

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### 1. Introduction

1.1. There has been increasing urbanisation in Bihar and the rate of growth of urban population has been somewhat higher than the country's average. Between 1971—81 about 30.8 lakh persons were added in the State's urban population during 1971—81 decade as compared to 17.2 lakh persons during 1961—71 decade. It is estimated that nearly 48.12 lakh persons would be added to the State's urban population during 1981—91.

1.2. The area covered by the urban settlements in the State has increased from 2043.5 sq. kms. in 1961 to 2774.2 sq. kms. in 1971 and during 1981 an area of 3198.2 sq. kms. was covered by the urban settlements in Bihar.

2.2.1. The growing urbanisation in the State has caused a severe strain on the basic amenities available in the urban areas, which is manifest from problems such as inadequate water supply, poor state of sanitation, bad roads and grossly inadequate drainage and sewerage facilities.

2.2. Estimates made by the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) have indicated that in Bihar only 59.5% of the urban population had access to safe water supply as compared to the All India percentage of 72.9 per cent during 1985.

2.3. Similarly during 1985 only 22.9% of the State's urban population was served by Sanitation facilities and the balance 77.1 per cent had practically no access to sanitation. At the All-India level also only 28.4 per cent of the urban population are served by Sanitation facilities.

3.3.1. A serious problem that has posed a challenge to the urbanisation is the emergence of SLUMS in almost all the cities and towns of the State. The SLUM AREAS are result of many factors, namely; (large influx of rural migrants to the urban areas in search of jobs) and inability of the Municipal Bodies to provide basic facilities and direpaucity of financial resources.

3.2. Estimates made by Ministry of Urban Development Government of India, have identified that in Bihar the Slum population at present is nearly 25.20 lakh persons against the slum population for the whole country of 280.00 lakh persons. Projections made by the Government of India have indicated that Bihar State will have an estimated slum population of 32.70 lakh persons by 1990-91.

3.3. With the funds available with the State Government and the Incentive Grant released by the Centre during 1982—84, it has been possible to cover only 1.82 lakh slum population till 1985-86, accounting for only 7.20% of the total estimated slum population, which is a very meagre coverage compared to the magnitude of the problem.

The Municipal Bodies have neither the technical staff nor the financial resources to take up and implement urban Development Schemes. There is therefore an urgent need to provide additional resources to the Municipal Bodies to cope with the problems. This can be done either by a scheme of sharing taxes or out-right grants. The latter seems to be an appropriate mode of resource devolution, as it can be need based. At the same time the Municipal Bodies are also being motivated to tap their existing sources of taxation

fully. They have also to be provided with the technical manpower to implement schemes who should be posted at the district headquarters of all the districts. The Urban Development Department also needs a technical cell at the headquarter to scrutinise proposals and process schemes to ensure implementation and monitor performance besides keeping a watch on recovery of loans granted to Municipal Bodies.

The outlay proposed for the Seventh Plan for the Urban Development Sector is Rs. 1,990.00 lakhs of which the sub-plan component has been kept at Rs. 340.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed 1987-88 is Rs. 480.00 lakhs of which the sub-plan component has been kept at Rs. 115.50 lakhs.

The expenditure during the first two years (1985—87) of the Seventh Plan has been as follows:—

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	396.203	395.713 (actuals).
1986-87	350.000	350.000 (anticipated)

### 3. Civic Amenities

Under this programme, two categories of schemes are implemented by the local bodies, through the funds released by the Department namely non-remunerative Schemes and Remunerative Schemes.

#### (a) Non-remunerative Schemes

Under this programme, grants are given to the local bodies for provision of the civic amenities like Town Halls, Parks, Bathing ghats, Community Toilets, streetlighting etc. The outlay for this scheme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been kept as Rs. 200.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The expenditure under the head in 1985-86 was Rs. 154.00 lakhs. For 1986-87 the approved outlay is 62.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilised fully.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 for Non-Remunerative Schemes is Rs. 90.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

#### (b) Remunerative Schemes

Under this programme, loans are given to the local bodies for construction of Municipal Markets, with a view to increase the revenue of the local bodies. The outlay for this programme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been kept as Rs. 60.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 11.8 lakhs. The approved outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs for 1986-87 is likely to be full utilised.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This step up has been proposed to meet the pressing demand of funds to local bodies for construction of Municipal Market on the lands owned by them under local bodies. These become a permanent source of revenue.

#### 4. Preparation of Master Plan and Training in Town Planning

The preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans requires the training of the personnel involved therein to keep them abreast of the latest development of urban planning and management.

Grants are also given to the authorities for preparation of the Master Plan/Regional Plans. Funds are also made available to the State Town and Country Planning Organisation for preparation of such Plans, according to an approved programme.

Preparation of Urban Traffic and Transportation Plans for the major areas of the State, like Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Gaya is also an important activity financed under this scheme.

The outlay for these schemes during the Seventh Five-Year Plan was approved as Rs 70.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan Component is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 4 lakhs. A similar amount is expected to be utilised in the current year.

The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs, which is to be utilised for preparation of the following Master Plans:—

- (i) Divisional Headquarter Towns of Chapra, Dumka, Gaya and Saharsa for which Master Plans have not been prepared.
- (ii) District Headquarter Towns of Sasaram, Daltonganj and Biharsharif for which Master Plans have been prepared in the past, but have to be revised.
- (iii) Traffic and Transportation Plans for selected cities.

#### 5. Grants-in-Aid to Regional Development Authorities.

There are five statutory Regional Development Authorities at Patna, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Gaya which are entrusted with the following important functions:—

- (i) Preparation and implementation of Urban Development Schemes.
- (ii) Preparation and enforcement of Master Plans and Regional Plans to ensure planned development of the area.

The State Government gives grants-in-aid to these Authorities, which the Authorities utilise as SEED MONEY for raising commercial loans for discharging the above functions. The outlay for this programme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been kept as Rs. 150.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan Component is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The allocation of seed money mentioned above has so far been utilised to supplement the financial resources of the authorities for implementation of remunerative schemes.

Rupees 15 lakhs have been provided for these Authorities in each of the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is also Rs. 15.00 lakhs out of which the sub-plan component is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.



## 6. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums :

The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (E.X.U.S.) Schemes included in the 20 Point Programme and as per the guidelines of the Government of India, the following specific amenities are provided under this scheme.

- (i) Water-supply: One tap for 150 persons.
- (ii) Community Baths : One Bath for 20 to 50 persons.
- (iii) Community Latrines : One lavatory seat for 20 to 50 persons.
- (iv) Pucca Drainage System to quickly drain out storm water to avoid accumulation of water in the slum area.
- (v) Widening and paving of existing lanes to make room for easy flow of pedestrians, bicycles and handcarts on paved paths to avoid mud and slush.
- (vi) Street lighting at the rate of one light point every 30 metres apart.

The outlay for this scheme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been kept as Rs. 550.00 lakhs, out of which the Sub-Plan Component is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. It will be possible to cover a slum population of nearly 2.00 lakhs persons during the Seventh Five-Year Plan at the rate of Rs. 250.00 per person up to 1985-86 and Rs. 300.00 per person after 1986-87.

With the funds available with the State Government and the Incentive Grant released by the Government of India during 1982-84, it has been possible to cover only 1.62 lakhs slum population up to the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the total coverage till 1985-86 has been 1.82 lakhs slum population which is 7.20 per cent.

With the outlay of the Seventh Five-Year Plan additional 2.00 lakhs persons living in the slum areas only will be covered. Thus, by the end of the Seventh Plan only 1.62 + 2.00, i.e., 3.62 lakhs persons would be covered, accounting for a meagre coverage of 14.36 per cent out of the population of 25.20 lakh persons.

The Plan expenditure and population benefitted during the first two years (1985-87) is as below:—

Year	(Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs.)		Beneficiaries (Persons)
	State	Sub-Plan	State	Sub-Plan	
1985-86	100.00	20.00	100.00 (Actual)	20.00	36.808
1986-87	120.00	25.00	120.00 (Anticipated)	25.00	40.000

During 1985-86 works were carried out in the towns of Patna, Biharsharif, Rajgir, Hilsa, Silao, Gaya, Nawada, Siwan, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Lakhisarai, Barahiya, Barbigaha, Chatra, Dumka, Sahebganj, Purnea, Saharsa, Madhepura, Ranchi and Chaibasa.

During the period 1986-87 the available funds are being utilised, for completion of on-going schemes of 1985-86 and for providing Rs. 12 lakhs to Coal Mining Area Development Authority at Dhanbad for schemes in its jurisdiction.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 130.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan Component is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. This will be utilised mainly for the following purposes:—

(i) Completion of schemes taken up upto in 1985-86 if any is left.

(ii) New Schemes of Slum Areas in cities above one lakh population and the industrial areas of Giridih, Bermo, Jamshedpur, Patratu, Ramgarh, Dehri-on-Sone, Chas (Bokaro), and Chirkunda.

#### 7. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

This Centrally-Sponsored Scheme was initiated during the Sixth Five-Year Plan to provide financial loan assistance to the State Government for the implementation of selected programme of urban development in the Small and Medium Towns, i.e. towns with a population of one lakh and below. The towns selected for developments should be such that will check the migration of rural population to the large cities and would perform the role of Service and Market Centres to the rural hinterland.

The selected programmes of urban development under this scheme have been grouped into two categories as follows:—

##### (a) Category 'A' Schemes

Schemes of this category cover land development for housing and industries, Development of Markets/Mandis, Improvement and Upgradation of Roads, Traffic and Transportation Schemes and Low Cost Sanitation Schemes.

Schemes of this Category are eligible for Central Loan Assistance on matching basis upto a limit of Rs. 104.00 lakhs, out of which loan assistance of Rs. 52 lakhs per town is available from the Centre.

##### Category 'B' Scheme.

The programmes envisaged in this Category are Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Low Cost Schemes of Water Supply Drainage and sanitation, construction of preventive medical care facilities and development of parks and play grounds.

Schemes of this category have to be implemented entirely from State Plan funds, but have to form part of the Integrated Development Scheme for the town.

Out of the total amount of Rs. 104.00 lakhs including State's share a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has to be earmarked for schemes of Low Cost Sanitation and above this Rs. 16 lakhs to be shared equally by the State and the centre can be optionally earmarked for Low Cost Sanitation within the whole ceiling of Rs. 104 lakhs. This earmarking is compulsory.

Out of the State Plan a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been utilised in 1985-86 and during the current year the approved provision of Rs. 130 lakhs is expected to be utilised fully.

The position in regard to Central assistance released during 1985—87 is as follows:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(1) Funds received during 1985-86 for Siwan Town released to D. M. Siwan. ...	27.22
(2) Funds received during March, 1986 for Buxar, Sitamarhi and Kishanganj towns, to be released from B.C.F. advance during 1986-87. ...	51.93
(3) Funds released during 1985-86 for Deoghar and Begusarai ...	16.50
(4) Funds received for Low Cost Sanitation Schemes in Seven towns to be released from B.C.F. advance during 1986-87. ...	34.21
(5) Additional fund received for Buxar town during August, 1987 to be released from B.C.F. advance during 1986-87. ...	10.00
Total ...	139.86

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) this Scheme has been approved and implemented in fifteen towns, namely; Hajipur, Chapra, Gopalganj, Bettiah, Begusarai, Katihar, Saharsa, Arrah, Deoghar, Dumka Giridih, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Chaibasa and Daltonganj. Project Reports for additional 15 towns have been sent so far out of which the Government of India has approved the Project for only four additional towns namely Siwan, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj and Buxar. It is proposed to submit Project Reports for some additional towns during 1987-88.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs out of which the Sub-Plan Component is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. This will be utilised for completion of the on-going schemes in the fifteen towns as well as for providing the matching share for the additional towns sanctioned during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

#### 8. Rickshaw-Pullers Welfare Scheme.

The outlay for the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The performance and expenditure during the first two years (1985—87) of the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been as indicated hereinafter:—

(i) Out of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1985-86 funds have been made available for providing Motorised Rickshaws to the rickshaw-pullers at Patna and Ranchi as follows:—

(a) A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to the Bihar State Scheduled Castes Welfare Corporation for rickshaw-pullers in Patna.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to the Bihar State Scheduled Tribes Welfare Corporation for rickshaw pullers in Ranchi.

(ii) The Plan outlay for 1986-87, i.e., Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been envisaged to be utilised for providing of 120 motorised rickshaws to be allotted to the rickshaw-pullers.

The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of which the sub-Plan component is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. This will be utilised for providing seed money for purchase of motorised rickshaws.

### 9. Administration and Direction

The Urban Development Department will be spending nearly Rs. 3600.00 lakhs under the Urban Development Sector and the Urban Roads Sector during the Seventh Five-Year Plan on the various schemes and programmes envisaged in these two sectors.

In addition, the Department will also have to monitor and process the Budget allotments for the Schemes under the Sewerage and Water Supply Sector, for which the outlay during the Seventh Five-Year Plan is Rs. 6,530.00 lakhs.

For effective and efficient processing of the Budget and Planning and monitoring of the various Schemes and Programmes there is urgent need to set up the following two sections within the Department:—

(a) Budget Section; and

(b) Planning Section.

The duties and functions of these two sections will be the same as in the other Development Departments of the Government, like the Road Construction Department, Agriculture Department, etc. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during 1987-88 for setting up nucleus of the Budget Cell and Planning Cell within the Department.

The details of the outlays are given in the statement hereinafter:—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)			
		Outlay			
Serial no.	Name of the Scheme /Programme	1985—90		1987-88	
		State Plan	Sub-Plan	State Plan	Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Financial assistance to local bodies for—				
	(a) Non-remunerative Scheme ..	200.00	50.00	80.00	20.00
	(b) Remunerative Scheme ..	80.00	15.00	40.00	10.00
2	Master Plan and Training in Town Planning.	70.00	5.00	4.00	0.50
3	Grants in aid to Regional Development Authority.	150.00	30.00	15.00	3.00
4	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (E.I.U.S.).	550.00	100.00	130.00	30.00
5	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (I.D.S.M.T.).	800.00	140.00	200.00	50.00
6	Rickshaw Puller Welfare Scheme ..	50.00	..	10.00	2.00
7	Administration and Direction ..	..	..	1.00	..
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1900.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>115.50</b>

## CHAPTER 41

### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

#### Introduction

The main function of the Information and Public Relations Department is to educate and inform the people of the Government Policies and programmes and publicising the welfare and developmental schemes taken up for different categories of the population. It has also to mould public opinion and make it receptive to new and innovative ideas both in the economic and social spheres. As a result of new developments in information technology, the department has to modernise its mass communication aids according to the requirements of the situation.

The outlay approved for the Seventh Five-year Plan (1985—90) is Rs. 200.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is for the Tribal Sub-Plan. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was approved for Annual Plan 1985-86, including a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan. An amount of Rs. 38.31 lakhs was utilised in 1985-86 on opening of a Divisional Publicity Unit at Chapra, purchase of Vehicles, organising plan exhibitions, purchase of T.V. and V.C.R. sets and equipments for Films Production. Besides these, direct teleprinter service from Public Relations Directorate, Patna to New Delhi was established. Subsidy was paid to Urdu newspapers for availing of teleprinter services. The outlay approved for annual plan 1986-87 is Rs. 48.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 12.00 lakhs is for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The amount will be fully utilised in the current year.

The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is 60.00 lakhs only, out of which 15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The proposals for the annual plan 1987-88 schemewise are given below:—

#### General Area

##### 1. Direction and Administration

(i) Pay and allowances of the posts of a Budget-cum- Accounts Officer and his staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh only.

##### 2. Field Publicity Scheme

(a) It is proposed to maintain two divisional publicity units at Chapra and Dumka at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs only.

(b) It is proposed to create two subdivisional publicity units at Masaurhi and Sheohar Subdivisional Headquarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs only.

(c) It is proposed to allocate Rs. 10.00 lakhs for construction of a "Suchana Bhavan" at Patna in 1987-88.

(d) It is proposed to replace vehicles at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

(e) Provision has been made for a post of Assistant Director and his staff in the Harijan Information Cell. The cost on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 0.50 lakh.

### 3. Song and Drama Services

(i) It is proposed to invite cultural troupes of other States and send troupes of this State to other States to give performance during important occasions to promote national and also cultural integration. The cost involved in the annual plan 1987-88 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

### 4. Advertisement and Visual Publicity

(a) It is proposed to organise exhibitions and erect hoardings and to prepare exhibits and models at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

(b) It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakh on plan advertisements and advertisements relating to measures taken for Harijan Welfare in the newspapers and periodicals during 1987-88.

### 5. Films—Exhibition of

For the publicity of plan achievements, it is proposed to purchase V.C.R. sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the year 1987-88.

### 6. Film—Production Studio

It is proposed to produce documentary, Tele and Video films on plan achievements, cultural manifestations and social themes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh only.

### 7. Publications

For extensive publicity of 20-Point Programme, 1986 and Harijan welfare activities, it is proposed to produce multi-colour publicity literature like posters, pamphlets, brochures and booklets. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is estimated for 1987-88.

### 8. Press Information Service

It is proposed to grant 40 per cent subsidy to Urdu newspapers which are using the teleprinter service of any news agency and to maintain the teleprinter service between Patna and New Delhi. The cost on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh only. This is an ongoing scheme initiated to give incentive to Urdu newspapers.

### 9. Community Viewing Scheme

(a) It is proposed to purchase and instal 180 T.V. sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

(b) It is proposed to maintain the posts sanctioned for T.V. Maintenance centre at Muzaffarpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh only.

### 10. Training

Allocation of Rs. 0.20 lakh for training of Public Relations Personnel is envisaged during 1987-88.

## **Tribal Sub-Plan Area**

### **1. Field Publicity Scheme**

(i) It is proposed to spend Rs. 5.25 lakhs towards construction of Suchana Bhavan at the Divisional Hqrs. at Ranchi.

(ii) It is proposed to spend Rs. 0.75 lakh towards the construction of staff quarters for staff in the Branch Secretariat at Ranchi.

### **2. Song & Drama Services**

It is proposed to maintain two tribal cultural troupes at Ranchi and Bhagalpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1987-88.

### **3. Advertisement & visual Publicity**

It is proposed to organise exhibitions in tribal areas on Plan achievements at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs only.

### **4. Films/Exhibition of**

It is proposed to purchase V.C.R. sets with cassettes at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.60 lakh only.

### **5. Publications**

It is proposed to publish multi-colour publicity literature for the tribal welfare at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1987-88.

### **6. Community Viewing Scheme**

It is proposed to purchase 68 T. V. sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.40 lakhs during 1987-88.

### **Special Component Plan**

For dissemination and special publicity with regard to welfare of Scheduled Castes, it is proposed to take up the following programmes during 1987-88:--

- (a) Maintenance of an Information Cell (Harijan Cell) at the Headquarters at a cost of Rs. 0.60 lakh to be borne under Field Publicity Scheme.
- (b) Production of special publicity literature regarding Harijan Welfare Schemes at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh to be borne under the scheme of Publications.
- (c) Special display advertisements in newspapers and periodicals and hoardings at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh to be borne under the scheme of advertisements and visual publicity.

Thus a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed as the outlay for this sector out of which Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be spent in the tribal sub-plan and Rs. 2.10 lakhs in the special component plan as summarised below:—

**Outlay proposed for 1987-88**

Continuing Schemes.	State Sector.	District Sector.	T. S. P.	S. C. P.
1. Direction and Administration .. ..	0.40	..	..	..
2. Field Publicity Schemes .. ..	27.90	..	6.00	0.60
3. Song and Drama Services .. ..	2.50	..	2.00	..
4. Advertisement and Visual Publicity .. ..	7.00	..	2.00	1.00
5. Films—Exhibition of .. ..	2.60	..	0.60	..
6. Films Production Studio .. ..	1.00	..	..	..
7. Publications .. ..	4.00	..	1.00	0.50
8. Press Information Service .. ..	1.00	..	..	..
9. Community Viewing Schemes .. ..	13.40	..	3.40	..
10. Training .. ..	0.20	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>60.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>2.10</b>



## CHAPTER 42

### LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The break-up of Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) approved outlay for 1986-87 and proposed outlay for 1987-88 for different sub-sectors is as follows:—

Name of the sub-sector	Approved outlay 1985-90		Expenditure 1985-86		Approved outlay 1986-87		Anticipated Expenditure 1986-87		Proposed outlay 1987-88	
	State plan	Sub-plan	State plan	Sub-plan	State plan	Sub-plan	State plan	Sub-plan	State plan	Sub-plan
	S.C.P.		S.C.P.		S.C.P.		S.C.P.		S.C.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Labour and Labour Administration.	179.00	40.00	25.69	6.00 3.00	45.00	12.00 6.00	45.00	12.00 6.00	55.00	16.00 6.00
2. Craftsman and Apprenticeship training.	244.00	54.00	53.70	13.15	51.00	8.00	51.00	8.00	65.00	20.00
3. Man power and Employment ..	77.00	16.00	3.65	2.11	14.00	4.00	14.00	4.00	15.00	7.20
<b>Total—Labour and Labour Welfare</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>83.04</b>	<b>21.26</b> <b>3.00</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>24.00</b> <b>6.00</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>24.00</b> <b>6.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>43.20</b> <b>6.00</b>

#### A. Sub-Sector—Labour and Labour Administration

##### 1. Industrial Relation

In the year 1985-86 one Industrial Tribunal at Muzaffarpur and two Labour Courts at Dhanbad and Dalmianagar and a Monitoring Cell to look after industrial relation at the headquarters were established. Orders have also issued to establish one Labour Court each at Chapra and Hazaribagh during 1986-87.

It is proposed to establish one Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad and one Labour Court at Begusarai during 1987-88. The establishment cost for one Tribunal and four Labour Courts already established during 1985-86 and 1986-87 as well as one Industrial Tribunal and one Labour Court to be established during the ensuing financial year 1987-88 would come to Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

##### 2. Strengthening of Implementation Machinery Under Minimum Wages Act in Agriculture:

During 1985-86 one office of Assistant Labour Commissioner and 4 offices of Labour Superintendents and during 1986-87 one office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner and two offices of the Labour Superintendents with requisite staff have been created.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to establish two offices of Labour Superintendents, one for North Gaya district with headquarters at Jahanabad and the other for Ghatsila and Dhalbhum subdivisions of Singhbhum District with headquarters at Ghatsila under T.S.P. For the two offices of the Assistant Labour Commissioner which have been set up in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 and one office of Labour Superintendent Gumla three vehicles are required for proper enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in rural areas. It is also proposed to provide grant-in-aid to twenty confederations of trade unions. All these schemes will cost a total of Rs. 12.00 lakhs, the Tribal Sub-plan component of which would be Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

### 3. Organisation of Rural Camps

During 1985-86 twenty rural camps were organised in which about 900 rural labourers were trained. It is proposed to organise 20 rural camps at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1986-87 for which orders have already been issued.

During the year 1987-88 it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.60 lakhs for organising 20 Training Camps to make rural workers aware of their rights and the various welfare measures of Government for their upliftment. Rs. 0.20 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-plan area where 4 Training camps will be organised.

### 4. Legal Aid to Agriculture Labourers

Agricultural Labourers being daily wage earners hesitate to attend the courts as they have to lose wage for the day. It is, therefore, proposed to provide financial assistance to such workers for attending courts during hearing of the claim cases. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been allocated during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985-90.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been utilised and during 1986-87 the sanctioned amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is likely to be spent. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.20 lakh for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 0.10 lakh would flow to tribal sub-plan.

### 6. Strengthening of the Additional Labour Commissioner's Office at Ranchi.

During 1985-86 the office of the Additional Labour Commissioner at Ranchi was strengthened. The extension of the sanctioned posts has been approved for 1986-87 at an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh, which is likely to be utilised. During 1987-88, it is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh for this scheme which is under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

## WORKING CONDITIONS AND SAFETY

### (i) Strengthening of the Factories Inspectorate

The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act, at present, is 40,690 in which the total number of persons employed is 4,49,719. The anticipated number of factories at the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is 47,500 of which about 7,300 would be under section 2(M) and 40,200 under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948. According to the norms laid down by the Government of India as well as State Finance Department, the Factory Inspectorate needs immediate expansion and strengthening. Keeping this in view, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is earmarked for the sub-plan area. During 1985-86, 6 offices of Factory Inspectors with requisite staff have been established at a cost of Rs. 6.20 lakhs. During the year 1986-87 two offices of Factory Inspectors along with requisite staff are being established at a cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to establish two new offices of Inspector of Factories one each under the other sub-plan and tribal sub-plan and to provide one vehicle to each of these offices to facilitate mobility to the enforcement machinery. The total cost required for the establishment of two new offices, purchase of one vehicle and for the extension of the offices set up during 1985-86 and 1986-87 would come to Rs. 8.00 lakhs, out of which the sub-plan content would be Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

#### **4. General Labour Welfare**

##### **(i) Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Centres**

Twenty Centres in 1985-86 and additional 10 centres in 1986-87 have been established. As this has proved to be an useful scheme, in the year 1987-88, 5 more such centres are to be established out of which one would be in Tribal Sub-Plan. The establishment cost of five new Rural Welfare Centres as well as on the existing 30 Centres would be Rs. 4.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs would be the flow to Tribal Sub-Plan area.

##### **(ii) Revitalisation of Industrial Welfare Centres**

Under this scheme 25 Labour Welfare Centres set up in the earlier plan will be repaired and reequipped.

During the first year 1985-86 of Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90), five industrial welfare centres were re-equipped and 5 more centres are being re-equipped during 1986-87 for which orders have already been issued. It is proposed to re-equip two industrial labour welfare centres at a total cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh during 1987-88 out of which one centre would be in Tribal Sub-Plan area. Out of Rs. 0.20 lakh to be spent on re-equipment of two welfare centres, a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan area.

##### **(iii) Establishment of Canteen at Branch Secretariat, Ranchi**

A canteen for the employees of the Branch Secretariat, Ranchi has been established in the campus during the year 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh. The extension of the scheme has been made for 1986-87 at an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the year 1987-88. The entire expenditure would be under Tribal Sub-Plan. The enhancement in the proposed outlay for 1987-88 is mainly due to rise in establishment cost as well as rise in the cost of materials.

#### **5. Welfare of migrant Labour**

The scheme is intended to collect data relating to migrant labour after conducting necessary survey. In the first year (1985-86) of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) five posts of Social Organisers have been created, out of which one post falls under the Tribal Sub-Plan and a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh in the current financial year was made to meet the expenditure on account of pay and allowances. In the year 1987-88, Rs. 0.50 lakh will be required for the continuance of this scheme out of which Rs. 0.10 lakh would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### **6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour**

The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976 came in force in this State in the year 1976 and since then 10,204 bonded labourers have been identified and released, till

31st March, 1986. Out of this, 9,846 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated till the end of 1985-86 and 358 bonded labourers remain to be rehabilitated during 1986-87.

The Government of India have raised the ceiling of rehabilitation of bonded labourers from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,250 each with effect from 1st February 1986. Since It is a Centrally-sponsored scheme the total cost is shared by both Central and State Government on 50:50 basis.

As against a target of 501 for the year 1985-86, 630 bonded labourers were rehabilitated. During the Second year 1986-87 of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90), 358 bonded labourers have been targetted to be rehabilitated out of which 139 bonded labourers have already been rehabilitated.

As a result of intensive drive with a view to eradicating the system of bonded labour, more bonded labourers were likely to be identified and as such a total provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is being made during 1987-88. Out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs would flow to Tribal Sub-Plan. The S.C.P. flow would be Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

#### 7. Tribal Sub-Plan

During the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed against the State Plan outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs for the establishment of one Rural Welfare Centre, organisation of four training camps, revitalization of one industrial labour welfare centre. It is also proposed to strengthen the enforcement machinery of Minimum Wages Act, provide legal aid to agricultural labourers, strengthen the office of the Additional Labour Commissioner at Ranchi and rehabilitate the identified Bonded Labourers.

#### 8. Special Component Plan

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is the only scheme which is covered under the Special Component Plan under the Sector—Labour and Labour Welfare. During the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was spent under Special Component Plan against the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 25.69 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Special Component Plan for the year 1986-87 against the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers.

A sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sub-Sector "Labour and Labour Administration" for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs will flow to Special Component Plan for rehabilitation of 200 Bonded Labourers.

#### 9. 20-Point Programme

The new 20-Point Programme in the field of Labour and Labour Welfare contains (1) Effective enforcement of Minimum Wages to agricultural Labourers (Point no. 5) and (2) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (Point no. 6). Financial provisions made for these schemes and the programme for 1987-88 are indicated against para 1(i) and (6) respectively. The minimum wages in the State have been revised during 1986-87 and the current rate is Rs. 15.85 per worker per day. The State Government has strengthened the machinery for enforcement.

The scheme of detection freeing and rehabilitation of bonded labourers is also being implemented vigorously and the targets fixed for 1985-86 were exceeded. The target for 1986-87 is also likely to be exceeded.

The following schemes have been taken for the year 1987-88:—

In lakhs of Rs.

Name of scheme	Approved outlay, 1986-87			Proposed outlay, 1987-88.		
	State Plan.	T.S.P.	S.C.P.	State Plan.	Tribal sub-plan	S.C.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery ..	3.00	..	..	5.00	..	..
2. Strengthening of Implementation Machinery under M.W. act in agriculture.	7.00	1.62	..	12.00	3.50	..
3. Organisation of Rural Camps .. ..	1.00	0.16	..	1.60	0.20	..
4. Legal aid to Agricultural Labourers .. ..	0.50	0.10	..	0.20	0.10	..
5. Strengthening of Additional Labour Commissioner's Office at Ranchi.	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..
6. Strengthening and expansion of Factories Inspectorate	6.50	1.50	..	8.00	3.00	..
7. Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Centres ..	3.00	1.00	..	4.00	1.50	..
8. Vitalization of Industrial Labour Welfare Centres ..	0.50	0.10	..	0.20	0.10	..
9. Establishment of Canteen in Branch Secretariat, Ranchi.	2.00	2.00	..	2.50	2.50	..
10. Welfare of Migrant Labour .. ..	0.50	0.10	..	0.50	0.10	..
11. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour .. ..	20.00	4.42	6.00	20.00	..	6.00
TOTAL .. ..	45.00	12.00	6.00	55.00	16.00	6.00

## B. Craftsman/Apprenticeship Training Scheme

### 1. Direction and Administration. Strengthening of Headquarters

The Industrial Training Institutes located in the tribal belt often face many problems which cannot be solved from the State Headquarters. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the creation of a post of Additional Director (Training) and supporting staff at Ranchi, so that he can oversee the proper execution of the Craftsman Training Scheme as well as Apprenticeship scheme in the Chotanagpur area which is also the more industrialised part of the State.

Rs.

1. Additional Director (Training)	1	2,225—75—2,675
2. Administrative Officer	1	940—1,660
3. Assistant	2	785—1,210
4. Steno.-typist	1	680—965
5. Class IV staff (including sweeper)	3	350—425
6. Motor Driver	1	425—580

Rs. 1.00 lakh is also being proposed for the recently created post of Budget Officer and supporting staff in the Headquarters at Patna.

## **2. Industrial Training Institutes**

### **Establishment of New Industrial Training Institutes**

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for this scheme out of which 2.00 lakhs would be for tribal sub-plan. With this provision the recently started Industrial Training Institutes at Hajipur and the Women's Industrial Training Institutes at Dumka would be strengthened besides including new trade like Radio and T.V. A new Industrial Training Institute is also proposed to be established in the district of Giridih which is included in the 7th Plan.

## **3. Training of Craftsman and Supervisors**

### **Training and Re-training Programme**

Instructors and other technical personnel are being sent for the Refresher Training Courses at the various training institutes of the Government of India to update their technical knowledge and skills. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed out of which 0.20 lakh is earmarked for this Sub-Plan.

## **4. Apprenticeship Training Scheme**

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme, out of which 1.50 lakhs is for sub-plan area. It is proposed to purchase a vehicle for the Assistant Director, Apprenticeship Training at Jamshedpur so that he could effectively supervise the Apprenticeship Training scheme as well as the arrangements for instruction classes for more than 700 Apprentices.

## **5. Research and Statistics**

### **Advance Vocational Scheme**

For this scheme a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed. Out of this 3.30 lakhs are earmarked for sub-plan for the establishment and strengthening of advance Vocational Training Courses being run at Industrial Training Institutes, Ranchi and the balance of Rs. 0.70 lakh for the advance Vocational Training Scheme at Dhanbad.

## **6. Other Expenditure**

### **Building Construction**

(a) Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed. Out of this Rs. 10.00 lakhs is for the sub-plan area. The provision is meant for construction of administrative building, workshop-shed and for I. T. Is. Hostels at Patna, Bettiah, Supaul, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Marhowrah, Nawada, Buxar, Daltonganj, Ghoghardiha, Sahebganj and Ranchi.

### **Diversification of Training Programme**

(b) Under this programme it is proposed to start trades like cutting and tailoring, embroidering and needle work for women at Industrial Training Institutes of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Dhanbad, Darbhanga, Gaya and Dehri. It is also proposed to start Radio

and T.V. trades at Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Dumka, Dhanbad and stenography trade at Motihari. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed out of which 1.00 lakh would be for tribal sub-plan.

#### **Replacement of Machines**

(c) Under this scheme outdated and obsolete machines would be replaced by modern machines. It is proposed to earmark Rs. 8.00 lakhs for this scheme, out of which 1.00 lakh would be for the tribal sub-plan area.

#### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

In the year 1985-86 against an outlay of Rs. 53.70 lakhs, 13.154 lakhs was the share of the tribal sub-plan. For the year 1986-87, out of State plan provision of Rs. 51.00 lakhs a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked for tribal sub-plan. Out of the proposed 65.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88, Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be the flow to the tribal sub-plan for schemes, such as construction of building/ workshop/ hostels, diversification of Training programme, modernisation of equipments, training and re-training, strengthening of headquarters, advance vocational training scheme, apprenticeship training schemes, etc.

#### **C. Manpower and Employment Service**

During the year 1987-88 the following schemes taken up during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 would be continued:—

- (1) Expansion and strengthening of Employment Service.
- (2) Computerisation of Employment Service Operations.
- (3) Establishment of Special Cell for Women in Employment Programme.
- (4) Strengthening and Expansion of Employment Market Information Programme.

In addition one new scheme is also proposed during 1987-88.

#### **Employment Service**

##### **Expansion and strengthening of Employment Service (estimated cost Rs. 6.90 lakhs).**

Provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been made for 1987-88 under this scheme for meeting the cost of six new employment exchanges opened in 1985-86 at Khunti, Batur, Adityapur, Chakradharpur, Godda and Tenughat.

It is necessary to have a separate enforcement machinery to implement the provisions of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act effectively. This machinery would function like a flying squad. The Enforcement Machinery will be located at Patna with the following staff at total cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs only:—

- (i) Employment Officer—One post.
- (ii) Junior Statistical Assistant—One Post.
- (iii) Peon—One post.
- (iv) Driver—One post.

A jeep would be provided to this officer for effective enforcement.

For the above programmes a total sum of Rs. 6.90 lakhs is proposed under State Plan out of which Rs. 3.20 lakhs would flow to Tribal sub-plan.

#### **Research, Survey and Statistics**

##### **(1) Computerisations of Employment Service Operation (estimated cost Rs. 3.50 lakhs).**

Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh will be required for the maintenance of the computers provided in the Patna and Bokaro Employment Exchanges during 1987-88.

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be required for installation of Computers at the employment exchange at Ranchi under the tribal sub-plan and creation of necessary posts under this scheme during 1987-88.

##### **(2) Establishment of Special Cell for Women in Employment Exchange (estimated cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs).**

Due to shortage of funds no new scheme is proposed during 1987-88. All the 9 Women Cells already created in 1985-86 will continue.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be required for this scheme in which 0.30 lakh would flow to tribal sub-plan for the ongoing scheme at Ranchi Employment Exchange.

##### **(3) Strengthening and Expansion of Employment Market Information Programme (estimated cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs).**

Under this scheme all the five Employment Market Information Units opened during the year 1985-86 at Sindri, Vaishali, Gumla, Lohardagga and Sahebganj will continue to operate during the year 1987-88.

The estimated expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 0.70 lakh would flow to the tribal sub-plan.

##### **(4) Construction of building for Employment Exchanges (estimated cost Rs. 1.60 lakhs).**

It is proposed to construct an office building for the employment exchange at Bokaro and provide Rs. 1.60 lakhs for this purpose in the State plan during 1987-88 for land acquisition and for taking up construction.

#### **Tribal Sub-Plan (proposed outlay Rs. 7.20 lakhs)**

(1) Under scheme of Expansion and Strengthening of Employment Service a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been earmarked for the ongoing scheme. Due to paucity of funds no fresh proposal has been included during 1987-88.

(2) A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for installation of Computer at the Employment Exchange, Ranchi with creation of necessary posts during 1987-88.

(3) A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been earmarked for the Women Cell at Ranchi which was established in 1985-86.

(4) Provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been made for the ongoing E.M.I. Units under T.S.P. during 1987-88.



## CHAPTER 43

### WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Scheduled Castes of the State was 101.42 lakhs and that of the Scheduled Tribes was 58.1 lakhs. These together constituted 22.8 per cent of the total population. Since advancement of education of Scheduled Castes/Tribes is basis to their social and economic upliftment, a major portion of the allocations for this sector is earmarked for providing incentives for education to boys and girls of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes communities. Besides the educational schemes, a few other schemes such as provision of Medical Aid, Legal Aid are also implemented. For channelising economic benefits to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, two corporations, namely, The Bihar State Scheduled Caste Co-operative Development Corporation and The Bihar State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation have been set up.

The programme under the Backward Classes Sector is supplemental to the developmental efforts in other sectors. They are mostly in the nature of distribution of financial assistance in the shape of stipends, reimbursement of examination fees, grants and subsidies etc. The main thrust during 1987-88 would continue to be on raising the literacy standard and improving the educational level of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes through schemes of scholarships, boarding grants, hostel facilities, school buildings and upgradation of schools.

#### (A) WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

##### (a) Educational Schemes.

Under educational schemes, the following programmes are implemented :—

(1) *Stipend to the students reading in High Schools*—Stipends at the prescribed rates are paid to the students of Classes VII—X, whose guardians do not pay agricultural income tax, income tax or sales tax, on the basis of merit-cum-poverty. The outlay proposed for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 100 lakhs including Rs. 35.00 lakhs for T. S. P. The entire amount is earmarked for S. C. P. In 1986-87 an additional sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been made available for stipends out of which Rs. 205.00 lakh is earmarked for High School stipend. The achievements of 1985-86, targets approved for 1985—90 and the proposed targets for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Target		Physical Target		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.		
	Total	T. S. P.	Total	T. S. P.	Total	T. S. P.	Total	T. S. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985—90	..	862.10	207.50	299340	74048	..	..	..	..
1986-86	..	57.50	19.30	20000	6701	57.60	19.30	20000	6701
1986-87	..	73.60	19.30	25555	6701	73.60	19.30	25555	6701
	..	+205.00	..	+71180	..	+205.00	..	+71180	..
1987-88	..	100.00	35.00	34722	11301	..	..	..	..

(2) *Middle School Stipends*—Students reading in class V to VI are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 12 per month. A total sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 including Rs. 8.00 lakhs for T. S. P. The entire amount is ear-

marked for the Special Component Plan. In 1986-87 an additional sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been made available for stipends out of which Rs. 60.00 lakhs is earmarked for middle school stipend. The expenditure during the year 1985-86 and the proposed financial and physical targets for the year 1985-90, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows:—

Year	Financial Target		Physical Target		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	332.00	86.40	307407	60600	..	..	..	..
1985-86	28.80	6.00	26666	5555	28.80	6.00	26666	5555
1986-87	28.00	6.00	20000	4166	28.80	6.00	20000	4166
	+60.00	..	+48611	..	+60.00	..	+48611	..
1987-88	25.00	8.00	17361	5555	..	..	..	..

(3) *Primary School Stipends.*—Students studying in Class I to IV are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 6 per month. A total sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88 including Rs. 9.00 lakhs for T. S. P. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Component Plan. In 1986-87 an additional sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been made available for stipends out of which Rs. 35.00 lakhs is earmarked for primary school stipend. The targets for Seventh Plan and expenditure of 1985-86, target of 1986-87 and proposed target for 1987-88 are as follows:—

Year	Financial target		Physical target		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	166.00	43.20	153703	40900	..	..	..	..
1985-86	14.40	4.40	13333	4074	14.40	4.40	13333	4074
1986-87	14.40	4.40	20000	6111	14.40	4.40	20000	6111
	+35.00	..	+48611	..	+35.00	..	+48611	..
1987-88	38.00	9.00	32777	12500	..	..	..	..

(4) *Technical Stipends.*—Students receiving training in various Industrial Training Institutes are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 54 per month. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 in Rs. 9.00 lakhs including Rs. 3.00 lakhs for T. S. P. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Component Plan. The achievement of the year 1985-86 and

the financial and physical target of Seventh Plan and expenditure of 1985-86 and target of 1986-87, proposed target for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial target		Physical target		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	32.50	6.50	6500	1003	..	..	..	..
1985-86	6.50	2.20	1300	339	6.50	2.20	1300	339
1986-87	6.50	2.20	1000	339	6.50	2.20	1000	339
1987-88	9.00	3.00	1384	463	..	..	..	..

(5) *Hostel grants to Girl students.*—To encourage girl students to stay in hostel and to check dropouts, the scheduled caste girl students are given hostel grants as an incentive. The Welfare Department maintains 48 girl hostels with a total capacity of 2400 students. The present rate is Rs. 80 per month per student.

A total amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for T. S. P. for the year 1987-88 has been proposed. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Component Plan. The expenditure during the year 1985-86 as also the agreed outlay for Seventh Plan and financial and Physical targets for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial target		Physical target		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	22.50	4.60	3125	625	..	..	..	..
1985-86	4.50	0.90	625	73	4.50	0.90	625	125
1986-87	4.50	0.90	469	94	4.50	0.90	469	94
1987-88	6.00	2.00	1000	166	..	..	..	..

(6) *Re-imbursment of Examination Fees.*—Scheduled caste students do not have to pay examination fees for examination conducted by the Secondary School Examination Board and Universities. These bodies are however, to be re-imbursed the actual amount claimed.

A total amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is for T. S. P. have been proposed for the year 1987-88. The entire amount is earmarked for Special

Component Plan. The achievements of 1985-86, also the approved outlay for Seventh Plan targets for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are shown below :—

Year	Financial target		Physical target		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	..	100.00	19.00	Depends on actual claims.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	20.00	5.00	Ditto	20.00	5.00	..	..
1986-87	..	20.00	5.00	Ditto	20.00	5.00	..	..
1987-88	..	22.00	5.00	Ditto	..	..	..	..

(7) *Supply of Uniform to Girl students in schools.*—As a measure to encourage girls education and discourage dropouts among them the two sets of uniform, are provided to each girl students per year. This scheme will be linked with womens self-employment scheme and the supply of Uniforms organised through units providing self-employment to women.

The present rate is Rs. 70 per annum per student. The achievements of 1986-87 are shown below :

A total allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1987-88. The entire amount is for S. C. P. The agreed outlay of Seventh Plan, expenditure of 1985-86, targets of 1986-87 and targets proposed for 1987-88 are shown below :

Year	Financial target		Physical target		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985-90	..	20.00	4.00	40000	8000	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	10.00	2.80	20000	5600	10.00	2.80	20000	5600
1986-87	..	10.00	2.80	14286	4000	10.00	2.80	14286	4000
1987-88	..	10.00	2.00	14256	2957	..	..	..	..

### 8. Residential schools (New Schemes)

(i) *Opening and Maintenance*—At present there are 44 Residential schools for the students of Scheduled Castes. In order to cater to the requirement of higher education and to cope with the increasing number of students, it has been proposed to upgrade 2 existing High schools and to provide additional class rooms to the existing High school wherever necessary.

In 1986-87, 2 new 10+2 type schools one each at Kudra (Rohtas) and Punpooon (Patna) for S.C have been sanctioned and construction work started and teaching work will commence with effect from 1987-88.

A total allocation of Rs. 88.00 lakhs including Rs. 22.00 lakhs for T. S. P. has been proposed for the year 1987-88 for the maintenance of 18 High schools and 2 middle schools recently upgraded during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 and also for upgraded 5 primary schools.

The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan, expenditure of 1985-86 and the targets for 1986-87 and targets proposed for the year 1987-88 are shown below.—

Year	Financial target.		Physical Targets		Financial achievements x		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	170.00	34.00	2 primary middle schools to be upgraded and 5 Residential schools to be set up.	18 To be maintained 1 primary 3 middle schools to be upgraded.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	22.20	5.40	4 primary 2 middle schools to be upgraded.	1 middle school to be upgraded.	22.20	5.40	2 primary and 17 middle schools up-graded 5 primary schools sanctioned.	1 middle school up-graded.
1986-87	22.20	5.40	Ditto	Ditto.			Ditto.	Ditto.
1987-88	88.00	22.00	1. Do of 2 new+2 type schools 2 Upgrading schools to 2 level	2. Opening 1 new+2 type schools.	..	..	..	..

(ii) (a) *Construction and Repairs of Residential schools (New Schemes)*—In order to raise the educational level of the Scheduled caste students and to cope with the increasing number of students there is a proposal to construct 22 school buildings during the Seventh Plan period. Two school buildings of 10+2 type are proposed to be completed during the year 1987-88 for which a total amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs including Rs. 18.6 lakhs for T.S.P. has been proposed to be allocated. Besides, class rooms will be added to schools being upgraded.

(b) Government had taken a policy decision to establish residential middle schools at all block headquarters. But considering the cost involved in construction of entirely new residential schools for Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and staffing them, it has been decided to construct 50 seated hostels in selected middle schools of blocks run by the Education Department and to reimburse the cost of fooding, clothing, books and stationery etc. to the students. During 1986-87 ten such hostels were taken up for construction which are likely to be completed this year. 80 new hostels have been taken up for which an additional amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been provided during 1986-87. They will be completed by mid 1987-88. During 1987-88, 90 more hostels will be taken up for construction and 10 hostels, construction which started in 1986-87, will be commissioned for which a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs have been proposed in 1987-88 including Rs.80.00 lakhs for T.S.P.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, expenditure 1985-86, targets of 1986-87 and proposed targets for 1987-88 are shown below:—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	320.00	74.00	22-buildings to be constructed.	5 buildings to be upgraded.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	140.00	30.00	4 buildings to be constructed.	1 building to be constructed.	115.00	30.00	20 buildings sanctioned for construction.	1 buildings constructed.
1986-87	140.00 +200.00	30.00	Do 8 hostels to be constructed.	Do 10 hostels to be constructed.	140.00	30.00	Ditto.	Ditto.
1987-88)	90.00	18.00	15 hostels to be constructed.	15 hostels to be constructed.	..	..	..	..
(b)	400.00	80.00						

### 9. Hostels

(i) *Opening and maintenance*—With a view to provide free lodging to scheduled caste students, hostels are opened by the Welfare Department. Each hostel comprises of a Hostel Superintendent, a Cook and a Choukidar. Besides other facilities like furniture, utensils, etc. are also given to the students.

To meet the growing need of the Scheduled Caste students during Seventh Plan, 25 (50 seated) hostels are proposed to be opened in a phased manner. During the year 1987-88, 6 hostels are proposed to be opened for which a total amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for T.S.P. has been proposed. The entire amount is for S.C.P.

The Seventh Plan agreed outlay, expenditure of 1985-86, targets of 1986-87, and proposed targets of 1987-88 are given below:—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial Achievements.		Physical achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	40.00	8.00	25 hostels to be maintained.	5 hostels to be maintained.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	4.00	0.70	5 hostels ..	5 hostels ..	4.00	0.70	10 hostels	1 hostel
1986-87	4.00	0.70	15 hostels to be opened and 13 hostels to be maintained.	5 hostels ..	4.00	0.70	Ditto.	Ditto.
1987-88	14.00	2.00	6 hostels to be opened and 13 hostels to be maintained.	1 hostel ..	..	..	..	..

(ii) *Construction of hostels (New schemes)*—At present there are altogether 344 hostels run by the Welfare Department of which 264 are in rental buildings. During the Seventh Plan period there is a proposal to construct 25 (50 seated) hostel buildings and during the year 1987-88, 8 hostel buildings are proposed to be constructed. Generally construction of (50 seated) hostel costs Rs. 8.00 lakhs. A total allocation of Rs. 15.00 lakhs including Rs. 3.00 lakhs for T.S.P. has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

The agreed outlay for 1985—90, expenditure of 1985-86, target for the year 1986-87 and the target for 1987-88 are given below :—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievements		Physical achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90	200.00	50.00	25 hostel buildings to be constructed.	5 hostel buildings to be constructed.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	50.00	9.50	5 buildings to be constructed.	1 buildings to be constructed.	123.50	9.50	24 buildings sanctioned.	1 building constructed.
1986-87	50.00	9.50	Ditto.	Ditto.	50.00	9.50	Ditto.	Ditto.
1987-88	15.00	3.00	2 hostel buildings to be constructed.	1 building	..	..	..	..

## B. Economic Schemes

### Assistance to the Bihar State Scheduled Caste Co-operative Development Corporation (continuing scheme.)

The Corporation's main task is to formulate income generating schemes for Scheduled Caste families and assist them financially by giving them margin money loan and subsidy and also arrange for loans for these families from financial institutions. Under the approved pattern 51 percent of the share capital of the Corporation is contributed by the State Government and the Government of India, provides the remaining 49 percent. The Corporation has so far provided margin money of Rs. 954.36 lakhs benefitting 48,366 persons. Institutional credit of Rs. 1129.14 lakhs has been arranged upto the end of the sixth Plan.

During 1987-88 total outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is being proposed for this scheme. The entire amount is earmarked for Special Component plan. The approved outlay for the Seventh plan, expenditure 1985-86, targets of 1986-87 and the targets proposed for 1987-88 are as below:—

Year	Financial target		Physical targets		Financial achievements		Physical achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90	..	500.00	..	Assistance to share capital.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	100.00	..	Ditto	100.00	..	Assistance to share capital.	..
1986-87	..	100.00	..	Ditto	100.00	..	Ditto.	..
1987-88	..	50.00	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..

## (C) Other schemes.

(1) *Medical Aid (Continuing scheme)*—Scheduled Caste patients suffering from acute or chronic illness are re-imbursed the cost of medicines, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary. During the Sixth Plan period 4,620 persons availed of the scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 14.74 lakhs. During the Annual Plan 1987-88, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 20.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is for T.S.P. The entire outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is earmarked for the special Component Plan. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, expenditure of 1985-86, the targets for 1986-87 and the proposed targets for the year 1987-88 are as below—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90 ..	20.00	4.00	6066	1333	..	..	..	..
1985-86 ..	5.00	1.50	1666	500	5.00	1.50	1666	500
1986-87 ..	5.00	1.50	1667	500	5.00	1.50	Ditto	Ditto
1986-87 ..	20.00	3.00	6068	1000	..	..	..	..

(2) *Legal Aid (Continuing Scheme)*—The members of the Scheduled Castes involved in litigation are assisted upto a maximum of Rs. 1000. per beneficiary to defray legal expenses. During the Sixth Plan period a sum of Rs. 7.20 lakhs was utilised benefitting 866 persons. The requirements for 1987-88 will be Rs. 5.00 lakhs including Rs. 1.00 lakh for T.S.P. The entire outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is earmarked for Special Component Plan.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, expenditure of 1985-86, targets for 1986-87 and proposed targets for the year 1987-88 as below—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90 ..	20.00	4.00	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86 ..	5.00	1.50	Ditto	..	5.00	1.50	200	..
1986-87 ..	5.00	1.50	Ditto	..	5.00	1.50	..	..
1987-88 ..	5.00	1.00	1666	333	..	..	..	..



**(D) Centrally-sponsored schemes on 50:50 Basis.**

(i) *Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation.*—School students reading in classes VI-X will continue to be given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 200 per month. During the Sixth Plan, 414 persons availed of this scheme. This is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes funded on a 50:50 basis by the Government of India and the Government of Bihar. For the year 1987-88 a total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being proposed as State share, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is for T.S.P. The entire outlay is earmarked for special Component Plan.

The agreed outlay of Seventh Plan, expenditure of 1985-86, the targets for the year 1986-87 and the proposed targets for 1987-88 are as follows—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985-90	..	20.00	4.00	1149	229	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	2.61	0.50	150	28	2.61	0.50	150	28
1986-87	..	2.61	0.50	149	29	2.61	0.50	149	29
1987-88	..	2.00	0.50	83	21	..	..	..	..

(ii) *Book Bank for Medical and Engineering students (Continuing):*—Under this scheme essential text books are purchased and supplied to the students studies in Medical and Engineering collages. There are presently 9 Medical and 6 Engineering collages in the State. Scheduled Caste students of these collages are benefitted from this scheme. During Sixth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 12.35 lakhs was incurred on this scheme.

An allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1987-88 including Rs. 0.50 lakh for T.S.P. The entire outlay is earmarked for Special Component Plan.

The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan allocation, expenditure of 1985-86, financial and physical targets for 1986-87 and proposed targets for the year 1987-88 are below—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievements.		Physical achievements.	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	..	5.00	1.00	Books	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	2.00	0.53	..	..	2.00	0.53	Books supplied
1986-87	..	2.00	0.53	..	..	2.00	0.53	Ditto
1987-88	..	2.00	0.50	Books to be supplied.	..	..	..	..

(iii) *Construction of Girls Hostels (New Scheme)*.—There are at present 17 hostels for Scheduled Caste girls excluding the 4 sanctioned in 1986-87. With a view to give a further push to education among the Scheduled Caste girls, it is proposed to construct 16 hostels for them during the year 1987-88. The unit cost of construction of a 50 seated hostel comes to about Rs. 8.00 lakhs. An allocation of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is being proposed as State share for the year 1987-88, out of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs is for T.S.P. The entire outlay is earmarked for Special Component plan.

The agreed outlay for the Seventh plan, expenditure of 1985-86, the target fixed for 1986-87 and proposed for 1987-88 are follows—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievements		Physical achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90 .. ..	40.00	8.00	Construction of 10 hostels of which 2 will be in T.S.P.		..	..	..	..
1985-86 .. ..	10.00	3.00	2 hostels	1 hostel	10.00	3.00	5 buildings constructed.	1 building constructed.
1986-87 .. ..	10.00	3.00	3 hostels	1 hostels to be constructed.	10.00	3.00	Ditto	Ditto.
1987-88 .. ..	80.00	8.00	14 hostels	2 hostels	..	..	..	..

(iv) *Protection of Civil Rights Act (Continuing)*—Untouchability although banned by the law continues to exist in stray and minor forms. Under this scheme it is proposed to allocate Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the year 1987-88 for the implementation of the following programmes:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total	T. S. P.
1. Legal aid .. ..	3.00	0.50
2. Incentive to Inter-caste marriages .. ..	3.00	0.50
3. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations .. ..	2.00	0.50
4. Evaluation studies .. ..	1.00	0.50
5. Publicity .. ..	1.00	0.50
Total .. ..	10.00	3.00

The entire allocation is earmarked for Special Component Plan. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan, expenditure of 1985-86, the targets for 1986-87 and the proposed targets for the plan 1987-88 are given below—

Year	Financial targets		Physical targets		Financial achievement	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-90 .. ..	20.00	4.00	Not fixed	Not fixed	..	..
1985-86 .. ..	10.00	3.00	Ditto	Ditto	10.00	3.00
1986-87 .. ..	10.00	3.00	Ditto	Ditto	10.00	3.00
1987-88 .. ..	10.00	3.00	Ditto	Ditto	..	..

(v) *Pre-examination of Training Centre (New Scheme)*.—The need for a pre-examination Training Centre for coaching Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for the I.A.S. and Allied Services Examination has been keenly felt. Accordingly the pre-examination centre for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is going to be started from the financial year 1986-87 with a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This scheme will provide Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students with the facilities of coaching for I.A.S. and the allied examinations.

This is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme, cent-per-cent cost of which will be met by Government of India. Keeping this in view, a total sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme. Only recurring cost is met out of this amount.

## WELFARE SCHEDULED TRIBES

### EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES—

#### (1) High School Stipends

Students whose guardians are not agriculture tax/income tax/sales tax assesseees are awarded the stipends on the basis of merit-cum-poverty at the prescribed rate.

An allocation of Rs. 272.0 lakhs is being proposed for the year out of which Rs. 190.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The agreed outlay for the seventh plan, expenditure for 1985-86 the targets of the year 1986-87 and the targets proposed for 1987-88 are as below:—

Year	Achievements							
	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Financial		Physical	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	899.32	889.32	312263	297922	..	..	..	..
1985-86	165.00	100.00	57291	33332	165.00	100.00	57291	33332
1986-87	181.00	113.00	62347	39236	181.00	113.00	628473	39236
1987-88	272.00	190.00	94444	65972	..	..	..	..

#### (2) Middle School Stipends

Students reading in classes V to VI are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 12 per month. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs. 117.00 lakhs out of which 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the tribal sub-plan area. The agreed outlay for VII plan, expenditure of 1985-86 target of 1986-87 and proposed outlay for 1987-88 areas follows:—

Year	Achievement (con.)							
	Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	380.00	370.00	263888	256944	..	..	..	..
1985-86	78.00	32.40	54166	22500	78.00	32.00	54166	22500
1986-87	78.00	32.40	54166	22500	78.00	32.00	54166	22500
1987-88	117.00	100.00	81250	69444	..	..	..	..

**(3) Primary School stipends**

Students reading in classes I to IV are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 6 per month. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 Annual Plan is Rs 83.00 lakhs, out of this amount of Rs. 63.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan area. The agreed outlay for VIIth Plan expenditure of 1985-86, targets of 1986-87 and the proposed outlay and targets of 1987-88, as follows :—

Year	Achievement								
	Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985-90	..	170.50	152.594	236916	211936	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	55.00	29.978	76388	41636	..	55.00	..	76338
1986-87	..	55.00	29.978	76389	41636	..	29.970	..	41636
1987-88	..	83.00	63.00	115277	87500	..	55.00	..	76358
							29.970		41636

**(4) Technical Stipends**

Students receiving training in various industrial training institutes are awarded stipend at the rate of Rs. 54 per month. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs, out of this Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for tribal Sub-Plan area. The agreed financial outlay for the VIIth Plan 1985-90 and 1986-87, expenditure of 1985-86 and proposed targets for the 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Achievements								
	Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
		(Rs. in lakhs.)		(No. of Students)					
1985-90	..	30.00	28.00	4629	1120	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	5.184	4.15	800	640	5.184	4.15	800	640
1986-87	..	5.184	4.15	800	640	5.184	4.15	800	640
1987-88	..	5.00	4.00	771	617	..	..	..	..

**(5) Reimbursement of Examination Fees**

Scheduled Tribes students do not pay any examination fees for Examinations conducted by the Secondary School Examination Board and Universities. For the year 1987-88 Rs. 21.00 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs. 16.00 lakhs is for tribal

sub-plan area. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985-90, expenditure of 1985-86, target for 1986-87 and the proposed targets for 1987-88 are as follows:

Year	Financial		Physical		Achievements	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial	Physical
					Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	T.S.P.	T.S.P.
1985-90	67.50	54.00	..	..	..	..
1985-86	13.50	10.80	Depends on actual claims.		13.50	..
1986-87	13.50	10.80	..	..	10.80	..
1987-88	21.00	16.00	..	..	..	..

#### (6) Hostels grants to girls

This is an incentive given to attract tribal girls to live in hostels and pursue their studies. The Welfare Department maintains 50 girls hostels with a total capacity of 2322 students. Due to the paucity of funds, all these girls are not being awarded stipends.

The present rate is Rs. 80 per month. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 19.00 lakhs. out of which Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the tribal sub-plan. The agreed outlay for the seventh Plan 1985-90, expenditure of 1985-86, target for 1986-87 and proposed targets for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows:—

Year	Financial		Physical		Achievements			
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial		Physical	
					Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	97.82	95.25	13586	13230	..	..	..	..
1985-86	18.96	15.17	2632	2106	18.96	15.17	2632	2106
1986-87	18.96	15.17	1975	1580	18.96	15.17	2632	2106
1987-88	19.00	16.00	1985	1667	..	..	..	..

#### (7) Supply of Uniforms to girls

This is another incentive given to those girls who do not get stipends from any other source. The scheme will be dovetailed with women's self-employment programme and the supply of uniforms organised through units providing self-employment to women. At present two sets of uniforms annually worth Rs. 70 per student is provided.

The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-90, the expenditure of 1985-86 and the target for 1986-87, proposed targets for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial		Physical		Achievements			
	(Rs. in lakhs.)		(No. of students)		Financial		Physical	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	25.00	24.00	35714	32285	..	..	..	..
1985-86	4.00	3.20	5714	4571	4.00	3.20	5714	4571
1986-87	4.00	3.20	5714	4571	4.00	3.20	5714	4571
1987-88	4.00	3.00	5714	4285	..	..	..	..

### (8) Opening and Maintenance of Residential Schools

#### Upgradation of Schools.

(i) Primary schools to Middle schools—During 1985-86, 7 Junior Primary, 5 Primary, 4 Middle Schools were upgraded to 7 primary, 5 Middle and 4 High Schools respectively. Besides 7 new primary Schools were opened in 1986-87. In this way all the 23 schools (16 upgraded and 7 newly opened schools) are to be maintained during 1987-88. Besides 5 new primary schools will be opened during 1987-88 and 4 primary Schools will be upgraded to 4 Middle Schools. The total requirement during 1987-88 for opening, upgradation and maintenance of Residential Schools will be Rs. 131.0 lakhs out of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The expenditure of 1985-86 and agreed outlay of Seventh Plan 1985-90, allocation of 1986-87 and proposed target for 1987-88 are as below :—In 1986-87 one new 10+2 type School at Dumka for Scheduled Tribes has been sanctioned and construction work started.

Year	Financial		Physical		Achievements			
					Financial		Physical	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	420.82	231.88	To open 25 primary Schools and to upgrade 15 Schools.	38 to be maintained.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	43.22	19.72	5 Schools to be opened and 5 to be upgraded.	5 Schools to be opened.	23.22	19.72	5 opened 5 upgraded.	18 opened.
1986-87	43.22	19.72	(1) Primary schools to be maintained 12 middle Schools to be maintained and 5 class IX will be added in 5 upgraded High Schools, 18 middle Schools to be upgraded in High Schools. 7 primary schools to be upgraded in middle schools. (2) One Residential type Hostel 50 seated to be started in own building.		43.22	19.72	23 schools to be maintained.	18 schools to be maintained.
1987-88	131.00	100.00	23 Schools to be maintained, 5 new primary Schools to be opened, 4 primary Schools to be upgraded to Middle Schools.	Besides maintaining upgraded Schools, 2 middle Day Schools will be converted to Residential Schools.	..	..	..	..

**(9) Construction of Residential Schools (Including Construction of additional rooms in the upgraded Schools.**

There are 63 residential Schools maintained by the Welfare Department of which 30 are located in Government buildings and the remaining 33 in rented houses.

Of these 33 rented buildings 29 are in the sub-plan area. It has been planned to construct 36 school buildings during the Seventh Plan 1985—90. It is proposed to construct 7 School buildings during the year 1987--88. An allocation of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 (out of which Rs. 70.00 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for the seventh Plan 1985—90, expenditure of 1985-86 and the targets for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievements			
					Financial		Physical	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90	170.00	150.00	Construction of 15 High, 10 Middle, 12 primary Schools building.	13 buildings to be constructed.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	159.00	150.00	Construction of 18 Schools buildings.	18 to be constructed.	184.00	150.00	18 buildings constructed.	18 const- ructed.
1986-87	159.00	150.00	18 buildings to be completed.	18 to be completed.	159.00	150.00	18 buildings constructed.	18 build- ing cons- ructed.
1987-88	75.00	70.00	One 10+2 School buildings to be completed, 5 residential Hostel to be constructed	One building to be constructed and 5 Residentialtype hostel to be constructed.	..	..	..	..

**(10) HOSTELS**

(i) *Opening and Maintenance of Hostels.*—The re are 328 Adivasi hostels maintained by the Welfare Department with a capacity of 11,472 students.

During 1986-87 only 3 hostels have been opened as against the target of 34 during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. During the year 1987-88 a sum of Rs.17.00 lakhs is proposed to maintain the hostels opened during 1985-86 and 1986-87 out of which Rs. 14.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The agreed outlay for Sevemth Plan 1985—90, the expenditure of 1985-86 and target for 1986-87 and the target proposed for 1987-88 are as below :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physcial Targets		Achievements			
					Financial		Physcial Targets	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90	20.76	16.60	To open 34(50 seated) hosttels.	34 Hostels	..	..	..	..
1985-86	9.00	7.20	16 Hostels	16 Hostels	9.00	7.20	16 Hostels	16 Hostels
1986-87	9.00	7.20	16 Hostels	16 Hostels	9.00	7.20	16 Hostels	16 Hostels
1987-88	17.00	14.00	16 Hostels	16 Hostels	..	..	..	..

(ii) *Construction of Hostels.*—The Welfare Department has now 331 Adivasi hostels, of which 264 are in hired buildings.

A 50 seated hostel costs about Rs. 8.00 lakhs for its construction. It is proposed to construct 4 boys (50 seated) hostels during the year 1987-88 for which a total allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

The agreed outlay for Seven Plan., the expenditure during the year 1985-86 and targets for 1986-87 and proposed targets for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievement			
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial		Physical	
					Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1985—90	69.10	69.10	14 hostels buildings to be constructed.	14 buildings to be constructed.			..	..
1985-86	21,282	21,282	4 buildings to be constructed.	4 buildings to be constructed	41,282	21,282	28 buildings constructed.	4 Buildings.
1986-87	21,282	21,282	5 buildings to be constructed.	4 buildings to be constructed.	21,282	21,282	Ditto.	
1987-88	30.00	20.00	4 buildings to be constructed.	3 buildings to be constructed.			..	..

**A. Special Scheme for Paharias.—Residential Schools.**—Paharias numbering about one lakh live in Dumka and Sahebganj district. They are primitive tribes having a low level of literacy and economically backward. For their education the Welfare Department is maintaining 40 Primary schools and 4 residential High Schools. Middle level education is available only in the 4 residential High Schools and one Middle schools. There is need to increase the number of schools. It is proposed to upgrade 2 existing primary schools into 2 middle schools (residential) during the year 1987-88.

A total allocation of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1987-88 for the upgradation of 2 primary schools and for maintenance of one school upgraded during the year 1986-87 and the entire amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is for T. S. P.



The agreed outlay for the seventh Plan 1985-90, expenditure of 1985-87, target for the year 1986-87 and the proposed target for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievement			
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T. S. P.	Financial		Physical	
					Total	T. S. P.	Total	T. S. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1985-90	15.00	15.00	5 schools to opened and 10 primary schools to be upgraded.	5 to be opened and 10 to be upgraded.	..	..	..	..
1985-86	2.00	2.00	1 to be opened and 2 to be upgraded.	1 to be opened and 2 to be upgraded.	2.00	2.00	1 opened. 2 upgraded.	..
1986-87	2.00	2.00	1 to be opened and 2 to be upgraded.	1 to be opened and 2 to be upgraded.	2.00	2.00	1 opened. 2 upgraded.	..
1987-88	3.00	3.00	2 to be upgraded.	2 to be upgraded.	..	..	..	..

**B. Economic Schemes.**—*Assistance to Bihar Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation.*—The Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation undertakes trading in minor forest produce collected by the tribals for the economic upliftment of the tribals. To enable it to undertake the activities, financial assistance is provided by the Government as share capital. Funds from Special Central Assistance are also allocated to it. There is a provision of Rs. 145 lakhs for the Seventh Plan which includes Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1986-87 under Special Central Assistance.

During the year 1987-88 an allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed. The agreed outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-90, expenditure of 1985-86 and target for 1986-87 and proposed target for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial targets		Physical Targets		Achievement			
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Financial		Physical	
					Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1985-90	30.00	30.00	Assistance to be given. T.C.D.C.	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	5.00	5.00	Assistance to T.C.D.C.	..	5.00	5.00	Assistance to T.C.D.C.	..
1986-87	5.00	5.00	Ditto	..	5.00	5.00	Ditto.	..
1987-88	5.00	5.00	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..

**C. Other Schemes.—Legal Aid.—(i)** Restoration of alienated land to tribals is as important anti-exploitation measure. For payment of compensation, wherever the needs arises, the tribals are given financial assistance. They are also provided financial assistance for contesting legal cases instituted against them.

A total allocation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1987-88, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is for T. S. P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90, the expenditure of 1985-86, target for the year 1986-87 and the proposed targets for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Targets				Achievement				
	Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			<i>(Persons.)</i>					
1985—90	..	5.00	4.00	2.00	1,600	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	0.80	0.80	320	320	0.80	0.80	320	320
1986-87	..	0.80	0.80	320	320	0.80	0.80	320	320
1987-88	..	2.00	1.50	666	500	..	..	..	..

**(ii) Medical Aid.**—Scheduled Tribe patients suffering from acute and chronic diseases are re-imbursed the cost of medicine upto a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per individual. Funds from Special Central Assistance are also available for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is for T. S. P.

The agreed outlay for the seventh Plan 1985—90, the expenditure of 1985-86, target for 1986-87 and proposed targets for 1987-88 are as below.—

Year.	Targets				Achievements				
	Financial Target		Physical Targets		Financial		Physical		
	Total	TSP.	Total	TSP (Persons).	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985-86	..	5.00	4.00	1,000	800	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	1.00	0.80	200	160	1.00	0.80	200	160
1986-87	..	1.00	0.80	333	266	1.00	0.80	200	160
1987-88	..	5.00	4.00	1,666	1,333	..	..	..	..

(iii) *Grants-in-aid to Non-official Organisation.*—Voluntary organisations play an important role in mobilising the organising people's participation in execution of development schemes. As a measure of incentive they are sanctioned grants.

During the Sixth Plan Rs. 4.00 lakhs were utilised. During 1987-88 it is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985-90, and expenditure of 1985-86, target for 1986-87 and proposed target of 1987-88 are as below :—

Year.	Financial Targets		Physical		Achievements			
	Total	T.S.P.	Total.	T.S.P.	Financial		Physical.	
					Total.	T.S.P.	Total.	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-90	12.00	9.60	Grants-in-aid given to voluntary Organisation.	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	1.50	1.20	..	..	1.50	1.20	Grants-in-aid being given to voluntary organisation.	..
1986-87	1.50	1.20	..	..	1.50	1.20	..	..
1987-88	2.00	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

(iv) *Sport Scholarships.*—Tribals are very good at sports. They have made a mark in hockey and football, at the national level and deserve every encouragement for developing their potentialities. Under the scheme selected students are given intensive coaching and scholarships are granted to them for meeting a part of the cost.

During the Sixth Plan, a sum of Rs. 7.27 lakhs was utilised. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 which is provided for T. S. P.

(v) *Re-organisation of Ayurvedic Dispensaries.*—Scheduled Tribes mostly live in the interior and inaccessible areas where ordinarily medical facilities are not available. The Welfare Department runs a number of Ayurvedic Centres headed by qualified and trained Vaidyas. However, in absence of indoor treatment facilities, full utilisation of these centres can not be made, 12 existing centres are proposed to be re-organised. For this purpose Rs. 4.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is for T. S. P.

#### D. Centrally sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Tribes

The following schemes are being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Programme for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes from 1979-80, the cost being shared by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis. Generally, sufficient funds are not available in the State Plan budget for these schemes. Hence difficulties arise in utilizing the amount of central grant. To Overcome such difficulties it is proposed to earmarked adequate funds for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State Plan.

(i) *Girls Hostel.*—The cost of construction of one 50 seated Girls Hostel is nearly Rs. 8.00 lakhs. During 1987-88 it is proposed to construct 15 (50 seated) hostels. For the purpose an allocation of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

(ii) *Book Bank for Medical and Engineering Students.*—Text books are supplied to the college libraries of Medical and Engineering Colleges for the exclusive use of Scheduled Tribe students, as they can hardly afford to purchase the costly technical books. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is for T.S.P.

(iii) *Pre-examination Training Centre.*—To increase the capabilities of the Scheduled Tribes to compete in the competitive Examination conducted for recruitment to various services Pre-examination coaching schemes are necessary. At present such Pre-examination coaching is arranged for Typing, Shorthand writing, Assistant Grade Examinations, and B. S. P. C. examination. The main centre is located at Ranchi with branches at Latehar, Chaibassa and Dumka. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to augment and diversify the coaching at these places, for the period of coaching each student is awarded Rs. 100 per month as stipend under the scheme.

For the Annual Plan (1987-88), it is proposed to provide Rs. 3.00 lakhs and the entire amount is for T.S.P. The outlays approved Seventh Plan and annual plan, 1987-88 are Rs. 13.00 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs respectively.

(iv) *Bihar Tribal Research Institute.*—The Bihar Tribal Research Institute established in 1953-54 has been playing a vital role in research of tribal language, culture, customs and their socio-economic problems and helping the State Government in drawing up realistic programmes for the socio-economic upliftment of the tribals. From time to time, it is also entrusted with the evaluation work. Hence, there is a great need to strengthen the Institute to enable it to perform its tasks more efficiently.

During the Annual Plan 1987-88, it is proposed to provide Rs. 3.00 lakhs from the State Plan. The entire amount is for T. S. P. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan 1985:—90 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs and for 1985-86 it is Rs. 2.00 lakhs and for 1986-87 also it is Rs. 2.00

### C. Welfare of Other Backward Classes

During the various Plans, the main thrust of the schemes in the Backward Classes Sector has been to promote (A) Educational Schemes for their school children. The schemes in this Sector are (a) Stipends for students in (i) High School, (ii) Middle School, (iii) Primary School and (iv) Technical Institutions and (b) Re-imbursment of Examination fees.

#### A. Stipends.

(i) *High School Students.*—Students belonging to Other Backward Classes reading in Class VII to X are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 24 per month per student for day scholar and Rs. 36 per month for hostellers. An allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is for T.S.P. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and expenditure in Annual Plan, 1985-86 and the target for 1986-87 and proposed target for 1987-88 are as below :

Year.	Achievements							
	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Financial		Physical	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90	211.00	43.00	73.263	14.930	..	..	..	..
1985-86	14.40	2.88	5,000	1,000	14.40	2.88	5,000	1,000
1986-87	14.40	2.88	4,000	1,000	14.40	2.88	4,000	1,000
1987-88	30.00	4.00	10,000	1,388	..	..	..	..

(ii) *Middle School Students.*—Students belonging to Other Backward Classes reading in Class V to VI are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 12 per month. An allocation of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is for T.S.P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90., the expenditure of 1985-86, target of 1986-87 and the targets proposed for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs.)		Physical Targets (Students.)		Achievements				
					Financial		Physical		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985—90	..	104.00	20.00	96,296	18,578	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	7.20	1.44	6,666	1,333	7.20	1.44	6,666	1,333
1986-87	..	7.20	1.44	5,000	1,000	7.20	1.44	5,000	1,000
1987-88	..	15.00	2.00	10,416	1,388	..	..	..	..

(iii) *Primary School student.*—Students belonging to other Backward Classes reading Class I to IV are awarded stipend at the rate of Rs. 6 per month. An allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is for T. S. P. The agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90 and the expenditure of 1985-86, target for 1986-87 and the proposed target for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs.)		Physical Targets (Students.)		Achievement				
					Financial		Physical		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985—90	..	52.00	10.00	48,148	9,259	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	3.60	0.70	3,333	648	3.60	0.70	3,333	648
1986-87	..	3.60	0.70	5,000	972	3.60	0.70	5,000	972
1987-88	..	10.00	1.00	13,888	1,388	..	..	..	..

(iv) *Students reading in Technical Institutions.*—The Backward Classes Students being trained in technical institutions in various trades, crafts, etc. are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 54 per month. An allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is for T. S. P. The outlay approved for the seventh Plan 1985—90, expenditure of 1985-86, target for 1986-87 and the proposed targets for 1987-88 are as follows :—

Year	Financial Targets (Rs. in lakhs.)		Physical Targets (Students.)		Achievements				
					Financial		Physical		
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1985—90	..	41.00	8.00	8,200	1,600	..	..	..	..
1985-86	..	3.24	0.55	640	110	3.24	0.55	648	110
1986-87	..	3.24	0.55	500	85	3.24	0.55	500	85
1987-88	..	5.00	1.00	727	145	..	..	..	..

B. *Retimbursement of Examination Fees.*—Students of Other Backward Classes (Annexure I) are exempted from paying examination fees for the Board and Universities, which are re-imbursed the actual amount claimed by them. For this scheme, an allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

The expenditure for the year 1985-86, the targets of Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90 and target for 1986-87 and for the target proposed for 1987-88 are as follows ;—

Year	Financial Targets		Physical Targets		Achievement			
					Financial		Physical	
	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.	Total	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985—90	92.00	..	All eligible students.	..	..	..	All eligible students.	..
1985-86	20.00	..	Ditto	20.00	..	..	Ditto	..
1986-87	20.00	..	Ditto	20.00	..	..	Ditto	..
1987-88	20.00	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..

## **E. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.**

Over the years, there has been immense expansion in the activities of the Department. A number of new schemes has been taken up and the coverage of the existing schemes has been increased. While new districts and divisions have been created, it has not been possible to man all these new divisions, districts and sub divisions. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to strengthen the existing machinery by providing adequate staff support.

In view of the increased workload of welfare activities, implementation of the Special Component Plan, Tribal Welfare Schemes increased coverage of school students through stipends, etc. it is necessary to post officers at field level. Accordingly one post of Deputy Director, Welfare for Dumka Division, posts of District Welfare Officer for Godda, Deoghar, Lo hardaha, Gumla, Sahebganj and posts of Block Welfare Officers have been create d during the year 1985-86.

During 1986-87 one post of Subdivisional Welfare Officer, Bikramganj and one post of Special Officer, Paharia Welfare Officers at Sahebganj, one post of Statistical staff have been created each for Ranchi, Dumka and Sahebganj. It is also proposed to purchase vehicles for the new posts to be created so that the touring officers can effectively supervise the field work. A post of Additional Registrar at the Secretariat level and necessary staff for monitoring and evaluation also need to be created. Apart from this, there is a proposal to create five post of Additional District Welfare Officers also. A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for these posts, out of which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is for T. S. P.

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## **F. DISTRICT SECTOR.**

### **WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.**

As per Government decision, a sum of Rs. 1,517.50 lakhs has been earmarked for the District sector schemes under the Welfare of Backward classes sector in the year 1986-87. This amount is meant for the District sector schemes like stipends, Residential schools, Hostels for boys and girls, Book bank, P. C. R. Act etc. which are implemented at the District level and benefits directly accrue to the people of the District concerned. Similarly, for the year 1987-88, under District sector schemes, a sum of Rs. 1,798.50 lakhs has been proposed for the welfare of Backward Classes sector.

## ABSTRACT

Thus, an outlay of 2,000.00 lakhs is proposed for welfare of Backward Classes

Name of Sector.	Approved outlay, 1986-87.			
	State.	District.	SUP	TSP
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Continuing Scheme—</b>				
<i>(i) Centrally Sponsored—</i>				
(1) Scheduled Castes .. ..	1.5	13.11	14.61	4.03
(2) Scheduled Tribe .. ..	4.00	1.50	..	5.50
<b>TOTAL—Centrally Sponsored Schemes ..</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>14.61</b>	<b>14.61</b>	<b>9.53</b>
<i>(ii) State Plan Schemes—</i>				
(1) Scheduled Caste .. ..	120.00	447.81	567.80	42.60
(2) Scheduled Tribe .. ..	21.00	347.94	..	220.49
(3) Backward Class .. ..	20.00	28.44	..	5.57
(4) Direction and Administration ..	53.00	..	..	12.00
<b>TOTAL—O.B.C. (State Plan)..</b>	<b>213.00</b>	<b>824.19</b>	<b>567.80</b>	<b>281.26</b>
<b>B. New Schemes.</b>				
<i>(i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes—</i>				
(i) Scheduled Caste .. ..	34.00	10.00	44.00	3.00
(ii) Scheduled Tribe .. ..	..	20.00	..	16.00
<b>TOTAL—Centrally Sponsored ..</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>
<i>(ii) State Plan Schemes—</i>				
(1) Scheduled Caste .. ..	..	416.20	416.20	45.50
(2) Scheduled Tribes .. ..	..	232.50	..	198.20
<b>TOTAL—State Plan Schemes ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>648.70</b>	<b>416.20</b>	<b>243.80</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>252.50</b>	<b>1,517.50</b>	<b>10,42.61</b>	<b>554.00</b>



## OF OUTLAY.

Sector for 1987-88 as summarised below:—

Anticipated Expenditure, 1986-87.				Outlay proposed 1987-88.			
State.	District.	SCP	TSP	State.	District.	SCP	TSP
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.5	13.11	14.61	4.03	1.5	12.5	14.00	4.00
4.00	1.50	..	5.50	6.00	2.00	..	8.00
5.50	14.61	14.61	9.53	7.5	14.50	14.00	12.00
120.00	447.81	557.80	43.60	72.00	213.00	285.00	68.00
20.00	347.94	..	220.49	28.00	516.00	..	412.00
20.00	28.44	..	5.57	20.00	60.00	..	8.00
53.00	..	..	12.00	60.00	..	..	15.00
213.00	824.19	567.80	281.26	180.00	789.00	285.00	503.00
34.00	10.00	44.00	3.00	14.00	80.00	94.00	8.00
..	20.00	..	16.00	..	55.00	..	40.00
34.00	30.00	44.00	19.00	14.00	135.00	94.00	48.00
..	416.20	416.20	45.60	..	107.00	607.00	125.00
..	232.50	..	148.20	..	253.00	..	204.00
..	648.70	416.20	193.80	..	360.00	607.00	329.00
252.50	1,517.50	1,042.61	554.00	201.50	1,798.50	1,000.00	892.00

## CHAPTER 44

### SOCIAL WELFARE

#### A Social Welfare (Welfare Deptt.)

Social Welfare Programmes fall under two categories, namely (i), Social Welfare Services and (ii) Social Defence Schemes, which are administered by Welfare and Home (Jail) Department, respectively. Supplementary Welfare Services are taken up for the socially and physically handicapped and for the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. The Social Defence Schemes are related with the expansion of Probation Services and management Correctional Homes for juvenile delinquency.

2. The outlay approved for the Seventh Plan for the sector as a whole is Rs. 410.00 lakhs. of which a sum of Rs. 335.00 lakhs is approved for Social Welfare Services and Rs. 75.00 lakhs is approved for Social Defence. The outlay proposed for this sub-section for 1987-88 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The following, in brief, are the programmes for 1987-88.

#### A Social Welfare Services

3. The important programmes being implemented under this sub-sector are the running of Blind, Deaf and Dumb Schools, assistance to handicapped children and adults, grants to voluntary organisation, After Care Homes, Care and Protection Homes, Beggars Homes and crèches for children of working women and Implementation of Children Act. During Annual Plan, 1987-88, it is proposed to provide adequate institutional support for the implementation of the Children Act by setting up Children Courts, Children Welfare Boards and constructing Children Homes and Remand Homes. It is proposed to segregate at least in selected districts to being with neglected children from delinquent children and take care of them separately. For the handicapped, it is proposed to set up workshops which will provide them training in some selected trades which would help them in self-employment. The details of the different programmes are as below:—

#### (I) Education

(i) *Blind School*.—There are four Blind Schools in this State run by the Welfare Department. During 1987-88 one Blind School for girls is proposed to be opened by the State Government. The buildings of the schools at Darbhanga and Bhagalpur were constructed by the voluntary organisation which have now become very old and requires renovation.

It is proposed to construct one school building at Ranchi. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the year 1987-88 is being proposed, out of which the T. S. P. allocation is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of building in 1987-88, out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs in T. S. P.

(ii) *Deaf and Dumb Schools*.—There are four Deaf and Dumb schools in the State. All except Darbhanga are in rented buildings. It is proposed to construct buildings for all the three Deaf and Dumb Schools during Seventh Plan at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The proposed provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Deaf and Dumb Schools. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of buildings in 1987-88, out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is for T. S. P.

## (II) Training and other Assistance of the Handicapped

(i) *Workshop*.—The growing unemployment in general and among handicapped persons in particular has necessitated formulation of schemes for self-employment of the handicapped persons. During the plan 1987-88 two new trades in the O. S. P. area and one in the T. S. P. area in existing workshops will be opened and one building of workshop is to be constructed. The provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the workshop.

(ii) *Assistance to Physically Handicapped for purchase of special appliances*.—Financial assistance to the Physically handicapped for purchase of special appliances up to Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is given by the State Government. This scheme is also applicable to pensioners whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 400 per month. The quantum of assistance is decided according to income. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1987-88, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is earmarked for the T. S. P.

(iii) *Aftercare Home*.—(a) One Aftercare Home for women is running in rented building at Patna. During the year 1985-86 the construction of the building has been taken up which is to be completed. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan.

(b) 12 Day Care Cratch Centres are being run in 11 districts for the children of working women. It is proposed to open 7 centres in the remaining districts of the State for which a sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88, out of which Rs. 0.45 lakh is for T. S. P.

(iv) *Grants-in-aid*.—Grants-in-aid are sanctioned to voluntary organisations engaged in the social welfare activities. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 to be provided to the organisations engaged in the welfare of the handicapped and children and women. The T. S. P. share for 1987-88 will be Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(v) *Child Welfare*.—According to the Bihar Children Act, every delinquent child who comes into conflict with law has to be remanded to a Remand Home so that he/she may not come into contact with hardened criminals. Children Courts, Children Homes and Child Welfare Boards are to be set up in pursuance of the provision of the Act.

A Remand Home costs Rs. 1.35 lakhs per year for the maintenance and Rs. 13.00 lakhs for construction of building. Similarly a Children Home costs Rs. 1.50 lakhs per year for maintenance and Rs. 13.00 lakhs for construction of building. A Children Court costs Rs. 0.65 lakh and a Children Board costs Rs. 0.51 lakh. During the year 1987-88 total a sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs for opening and maintenance and construction of buildings out of which Rs. 4.55 lakhs for is earmarked for T. S. P.

(vi) *Direction and Administration*.—Social Welfare is being administered by a Directorate headed by a Director, Additional Director and assisted by two Deputy Directors including one for women welfare, created in 1985-86. It is proposed to strengthen this Directorate further. A total sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being proposed for strengthening the Directorate including Rs. 1.00 lakh for T.S.P. As per instruction received from Government of India a Women's Development Corporation is also to be set up.

(vii) *Beggar's Home*.—In addition to the existing Beggar's Home at Patna, it is proposed to open one Beggar's Home at Ranchi during 1987-88 plan period. Building for both these Homes are proposed to be constructed. A total sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1987-88 which is entirely meant for T.S.P.

(viii) *Centrally-sponsored Schemes.*—(i) *Children in need of Care and Protection.*—This is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme under which destitute children are looked after by voluntary organisations. They are given shelter, education and training in different trades so that they may earn their own livelihood. One unit of the scheme consists of 25 children. At present 13 schemes are running in this State. It is proposed to start 6 new schemes during the year 1987-88. The cost of the scheme is shared by the Central and the State Government as well as the voluntary organisations in the ratio of 45:45:10 respectively. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed as the State share in the year 1987-88 of which Rs. 1.00 lakh will go to the T.S.P.

(ii) *Stipend for Integrated Education.*—The handicapped population of Bihar is 98,735. Stipends are awarded to all such students of schools and colleges reading in class IX and above. It is proposed to cover 225 students during the Annual Plan 1987-88 for which Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed as State share out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is for T. S. P.

(iii) *Opening of New Destitute women Centres.*—The problem of destitute women are acute. It is proposed to rehabilitate these women by giving them vocational training in short time so that they can support themselves by earning their livelihood. The voluntary organisations willing to take up these schemes will have to apply to the Central Government through the State Government. The Central Government will provide the matching grant to the State Government. During the year 1987-88 new Destitute Women Centres are proposed to be opened. A total sum of Rs. 1.55 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 including Rs. 0.50 lakh for T.S.P.

(iv) *Creation of Social Defence Planning Unit at headquarters.*—During the year 1987-88 it is proposed to create a Social Defence Planning Unit at the Headquarters for monitoring, evaluation and better management of various social defence programmes like Anti-Beggary Act, Delinquent Control, Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls and allied measures.

With the creation of this unit posts of one Research Officer, two Statistical Assistants, one Lower Division Clerk and one Peon will be required to be created. A total sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose as State share during the year 1987-88.

## **B. Social Defence (Jail).**

### **Introduction :**

The main functions and responsibilities of Social Defence are those statutorily assigned under Central Legislation Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Act 20 of 1958) and Criminal Procedure Code 1973 (Act 4 of 1974).

### **Outlay**

2. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been approved for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) which includes 21.00 lakhs of Sub-Plan. Rs. 11.00 lakhs was approved for 1985-86 including 3.00 lakhs for sub-plan which has been fully utilised. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been allocated for 1986-87 including Rs. 2.50 lakhs under Sub-Plan which is likely to be fully utilised.

3. On-going schemes of 14 District and 15 Subdivisional Probation Services Units, and 2 residential Institutions Probation Homes, are being continued during the year

1987-88 for which a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs including 4 lakhs for sub-plan is proposed as below:—

Schemes	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	State	T.S.P.
<b>(1) Continuing Schemes</b>		
(a) Continuance of 14 District and 12 Subdivisional Probation Services Units.	16.00	4.00
(b) Continuance of 3 Subdivisional Probation Services Units and 2 Residential Institutions Probation Homes.		
Total	16.00	4.00

#### District Sector

#### Social Welfare

As per Government decision a sum of Rs. 29.25 lakhs has been earmarked for the District Sector Schemes under the Social Welfare sector in the year 1986-87. This amount is meant for the District Sector Schemes like welfare of handicapped, workshop for the handicapped and setting up of Brail press, Women Welfare, Child Welfare and Beggars home which are implemented at the District level and benefits directly accrue to the people of the District concerned.

Similarly, for the year 1987-88, under the District sector scheme a sum of Rs. 28.45 lakhs has been proposed for the Social Welfare Schemes.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 116.00 lakhs is proposed for Social Welfare Services for 1987-88 as follows:—

#### ABSTRACT .

Sl. no. Name of the Scheme.	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
	State Plan	Sub Plan
<b>"A" 1. Education</b>		
(i) Blind School	15.00	7.00
(ii) Deaf and Dumb School	17.00	4.00
<b>2. Training and other assistance to the Handicapped.</b>		
(i) Workshop	4.00	—
(ii) Assistance to Physically Handicapped for purchase of Special appliances.	3.00	1.00
<b>3 Aftercare home</b>	11.45	0.45
<b>4 Grants-in-aid</b> ...	4.00	1.00
<b>5 Child Welfare</b> ...	22.00	4.55
<b>6 Direction and Administration</b> ...	5.00	1.00
<b>7 Beggar's Home</b> ...	1.00	1.00
<b>8 Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>		
(i) Children in need of Care and Protection	4.00	1.00
(ii) Stipend for Integrated Education	11.00	1.50
(iii) Opening of New Destitute Women Centres	1.55	0.50
(iv) Creation of Social Defence Planting unit at Headquarters.	1.00	—
Total ...	100.00	23.00
<b>"B" Social Defence (Jail)</b>	16.00	4.00
Grand Total	116.00	27.00

## CHAPTER 45

### NUTRITION

#### Special Nutrition Programme.

It has been the endeavour of the Government, both at the Centre and the State level to provide nutrition diet to the children, pregnant woman and nursing mothers all over the State specially in the tribal, backward and slum areas to check mal-nutrition and child mortality. During the year 1985-86 total sum of Rs. 555.948 lakhs were spent out of which Rs. 107.625 lakhs were spent in T. S. P. areas.

The Special Nutrition Programme is an essential component under the Integrated Child Development Service introduced by the Government of India in pursuance of Point No. 15 of the old 20-Point Programme. I. C. D. S. Project aim at the delivery of a package of services *i. e.* supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition, education and non-formal pre-education for pre-school going children in an Integrated manner and to nourish mothers and pregnant women in the age group of 15-44 years. At present the number of I. C. D. S. Project is 119 out of which 25 Project have been opened during the year 1985-86 and 23 Projects in 1986-87.

The revised rate of nutritional supplements are 65 paise per child per day and 95 paise per woman per day.

A total sum of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs will be required for the year 1987-88 to maintain the projects. There is a proposal to open 23 new projects during the 1987-88 for which a total of Rs. 105.00 lakhs will be required for nutrition schemes in these projects. Thus a total sum of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1987-88 of which 40/ *i. e.* Rs. 480 lakhs will be earmarked for the Special Component Plan and Rs. 350.00 lakhs for T. S. P.

The statement showing the financial and physical target and achievements for the year 1985 -86 onward in given below :—

Year	Targets				Achievement			
	Financial		Physical		Financial		Physical	
	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Total	TSP	Total	TSP
1985—90	.. 3500.00	700.00	No. of Centres					
			17005	3401				
			No. of beneficiaries					
			Chil.	1487935	297587			
			Women	211260	42512			
1985-86	.. 558.00	108.00	No. of Cen.	..	No. of beneficiaries			
			2507	307	Children	210630	Women	30000
1986-87	.. 650.00	110.00	2000	1500	168000	..	..	32000
1987-88	.. 1200.00	350.00	2000	1500	168000	..		32000

## District Sector

The entire amount 650.00 lakhs of Nutrition scheme in 1986-87 is meant for the District sector scheme to provide Nutrition diet to the children, Pregnant women and nursing mothers at the District level and benefits directly accrue to the people of the District concerned.

For the year 1987-88 under the District sector scheme a sum of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Nutrition scheme as mentioned below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of scheme.	Approved outlay 1986-87				Anticipated expenditure 1986-87				Proposed outlay 1987-88			
	State	Distt.	SCP	TSP	State	Distt.	SCP	TSP	State	Distt.	SCP	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nutrition	..	650.00	260.00	110.00	..	650.00	260.00	110.00	..	1200.00	480.00	350.00

## CHAPTER 46

### FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

It is the responsibility of Government to ensure availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices to all consumers and to protect them from exploitation and unhealthy market forces. The development and strengthening of the infrastructure for storage, movement and distribution of essential commodities is therefore, of primary importance. This function also forms an important item under the New 20-Point Programme and requires enforcement of supply to consumers of good quality, correct weighment and packaging of essential commodities from the Public Distribution system.

For the first time in 1986-87 schemes of this sector were included in the plan, mainly for strengthening the infrastructure for the PDS in the rural areas, particularly in remote, hilly and tribal areas, isolated habitations of Scheduled Castes etc. During the year 1986-87 the approved outlay of Rs. 278 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised. With this outlay, the Department was able to provide support to the State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation for construction of godowns 51 (nos.) and for providing 50 (nos.) mobile shops for supply of essential commodities to the remote tribal villages in the sub-plan area and isolated villages occupied by mostly Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of society. Assistance for meeting 50 per cent of the cost of 2 large sized godowns with a capacity of 6,648 tonnes is also being provided, the balance coming from NABARD as loan.

The State has a large extent of flood-prone areas north of the Ganga which are inundated every year. A considerable segment of the population particularly the weaker sections are subjected to great hardship in obtaining essential commodities. As such the Department has to buffer-stock commodities to meet such contingencies. The Department has, therefore planned to strengthen the available arrangements by creating/expanding the existing infrastructural facilities. Provisions have been made for creation of essential additional posts, training of personnel, organising workshops for consumer protection, increasing storage capacity in tribal and Harijan populated areas, transportation arrangements for speeding, dependable and steady movement of essential commodities, mobile shops, and installation of Kerosene oil pumps. It is also proposed to contribute some additional share capital to the State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

#### Programmes for 1987-88

##### Direction and Administration

The following posts are necessary for the smooth functioning and proper monitoring and evaluation of the programme. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for this.

(i) Budget Officer	...	...	...	One
(ii) Accounts Officer	...	...	...	One
(iii) Cashier	...	...	...	One

##### Training

Training of personnel engaged in PDS and supply management at all levels is an essential pre-requisite for smooth functioning of the system. Intelligence collection,



enforcement and man-power training would form part of the training. It is proposed to organise workshops and train different categories of officers in various institutions where such facilities are available even outside the State, besides the A.T.I. Ranchi for which Rs. 2 lakhs would be required.

### **Storage, Construction of Godowns**

It is proposed to construct 54 godowns at Rs. 2.18 lakhs per godown and 4 godown at the Rs. 22.42 lakhs per godown at place which are either in the I.T.D.P. rural/urban areas or areas having more than 20 per cent Scheduled Caste population (such areas exist in 116 blocks). If proper storage facilities are provided in these areas the public at large will be able to avail of supplies of foodgrains whenever they require it through the P.D.S. For this scheme Rs. 207 lakhs are proposed.

### **Mobile Shops**

The innovative scheme of mobile shops has proved its usefulness. It is proposed to extend its facilities to fifty blocks in 1987-88 which will entail a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs per shop out of which Rs. 75 lakhs will be spent in Tribal Sub-Plan area on 25 mobile shops. The capital cost will be provided as subsidy to the Corporation which will meet the recurring costs.

### **Consumer Protection**

Consumer welfare is point no. 18 of the New 20-Point Programme. At the State, divisional and district level, Consumers Protection Councils have been formed. The Government of India have conducted a few seminars on consumer protection. The State Government have also held one such seminar. Meetings and seminars have also been organised in Divisional and District Headquarters. These seminars are necessary for creating awareness among consumers of their rights in respect of quality and weight of consumer goods at reasonable prices. Although the administration is trying to acquaint the consumers with their rights for creating mass awareness, it is necessary to involve voluntary organisations in the State. For this financial aid will be provided to Voluntary Organisations for which a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed.

### **Plant and Machinery**

For lighting and cooking purposes it is necessary to make arrangements for supply of Kerosene in tribal areas as fire wood has become a priced commodity in these areas and Kerosene is not available in the remote areas. Presently supply of 2 litres of kerosene oil per ration card through dealers has been arranged, but in the distant hilly areas it is difficult to make this available through PDS. Hence, it is proposed to instal 5 kerosene oil pump set at the rate of Rs 3 lakhs per pump in some of these areas. The total cost comes to Rs. 15 lakhs. The 5 places selected are as follows:—

- (1) Garu (Palamau).
- (2) Kharswan (Singhbhum).
- (3) Gundu (Ranchi).
- (4) Chainpur (Gumla).
- (5) Massalia (Dumka).

### Share Capital to Food and Civil Supplies Corporation

It is proposed to Contribute Rs. 10 lakhs as share capital to the State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

The following table will show the summary of position regarding the approved outlays for 1986-87, the anticipated expenditure and the proposed outlay for 1987-88:—

Name of the Schemes	Approved Outlay in 1986-87			Anticipated Expenditure in 1986-87			Outlay Proposed for 1987-88		
	State Sector	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	State Sector	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	State Sector	S.C.P.	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. State Plan Schemes—</b>									
1. Training .. .. .	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
2. Construction of godowns..	101.50	26.00	76.00	101.50	26.00	76.00	207.00	52.00	155.00
3. Mobile shops .. .. .	135.50	105.50	44.50	135.50	105.50	44.50	160.00	75.00	75.00
4. Monitoring & Flying Squad	28.00	..	6.00	28.00	..	6.00	..	..	..
5. Management information	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL— A</b> .. .. .	<b>278.00</b>	<b>131.50</b>	<b>126.50</b>	<b>278.00</b>	<b>131.50</b>	<b>126.50</b>	<b>359.00</b>	<b>127.00</b>	<b>230.00</b>
<b>B. New Schemes State Plan—</b>									
1. Direction & Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..
2. Consumer's Protection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..
3. Plants and Machinery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	15.00
4. Share capital to Food and Civil Supplies Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..
<b>Total— B</b> .. .. .	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>278.00</b>	<b>131.50</b>	<b>126.50</b>	<b>278.00</b>	<b>131.50</b>	<b>126.50</b>	<b>390.00</b>	<b>127.00</b>	<b>245.00</b>

## CHAPTER 47

### PLANNING MACHINERY INCLUDING DISTRICT PLAN

Under the system of multi-level Planning in vogue in the State it is necessary to improve the Planning capabilities at various levels. This is being done according to the guidelines of the Planning Commission issued from time to time.

#### (1) Planning Department

The strengthening of the Planning machinery at the State level by inducting professional expertise has been repeatedly emphasised by the Planning Commission for effective formulation and implementation of the Five-Year Plans, the planning machinery at the State level was strengthened in 1986-87, by creating the following posts:—

1. Economist	...	...	1
2. Director (Monitoring)	...	...	1
3. Regional Planner	...	...	1
4. Sr. System Analyst	...	...	1
5. Assistant Statistical Officer	...	...	4
6. Planning-cum-Research Officer	...	...	1
7. Cartographer	...	...	1
8. Research Assistant	...	...	4
9. Stenographer	...	...	2

Some of these posts have been approved by the Planning Commission while some are still pending for their approval.

It is proposed to create the following additional posts in 1987-88:—

1. Budget Officer	...	...	1
2. Junior Research Officer	...	...	2
3. Section Officer	...	...	1
4. Researcher	...	...	2

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the posts already sanctioned and for creation of additional posts for the wing in 1987-88. To the earliest Central Assistance is available for the expenditure on these posts under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, the expenditure from the State Plan correspondingly.

#### (2) Strengthenings of Regional Development Commissioners' Office:

In order to strengthen the evaluation and monitoring cell at the Branch Secretariat, Ranchi the following posts were created during 1985-86 and 1986-87:—

1. Engineer-in-Chief-cum-Additional Development Commissioner.	Regional ...	1
2. Secretary to Additional R. D. C.	...	1
3. Assistant Planning Officer	... ..	1
4. Assistant Evaluation Officer	... ..	1
5. Assistant Statistical Officer	... ..	1

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation of posts already created in the Plan during 1987-88.

(3) The Bihar State Planning Board.

The Board which was set up in 1982 has six divisions looking after the areas of perspective Plan, Agriculture, Industries, Social Services, Irrigation and Transport. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the expenditure on this Board.

(4) District Planning

The District Planning scheme has been introduced from 1985-86 and the modalities suggested by the Working Group headed by Dr. Hanumantha Rao have been adopted. During 1986-87 the actual flow to the District Sector schemes is 29.76 per cent of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 1150 crores. This also includes the Block funds placed at the disposal of the Planning Department for allotment to the districts for taking up schemes at the discretion of the District Planning and Development Councils according to the guidelines issued by the State Government. Adequate administrative and technical powers of sanction have been delegated to officers at district/Divisional level. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was allotted to the districts by way of discretionary outlay. In 1986-87 allocation has been enhanced to Rs. 50 crores, i.e., 4.8 per cent of the total plan outlay. An outlay of Rs. 8,420.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for allotment to the districts as discretionary outlay, out of which Rs. 1500 lakhs will be in the sub-plan. The flow to the special component plan will be Rs. 84.20 lakhs.

(5) Strengthening of District Planning machinery

For the successful implementation of the District Planning Scheme District Planning Cells have been set up in the 38 Districts of Bihar, for which the following posts were sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87:—

I. In 1985-86—			
(i) Assistant Statistical Officer	...	...	1
(ii) Compiler	...	...	1
In 1986-87—			
(i) Credit Planner-cum-Rural Development Expert	...	...	1
(ii) System Analyst	...	...	1
(iii) Accountant	...	...	1

The total cost of the posts per annum works out to Rs. 32.00 lakhs. Proposals have been sent to the Planning Commission for approval of the posts under the Centrally-sponsored schemes. A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is suggested for 1986-87 for these posts. To the earlier Central assistance is available for these posts, there will be corresponding reduction on the State Plan outlay which will be worked out at the time of revising the outlay for year.

## CHAPTER 48

### STATISTICS

The Statistics Directorate provides all the relevant data for planning and for formulation of plan schemes. The ceiling of outlay for statistical schemes in the 7th plan is fixed at Rs. 185 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 156 lakhs is to be spent on schemes continuing from the 6th plan and only Rs. 29 lakhs is available for new schemes.

In 1985-86, the approved outlay for statistical schemes was Rs. 36 lakhs. Of this, only a sum of Rs. 27.25 lakhs was utilised.

In 1986-87, a plan outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been approved for statistical schemes. Of this, Rs. 42.17 lakhs is meant for continuing schemes and Rs. 7.83 lakhs for new schemes. The schemes sanctioned in 1986-87 include establishment of a Divisional Statistical Office at Dumka and sanctioning of some staff for the Crop Insurance Scheme. The entire amount of Rs. 50 lakhs will be spent in the current financial year: —

In 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for the various statistical schemes. Of this, Rs. 48.50 lakhs is for schemes continuing from the 6th plan and the remaining Rs. 26.50 lakhs for new schemes sanctioned in 1985-86 and 1986-87, and the schemes to be sanctioned in 1987-88.

#### A. Schemes continuing from the 6th plan

1. *The State share of Centrally-sponsored Schemes.*—These are two Centrally-sponsored schemes, namely, the timely reporting scheme and the improvement of crop statistics scheme, which are being implemented by the Directorate of Statistics. The estimated cost of the Timely Reporting Scheme in 1987-88 is Rs. 17.50 lakhs. The estimated cost of the Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme in 1987-88 is Rs. 15.70 lakhs. The total cost of the two schemes comes to Rs. 33.20 lakhs. The Government of India shares 50 per cent of the cost of both the schemes in the form of a grant. Accordingly only a sum of Rs. 16.60 lakhs, representing the State share of the cost, has been provided for these two schemes in 1987-88 plan.

2. *Establishment of Mechanical Tabulation Unit for National Sample Survey Data.*—The Directorate of Statistics is participating in the various rounds of the National Sample Survey and the data collected have to be processed and analysed. A scheme of Mechanical Tabulation Unit was sanctioned in 1979-80. In 1987-88, the requirement of fund for the scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

3. *Establishment of Mechanical Tabulation Unit for Vital Statistics.*—The Directorate is responsible for collection of data relating to birth and death events in the State. This is done as per provisions of the Births and Death Registration Act, 1969. The requirement of fund for the scheme in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 0.85 lakh.

4. *Yield estimates at sub-district level.*—The Directorate is responsible for collection and compilation of agricultural statistics. The primary work of collection of agricultural statistics is done by the Karamcharis and Circle Inspectors of the Revenue Department who do not pay adequate attention to this work. It has been felt that there should be at least one functionary at the Block Level for collection of agricultural statistics, particularly the yield statistics of important crops. Accordingly a scheme for establishment of necessary agency for obtaining the yield estimates at the Block level has been in operation under the plan. The requirement of funds for this scheme in 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 11.10 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 2.90 lakhs will be in the tribal sub-plan areas.

5. *Strengthening of Vital Statistics, Sample Registration and Model Registration Schemes.*—The Directorate is implementing schemes relating to statutory registration of birth and deaths, sample registration and model registration schemes. With a view to ensuring better collection, supervision and analysis of data a scheme of Strengthening of Vital Statistics, Sample Registration and Model Registration Scheme has been in operation under the plan. The requirement of fund in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

6. *Strengthening of the State National Sample Survey Unit.*—The Directorate is participating in the various rounds of the National Sample Survey through a matching sample. An organisation has been created in the State for conducting this survey. The reorganisation of districts in the State in the period 1972-78 necessitated further strengthening of this organisation. Accordingly, a scheme of strengthening of National Sample Survey Unit of the Directorate of statistics has been in operation under the plan. The requirement of fund for this scheme in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 3.10 lakhs.

7. *Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at Subdivisional Level.*—In some of the larger districts of the State subdivisional Statistical units have been created for closer supervision and implementation. These units are functioning at Malbhum, Saraikela, Khunti, Simdega, Latchar, Jamtara and Pakur. The requirement of funds for these units in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 3.70 lakhs.

## **B. New Schemes of the Seventh Plan**

1. *Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at Divisional Level.*—The State Government have so far created 10 Divisions in the State. Out of these, Divisional Statistical Units exist only in 7 Divisions of the State. Accordingly it has been decided to create Divisional Statistical Units in the remaining three divisions of the State in phases. On this basis a Divisional Statistical Unit was created at Gaya in 1985-86. Another Divisional Statistical Unit has been created at Dumka in 1986-87. It is proposed to create another Divisional Statistical Unit at Chapra in 1987-88. The total cost of these three units in 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 7.25 lakhs.

2. *Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at the District Level.*—The State Government have created new districts and there are now 39 districts in the State. The Directorate had District Statistical Units in only 31 districts till the end of the 6th Five-Year Plan. As such 7 new District Statistical Offices have been set up in these new districts of the State in 1985-86. These will be continued in 1986-87 and 1987-88. It is

also proposed to set up a new District Statistical Unit in Jehanabad. The total cost of these District Statistical Offices in 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 18.70 lakhs. Of the total requirement of funds for the 7 newly created District Statistical Offices, 7.45 lakhs will be needed for the tribal District of Gumla, Lohardaga and Sahebganj.

3. *Strengthening of the Headquarters Organisation.*—A few posts of Routine/Bill Clerk, Cashier and Jeep Driver have been created in 1985-86 which are proposed to be continued in 1986-87 and 1987-88. The cost of this in 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 0.55 lakh.

4. *Statistical Machinery for Crop Insurance Scheme.*—The State Government decided to implement the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in the State from Kharif, 1985. Under the scheme, farmers of the specified areas will be compensated for the losses caused to their crops on account of such natural calamities as floods, droughts and hailstorms, etc.

The defined area under the scheme is the C. D. Block. Presently the Directorate is collecting and compiling data on yield rates of different crops in the State, which relate only to the State and the district. The Government of India have recommended planning of at least 16 crop cutting experiments on each crop in each Block of the State to have reliable estimate of Block level yield rates. It became necessary, therefore, to strengthen the statistical machinery of the State so that Block level yield rates of different crops covered under the scheme are made available. The Government of India will bear 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme. The State Government have sanctioned some posts including 75 posts of Junior Field Investigators in 1986-87. It is estimated to cost Rs. 11.30 lakhs. It has also been decided to create another lot of 75 posts of J.F.I.s. in 1987-88, which is estimated to cost Rs. 10.70 lakhs. The total requirement of fund for these posts in 1987-88 is, thus, estimated to be Rs. 22.00 lakhs. Of this, 50 per cent is to come from the Government of India in the form of a grant. Therefore, only a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs, representing the State share of the total cost, has been proposed.

In sum, the annual plan proposals for 1987-88 include the following schemes:—

	Outlay for 1987-88. (Rs. in Lakhs).			
	State Sector	District Sector	TSP	SCP
	2	3	4	5

#### A. Continuing Schemes

##### 1. Centrally-sponsored Schemes—

(a) Timely reporting of area and yield estimates of crops.	8.75	..	..	..
(b) Improvement of crop statistics	7.85	..	..	..

Outlay for 1987-88. (Rs. in lakhs).				
	State Sector	District Sector	TSP	SCP
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2. State Plan Schemes—</b>				
(a) Establishment of Mechanical Tabulation Unit (NSS).	1.00	..	..	..
(b) Establishment of Mechanical Tabulation Unit (Vital Statistics).	0.85	..	..	..
(c) Yield Estimates at Sub-District Level.	11.10	..	2.90	..
(d) Strengthening of Vital, Sample and Model Registration Units.	1.15	..	..	..
(e) Strengthening of NSS Units	.. 3.10	..	..	..
(f) Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at Subdivisional Levels.	3.70	..	3.70	..
<b>B. New Schemes</b>				
<b>1. Centrally-sponsored Schemes—</b>				
(a) Strengthening of statistical machinery for crop insurance schemes.	11.00	..	..	..
<b>2. State Plan Schemes—</b>				
(a) Strengthening of statistical machinery at different levels.	26.50	..	8.55	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>..</b>



## CHAPTER 53

### EVALUATION

Evaluation is an important part of the planning process as it would reveal whether the intended benefits are flowing from the schemes and whether their objectives are being followed.

2. The ceiling for Evaluation Schemes in the 7th plan has been kept at Rs. 25 lakhs. In 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided for Evaluation schemes. The expenditure, however, was only Rs. 3.08 lakhs. During the year an evaluation study of the Integrated Rural Development Programme was undertaken in about 160 Blocks of the State. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for Evaluation Schemes. The entire amount is expected to be fully utilised. During the year steps were taken to process the data collected in the Evaluation study of the previous year. In the 1987-88, the requirement of funds for Evaluation schemes is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. The proposals for 1987-88 include the following Scheme:—

Outlay for 1987-88. (Rs. in Lakhs)					
	State Sector	District Sector.	TSP.	SCP.	
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Continuing Schemes—</b>					
(1) Centrally-sponsored Schemes	..	..	..	..	..
(2) State Plan Schemes	..	5	..	4.15	..
<b>B. New Schemes—</b>					
(1) Centrally-sponsored Schemes	..	..	..	..	..
(2) State Plan Schemes	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	5.00	..	4.15	..

## CHAPTER 50

### PRINTING PRESS

With the increase of developmental activities in various sectors, the creation of new districts and expansion of the Secretariat, the volume of printing work has increased tremendously. There is, therefore, urgent need for expanding and modernising the existing Government Presses at Gulzarbagh (Patna), Gaya and the Secretariat Branch Presses at Patna and Ranchi.

2. Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided for this sector in the Seventh Plan. Out of this amount Rs. 19.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the Sub-Plan. In 1985-86 Rs. 20.00 lakhs were spent. Rs. 22.00 lakhs have been provided for 1986-87. This amount is expected to be utilised in full.

3. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1987-88:—

(a) Purchase of Printing Machines for Patna, Ranchi and Gaya.

Printing machines and tools costing Rs. 14.00 lakhs are to be purchased for the Gaya, Ranchi and Patna Presses during 1987-88.

(b) Construction of Staff Quarters for Press Employees at Patna.

Construction of Staff quarters has to be taken up for the convenience of the Press workers who are to attend to their duties at odd hours. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1987-88.

#### ABSTRACT

	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
	Annual Plan 1987-88	
	State Plan	Sub-Plan
(a) Purchase of Printing Machines and tools for Patna, Gaya and Ranchi Presses.	14.00	4.00
(b) Construction of Staff Quarters	8.00	...
Total	22.00	4.00

## CHAPTER 51.

### BUILDINGS.

1. There is acute shortage of accommodation for Government offices and for residential purposes of Government servants. The problem is accentuated by the growing activities of the State Government calling for opening of new offices and also by the reorganisation of Districts and Sub-divisions. Many Government offices are functioning in rented buildings, which are expensive and are not suitable functionally for office use. The percentage satisfaction, for Government employees in respect of accommodation is presently around 10 per cent. With the increase in number of Government employees, the satisfaction level is bound to bring down the percentage of satisfaction still further. Therefore, there is urgent need to increase the plan allocation for this sector.

2. The outlay in 7th Five-Year Plan (1985—90) approved initially for building construction was only Rs. 4600.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3501.85 lakhs were to come from the Capital grant recommended by the 8th Finance Commission. This leaves only a meagre contribution of Rs. 1098.15 lakhs only for administrative buildings from the State Plan which is totally inadequate considering present needs. The problem is further compounded by the requirement of funds from the plan for completion of buildings taken up with the 7th Finance Commission grants on account of escalation of cost. Hence the State Government has had to increase the allocation to this sector through the annual plans.

#### **Expenditure and Achievements (1985-86) :**

3. The actual expenditure for 1985-86 was Rs. 2141.07 lakhs including Rs. 1366.94 lakhs of the 8th Finance Commission. The funds made available from the State Plan other than 8th Finance Commission funds were utilised on incomplete schemes of the 7th Finance Commission (Rs. 490.00 lakhs) and other plan schemes (284.13 lakhs). The flow to the sub-plan in 1985-86 was Rs. 583.25 lakhs.

#### **Approved outlay and Anticipate Achievement in 1986-87 :**

4. The approved plan outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 2100.00 lakhs including Rs. 632.13 lakhs for the Sub-Plan. Out of the total allocation Rs. 992.25 lakhs is for schemes taken up from the 8th Finance Commission capital grant and the balance Rs. 1107.75 lakhs for other plan works comprising Rs. 300.00 lakhs on residual works of the 7th Finance Commission and Rs. 807.75 lakhs on Administrative Buildings.

#### **5. Programme for 1987-88.**

5.1 *Pre Seventh Plan Schemes.*—It is proposed to complete the remaining 20 number of pre-seventh plan schemes during 1987-88 by providing Rs. 101.40 lakhs.

5.2. *Schemes taken up in 1985-86.*—In 1985-86, 14 schemes were taken up. It is proposed to complete 10 schemes out of 14 schemes by providing Rs. 430.62 lakhs during 1987-88.

5.3 *Schemes taken up in 1986-87.*—Out of 62 schemes sanctioned during 1986-87, 29 are proposed to be completed in 1987-88 by providing Rs. 400.76 lakhs.

5.4 *Residual schemes of 7th Finance Commission.*—A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed to be ear-marked for completion of the residual works of the 7th Finance Commission comprising 30 residential and 39 non-residential units.

**5.5 8th Finance Commission.**—It is proposed to provide Rs. 835.52 lakhs, out of which Rs. 295.15 lakhs would be for Tribal Sub-Plan during 1987-88. The physical programme is to complete 605 units by the State Forest Department and 590 residential and 580 non-residential units by the Building Department.

A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for non-residential schemes and Rs. 155 lakhs for residential schemes during 1987-88 have been suggested. The former includes expenditure on taking up construction of additional accommodation for the Secretariat at Patna, a 2nd Bihar Bhawan in Delhi, a 2nd State Guest House in Patna, Circuit Houses in important district towns. Court buildings, Jails etc. Under residential schemes quarters for officers and staff at various places and M. L. As./M. L. Cs. will be taken up.

**5.6 Provision for Land Acquisition.**—It is proposed to acquire land for the construction of offices and residential units for newly created Division, District and Sub-divisional Headquarters and works of 8th Finance Commission where land is not available. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1987-88 out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for Tribal Sub-Plan.

**5.7 Renovation of Old Buildings.**—The Building Construction Department is maintaining 23,93,000 Sq. Metres of residential buildings in 1981. Many of these buildings are very old. Many of them have out-lived their life and need to be condemned in the interest of the safety and reconstructed after demolition. However, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for renovation of old buildings.

**5.8 Tools and Plants.**—A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made for the purpose to meet the requirement of Tools and plants during 1987-88.

**5.9 Garden organisation.**—The buildings Construction Department is maintaining Horticultural Wing, which has to its charge maintenance, beautification and up-keep of all ornamental gardens, planting of trees etc. The cost of upgradation and beautification of these gardens is proposed to be made out of the plan allocation. Therefore a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed during 1987-88 for the upgradation of the gardens.

**5.10 Training Research and Development.**—To promote managerial capacities and technical competency in the Building Construction by means of Training and Research, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1987-88.

## **6. Establishment :**

**6.1 Testing and Quality Control.**—The Building Construction Department has created units for quality Control with one Assistant Engineer at Circle level. It is proposed to create two squad consisting of one Executive Engineer and two Assistant Engineers and necessary Class IV employees for effective check and control on execution of works. It is proposed to provide 3.00 lakhs on Establishment.

**6.2 Strengthening of the Administration.**—For strengthening the administration, it is essential to increase the strength of one Additional/Joint/Deputy Secretary, one post of Technical Secretary to Chief Engineer in the pay scale on Superintending Engineer and corresponding strengthening the Architect Wing by creating the post of Architect and Assistant-Architect. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed including 15.00 lakhs for continuing existing establishment.

7. The total requirement comes to Rs. 2437.00 lakhs including Rs. 835.52 lakhs of Central Grant recommended by the 8th Finance Commission. The flow to the sub-plan will be Rs. 603.17 lakhs.

## ABSTRACT OF OUTLAY

Serial no.	Item	Outlay proposed for 1987-88.			
		State Sector	District Sector	S. C. P.	T. S. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Continuing Scheme,</b>					
1	Administrative Buildings—				
	(i) Continuing Schemes of Pre-7th Plan.	101.40	..	..	31.00
	(ii) Schemes taken up during 1985-86.	430.62	..	..	1.12
2	7th Finance Commission ..	200.00	..	..	10.00
3	8th Finance Commission ..	835.52	..	..	295.17
<b>B. New Schemes</b>					
1	Administrative Building—				
	(i) Schemes taken up during 1986-87.	400.46	..	..	147.88
	(ii) Provision for land acquisition ..	40.00	..	..	10.00
	(iii) Plants and Equipments ..	15.00	..	..	4.00
	(iv) Testing and Quality control ..	..	..	..	..
	(v) Garden Organisation ..	10.00	..	..	..
	(vi) Training Research and Development.	1.00	..	..	..
	(vii) Renovation of Old Buildings ..	10.00	..	..	4.00
	New Schemes to be taken up in 1987-88.	355.00	..	..	90.00
	Establishment .. ..	38.00	..	..	10.00
	<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>2437.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>603.17</b>

## AIR STRIPS FOR AVIATION

There are thirty-one Air Strips located in different districts and Subdivisional headquarters of the State maintained by the Building Construction and Housing Department. Most of them are having runways. The utility of Kachha strips is limited only to fair weather conditions that too only for lighter Aircraft. To make the existing air-strips suitable for round the year service and also to avail of "vayudut" it is essential to improve the run-ways and make them Pucca in selected places.

2. On the basis of Priorities, it has been proposed to take up the improvement of the air-strips runway, at Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Dumka and Kishanganj.

During the first phase it is proposed to take up improvements to the landing grounds at Monghyr in South Bihar and at Kishanganj in North Bihar.

Work on these two air-strips is being taken up this year and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised. During the second phase Air-Terminal and other allied items of work will be taken up.

3. For annual Plan 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs only is proposed for this scheme.

## CHAPTER-52

### AUTONOMOUS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

For the development of tribal areas of Bihar, namely Santhal Parganas and Chotanagpur, an Autonomous Development Authority was set up in the year 1971. In 1978 the authority was bifurcated into three autonomous development authorities; one for the South Chotanagpur Division at Ranchi, the second for the North Chotanagpur Division at Hazaribagh and the third for the Santhal Parganas Division at Dumka. The Chief Minister of the State is the Chairman for all the three authorities. The Deputy Chairmen are nominated by the State Government. Representation of the authorities is made by nomination from among the Members of Parliament, State Legislature, Zila Parishad, Chairman, Panchayat Samities and other non-officials of the area. The Regional Development Commissioner is the Ex-officio Member-Secretary for all the authorities.

2. The Autonomous Development Authorities are responsible for regional planning for their respective areas and get supplemental programmes/projects prepared and implemented depending on local/regional needs.

3. An outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs was approved for the 7th Plan 1985—90 against which Rs. 170 lakhs were utilised in 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been approved for 1986-87 which will be utilised fully on implementing schemes of local importance mostly of the nature of renovation of roads and drinking water wells, M. I. Schemes, construction of school buildings, village roads and culverts, etc.

4. Since the district planning scheme has now been introduced and the smaller schemes would be taken care of under that scheme, the autonomous authorities could not concentrate on bigger projects of inter-district importance as part of their responsibility for regional planning. They could fund schemes of development of infra-structure also in the region of which they are incharge such as roads and communication, Soil Conservation, Social Forestry, rural electrification and minor irrigation etc. They could also provide funds for projects/schemes recommended by the District Planning and Development Councils for which funds are not available under the District Planning Scheme.

5. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be in the sub-plan. It is proposed to utilise the amounts for the schemes indicated in the previous paragraphs. The authorities would be given Rs. 95 lakhs for projects and Rs. 5 lakhs for improving its planning competence by appointing a Regional Planning Officer, and some statistical and office staff and also for meeting other office expenditure.

The Member-Secretary is the Chief Executive of these three Autonomous Development Authorities. Although a number of administrative matters and policy matters common to all these Authorities have to be dealt with by the Member-Secretary, he has no Secretariat support for examination of such matters or do the necessary correspondence. Hence, keeping in view the minimum requirements of a common Secretariat, it is proposed to give him some additional posts of staff support.

6. The Scheme-wise break-up of the outlay for 1987-88 will be as below:—

(i) Developmental Schemes	..	..	..	Rs. 95.00 lakhs
(ii) Planning Cell	..	..	..	Rs. 3.50 lakhs
(iii) Strengthening of the Member-Secretary's office	..	..	..	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	..	..	<b>Rs.100.00 lakhs</b>

Out of the above Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be for the sub-Plan.

## CHAPTER 53

### PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

An efficient and responsible administrative structure that can reach out to the grass root level is an important pre-requisite for effective implementation of Tribal Development Programmes. Each intensive tribal development project area is under the charge of a project officer who has been delegated necessary administrative and financial powers. By and large a project is co-terminus with a Civil Subdivision. The concerned S. D. O. of the subdivision has been made the Additional Project Officer. The development functionaries at the Subdivisional level are under the administrative control of Project Officer. The scheme are as follows: —

#### **Project Machinery**

The Project Officer has been made fully responsible for the implementation of the Tribal Development Programmes in his jurisdiction. He co-ordinates the work at Subdivisional level and also liasions with the officers at district-divisional level. As the supporting staff provided to him was not adequate some more additional staff was sanctioned in 1985-86 including an Assistant Project Officer, an Assistant Engineer with some supporting staff. Upto 1986-87 expenditure on the Project Administrative Machinery has been met from S. C. A. of the Government of India. But the Government of India have now advised that the establishment cost of the Project Machinery should be met from the State Plan from 1987-88. Hence an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the continuation of these posts during 1987-88. The question of integrating the I.T.D.P work under District Planning activities in the Sub-Plan area and also the D. R. D. A. is being considered separately in order to make the best use of available personnel since many of the subdivisions constituting an I.T.D.P. area have become district now under a District Planning Cell and other officers such as D.D.C./D.D.O., M.D., D.R.D.A. etc.



## CHAPTER 54

### IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME.

For successful implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the 20-Point Programme, a new department called "Department of 20-Point Programme" has been created by the Government of Bihar in June, 1986 under the charge of a Cabinet Minister. With the announcement of the New 20-Point Programme 1986, it has assumed greater importance and the expectation of the common man has been raised in an abundant manner.

2. For the year 1986-87 Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the plan to oversee the implementation of the programme. The amount is anticipated to be fully utilised. The following work will continue to be done during 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed:—

#### Continuing Schemes.

(1) *Direction and Administration.*—For maintaining the staff and existing establishment at the Secretariat level and also for further strengthening the monitoring at headquarters a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed.

(2) *Co-ordination of 20-Point Programme of State District and Block level.*—For successful implementation of the 20-Point Programme, Co-ordination Committees have been formed at the State, the District and the Block levels. There are 39 districts and 589 blocks in the State in which association of the representatives of the people is needed. Such Co-ordination Committees formed at different levels also make periodic review of the implementation of the 20-Point Programme and suggest ways and means to improve the working of the programme. A proposal to secure the co-ordination of voluntary organisations is also under consideration. For meeting day-to-day office expenses of the Co-ordination Committees formed at the State, the District and the Block levels and also for meeting the expenditure for travelling and daily allowances, etc., for the members, a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

(3) *Publication and Public Relations Work.*—The Department has been publishing relevant books, literature, etc., and has been also releasing information in the newspapers, periodicals, etc., to educate the people about the various development programmes and their achievements falling within the sphere of the 20-Point Programme. With the introduction of New 20-Point Programme 1986, this work is to be given a bigger fillip. Charts, photographs, etc., are also to be prepared and made available for the information of the common man. To improve the working consultancy service is also needed and public relations work is to be strengthened. Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987-88 for these.

3. In brief Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1987-88 as given in the abstract below:—

## Abstract

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial no.	Item	1985-86 Actual Expendi- diture.	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed Outlay	
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendi- diture.	State Plan	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Direction and Adminis- tration.	18.00	10.24	10.24	13.00	..
2	Co-ordination of 20-point programme at State, District and Block level.	5.00	19.76	19.76	16.00	2.00
3	Publication and Public relations work	5.00	Nil	Nil	4.00	..
<b>Total</b>		28.00	30.00	30.00	33.00	2.00

## CHAPTER 55

### MANPOWER TRAINING

The Administrative Training Institute, Ranchi which is the premier training institution in the State suffers from infrastructure deficiencies in meeting the expanding needs of training of officers. The Administrative Training Institute has diversified its training programmes and is now arranging courses for various State services besides conducting Appreciation courses for Indian Administrative Service Trainees. The Institute has also been selected as a Training Centre under the Prime Minister's compulsory training programme for Administrative officers. A number of posts of professional trainers and specialists are needed, besides improvement of class room and hostel facilities and provision of modern equipment. These are provided partly under plan and partly from the grants of Eighth Finance Commission.

2. The Seventh Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 50.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs were spent during 1985-86. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs which will be fully utilised on construction work, provision of equipment and strengthening of faculties and supporting staff. The construction of the hostel for trainee officers and a residence for the Director of the Administrative Training Institute taken up earlier is likely to be completed next year for which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being proposed in the plan of 1987-88.

3. The plan outlay proposed for 1987-88 is given below:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>State Plan</i>	<i>Sub-Plan</i>
1. Faculty Development	5.00	5.00
2. Construction of residence for the Director, ATI, Ranchi.	5.00	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

## CHAPTER 56

### SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

#### (a) WELFARE DEPARTMENT

##### Area Development Programme for Kolhan Area

Bihar Government has sanctioned a programme for the upliftment of Socially and Economically backward region of the predominantly Adivasi populated Kolhan Area which comprises parts of Chaibasa Sadar Subdivision and Chakradharpur Subdivision of Singhbhum district. In the first instance, for the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 2.25 crores has been earmarked for the formation, approval and execution of developmental schemes which are noted below:—

(1) Construction of culverts, roads etc. on priority basis ...	Rs. 1 crore
(2) Construction of wells/hand pumps etc. for supply of pure drinking water.	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
(3) Construction of hostel and school buildings ...	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
(4) Establishment of Medical Centres/Sub-centres and provision of other medical facilities.	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
(5) Establishment of Small-scale and Rural Industries ...	Rs. 12.00 lakhs
(6) Provision for Technical Training for employment ...	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
(7) Formation of Co-operative Societies for marketing of Minor Forest Produce.	Rs. 15.00 lakhs

2. The formulation, approval and execution of schemes will be done by respective departmental officers or agencies under the overall supervision of Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum. He will co-ordinate the activities and render necessary guidance and assistance in implementation.

3. Schemes upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be technically sanctioned by the Executive Engineer and administratively approved by the Deputy Commissioner. But schemes above Rs. 5.00 lakhs and upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be technically sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer and administratively approved by the Divisional Commissioner. The schemes will be integrated with the schemes undertaken under the District Planning Scheme, D. R. D. A. Schemes and I. T. D. P. programmes.

4. The Regional Development Commissioner will oversee the implementation of this Area Development Programme.

5. In 1987-88, it is proposed to earmark Rs. 5.00 crores for the development of Kolhan Area.

#### (b) SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Fifty-two Blocks in 14 districts of the State, viz., Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Jehanabad, Aurangabad, Munger, Bhagalpur, Dumka, East Champaran, Madhubani, Purnea and Singhbhum have been identified to be backward in terms of infrastructure development and poverty level of rural population leading to socio-economic

tehsions. These blocks are having substantial population of Scheduled Castes and small farmers, share-croppers, landless agricultural labourers and other economically backward communities. These blocks cover a total population of 63,34,889. It has been found that the normal development programmes taken up under the plan are not adequate to cope with the special problems of these areas which need a faster pace of development. In order to improve the infrastructure facilities and socio-economic conditions of the poor population in these blocks and to bring them at par with other areas it has become necessary to take up a special area development programme in these blocks. The programme was initiated in 1985-86 and a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was released for three districts towards the end of the financial year which will be utilised fully in the current year. Guidelines have been issued as to the type of schemes that can be implemented with this allocation. During the current year, an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked for these areas out of which Rs. 2 crores will be utilised on black topping of important roads in these blocks which have been completed under the RLEGF. This will facilitate better communications within these districts not only for normal administrative purposes but also for further development of the districts. The balance of the amount will be utilised on other items, such as construction of culverts and bridges to provide vital links within the districts, construction and improvement of roads, construction of school buildings, community centres, housing for weaker sections, water-supply, Health Centres, Veterinary Centres, etc. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been suggested for 1987-88 for this scheme out of which Rs. 35.00 lakhs will be for the TSP.

#### District Sector

The entire outlay is under the District sector.

#### (c) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

#### Area Development in waterlogged areas in North Bihar

Consequent upon the implementation of the Gandak and Kosi Projects there has developed a serious problem of waterlogging in several localised pockets of North Bihar. The construction of these irrigation projects has been completed and irrigation and drainage at field level is being developed by the Command Area Development Authority concerned. However, some special effort is required for tackling the localised problems of drainage in critically affected pockets of these areas and providing drainage therein by connecting them to main drainage channels. For attending to this important work a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the current year's plan. Provision of a similar amount is suggested in the Annual Plan for 1987-88 also

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